



Security Council Examines the Situation in Afghanistan

Peace keeping mission, war crimes tribunal debated as means to address concerns over Taliban



The Security Council in formal session on Monday morning.

JEFF HODGEMAN
IPD Reporter

Debate in the Security Council on 18 November 2001 included discussion of resolution SC/3, regarding the situation in Afghanistan, as well as the possible use of a War Crimes Tribunal to deal with issues in Afghanistan.

When asked about the resolu-

tion, Colombia stated that they were "almost happy" with it, and would support with minor changes and a little more "consensus discussion."

The Russian Federation scrambled to change wording of SC/3 trying to gain full support from the Council. Colombia stated opposition to operative clause nine, concerned with ambiguities about the report

called for from the Secretary General. China stated unhappiness with ambiguities within operative clause four. China's concerns were with the "culturally broad peacekeeping force."

The Council was able to finally pass the resolution by consensus.

Discussion then moved to the possibility of a War Crimes Tribunal to address the aftermath of

the situation in Afghanistan.

Tunisia argued that the mere discussion of the issue showed that the Council was "getting ahead of itself." Tunisia felt that the discussion of such an issue was irrelevant until other current issues in the area were resolved, and at the very least, peace was established.

The UK urged discussion of the issue as a need to look to the future and emphasized that the SC would be most productive by staying ahead of the game on this issue.

Jamaica stated support for Tunisia's stance, reiterating that other current issues are more relevant.

Member states also showed concern over the perception that such a tribunal would appear one sided, and unfairly against the Taliban. Jamaica argued against this perception by explaining that such a tribunal would be used "not only to try Taliban offenses, but also all military offenses committed in Afghanistan, including Northern Alliance forces."

Representatives Speak Out,

Address sanctions' effect on development, civilians

ANDREW KUHAREVICZ
IPD Reporter

The Sixth Committee celebrated on 18 November 2001 for the fact that it passed a resolution and that all of the States involved believed that the resolution was extremely effective.

Notably, the Sixth Committee resolution incorporated the developing world. Latin American delegations were notably impressed with the resolution.

Iraq voiced its outrage on the

economic sanctions that have been held against Iraqi people by NATO. An Iraqi spokeswoman was expressing that the sanctions are killing thousands of innocent children. The sanctions were labeled "genocide," and these strong words were met with stiff questions from the audience.

When asked if sanctions are dropped will UN inspectors be able allowed to do their chemical warfare inspections, the answer was swiftly avoided.



Sunday evening's press conferences focused on the actions of the 6th Cmte.

AMUN PERSONALS

Submit your diplomatically courteous personals to the AMUN IPD office in the Atlanta Room.

Wanted: Qualified Representatives to take it to the next level by joining Staff. Interviews conclude tonight. See Conference Services for an application.

Smart, neurotic, perceptive male seeks witty, urbane female. I often compare myself to Jon Stewart, though others tend to think Woody Allen. I enjoy cities, Bruce Springsteen, baseball and making fun of verbose people. No Yankees fans please. Must not believe in angels or read "Chicken Soup for the Soul."

Intelligent, good-natured Afghan Representative seeks to "bomb the night away" (dance and talk) with cute, attractive, Republican-loving female. I enjoy baseball, politics, good music and girls who don't like the Taliban or "Tali-fans." Left-handedness is an awesome asset, since I'm a lefty, but right-handers are cool too.

I have red hair, I am a Virgo, I enjoy long walks

on the beach, bubble baths, dancing in the rain and pina colodas. I'm looking for a special blonde someone. Give me a call, I'm waiting!

SWM, Representative from Costa Rica, is very lonely. Likes French Representatives very much. Call me.

Truman State - You're doing a great job representing France and Libya! Keep up the good work - Go Bulldogs! Ryan D., Class of '96

HSC Dais Staff - Veto, double veto, reverse double veto, triple lutz double veto with a twist - Is there anything you can't do? Good work! - Director of SC Procedure

Happy days are here again!

Smurfs, have a smurfirific day. - Sassy Smurf

Are you sure you want MB to dress you?

SWAPO asks, "If I were more intelligent, had more money and was better looking, THEN would you date me?"

Press Releases & Statements

The following statements are submitted by individual Member States and do not reflect the views of IPD. Space is limited, so some submissions may not be printed.

Philippines

Due to the recent stance that the United States has taken to the removal of the terrorist groups, the Nation of the Philippines insists on the removal of all troops stationed within our borders, on the grounds of National Security. If we allow the United States to stay, we run a greater risk of terrorist attacks on the good people of the Philippines.

Hungary, 1st Cmte

The delegation of Hungary in the First Committee wished to make public their deep frustration with the outcome of the debate on resolution GA1/I/3. The Delegation from Hungary clearly stated that we did not have an excessive will to see this resolution pass, unless this body felt, like Hungary herself, that it furthered the committee on the issue. However, the wide support that we felt from the body, made it very frustrating for us to see this resolution tabled. Hungary wished to remind our fellow Representatives of the need for truthfulness and diplomatic courtesy, in our respectful attitudes. Thank you.

Germany, Hungary, Ukraine, United States, Thailand, Mongolia, Singapore, Peru, France, 6th Cmte

Through a lengthy consensus building discussion, members from every bloc of the United Nations have come together in order to pass a comprehensive resolution dealing with economic sanctions.

This resolution, GA6/I/1, has wide reaching implications, which affect not only every nation represented in the United Nations, but also addresses significant areas of contention.

This resolution addresses the very theory behind the actual implication of sanctions. It challenges the current system and strives to create a more efficient mechanism on deciding when and where these sanctions should be used.

"We, as an international community, have come together to approve a resolution that ensures no citizen within a state that has or will have sanctions against it will be directly affected by the sanction through the stated criterion of the sanction," said Ukrainian Representative Michael Hoerner. "Finally, we can ensure that any sanction imposed by the Security Council will be one that will bring good; and not harm to civilians of the state. We are very proud to be leading advocate of GA6/I/1 and are

very excited."

In this resolution, we recommend for an annual review of all economic sanctions put in place by the Security Council to make sure that each sanction is carrying out its stated goals. We advocate strongly through this resolution for a superior targeting system that will ensure civilians are not harmed as a side effect of necessary sanctions.

"The people of Germany have been a very strong supporter of having smarter targeted sanction. We believe that sanctions should be targeted towards the governments or institutions that deserve to be punished," exclaims Germany Representative Eric Visger, "through smarter sanction we can cut down the negative effects on innocent civilians. Germany has been very proud to work with the International Community in passing this resolution."

Before an economic sanction can be placed, we strongly encourage the Security Council to take into account every possible negative impact said sanctions will have on, not only the targeted state, but also third party states indirectly affected by these sanctions.

"The Hungarian delegation is very excited about the passage of this resolution because of the emphasis it places on alleviating the hardships endured by third states as a result of sanction of other nations," stated Hungarian representative Joyce Adams. "As a country which has suffered the direct impact of sanctions on former Yugoslavia Masadonia and Iraq, we feel this is a positive step for all third states around the world."

This resolution was brought to the floor with 36 signatories and 22 sponsors from six continents and every major bloc in the United Nations.

"This was truly a Trans-regional resolution that tears down the geographical borders that divide us." States the Mongoilia Representative Clayton Hearrell.

Finland, 3rd Cmte

The Finland delegation from the 3rd Committee would like to take this time to thank many Representatives that spent countless hours of toilsome work striving to reach a common goal. The effort that was made in this committee overjoys Finland and our appreciation for such dedication cannot be represented in words. Once again, thanks for all the help in reaching OUR common

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INTERNATIONAL PRESS DELEGATION

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Editorials, Press Releases and Personals to the *AMUN Daily Chronicle*, along with AMUN Trivia Contest Entries should be submitted, in writing, to the IPD Office in the Atlanta Room. Any topic concerning the Conference or world issues is acceptable.

All submissions must be legible to be accepted. The Secretariat reserves the right to accept, edit or reject all submissions.

Proceedings in Committee / Council Discussions



Representatives process draft resolutions in Delegate Services.

GA 1st Committee

LAURENT BURKHALTER
IPD Reporter

The Disarmament and International Security Committee concentrated its efforts on preventing violent disintegration of states on Sunday, November 18. Lebanon drafted resolution GA/1/2, expressing its support for the Middle East peace process, and urged world recognition of the State of Palestine. The resolution was tabled, after a motion by Afghanistan to adjourn the debate.

According to Representative Esteban Velasquez of Lebanon, the resolution was tabled due to “misinformation.” For Lebanon, the text offered preventative measures against violent disintegration of a region, rather than a state. “This was not just a solution for Palestine, but also for Israel and Syria”, said Velasquez.

Representatives Elitza Nicolaou and Matt Blakely of Israel said the resolution might have passed if specific reference had not been made to Palestine and Israel. “We have been used to this language for years”, said Nicolaou about Israel being defined as “the occupying

country” in Lebanon’s resolution. “But reference to a Palestinian State made the resolution irrelevant” for the First Committee.

For the United States as well, the Palestinian question was not germane to the topic of violent disintegration of states, Palestine not being a formally recognized state. “The First Committee was not adequate” to discuss Palestine and the volatility of a region, said Representative Elizabeth Vogel of the United States.

The resolution was tabled after a motion by Afghanistan to adjourn the debate. Afghanistan initially supported the resolution to bring it to the floor, reminded Lebanon, and then claimed “it did it to tear it apart.” For Israel, the tabled resolution will not affect the peace process: “the Holy Places are holy everyone, however Israel does control the territories”, said Nicolaou.

GA 2nd Committee

JEFF HODGEMAN
IPD Reporter

Debate in the second committee again centered around the crisis of debts in the Less Developed Countries (LDC’s),

in which further details on the repayment of debts was discussed on 18 November 2001.

Finland spoke in favor of dropping the interest on the final third of the debt that the IMF requires debtor countries to pay. With current policies, some debtor countries are only required to repay one third of their current debts to help alleviate this huge burden on LDCs. Arguments presented showed how it can be almost impossible for developing nations to repay this debt because it is constantly increasing as a result of the interest growth. “These countries [could] have a fixed amount to repay, instead of an ever-growing one,” said a Representative from Finland as he advocated the dropping of interest rates.

During this debate, which was regarding GA2/1/2 on External Debt and Development, GA2/1/3 regarding Water Sanitation and Supply, gathered enough support to be brought to the floor.

GA 3rd Committee

LAURENT BURKHALTER
IPD Reporter

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee adopted resolution GA3/1/2 on questions relating to refugees on 18 November. Taking note of recent reports by the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), parties stressed the need for increased U.N. assistance to displaced persons.

While the resolution was passed by a relatively large margin (43 / 16 / 12), the measures were “hotly debated”, according to Lebanon Representative Rachel Bush. An operative clause encouraging the use of U.N. Peacekeeping

Forces proved to be an object of contention between Representatives.

The United States abstained from the vote, since it “didn’t agree” with the commitment to provide peacekeeping forces. China tried on numerous occasions to divide the question, hoping to amend the resolution. According to China, “the topic of self-determination was not adequately discussed, [instead] it was just slapped into the resolution.” Moreover, China found the call for observance of the U.N. Declaration on Human Rights “alienating”, since not all states (including China) have signed the document. Eventually, China’s efforts for amendments were rebuffed, and the delegation ended up voting against the resolution. Finally, Representative Mike Davis of Nepal denounced the call for armed protection of UNHCR personnel in developing regions to a potential “return to colonialism.”

Despite these differences, the Committee agreed to invite all possible sources of revenue, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to provide relief for the estimated 22 million displaced persons worldwide, persecuted on the basis of their religion, race, nationality or political opinion.

ECOSOC

STEPHANIE PIERCE
IPD Reporter

While two resolutions on Combating Desertification were passed earlier, the second by consensus, all countries present worked with each other in order to create a sensible, accurate and fair resolution on the matter. With Rwanda, Russ-

ROUNDUP FROM 3

ian Federation, Cuba and the African Block leading the way, a resolution was proposed to help increase literacy rates, close the gender gap in education, 100% teacher certification, and primary education.

One of the major questions and concern was whether or not there should be an international curriculum. "International curriculum is a major problem," said Rwandan representative Mimi C. Wilson-Saylor. She added that, "adaptation of the curriculum to individual countries is imperative." Representative Jacob Longwell of Saudi Arabia also agrees, "We urge against international curriculum. I don't expect my people to learn American History, just as I do not expect Americans to learn our history."

As for the overall goals of ECOSOC on this topic, Wilson-Saylor hopes that they will be able to "establish a high level group to achieve a community like the Dakar forum in 2000." She also hopes to achieve universal primary education and elimination of gender disparities by 2005.

HSC**ANDREW KUHAREVICZ***IPD Reporter*

Situation in the Middle East resolution as submitted by the United States failed yesterday, 19 July 1956, in the Security Council.

According to the USSR, bad policy was the major problem in why this resolution was not passed. Furthermore, by a majority vote, amendments to the resolution were as well turned down. The Soviet Union did not agree with United States that their resolution would solve anything and could start problems. The Soviet Union argued that the resolution was "Obviously bias against Arab states". Moreover He said "Israel is seen as the victim by the United States, and this it not the case at all."

An admission of new member states was the next topic on the working agenda. Japan, Sudan, and Morocco were discussed as new states entering NATO. After discussing the admission of these states the situation on Poland was asked to be added to the working

agenda and it was voted down as a majority of the committees declined its insignificance

FAO**FATOUMATTA SAGNIA***IPD Reporter*

The Rome Declaration was the topic under discussion last night, 18 November 2001, at the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in Chicago.

The evening's highlights were proposals from Nicaraguan Representative, Nolan Nurmikko. The main question was how to actualize the Rome Declaration. World hunger, sustainable agriculture, disaster relief and deforestation were the main topics of concern. Nurmikko emphasized the importance of Cidic Virtue where "countries would come together through global relations and lift themselves up." Also of relevant importance is the working together of government and non-governmental organizations to the advantage of the people.

Moreover, numerous resolu-

tions were brought up to actualize the Rome Declaration. A proposal was made under the issue of fisheries to adopt a global mapping system in order to locate fish, which would be tremendously beneficial to a lot of countries who consume fish according to Nurmikko. Furthermore, FAO representatives suggested that this would be an efficient tool in combating world hunger because people can locate the fish and also determine which fish are in danger of becoming extinct.

Likewise, another important topic under discussion before the organization was sustainable agriculture. An existing problem that the FAO recognizes is the fact that farmers utilize their farmlands to point of exhaustion. Nurmikko said that, "People need to understand the science behind Agriculture. They need to be taught efficient ways of farming."

FAO representatives seem to be striving for the goal of making these people expedient enough in farming to be able to sustain themselves and also to feed others in an open market system.

Trivial Questions Deserve Profound Answers

The AMUN Trivia Contest answers revealed - Congratulations to the delegation from Arkansas State University for submitting the winning entry to the Contest; visit Atlanta Room for Prize

1. Poland was not present at the signing, but is considered a Charter member among the original 51 Member States. [*Basic Facts About the United Nations*]
2. With a mass over 300 kilograms, this sculpture required the ivory of 8 elephant tusks to produce. [*A World of Art: The United Nations Collection*]
3. As of 1995, the U.S.S.R./Russian Federation had the highest number of vetoes cast at 116, followed by the United States (70), United Kingdom (30) and France (18). China, at three, has the fewest historical vetoes cast. [*The U.N. for Beginners*]
4. Most of us remember that Palau was the last of the Trust Territories to become a UN Member State in 1995. The first, in 1957, was the British-controlled portion of Togoland, now known as Ghana. [*Basic Facts About the United Nations*]
5. Following its donation to the UN in 1985, the "Golden Rule" mosaic by Norman Rockwell began losing tiles as it aged. The United States, which donated the mosaic, has reputedly refused to replace the missing tiles. [UN Headquarters tour]
6. On 9 April 1953, these words were Secretary-General Trygve Lie's welcome to incoming Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. Lie resigned his position in the hopes that the Security Council could select an SG who met with the approval of all five Permanent Members. [*Hammarskjöld*]
7. The first General Assembly met on 10 January 1946 in Westminster, London. [UN Web site, "milestones"]
8. Ralph Bunche received the Prize following his efforts at mediation in Palestine. [*Ralph Bunche: An American Odyssey*]
9. No Article of the UN Charter uses the term "peacekeeping." [UN Charter]
- T. Dag Hammarskjöld had two older brothers, Åke and Bo. [*Hammarskjöld*]

EDITORIAL**Palestinian Self-Determination**

This statement reflects the opinion of the Reporters of the AMUN Daily Chronicle, and does not necessarily represent the position of AMUN, Inc. or its Staff members.

To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

- UN Charter Article 1(2).

In giving each nation its right to self-determination, should the Palestinians have their own nation?

As stipulated above, as well as in international law, people have a right to a minimum of autonomy.

As the situation within the region escalated into armed conflict, peace has become the priority for both leading parties in the dispute, the Israeli government and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); however, while nationalism seems to be leading the peace process astray.

The Palestinian people should have the right to their own state according to the United Nations Charter and their right to self-determination. The predecessor to the United Nations, the League of Nations was created with this premise in mind. Woodrow Wilson held the right to peoples' self-determination in high esteem after The First World War. In 2001, Palestinian people have yet to enjoy this right.

The Red Cross has condemned colonization by Israel of the Palestinian territory. This practice violates the 12 August 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of Civil Persons in Time of War. In other words,

colonization is a war crime.

This was one of the major issues addressed on 18 November 2001 at the 12th annual American Model United Nations International Conference in Chicago. The disarmament and International Security Committee concentrated its efforts on finding a solution to this problem in its topic, "Prevention of the Violent Disintegration of States."

Representative Andrew Demshuk from Israel said this situation should be solved in talks with the Palestinian Liberation Organization. "We believe this issue needs to be resolved between Israel and Palestine in bilateral negotiations. Once Palestinian terror is no longer used as a means toward furthering their goals."

Representative Jawed Habib of the PLO explained that "Palestine wants recognition as an independent state and demands immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories." For the PLO, this conflict is a major cause of disharmony between most Arab/Muslim countries and the international community. Representative Esteban Velasquez of Lebanon argued "September 11th is a result of this problem... Palestinians also have the right to self-determination."

Thus, it is in the interest of the international community to utilize such an organization as the United Nations to resolve issues of human rights and self-determination, two of the most pressing issues involving humanity.

Decision: *Nauru v. Australia*

FATOUMATTA SAGNIA

IPD Reporter

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) rendered a unanimous decision on the *Nauru v. Australia* case last night, 18 November 2001.

Australia argued "that the administration of the Island (of Nauru) was exercised by the Australian Government to the exclusion of the other two [United Kingdom, New Zealand], that claims are inadmissible, and that the Court lacks jurisdiction as any judgment on the breach of the trusteeship Agreement would involve the responsibility of third states that have not consented to the court's jurisdiction in the present case."

However, the Court declared "it had jurisdiction over this matter according to article 59 of the statute of the Courts which states that the decision of the Court has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case."

The Justices stated that after "having examined the memorials, heard oral arguments, and declaration upon the case." The court decided that "in determination of the amount of compensations, [it would] order the establishment of a commission comprised of experts in the fields relevant, which will present its findings to the court no later than November 18, 2002."

Finally, "as to whether Australia has the legal responsibility to compensate Nauru for damages suffered by mining prior to 1968, the Court finds that Nauru is entitled to fund for rehabilitation of the land and compensation for resources mined prior to 1968."

When asked how she felt about the decision Nauru representative stated that, "It shows that ICJ is truly concerned with humanitarian issues." The representative from Australia, Mike O'Shea was unavailable for comment.

**Updated
ICJ Docket****Monday, 19 November:**

- 8:30 a.m. Oral Arguments - *Slovakia v. Hungary*
- 8:10 p.m. Delivery of Opinion in *Slovakia v. Hungary*
- 8:45 p.m. - 9:50 p.m. Oral Arguments - *Nicaragua v. Honduras*

Tuesday, 20 November:

- 4:00 p.m. Delivery of Opinion



The Justices of the International Court of Justice.

From the Floor:

“SUSPENSION AFTER ROLL CALL”

**Travis Worley
Tajikistan
3rd Committee**



PRESS RELEASES FROM 2

in words. Once again, thanks for all the help in reaching OUR common goal. FINS UP!

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 3rd Cmte

The passage of resolution GA6/1/1 by the Sixth committee marks a dark day in the proud history of the UN. Instead of moving to abandon sanction, which independent bodies have found to be inefficient and damaging, the committee passed a resolution that will have horrendous and far-reaching effects. By justifying the use of sanction the

committee has condoned the deaths and suffering of thousand of innocents. Libya feels that the continued use of sanctions violates the sovereignty of states and only punished the people sanctions aim to help. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya hopes the countries who voted in favor of the resolution can with a clear conscience accept the continued suffering that the resolution will cause.

United States, Security Council

From the President of the United States of America
To: Ambassadors of Morocco and Mali

The United States would like to express our deepest gratitude in your cooperation and efforts to secure peace in Kunduz. Your work in creating a peace coalition compromising of Islamic Conference Nations in such a speedy manner has allowed the Security Council to implement SC/2, thus securing peace and humanitarian aid in Kunduz.

In demonstration our appreciation, I offer an invitation to visit my family and I here at the White House. I look forward to your visit, and a newfound relationship between the United States, Morocco and Mali. And I hope you can look forward to hearty discussion of issues important to you and some Texas T-Bone Steak.
Best Regards,
George W. Bush

**United Kingdom,
United States,
France**

The international

community faced a crisis of significant proportions yesterday evening when surrender negotiations between the Northern Alliance and Taliban leaders of Kunduz, the largest Pashtun-dominated city in Northern Afghanistan, came to a grinding halt. The Security Council faced the possibility of sheer carnage if the Alliance invaded the city. The Security Council, and the UK, France, USA, Morocco, and Mali (in multilateral cooperation) have done much to attain peace in Kunduz.

However, the passage of SC2 and SC3 provided a medium-term framework for creating a peace settlement and demilitarized zone in and around the city. SC2 provided a framework for the surrender of the Taliban, allowing for limited repatriation of noncombatants and limited immunity for higher-level Taliban officials that furnish information helpful to the elimination of terrorist elements in Afghanistan. The resolution created a Peace Operation Zone in the city, which demilitarized it, and opened up the lines of humanitarian aid. Within the week, representatives of the Organization of Islamic States, including Morocco, Nigeria, Jordan, Ghana, Kenya, and Algeria, will provide peacekeepers and observers. The USA is providing logistical and transportation support to these nations. In the interim between the peace settlement and the arrival of the OIC troops, Britain and France have provided troops to police a buffer zone between Northern Alliance forces and the Taliban in the city. Both the Taliban and Northern Alliance have requested that the Security Council create a UN Tribunal that utilizes Afghani law for war crimes trials that will occur after the peace settlement is fully implemented. The Security Council is currently negotiating the terms of this tribunal and expects progress before its recess today.

The UK, USA, and France commend the Security Council for its efficiency and dedication to passing SC2 and SC3. They especially thank the delegations of Mali and Morocco, for providing the groundwork of the OIC peacekeeping force, without which this effort would have failed. Finally, we commend the negotiating parties - the leadership of Kunduz and the Northern Alliance - for their patience and flexibility.

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