



US warships attacked; Israeli-Arab war averted

CARSON RIZOR

IPD Reporter

An emergency meeting of the Security Council this morning led to the resumption of peace talks between Israel and neighboring Arab countries. The meeting was called following reports of intensified Israeli military action in Lebanon and of an attack on three United States warships in the Persian Gulf.

The SC used the meeting to address the ongoing Israeli incursion into Lebanon. The military action was prompted by the destruction of a water tower in northern Israel by Hezbollah operatives allegedly based in southern Lebanon. Hezbollah also claimed responsibility for the massacre of 24 people at a kibbutz.

UN officials reported that Israeli forces had advanced several miles into Lebanese territory. A UN spokesman said the number of Hezbollah members captured by Israel was "in the mid-single digits."

Syria demanded immediate action against Israel on behalf



The Security Council met early Tuesday morning in emergency session; presiding are (left to right) Derek Lumsden, Jennifer Schiske and Chad Kent.

of the Arab League. In what some observers called an ironic move, the delegation from Guinea moved quickly to introduce a presidential statement to condemn Israel for violating the UN charter.

Other SC members were less eager to act without consulting the involved parties. Mauritius successfully moved to invite representatives from Israel and Lebanon to address the body under the same conditions granted yesterday to Iraq.

Israeli Representative Steve Pigeon said the military invasion was necessary to protect its borders and prevent future terrorist attacks. Describing the kibbutz mas-

sacre, Pigeon said "It was a horrible and cowardly act of terrorism that calls for immediate action."

The US delegation was instrumental in brokering the communication between Syria and Israel that eventually led to Israel agreeing to withdraw its troop from Lebanon. US Representative Kyle Button said stability in the region was necessary to further UN efforts to disarm Iraq.

"The US is pleased that the solution came without the intervention of the SC," said Button. "Hopefully the SC can now focus on the pressing issue of weapons inspection in Iraq."

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1967: Israel Attacks Syria and Egypt

JESSICA HEIKKILA

IPD Reporter

1 April 1967 - The string of attacks began yesterday afternoon, as Israel shot down sev-

en Syrian planes flying in the Demilitarized Zone. Soon after, Israel destroyed three Egyptian air bases. Although the death rate had not been calculated, great loss of life was

expected.

Less than 24 hours later, the Historical Security Council (HSC) was called in for an emergency session to discuss the Israeli invasion of the Sinai Peninsula and their attack on an American ship. The U.S. Freedom was about to enter the Suez Canal when it went under heavy gunfire and torpedoes fired from Israeli troops.

Israeli Representative Matt Winefske was called before the council to explain the reasoning behind these attacks.



The Historical Security Council meets in emergency session early Tuesday morning.

ICJ Decision: *Liechtenstein v. Germany*

AMANDA ZULAUF

IPD Reporter

A divided court released its opinion in the case of *Liechtenstein v. Germany* on Monday evening, finding Germany failed to recognize Liechtenstein's national sovereignty, but was not required to pay property reparations.

The dissensions and discrepancies apparent throughout the court's landmark second case proceedings appeared again in the final decision, resulting in a 10-4 split among the justices, and the filing of a dissenting opinion.

Justice Kupara read the majority opinion. Under the terms of the Convention on the Settlement of Matters Arising out of War and Occupation, the painting in question throughout the case was never an external German asset. Therefore, Germany need not pay reparations.

"We are upset we won't be able to get paid for the property or have it returned," said Representative Nish Nirmal of Liechtenstein.

However, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) found that Germany violated international law through its 1998 court decision by infringing on Liechtenstein's sovereignty. The court requested that Germany respect citizens and their property rights, while accord-

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

ECOSOC Resolutions address Sustainable Development, Technical Assistance

MICHAEL ANDERSEN

IPD Reporter

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) doubled its output for the conference in less than three hours Monday night, passing a pair of resolutions in relatively quick succession, and seemed likely to pass a third at presstime Tuesday morning.

The first resolution, ES/III/6, was the council's third and probably final attempt to promote sustainable development in Africa. Described by supporters as "by Africans, for Africans," it grew out of a long effort by Brazil for major ECOSOC action in support of education on the largely underdeveloped continent and drew strong support from many African delegations. Among other provisions, the resolution established an "African Primary Education Initiative" (APEI), which would seek to move African children into effective schools by promoting teacher training programs and financial aid for families who rely on their children as breadwinners.

Seeking to deflect charges of financial excess from

donor nations, supporters restricted APEI's focus to the least-developed areas of Africa only, and required UNICEF oversight of the process.

After ES/III/6 passed with broad support, ECOSOC shifted its focus from sustainable development to the more specific issue area of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, paving the way for the passage of the evening's second resolution, ES/IV/1.

Bahrainian representative Ben Fox called the council's decision to move to that new issue area "probably the toughest vote of the evening." The second resolution, for which he helped lead support, met with relatively little resistance and eventually became the first ECOSOC resolution of the conference to be passed by consensus.

The resolution, which was composed primarily by Bahrain and China, had broad goals, calling generally for infrastructural improvements in resource accessibility, health care, and education, before calling on international bodies "to work together to achieve a cumulative rise in

CHR Considers Right to Development

JESSICA HEIKKILA

IPD Reporter

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) moved to the Right to Development topic last night after passing three more resolutions on Rights of Refugees. The passed Refugee resolutions, 1/7, 1/5, and 1/3, received a majority consensus shortly after reconvening from the afternoon break. The resolutions dealt with giving aid to refugees, refugees seeking asylum, and developing a global network for refugee

rights. The CHR then opened up debate on Right to Development.

Ethiopia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted Resolution II/3, a resolution dealing with the allocation of funds to Lesser Developed Countries (LDCs) and lifting U.N. - imposed economic sanctions to assist in development. Ethiopian Representative Abdi Gutale commented that this resolution "would take the pressure off of developing countries." The resolution was passed early this morning.

the global standard of living" in its final clause.

Some nations accused the document of vagueness.

"Maybe it needed a couple more amendments," said Representative Fox Tuesday morning, after the resolution's passage. "But it's an idealistic resolution, so it can be broad."

Four nations ultimately abstained from the vote, but all other ECOSOC members approved of the resolution after a relatively short period of deliberation. Representative Fox said that diverse support for the document had made it attractive to each major global voting bloc.

Some diplomats had expressed concern Monday that the council was sometimes willing to pass resolutions prematurely in its members' rush to move to new topics. The rapid passage of Monday evening's two bills, however, seemed widely satisfactory to representatives.

Representative Michael Lott-Manier from Iran said that though representatives don't like to discuss any issue for too long, they didn't seem to move forward irresponsibly.

"I think for the most part things proceed the way they should," he said.

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The International Press Delegation would like to thank all Representatives, Faculty Advisors and Secretariat members for their assistance to the Reporters in the compiling of articles and photo opportunities for the *AMUN Daily Chronicle*.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GA Committees Conclude, Plenary Session Convenes

GA Plenary

CARSON RIZOR

IPD Reporter

The United Nations General Assembly opened its session this morning by considering a resolution on biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction.

Resolution GA1/II/1 had been the final resolution to pass in the UN Second Committee. The vote there had been delayed by several procedural motions and some member nations seemed eager to repeat the gridlock at the GA level.

Kazakhstan and Pakistan united to force votes on decisions of no action and of competence on the resolution. Kazakhstan also sought to emphasize the importance of the vote by reading the list of signatories to the Biological Weapons Conventions and listing requirements of that treaty.

Both votes failed, and the resolution went on to successful passage on a 61-14 vote, with 28 abstentions.

About 100 countries were present for the GA. Besides GA1/II/1, the GA has ten resolutions to consider, ranging from the creation of landmine excavation colleges to the elimination of international terrorism.

First Committee

CARSON RIZOR

IPD Reporter

The United Nations First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) ended its session yesterday with the passage of a resolution on biological and chemical weapons.

The resolution submitted by Australia features several

provisions condemning the use of such weapons of mass destruction. It called for development of better identification procedures and new methods of treatment for bacteriological and chemical weaponry.

The Committee approved the resolution on a 67-7 vote, with 21 abstentions.

Representatives with the Australian delegation were pleased with the vote.

“We think it’s a giant step,” said Australian Representative Jason Hall. Hall said the vote reflected the consensus developed within the body through negotiation.

Australian Representative Mark Morozink added that the resolution was unique in its separation of verification and transparency. “Every time they’ve been joined, we’ve stalled,” said Morozink.

Passage of the resolution was nearly prevented by several nations seeking to delay a vote on the matter. Among those attempting to derail the process was North Korean Representative Chase Meyer. Meyer was openly critical of the proposal, calling it contradictory and inappropriate. “This resolution directly infringes on sovereignty,” said Meyer. “There are several

points that are too rigid.”

A second resolution on the topic offered by Uganda, Germany, Guinea, and the Republic of Congo failed to reach the floor.

Third Committee

ANTHONY PERROZZI

IPD Reporter

A change of agenda and passage of a resolution made for a very eventful evening session yesterday in the Third Committee. After previous sessions of vehement legislative effort without concrete results, a general consensus was reached by the body.

A motion for closure of debate on the first topic, Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction, was passed by majority vote. Following that motion, the issue of International Drug Control was brought to the floor. This change of issue was propelled by the fact that Resolution GA 3/I/4 was passed by a simple majority vote at the very end of the morning session earlier yesterday. After seven friendly amendments to this resolution, the body had agreed to

support it making it the only resolution to be successfully passed on the first agenda. The second agenda was met by a strong resolution primarily authored by representatives from Belgium along with the support of the permanent members of the Security Council.

Many speakers were eager to voice their opinions on the new agenda.

“Iran is extremely concerned with drug trafficking inside our borders and asks to maintain its right to sovereignty,” said Andee Vaughan, representative from the Islamic Republic of Iran. “We are also concerned with drug cultivation and production outside our borders.”

The major resolution on international drug control that was produced during yesterday’s evening session was Resolution 3/II/1. Its main points included support for the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, a reduction of the demand for illegal narcotics by way of treatment, rehabilitation, nationwide programs, and the sharing of information dealing with drug-related issues by sovereign member states and international organiza-

MORE GA | PAGE 4



The General Assembly Plenary votes on a resolution addressing international terrorism. The GA Plenary, meeting today, consists of representatives from all main committees and considers all topics and resolutions of those subsidiary bodies.

General Assembly Committee Wrap-Up

GA FROM 3

tions. Support by developed nations and larger countries helped the resolution, but lesser developed countries (LDCs) were opposed to specific clauses and phrasing.

"This resolution did not discuss synthetic drugs at all," Slovenian Representative Rhiannon Kelso said. "We're surprised that the United States, as one of the main authors of the resolution, didn't mention this kind of drug since it is a big problem specifically over there."

With a total of 10 amendments passed by general consensus with the exception of one, Resolution 3/II/1, was the strongest and sole resolution on the floor during the whole session. However, two separate motions for closure of debate on this resolution, immediately after the passage of the amendments, were made by representatives from Mauritius and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The second motion was successful and Resolution 3/II/1 was tabled before it could reach any kind of long-term effects.

Although a resolution for the first issue was passed by the majority of the body, the second issue yielded no passage of another one. Due to an excessive amount of motions for roll call by a representative from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Ko-

rea, no real productive effort took place for the rest of the evening session yesterday. The Third Committee reconvened today with the rest of the General Assembly to discuss any final concerns or issues.

Sixth Committee ANNA LITTAUER

IPD Reporter

Conflict over the future of the Palestinian people dominated the final session of the Sixth Committee Monday evening before a variety of amendments were offered to Resolution GA 6/I/6, stalling the final hour of the meeting.

Rumors that the United States had called Palestine a "terrorist state" inflamed Arab nations as the United Arab Emirates threatened to cease oil exports if the Palestinians were not given their own state.

Daniel Woodul, Representative from the United Arab Emirates, was adamant that the plight of the Palestinian people be addressed and said, "The Arab League has been railroaded for seven hours."

United States Representative Ben Weimert commented, "It is not a state. It is a displaced people," and asserted that the name-calling rumors were false. Representative Weimert added, "If any nation chooses to use an



Caucusing continues in the Regency lobby during Tuesday's General Assembly deliberations.

oil embargo to attempt to influence the U.S. ... the U.S. will be forced to act."

Syrian Representative Amir Yaserbdoust expressed concern over the fragmentation of voting blocs and the plight of the Palestinians, saying, "There was a lack of productive dialogue in reference to providing deserved unification for the resistance against foreign occupation."

The Representative for Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Erika Knuti, noted, "Laos supports Palestinian efforts," but emphasized that the committee should not address the future of Palestine but instead focus on "more legal aspects" such as resolving international terrorism issues.

Discussion of the Palestinian question subsided during formal session as the committee considered Resolution GA 6/I/6, also called the "EU Resolution." The resolution addressed ending the financing of terrorism, utilizing Interpol (International Police Force), and en-

gaging in information sharing.

Representative from both Greece and Denmark spoke in favor of the resolution, emphasizing its decisive call for action and the cooperation that led to its drafting.

Although Resolution GA 6/I/6 passed at the end of the session, the final hour of the meeting consisted of three movements for division of the question and a motion to adjourn debate on the resolution, all of which failed.

The multiple movements annoyed many members of the committee and soured the final session. Finland Representative Sarah Lawrence commented, "I think a lot of countries have put aside cooperation and are more interested in furthering their own interests than in compromise." She continued, "I don't think we're being effective at all ... it's really frustrating."

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INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Security Council admonishes Iraq**CARSON RIZOR***IPD Reporter*

The United Nations Security Council last night approved a presidential statement admonishing Iraq for alleged interference with ongoing weapons inspections.

The statement drafted by Mexico was in response to a 16-hour delay imposed on the UN weapons inspection team as it attempted to investigate one of the Iraqi presidential palaces. UN officials say there were 38 departures of two-ton trucks from the palace as the team waited for permission to enter.

Once the team was allowed inside the building, it discovered the rooms it had wanted to inspect were empty and scrubbed clean. The object of the UN search, an unrefined form of uranium known as "yellow cake", was not found at the scene.

Speaking before the SC in response to the report, Iraqi Representative Anna Nazarenko said she could not confirm the contents of the trucks or their destination. Nazarenko said the delays were justified in order to prevent the inspection team from disturbing government activity.

Guinea argued for conditional language in the presidential statement, noting that a material breach of SC

resolutions on Iraq could not be confirmed. It also called for a written report from UN officials on the incident.

"We believe that the Council doesn't have enough information," said Guinea Representative W. Cody Stapp.

Several SC members were critical of Guinea for preventing adoption of a stronger statement, accusing the delegation of stalling in order to introduce its own presidential statement.

"It's upsetting and embarrassing that one nation would have such tenacity to vote 'no' when the rest of the committee has reached a consensus, including the five permanent members," said one delegate, who wished to remain anonymous.

When asked to respond to the charge, Stapp said Guinea simply wanted the SC to make the best decision possible.

"We're not attempting to stall or inhibit," said Stapp. "We only wish the SC would wait for all the information."

Nazarenko said Iraq was pleased with the softer language and reiterated its innocence in the matter.

"We have no intention of making nuclear weapons," said Nazarenko.

Historical SC holds emergency session**HSC FROM 1**

Though Representative Winefske stated that the attack was not unprovoked, a Syrian Representative commented that Israel "would not have started this aggression without perceived support from the United States." French Representative Derek McDaniel called for a treaty to reinstate pre-1967 boundary zones, a cease-fire and a no-fly zone covering the demilitarized zone. At press time, it was not known what resolutions the HSC passed or vetoed at the end of their emergency session.

Prior to the emergency session, Representative Winefske and the Syrian Representative had been called before the HSC, also to explain the situation in the Middle East. At that time, Israel had stated that their actions had been defensive moves, and that Israel was merely responding to threats/actions from Syria. The Syrian Representative had commented that they felt the "slippery path" to war could not be avoided.

The HSC was not in agreement for most of last night and the emergency session, and

without a few sacrifices, it is unlikely that enough nations would have agreed to pass any resolutions dealing with the Middle East.

In other HSC news, a resolution calling for the condemnation of South Africa and Portugal, due to violation of economic sanctions, passed 10 in favor, 5 abstentions. The resolution, proposed by Indian Representative Ryan Gooley and Denmark Representative John Simpson, stated that a condemnation was needed.

Though this resolution passed, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria still felt disappointed in the outcome. Soviet Representative Matthew Skuya commented that the Soviet Union "views with extreme regret that the council is unable to come to aid of the African people." Representative Skuya further stated that the "Southern Rhodesian people have a right to self-determination." Because of the situation in the Middle East rising unexpectedly, the Southern Rhodesia topic was tabled.

Update on SC Crisis Issues**SC FROM 1**

The United States has confirmed an attack on three of its warships stationed in the Persian Gulf. Press reports from the region indicate the incidents were similar in nature to an earlier attack on the US Cole. No organization has yet claimed responsibility for the attack.

US Representative Kyle Button said casualties were in the "dozens." Button added that US officials were awaiting more details before deciding a course of action.

"We have a large suspicion that Iraq was linked and/or the cause of the attack on the US ships in the Persian Gulf," said Button. "The US is moving to act under the jurisdiction of Article 51 of the UN charter."

The attack adds tension to an already volatile situation in the Middle East. Earlier this week, Hezbollah operatives destroyed a water treatment plant in northern Israel. That attack prompted Israeli forces to make several incursions into Lebanon, including two air strikes on suspected Hezbollah training camps. Hezbollah also claimed responsibility for a massacre at an Israeli kibbutz that left 24 dead.



Security Council emergency session, Tuesday morning.

FROM THE FLOOR

Press Releases

Syria and Lebanon / 6th Committee

Syria and Lebanon would like to express their disappointment that there was no productive dialogue in any resolution passed by the Sixth Committee that would support the Palestinian people's right to resist the worst form of terrorism, which is occupation by foreign powers.

Syria and Lebanon would like to thank all delegates who worked towards amendments and resolutions that supported the Palestinian people.

Rwanda / General Assembly

It deeply saddens Rwanda that after days of hard work, the support for eliminating terrorism was a resolution which condemns terrorism and nothing more.

France / Security Council

It has come to the attention of the French delegate to the Security Council that a resolution is being considered by the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly that would effectively create a Palestinian state. It is the position of France that an action of this latitude must be considered in the Security Council. If this resolution passes in the Sixth Committee, France would be forced to bring the issue to the forefront of the Security Council's agenda, thereby pro-

hibiting the Plenary from taking action.

Libya / ECOSOC

The Honorable Byron Hood congratulated the member of the UN delegation within ECOSOC for moving forward with their important resolutions.

His Honor also invited the members of nations outside of the African Nations' voting bloc to bring their resolutions to the African voter bloc for approval. Not only would this allow African countries to be involved in their developments, but it would also hold the donor nations to their vow of allowing African nations self-determination.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea / Third Committee

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is very upset with the decision of the Third Committee chair to not allow roll call votes in the closing minutes of our final session. This was incredibly diplomatically discourteous and hurts the resolutions and amendments by not having an acceptable voting record. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that this problem never repeats itself.

Personal Notices

O-
The key to running on Duracells is optimism and naps.

-L

To Matt
United "Spanks"

Love Group B

Wanted:

Historian; searching for an avid history lover for the purpose of recording history;

competency required; compilation of honors thesis recommended, not a requirement. If interested, please contact responsible part.

-H.R.H.L.C.

In honor of D.P.

Ezra!

Ezra!

Ezra!

Sincerely, "You Know"



Representatives take time out from caucusing to rest Tuesday morning.



Caucusing continues outside the General Assembly Plenary hall.



During thorough and challenging special negotiations over the settlement of the Cyprus issue, the representatives of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the Turk-Cypriot community were interrupted by the arrival of the governor-elect of the State of Illinois, Mr. Rod Blagojevich. Upon meeting him, the negotiation committee was invited to witness the press conference he was conducting and upon conclusion of the conference to take photos. It was a wonderful opportunity for all representatives involved as they were received very cordially by the governor-elect. *Pictured above: The representatives pose with Governor-elect Blagojevich (third from left).*

World Court concludes second case, final hearings begin

ICJ FROM 1

ing the sovereignty of Liechtenstein under the UN Charter.

"Personally, I still feel the case should have been dismissed. Therefore it was a partial victory," said Representative of Germany Mark Verkhlin. "But Germany proved that the seizing of assets was not our jurisdiction."

Four justices filed a dissenting opinion. The dissenters emphasized that not only did Germany not need to pay reparations, but further that the opinion of German courts did not violate Liechtenstein's property, sovereignty or nationality rights. The dissenting opinion concluded, stating "We find that we are without jurisdiction and should not adjudicate on this issue. We agree with Germany's request for dismissal of this case."

After the opinion's release, emotions were mixed.

"It was a half and half decision," said Liechtenstein representative Rezza Rahmani.

Verkhlin agreed with this statement, adding that there was no clear-cut winner.

"We are happy the ICJ recognized us as a sovereign nation, and we want to make sure Germany doesn't infringe on further rights," Nirmal added.

The ICJ typically strives for a consensus opinion among its justices. *Liechtenstein v. Germany* proved too divisive for the court, perhaps due to the fact that its landmark status offered no precedent for reference.

"This case was a lot harder to come to a consensus on. However, the majority of the court respects the minority's opinion," said Justice Ruben Alonzo.

Hearings begin: *Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda*

The ICJ heard its final case yesterday evening, with one

substitutional judge presiding among the 15 appointees.

The right to self-determination, violations of international law and confiscation of natural resources were among the topics discussed in *Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda*.

The DRC requests reparations from Uganda for all economic plunder, destruction of property, and loss of life, as well as insisting on the immediate halt of Ugandan support of paramilitary groups and wrongful acts in the DRC.

"The peoples' right to self-determination has been abridged. Uganda has been involved in acts of oppression against our people," argued DRC Representative Justin Johns in his opening remarks.

Uganda countered, alleging self defense and focusing on the formal agreements, insisting that the DRC invited Ugandan intervention. Uganda insists that they have adhered with all principles of the UN charter. "We came in not by invasion but by invitation," said Ugandan Representative Allison Atterberry.

The DRC boasts abundant natural resources, making them economically appealing. However, a number of rebel groups operate within the DRC, attracting neighboring countries attention in matters of internal security and political manipulation. In 1996, Rwandan and Ugandan interests in the DRC government assisted in the overthrow of dictator Mobutu Sese Seko, and the subsequent election of Laurent Kabila. Rwandan, Ugandan and Burundian forces, in reaction to the failure of Kabila to decrease rebel raids, called in troops to secure the eastern portion of the DRC, escalating the situation further. So far, two million people have died, as well as countless violations of human

rights.

"Uganda is conveniently occupying one of Africa's richest regions," said DRC Representative John Schweitz.

A large portion of the hearing focused on contentions concerning terms of the Lusaka Agreement. Both sides claim the other stands in violation of the agreement. The Lusaka Agreement is a multilateral treaty to facilitate decreasing tension in the region through military cooperation and disarmament of rebel groups.

"Uganda is creating this environment," said Representative Schweitz. The DRC maintains that Ugandan intervention has only exacerbated proceedings.

Representative Atterbury countered, attesting that Uganda acts in self defense. "These rebel groups are armed. The Lusaka Agreement calls for them to be disarmed."

At closing, the DRC emphasized it is concerned with the growing number of human rights violations, causing 1.3 million refugees to flee into Rwanda.

"This is about people. That's what we're here for. We are suffering attacks in our territory; Uganda is not suffering any in theirs," said Representative Schweitz.

Uganda focused on the DRC's refusal to cooperate with international agreements and conventions. They claim a right to self defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"The DRC agreed to disarm their troops. They have not done so. Uganda has never made a claim on the land of the DRC," said Representative Atterbury.

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Photo credit: Jason Fulp, IPD Editor

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