



Small Arms Regulation in GA 1st

by Zac Hale

The First GA is approaching consensus on the topic of small arms regulation, with an eye toward discussing nuclear nonproliferation in the near future.

The committee opened their Sunday morning session with a 45 minute suspension for informal caucusing. Representatives used this time to gather support around working papers aimed at different aspects of small arms regulation.

Macedonia sponsored a paper aimed at strengthening the UN Training for Trainers program, while Kuwait spearheaded Middle Eastern support for increased accountability in the production and sale of small arms.

Most of the informal discussion in the committee revolved around the combination of two working papers in order to produce a broadly agreeable draft resolution. There was widespread optimism about the new paper, which would fuse ideas from the Latin American and African blocs.

Move Toward Consensus on Somalian Situation

by Allyson Putt

The debate in the Security Council over the Situation in Somalia continues to develop. While all Member States agree that stability is the ultimate



Discussion in the Security Council/TONI BOGER

end-goal of this issue, they disagreed on the appropriate measures to take to arrive at that conclusion.

Representative Tim Sally of France time and again stressed the constraints placed upon the Council by funding. He said he favored the elimination of dumping toxic waste in Somalia, a practice that gives local warlords "one-eighth the budget of

the UN peace-keeping force proposed."

However, other delegations felt this was a minor detail. Representative John Wellendorf of the United Kingdom stated it was much more urgent to

prop up the transitional government. Representative Wellendorf suggested diverting the toxic waste dumping to the Economic and Social Council. With the issue of nuclear waste dumping and the urgency of stabilization of the Somalian nation being worked into the pre-ambular clauses of a proposed resolution, representatives were able to move toward

consensus. Formal debate was broken up this morning by a press leak stating the increase in uranium enrichment processes in North Korea. Representatives from Russia, United Kingdom, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Japan, Brazil, United States, and Austria came expressed disapproval. These Member States released a statement calling for a return to six party talks, increasing regional stability, elimination of aggressive nuclear activity, and a demand to adhere to international nuclear laws, specifically those set out in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

These Member States encouraged "China's full participation as a regional power" to bring North Korea back to the table for the six party talks. They expressed the hope that North Korea would work toward becoming a productive member of international society.

PERSONAL ADS

CDUPK FBVS RIE A
RLRE EBYRG RLOY
~WF

Lost: Severe old problem, specifically concerning the cleanliness of AMUN staff hotel rooms.

If Found: Please contact Hannah "I wear shoes in my own shower"

~W.

JSH: The chirping awaits you on Wednesday.
Love, KDH

Forests ARE for people! (and hobbits)

Don't be a sad panda!

Dear ICJ - We're going to abolish you. You and your staff will be asked to leave forever.
Love, GA 6th

To the Vegan Overlord,
Stars above we just don't know if it's real.
Yours, EVERYONE

Need decisive action from First Committee on topic 1. I can't hug with small arms!
- T. Rex

Dear Womenfolk:
Lovely young gentleman looking for love. Gainfully employed, well groomed, and potty trained. Can you say no to Joe?

Brian,
Thank you for mentoring me into omniscience. Still working on omnipotence.
- Goddess

Daddy JSH: Please come home soon, Daddy: Mom won't stop shopping. Love,
20 weeks

GA 2nd Committee Talks Economics

by Izuchukwu Madumelu

Like many developing nations that continue to battle crippling economic and political problems, Suriname suffers a great economic instability. The representative of Suriname proposed Sunday morning to increase the value and exportation of its greatest resource, gold.

According to the representative of the US, exporting engineers and professors to developed nations would foster internal development as opposed to creating loan debt. The representative of Sierra Leone suggested more collaboration with African nations since they are not speaking collectively with one voice.

According to the rep-

resentative of Chad, the discovery of oil has made the country an exporter of oil, but Chad still needs strong partnership from foreign nations to assist with providing basic needs such as food, shelter and clean water and subsequently creating infrastructures like airports and highways.

Laying Down the Law with ICJ

by Toni Boger

Arguments in the case of Belgium v. Senegal began Sunday morning in the International Court of Justice to decide if Senegal should prosecute or extradite the former president of Chad.

President Hissene Habre, who has been exiled in Senegal for 20 years, was indicted in 2000 for crimes against

humanity, including torture and barbarity, during his presidency.

The representatives of Belgium argued that waiting ten years for Senegal to extradite Habre was too long. Senegal argued that its status as a developing nation must be taken into consideration.

Representative Charif Homidi of Belgium said that a timeline is not the issue.

"We just want to see progress," he said.

Belgium Representative Fiona Mahfouf added that a meeting took place four days ago between Belgium and the African Union, European Union, Chad and the United States to set a potential budget for the trial. An estimate of €8.6 million was decided upon, much lower than the

Senegalese request of €27 million.

Representatives Owen Engstrom and Joe Witek of Senegal stressed that the country has not broken any laws to prosecute Habre.

"We can't always go by time," said Engstrom. "We don't have the funds to go as quickly."

Justices of the court had the opportunity to ask each country's representatives about their argument. A major concern of Justices Schneider and Whitlock involved victim testimony in the trial.

Justice Witek said Senegal thought the trial could take place in as short as five months if funds were provided, but that "it is up to Senegal as to who and how many" victims would testify.

ECOSOC Triangulates on Triangular and South-South Development

by Marianty Mavros

Member States reunited Sunday morning to further discuss Triangular and South-South Development Cooperation. A motion to suspend the meeting early passed and representatives attempted to draft resolutions that would reflect the thoughts expressed in the discussion of the topic.

When the suspension ended, representatives successfully drafted three different resolutions and moved to start a consultative session to debate the points raised in the resolutions. Representatives then proceeded to present their resolutions in order to obtain feedback and move the resolutions

to the floor.

The first debated resolution, under the leadership of Slovakia and the Russian Federation, focuses on utilizing regional bodies in charge of implementing aid.

The second resolution was developed under the leadership of Pakistan and it focuses on encouraging Member States' cooperation in the creation of development strategy.

The third resolution aims to "further cooperation between developing nations while keeping developed nations involved in the assistance process," according to Representative Jeremy Hoover, author of the resolution.

All resolutions addressed the interests of Member States and the third resolution was quickly seconded by several Member States including the United States, China, Argentina, India, and Japan. Although these countries tend to have divergent viewpoints, there were no points of dissent in this resolution.

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Docket of the International Court of Justice

8 pm: Reading of Belgium v. Senegal

8:35 pm: Georgia v. Russian Federation

Oral arguments

HSC: DEBATE OVER TROOPS FOR UGANDA

by Toni Boger

Debate and caucusing dominated Sunday morning's session of the Historical Security Council.

A member of the Secretariat updated the body on the conflicts of 12 June 1993 with reports of massive riots in Russia. Hardline communists are reportedly upset at President Boris Yeltsin for "giving away" the Kurile Islands to Japan.

Approximately 2,000 French Foreign Legion troops sent to patrol the Uganda-Rwanda border arrived in Rwanda after being detained for several hours.

Debate for Resolution HSC-1, which would send troops to Uganda to patrol the border, began with concerns of the resolution's language. Representative Justin Alexander of the United States made a motion to divide the question because of

an amendment about troops. He said the amendment wasn't needed because the Council already had the ability to decide the number of troops to send.

The motion failed but the resolution passed unanimously.

"I'm happy that the Security Council worked with us on the resolution as we wanted to send aid to those suffering in Rwanda," Alexander said.

At press time, caucusing continued for discussion of HSC-3 and the conflict in Somalia.

One major concern for the body is the peacekeeping budget. Representative Garafu Emmanuel Adeyafa-olasupo of Japan looked to reform the budget to stop recent violence in Russia and Somalia. He said that 75 percent of the peacekeeping budget is from Japan.

IAEA Emphasizes Regional Solutions to Nuclear Fuel Supply

by Louis Cathemer

Debate in the IAEA on Sunday took a clear turn in favor of developing regional centers to ensure adequate access to nuclear fuel supply and disposal facilities. By noon, the dais was reviewing an unapproved draft report promoting regional centers. At least two other caucusing blocs were developing similar working papers.

However, disagreement over the nature and scope of regional centers was widespread. While most groups focused on fuel supply, Representative Alex Popp of Kyrgyzstan said that both supply and disposal must be considered together. "You can't try to separate the two," Representative Popp said. His group is proposing regional lease arrangements that incorporate supply and disposal.

Other groups remain strongly opposed to regional centers. Representative Jonathan Grunin of Luxembourg said the only practical solution is to develop one international fuel bank, with the support of the P5 and regulated by the IAEA. Representatives from the Philippines and India are concerned that most regional organizations would not have the capacity to safeguard nuclear materials. India seeks to ensure that regional centers are strictly optional and would only provide fuel, not technology.

MEET THE PRESS: PRESS CONFERENCES KICK OFF

IAEA: Nuclear Energy

by Louis Cathemer

The representatives of Uganda and South Africa announced in a press conference Sunday that they are seek-

tion of the board should reflect this.

Both representatives said they feel that the IAEA is the only internationally recognized body with the capac-

GA 1st: Smalls Arms Trade

by Zac Hale

Representatives Max Bock and Leyla Falhan of Pakistan held a press conference Sunday morning to promote a working paper that is circulating in the First GA.

The representatives emphasized the urgency of establishing international stan-

Their working paper seeks to strengthen current initiatives dealing with small arms traffic, such as the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons and the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA).



Representatives discuss a proposal from IAEA / ALLISON ROY



Representatives of Pakistan speak on small arms / ALLISON ROY

ing international support for their proposal to expand the board of governors of the IAEA. The proposal is meant to ensure that all nations with an interest in nuclear energy are represented. Representative Alec Jacobs of South Africa said while African nations currently comprise about 33% of IAEA membership, they currently hold only 14% of the seats on the board. Representative Caleb Ray of Uganda added that significant diversity exists within continents and that the composi-

ity to address nuclear issues. A proposal to expand the board was presented in 1999 and received diverse geographic support. Since then, interest in nuclear power has dramatically increased among developing nations, once again elevating the issue of fair representation. This could be achieved by expanding the size of the board, changing the formula for determining the composition of the board or a combination of the two.

dards for defining and tracking small arms and light weapons ahead of an upcoming conference to establish an Arms Trade Treaty. "Small arms are responsible for more human rights violations than any other category of weapons," said Representative Bock, "and thus deserve immediate attention from the international community."

The delegation of Pakistan is working with representatives from other nations to arrive at a definition for small arms that will facilitate consensus around their working paper. Representatives Bock and Falhan also stressed the importance of regional controls in the pursuit of a more transparent arms trade.

GA 6th Discusses Cooperation

by Elfego Chavez

The Sixth GA made a shift from regional nation collaborations to expanding alliances on a more international level while working on the topic of Nationality of Natural Persons in Relation to the Succession of States. The representative of Somalia called for dialogue focused on expanding neighboring countries to the inclusion of countries working together. Initially there was a division into three main groups: The European Union, Latin America

and Africa. Progress was made when the delegations in the different blocs and many others began presenting working papers and representatives began to collaborate.

The delegation of Colombia presented a working paper to the assembly along with the representative of Estonia during a consultative session. Though it has the most support, countries such as Sweden do not support it as it stands due to its last amendment.

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