

American Model United Nations International Conference



CHRONICLE

Bringing Global Perspectives to Future Leaders

Afternoon Edition Volume XXX Issue 02

SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS Join us for a *Faculty Roundtable on Model UN Advising and Best Practices* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level from 6:30-7:30 p.m. Monday.

LATE NIGHT CAUCUS AREA

The River Exhibition Hall B on the lower level will be open from 10:00 p.m.-2:00 a.m. for any of our representatives to use for socializing.

GRADUATE SCHOOL AND CAREER EXPO Don't miss out on the annual Graduate School and Career Expo on Monday, from 9:30 a.m. until 1:30 p.m. on the Ballroom Promenade!

ADVANCING THE YOUTH POPULATION GLOBALLY

Sunday, 24 November 2019

Laura Meloy

World Conference on Youth

The World Conference on Youth (WCY) is addressing the role that youth plays in global issues on topics such as education, health, employment, the environment and global leadership. Representatives will focus on promoting healthy lives, access to quality health care and empowering marginalized youth, emphasizing the most atrisk young people.

"Youth" is defined as individuals between ages 15 and 24. According to WCY, young people are still developing mentally and physically and are often more vulnerable to disease and lack access to food, housing and social services needed for a healthy life.

Member States will have to address different health issues that affect urban and rural youth and figure out how the international community can better address contagious diseases and mental health.

TWEET YOUR AMUN EXPERIENCE!

The 2019 AMUN Secretariat encourages you to use the following hashtags while tweeting about your experience here at American Model United Nations. Please remember to maintain diplomatic courtesy while

tweeting with AMUN hashtags.

#AMUN2019 #GAPLEN #GA1 #GA2 #GA3 #HCOI #ECOSOC #ICJ #HSC03 #HSC61 #SC #WCY #ITU #ECA #CCPCJ

And of course, tweet your thoughts about our *Chronicle* to us @AMUNIPD!

ICJ SWEARS IN, SETS DOCKET

Carrie Ritter

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is covering three cases over the course of these four days.

The first one, *Finland v. Denmark*, concerns passage through the Great Belt between the two countries. Both countries relied on the passage for international passage and trade. In 1991, Denmark began construction over the Great Belt that would hinder the passage of Finland's oil rigs, since the rigs would be higher than the bridge. Therefore, Finland filed a grievance

with the ICJ.

In *Malaysia v. Singapore*, a special agreement made by Malaysia and Singapore requested the ICJ to determine who had sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge, which lie between the two countries. Singapore argues that Pedra Branca belongs to them because the responsibilities of the lighthouse on Pedra Branca were passed on to Singapore by the British who used to care for it. Malaysia and Singapore also seek guidance on the sovereignty of the

other maritime features due to the proximity to both countries.

Finally, in *Mexico v. The United States of America*, Mexico argues that the United States broke Articles Five and 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations when they sentenced 54 different Mexican nationals to death. Mexico requested that the United States not only be found in violation of the Vienna Convention but that provisions be put in place to protect the convicted nationals until this case was decided.



2019 ICJ Justices are Sworn in on 23 November for AMUN 30. Photo by Autumn Bockman, 23 November 2019 American Model United Nations

A Fresh Start for GA Second Committee

Yueh-Ning Chiang

GA Second Committee

Representatives of the General Assembly Second Committee are ready to exert themselves to the fullest in the debate of two topics: (1) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and (2) International Migration and Development. As mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goal 7 of the United Nations, the core of the first topic is how to facilitate all Member States to achieve sustainable development with minimal long-term negative effects, which can be possibly accomplished by decreasing the usage of non-renewable energy, improving energy efficiency or increasing sustainability of renewable energy. However, the dilemma is in the wide gap between the developing countries and developed countries. For developing countries, clean energy is almost equivalent to "expensive energy" because high-end techniques are inevitable. Given that economic growth is essential to developing countries, choosing between cheap energy and clean energy turns out to be difficult. It is expected that representatives of GA Second Committee will come to a fruitful discussion regarding this problem.

The second topic tackles the issue of international migration due to conflict, low employment rate, low wage, poverty or natural disasters. With 258,000,000 international immigrants worldwide, their impact on the host countries' social and economic development

deserves the world's attention. The crux of the confrontation stems from different perceptions of international immigrants. Strong majorities in support of reducing immigration are often found in host countries, saying that immigration is placing pressure on public services, endangering national security and depriving their opportunity of employment. However, immigrants see their decision as a result of pull-and-push, that is, bad environmental factors naturally push people to new places with better ones. Immigrants also create considerable remittances that substantially aid their country. Representatives will certainly discuss this issue seriously.

HCOI Investigates Two Controversial Assassinations

Gia Clarke

Historical Commission Of Inquiry

The Historical Commission of Inquiry will be investigating two separate assassinations. The first is the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, a figurehead for the movement against the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, which took place on 14 February 2005. Prime Minister Hariri was killed in a large explosion near his motorcade in Beirut, which killed 22 others and wounded over 100. The assassination sparked a large anti-Syrian movement across Lebanon, and created international pressure for Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. A UN fact-finding mission determined that he Lebanese government was uncommitted to properly investigating the assassination, and it was deemed appropriate for a United Nations International Independent Investigation Commission to be created and assigned to the assassination.

The second assassination being investigated is that of former Pakistani Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, the first female prime minister of Pakistan, which occurred in 2007. After returning from exile in London, with plans to run in the 2008 general elections, she was assassinated by a suicide bomber at a Pakistan People's Party (PPP) rally. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto took control of the PPP, founded by her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in 1982, and served as prime minister herself from 1988 to 1990 and from 1993 to 1996. In 2009, the president of Pakistan, the widowed husband of Bhutto, called on the United Nations to create a commission to investigate the assassination, as there is still speculation as to which faction (or individual) assassinated the Prime Minister. It is up to the Commission to find the facts and circumstances behind the assassination.

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Publisher: Samantha Howe

DOCKET FOR THE ICJ

The International Court of Justice has set its docket for 2019. The Court will adjudicate the cases presently before it according to the following schedule:

Malaysia v. Singapore: Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/ Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge

- Oral Arguments: Sunday, 24 November, 8:40 a.m.
- Reading of the Opinion: Sunday, 24 November, 8:00 p.m.

Mexico v. The United States of America: Avena and Other Mexican Nationals

- Oral Arguments: Sunday, 24 November, 8:15 p.m.
- Reading of the Opinion: Monday, 25 November, 6:30 p.m.

Finland v. Denmark: Passage through the Great Belt

- Oral Arguments: Monday, 25 November, 6:45 p.m.
- Reading of the Opinion: Tuesday, 26 November, 2:45 pm

GA CONCURRENT PLENARY TACKLES COUNTER-TERRORISM

Christopher Riehl

GA Concurrent Plenary

The GA Concurrent plenary set its agenda to consider the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Review in addition to discussing the strengthening coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations. Saturday evening will be The GA Plenary's initial discussions in regards to their designated topic areas.

Previously, the GA Plenary has experienced substantial support for countering global terrorism despite limited resources and political divisions amongst states within the United Nations. These challenges have led the United Nations to lack cooperation and lack a sense of direction in the international community's effort against terrorism. GA Plenary is faced with the effort to make terrorism a less desirable choice.

GA Plenary along with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) will assume the role of improving the effectiveness

of emergency humanitarian assistance. Funding and donor fatigue concerning humanitarian assistance remain critical concerns. GA Plenary will address the weaknesses in the strategies of acquiring funding promptly. Concern over how the international community can accomplish all humanitarian needs and how the United Nations can reduce the hardships of man-made and natural emergencies will be of



The President of the General Assembly, Alex Middlewood, gavels in the General Assembly on 23 November for AMUN 30. Photo by Autumn Bockman, 23 November 2019 American Model United Nations

ECOSOC, THE TIP OF THE SPEAR

Cam Ulloa ECOSOC

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the primary United Nations' body for economic, social, humanitarian and cultural efforts. ECOSOC is composed of 54 Members States elected by the General Assembly. Depending on how business is conducted, some representatives can form relationships to direct the decisions

of the body. ECOSOC has been active since 1992 to eradicate poverty and combat human trafficking around the world by introducing new strategies and policies. Since ECOSOC made poverty a focus point internally, it is estimated by 2030 that 600 millions jobs are going to be needed to accommodate the global population.

This year ECOSOC is considering the topics of human trafficking

and poverty. The United States of Amercia introduced Fight Online Sex Traffiking Act of 2017 (FOSTA) which has created backlash from the vague verbage that may lead websites to self-sensor and govern themsevles instead of relying on prosecution set by rules and regulations. However, despite all current efforts, poverty and human trafficking is an ongoing battle worldwide.

Nuclear Disarmament and International Security Discussed in GA First Committee

Lucas Michel

GA First Committee

GA First Committee deals with the illicit trading of small firearms and all light weapons. Small arms are defined as any weapons that can be held in human hands. As of 2018, the survey on small arms has confirmed that there are over one billion small arms in circulation throughout the globe. This is a combination of both legally owned weapons from authorized manufacturers and illegal weapons from an arms transfer. This is a humanitarian crisis that needs to be

properly addressed.

Nuclear disarmament will also be discussed in the General Assembly First Committee. Since the United States dropped nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki the world has gone into an arms race with the goal of developing nuclear weapons. Things like the hydrogen bomb not only put nations in danger of becoming rubble and debris, but also enable the outcome of nuclear war. Some Member States have been stockpiling these weapons for the worst case scenario since 1945. Not only do

they present a threat to humanity but also to the environment that we inhabit. These weapons spread a significant amount of radiation and they should be seen as the single biggest threat to our environment.

GA First Committee has the unique opportunity to act on both of these issues. For this to happen, Member States need to work together because this is the only way these threats will be addressed properly.

New Year, New Problems at the Security Council

Kevin Lane

Historical Security Council 1961

As the world enters the new year, tensions continue to climb in 1961 The rivalry between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) is as strong as ever. The civil war in the Republic of Congo (Léopoldville) has the potential to be a crisis for the Security Council. While contending with these two global issues, the Security Council also has to contend with the decolonization of Africa, with eighteen countries on the continent gaining independence since 1957. Compounding all of these growing problems is Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld's active Secretariat, which has seen an unprecedented expansion of peacekeeping operations in the name of global peace and stability.

With these challenges and crises, all eyes are on the world's two eminent powers, the United States and the USSR, who are sure to have a major impact on any Security Council decisions. The USSR has already intervened in the Congo's civil war, and, with the formation of a Marxist-Leninist government in the Republic of Cuba, tensions between the two rival nations have again peaked. How all of these events will unfold in the 1961 Security Council is anyone's guess, but it will be assuredly a major fight between the two opposite

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.

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ACCESSIBILITY IN COMMUNICATION **TECHNOLOGY** FOCUS OF THE ITU

Christopher Riehl

International

Telecommunications Union

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) will be in session to consider communication technology. The committee will also address telecommunication and information for persons with specific needs or various disabilities. The initial discussions of these topics areas by the ITU will begin Saturday evening.

People with disabilities often need special adaptations for the technology and sometimes their ability to access these technologies is limited. In 2014, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU adopted various resolutions to increase the inclusivity and accessibility of information and communication technologies. The resolutions aligned with the promotion of human rights for persons with special needs. The ITU is faced with creating innovative ways to promote cooperation between governments or relevant organizations to increase the affordability and accessibility of such technologies.

The ITU will assume the responsibility of defining what roles governments, private sector organizations and civil society will play in widening the accessibility of information and communication technologies. The ITU will have to consider how the expansion of technological innovation further hinders the access to technology for persons with disabilities or specific needs.



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CCPCJ Focuses on Violence Against Women

Carrie Ritter

Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice

One of the issues that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is focusing on is preventing and combating trafficking in persons facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICT). There have been numerous significant advancements in ICT which have helped law enforcement but also

enabled human traffickers to have easier and more effective ways to traffic humans, mainly women and children. With the rapid development of ICT, Member States have a harder time preventing and convicting people who misuse ICT especially when trafficking. The issue here is finding a balance between allowing ICT for legal commerce uses but preventing human trafficking at the same time. The CCP-CJ is also focusing on taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls. Violence against women has been a constant issue and the United Nations has been taking strides towards lowering the amount of deaths and violence perpetrated against them. However, between the violence barely being reported and states not properly convicting people who commit these acts against women, not much has happened to help lower

GA THIRD COMMITTEE STARTS DELIBERATIONS

Laura Meloy

GA Third Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee is responsible a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world.

This year, the committee members will specifically focus on the rights of indigenous people, as well as, the promotion and protection of the rights of children.

people are spread across 70 countries, and are often said to be the most underprivileged people in the

As the youth are the world's future leaders, their advancement is important to the success of society. Child labor, youth hunger and poverty and juvenile deliquency are some of the topics committee members will likely discuss.

The Committee also explores About 370 million indigenous questions concerning the treatment of refugees, the right to independence, the progression of women and the advancement of basic freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial prejudice.

With more than 100 countries being represented at AMUN, there should be a diverse set of viewpoints and debates. The initial committee sessions started on 23 November at 7:00 p.m.

CONFLICT AROUND THE WORLD IN 2003

Kelby Reichard

Historical Security Council 2003

Some of the challenges of the United Nations Security Council in this upcoming conference will be to restore peace and ensure that human rights are met in multiple African and Middle Eastern countries. The 15 Member States serving on the Council will look to monitor the progress made in Afghanistan as the country continues to rebuild and work towards mod-

ernization. Another area of concern will be the continuing efforts to bring about peace between Israel and Palestine as civilians continue to lose their lives. The Council will also work to supervise the situation in Iraq and ensure that cooperation with disarmament standards increase. In West Africa, the conflict has increased in Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire, while Sierra Leone remains relatively unstable due to the recent civil war that devastated the country. Finally, violence and atrocious human rights violations continue to plague the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Previous resolutions and actions taken by the council have proved unsuccessful. The choices that the Council makes this conference will undoubtedly alter the history of these countries and their neighbor states for many years to come.

SECURITY COUNCIL FACING DANGEROUS SITUATIONS IN LATIN **A**MERICA

Oliwia Nazaruk

Security Council

As the conference opens, the Security Council faces an extremely volatile situation in Latin America.

Venezuela is becoming increasingly insecure in the face of both economic and political instability. With the International Monetary Fund forecasting that the inflation rate could reach 10 million percent in 2019, the people of Venezuela are facing rates of poverty and food

shortages that have never been seen before. An estimated 4 million Venezuelans have fled to neighboring countries as refugees.

As the situation in Venezuela persists, unrest is growing in the rest of the region as well. In the past few days, Colombia has erupted in protests against the government of conservative President Ivan Duque. Weeks earlier, Chile erupted in protests against an increasing cost of living and income inequality, Bolivia endured deadly clashes in the face of political polarization and Argentina protested against inflation, rising food prices and the country's growing economic crisis.

As unrest in the region snowballs and protests win concessions from governing bodies, immediate action is necessary in order to stabilize the region and secure the safety of the region's citizens.

ECA TO PAVE WAY FOR BETTER INFRASTRUCTURE AND **E**NTREPRENEURIALSHIP Kelby Reichard

Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will meet during this upcoming conference to discuss issues that are vital to both the economic well-being of African countries as well as the social significance that these issues hold. The two main topics at hand are boosting women's entrepreneurship in Africa and enhancing the climate resilience of Africa's infrastructure. The ECA will work to draft reports on both these issues and later submit these reports and any related resolutions Tuesday afternoon to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). One challenge for the Commission will be trying to find common ground due to the cultural and economic diversity of the Member States appointed to this Commission. Despite this, many Members can agree on the fact that more economic progress is needed throughout Africa. For now, it is in the hands of the Member States in the ECA to better the economic quality of African countries.

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