

**SPECIAL SESSION FOR FACULTY ADVISORS**

Join us for a presentation on *Teaching International Relations in an Age of Disruption* in the Mayfair Room located on the 2nd Level, 6:30-7:30 p.m. on 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!

COMMITTEE & COUNCIL UPDATES**CONCURRENT GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY**

The Plenary has finally reconvened for discussion of resolutions concerning Education for Democracy after a prolonged suspension. With 38 signatures on their drafted resolution, Malaysia is encouraging others to sign. Their one goal is endorsing equity for education.

GA FIRST COMMITTEE

Representatives discussed several methods for tracking materials that can be turned into bacteriological or chemical weapons.

GA SECOND COMMITTEE

Second Committee continues to focus on breaking the cycle of poverty through educational advancement, gender equality and equal opportunity for men, women and children regardless of economic and social status.

GA THIRD COMMITTEE

Youth education programs and needle exchanges among solutions to the drug crisis suggested in Third Committee. Romania suggested drafting three separate resolutions to deal with manufacturing, trafficking and consumption of drugs while others had doubts about that goal.

GA SIXTH COMMITTEE

Representative Grace Fuchser of Egypt said, "Egypt is done [talking about] how we're going to fight [and now we are] focusing on how we're going to protect."

WHO

The World Health Organization continues their discussion on vaccines. The main concern for many Member States is infrastructure, education and funding for vaccinations

CDPEG

Representative Theresa Booze of Germany said, "We are gathered here today for the success of and sustainable futures of the world's Least Developed Countries. There are 17 countries on this list. It has been 30 years since the last graduation from this list."

DR. ELIZABETH FERRIS ADDRESSES AMUN ON MIGRATION AND REFUGEES AND THE MORAL NECESSITY OF COMPASSION*Silvia Pellegrino**Daniel Frederick*

With extensive experience in immigration both academically and in the field, Dr. Elizabeth Ferris shared the powerful effect that personal connections can have on immigration issues. Dr. Ferris is a Research Professor with the Institute for Study of International Migration at the Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and a Non-resident Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy at the Brookings Institution.

Dr. Ferris spoke to representatives about the struggles migrants and refugees face in today's world, where the word 'refugee' is typically charged with political meaning and a negative connotation.

Dr. Ferris' remarks focus on the current global trend in migration. She reminded the body that migration is not a new phenomenon and that there is no such thing as a 'rise in migration,' but just a rise in global population. Through her expertise and personal experience, she delivered an overview of the topics that was both compassionate and extremely informative.

As a citizen of the United States of America, she expressed both

SERBIA DENIES PRESENCE OF WAR CRIMES*Silvia Pellegrino**Historical Security Council 1993*

The Historical Security Council believed it necessary to call a representative from Serbia, a non-member state, to the room. Serbia insists on reiterating that there is no crisis and that there is no war. Representative Art Fosse of Serbia said, "the Security Council is showing absolutely no regard to the wellbeing of any other states other than the ones that they feel they are concerned about and it is a

her satisfaction and disappointment in the country's policies on immigration. During an exclusive interview with this newspaper's editorial staff, she said "I've always been very proud of the U.S. refugee program. We do it because it's morally right. The economic benefit is just kind of gravy." During the interview, she also expressed concern about the lack of global leadership in addressing migrant crises around the world. On one hand, she is proud of belonging to a country built on immigrants of various ancestries, but she has also expressed her disappointment in the policies of separation at the border, the use of immigration as a political tool, and withdrawal from the Global Compact on Refugees.

Dr. Ferris' presence at the 2018 AMUN Conference was accepted most graciously by participants. After her keynote address she answered a series of probing questions from representatives. The session displayed Dr. Ferris' broad mental cache of hard data that she has personally collected over a 30 year career in the field. She reminded the body of the importance of creating one global definition of refugee status and building

a coalition on migration, which has been severely underresourced by the United Nations so far. In answering the representatives' questions, Dr. Ferris talked about the political divide centered around migration globally, environmental migration, refugees' wishes to return their home safely, LGBTQ-TIA+ refugees, students and individuals affected by the situation of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar.

Dr. Ferris also recalled her humble beginnings saying, "I've been a big believer in the model UN since I was in high school when I participated myself." AMUN is a training ground for our world's future leaders and representatives. Dr. Ferris extended her best regards to all individual participants in the body, saying "I hope that you are able to use the knowledge gained here in shaping a better world, either at the UN or in policies toward the UN."

Dr. Ferris also commented to reporters about being a mother while traveling the world. As Dr. Ferris concluded her interview with IPD's editorial staff, she said "It can be done. You can be successful in your career and have a wonderful family life."

Council has decided to continue pushing towards a ceasefire. Representative Robert Schmidt of Brazil said, "the Council has been making slow but steady progress in addressing the myriad of issues we are facing at this time...the Security Council has a unique mandate in bringing peace to this region. Brazil wants specifically both humanitarian aid and a lasting ceasefire to be brought to the region."

PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE INVITED TO HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948*Sarah Hasan**Historical Security Council 1948*

After much debate and deliberation over the best course of action on the situation in India, the Council has voted to bring in parties to the dispute, including India, Pakistan and Kashmir. The Council plans to release a Presidential Statement and after hearing the parties to the dispute speak, draft a resolution addressing the Situation in Kashmir. There was much debate within the body over whether the Presidential Statement should be released before or after hearing from the parties to the dispute. Representative Matt Marsland of Argentina said, "This [Presidential Statement] is just a first step on the path to peace, not the whole process." The final decision of the body reflected this view; the Presidential Statement was drafted before the parties to the dispute arrived. The tensions in Kashmir are rising with increasing numbers of civilian casualties. The most recent reported case was a discovery by the Indian Army of civilian casualties that included both women and children. With all the factors involved in Kashmir, the Council will have to work hard to come up with the best solution to not only dampen military tensions but also reduce civilian casualties. Representative Sabrina LeBlanc of Canada said, "It's not just a military dispute — it's a culture dispute." With the parties to the dispute coming to speak to the body, the Council has much to consider in resolving the status of Kashmir.

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COMMITTEE UPDATES, CONTINUED

UNEA

The United Nations Environment Assembly is focused on creating incentive programs for Member States who practice environmentally friendly initiatives and expanding waste definition to include plastics and electronic waste.

CPD

The committee stated that 96 percent of skilled workers leave countries due to the lack of available employment opportunities. This ultimately contributes to brain drain, the phenomena of high volume emigration of skilled labor. The formation of migrant database raises concerns of preserving state sovereignty.

COI 2005

In an attempt to hear both sides in the Darfur conflict, the Commission of Inquiry called representative of rebel groups and Doctors Without Borders (MSF) to testify, but neither were able to travel to meet the COI. Members of the Commission now plan to relocate to a safe location in the region of Darfur.

CONTEMPORARY SECURITY COUNCIL

Security Council heard from representatives of the Houthi movement, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Yemen expressed indignation at being invited only after the Houthis, who are a non-state actor.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1948

On the topic of the Situation in India, the Security Council has decided to release a Presidential Statement regarding their ideas and suggestions for dealing with the conflict in Kashmir.

HISTORICAL SECURITY COUNCIL 1993

A draft resolution is circulating in the Security Council to create a safe haven in Neun, Bosnia-Herzegovina, for victims of the humanitarian crisis in the area. The body plans to bring the resolution to the floor for a vote soon.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Court has determined that it does not have jurisdiction to provide a judgment in *Georgia v. Russian Federation* as the preconditions outlined for the application of Article 22 were not met. Article 22 requires the prior exhaustion of attempts at direct negotiation or settlement through methods otherwise detailed in the Convention.

PALESTINE SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION DIVIDES COMMITTEE

Kyle Bergfors
GA Second

The Second Committee continued pursuing debate on the topic of Women in development, forcing those representatives that wished to move to the issue of Palestine to resort to backdoor channels of communication to make traction on the issue.

The Israeli/Palestinian conflict is part of the wider conflict in the Middle East beginning after World War II when European Jews left to form their own state. This resulted in a large section of the Mandate Palestine set aside for them due

to it being considered their traditional home, yet there were already large Arab populations living in the Mandate of Palestine and in neighboring areas. Resentment from the Arab population grew, and in 1948, the two sides went to war, ending with Gaza being controlled by Egypt and the West Bank by Jordan. Eventually, the state of Israel would claim both these areas as their own, further shrinking the size of the Mandate of Palestine.

The current situation is one of tension. Representative James Meason of Israel believes there is a propaganda campaign intended to

derail the representatives' efforts, both in women in development and in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, stemming from a "backlash against heritage and faith." Currently, the state of Israel and Palestine, as stated by Representative Meason, are "...not on very good terms with each other, however we look forward to strengthening our dialogue and commitment to a future together...where we prosper together. Where we are not divided by arbitrary lines in the sand that make it so that we cannot be a unified people unified values and unified principals."

COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MECHANISMS TO PREVENT BIOWARFARE

Claudia Chiappa
GA First

The First Committee has focused on creating a system to track stockpiles of components for biological and chemical weapons. As Representatives identify their allies, several blocs have already formed.

Representative Ben Hunt of Lesotho said that he is working with some small Member States, including Ethiopia, Eswatini and Ghana, to tackle three issues: aid for smaller countries, focus on biological

weapons and capacity building.

Another bloc, led by Singapore, advocated for the creation of a database to track states with stockpiles of material that could be used for the creation of biological or chemical weapons.

Representative Kevin Chang of Bulgaria said some European and Arab member states are working together on drafting a resolution.

"A lot of the same concerns we are looking at are creating a new definition of biological weapons

and chemical weapons, creating a new body to oversee biological weapons, and being able to make those solutions adaptable on a region to region basis," said Representative Chang.

Another pressing issue is the need for a new body able to enforce a stronger check. Iceland is working with other Member States to create a new agency to enforce regular random inspections and work as a preventing mechanism.

CDPEG LOOKS INTO STRENGTHENING LDCs

Daniel Frederick
CDPEG

The Expert Group for Developmental Policy is addressing the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and reviewing the overall transition process these countries undergo in order to graduate from the list and into a sustainable future. The list consists of 17 countries. It has been 30 years since the last country graduated from the list. This morning, the committee immediately motioned for a one-hour suspension in order to caucus and clarify mutually agreed-upon positions.

FEARS OF LEGITIMIZING NON-STATE ACTORS IN YEMEN

Kelsey Chidley
Security Council

The Security Council's first session featured a guest speaker representing the Houthi movement in Yemen. "[The Houthi representative] wanted recognition in order to agree to ceasefire and will not attempt peace talks," said Representative Anna Andrews of France. Mirag Thompson, Representative of Yemen, was then invited to speak before the Council: the representative expressed outrage at being recognized only after the Houthis, who are non-state actors but was receptive to the possibil-

ity of peace talks. The Netherlands and other states, have been vocal in their opposition to the recognition of Houthi representatives, claiming that providing a platform for Houthi representatives lends legitimacy to the non-state actors. "Our main focus is to get aid to the Yemeni people," said Daniel Seguin, Representative of Equatorial Guinea. The body has also acknowledged the difficulty of distributing aid throughout the war-torn region. There is a possibility that groups will use aid towards further violence in the process of achieving political aims. The Council is dis-

crease aid in higher education."

The representatives from Sudan, Spain and Thailand formed a subcommittee concerned with categorization of LDCs, Representative Sydney Newville of Spain said, "We are trying to shift the focus of categorization to more issue-based criteria."

Representative of Sudan, Kgotso Magagula said, "A consensus on the criteria for identification of a country's economic vulnerability and human assets is important for developing effective solutions."

cussing the possibility of organizing peace talks, since distribution of aid will be much more reliable once violence in the region is reduced. However, this is a delicate work in progress. The Council is simultaneously considering the logistics of distributing aid while parties in Yemen refuse to work towards a ceasefire. Saudi Arabia was also invited to speak to the body; they indicated their support of the Yemeni central government and asserted their aim of distributing aid without increasing smuggling of arms within the region.

INTRODUCING: YOUR REPORTERS, PART 2



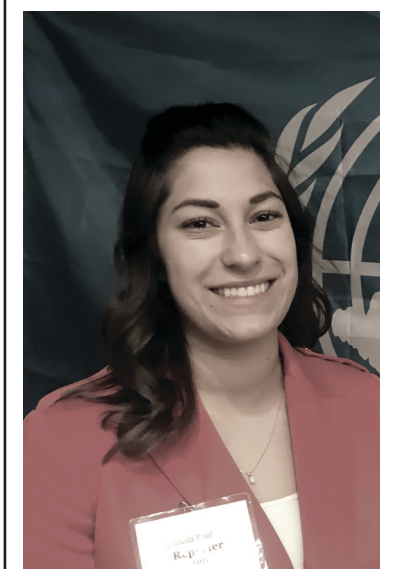
CLAUDIA CHIAPPA
COE COLLEGE
COVERING: GA FIRST
COI 2005



YVES MANGULABNAN
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA -
TWIN CITIES
COVERING: UNEA



PERLA HERNANDEZ
ST. AMBROSE UNIVERSITY
COVERING: CPD



DENATA PAULINO
AQUINAS COLLEGE
COVERING: GA PLEN

WHO FOCUSES ON FUNDING

Lauren Soulek

WHO

As the second day of the AMUN Conference begins, the World Health Organization Executive Board (WHO) is still working discussing vaccinations, which has centered around the issue of funding.

Representatives from Malta and Italy have begun drafting resolutions on this topic. Representative Rocio Leon of Malta said, “We’re really concerned about funding because we feel a lot of people have brought out a lot of plans. But, without funding, we believe that this cannot be implemented.” Representative Leon said further, “So we’re worried what amount of funding will be dedicated to education, infrastructure and refugee and other migrants to get vaccinated.”

Last night a representative from the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out to the Board that the WHO funds \$340 million of funding for WHO activities, while \$5.6 billion comes from private funding specifically for research.

Representative Isabella Petti of Brazil said they support private funding as long as it is “reigned in and controlled.”

“From our perspective, the innovation to create the solutions for vaccinations can be very profitably driven by the private sector; however, what we’re really looking for is language in any such resolution that’s encouraging this increased involvement of the private sector to also add a stipulation that would prevent them from going out of control with their costs and who they’re giving vaccines available to,” Representative Petti said. “Especially since many of these are people with high need [and] have a very, very short time frame.”

Representative Tommi Poe of Brazil said another concern for them is how long this discussion could last.

“The really big thing is these types of laws and these types of discussions can last for years. Most people who we are talking about in this committee don’t have years to become vaccinated. This is an at-risk population that needs access to these vaccines,” Poe said.

UNEA MOVES TOWARDS CREATING SPECIFIC RESOLUTIONS

Yves Mangulabnan

UNEA

On Sunday, the United Nations Environmental Assembly narrowed into two main groups focused on writing draft resolutions. One group, headed by Palestine, proposed to remove existing standards on chemical waste management. Palestine seeks to develop a resolution to lift sanctions on developing nations who refuse to manage chemical waste. The Representative of Palestine, Micah Pahl, expressed concerns over fairness since many of the burdens of

chemical waste management were borne by developing countries on behalf of developed countries.

On the other side of the aisle, Bolivia, Italy, United States, Djibouti and South Sudan, headed a caucus that is tackling the issue of environmental protections from two fronts: public and private sectors. The public sector seeks to provide a proposal to expand the definition of waste to include plastics and electronic waste among member states. The current definition of waste in the Assembly legislative body is too narrow in scope.

GEORGIA APPEALS TO ICJ OVER CONFLICT IN SOUTH OSSETIA

Jeremy Agosta

ICJ

Representative Samantha Makseyn of Georgia said, “The Russian Federation has been pushing people out of their homes. Although Russia is recognizing Abkhazia and South Ossetia as independent states, they

are not formally recognized by the UN body... the Russian Federation is treating them as such and applying UN rules as such.”

“Because they are not formally recognized, they are committing acts of genocide and ethnic cleansing as well as disobeying the rules they have agreed to in the

FIRST WORKING PAPERS SEE FORMAL DEBATE

Jeremy Agosta

GA Third

Countries have split into blocs to formulate early plans on the drug crisis. The first point of contention is the focus of resolutions. Many European Member States are looking at drug issues as a community health problem; Representative Gregorios Mihalopoulos of Portugal said, “Heroin is bad, but HIV is worse. This committee needs to stop thinking of drugs as

a criminal problem and more of a community health problem. One of the big risks with heroine... is that HIV is a huge risk factor. The world could get a lot healthier and safer if we encourage needle exchange program.” Portugal is one of the most vocal proponents of this perspective in the committee.

Other Member States want to look at drug issues from a logistical point of view. Representative Johannes Bang of Tajikistan said,

DEBATE ON EXTRADITING PEACEKEEPERS WHO COMMIT CRIMES

Rachel Cheatham

GA Sixth

The Sixth Committee continues to debate the hierarchical relationship between Member States’ and United Nations’ legal jurisdiction regarding sexual assault crimes committed by Peacekeepers. Some Member States, for instance the Czech Republic, Honduras, the United States of America and Ireland are in favor of extraditing Peacekeepers to their home state if they commit such a crime. The pro-

posed extradition would allow the United Nations to hold Member States accountable while respecting state sovereignty. They are not proposing a new standard of international law regarding sexual assault crimes committed by Peacekeepers. Rather, they desire a stronger legal relationship between Member States and the United Nations.

Other Member States, such as Cambodia and Belarus hold different viewpoints. Cambodia is concerned by how deeply a coun-

The public sector is focused on keeping state sovereignty secure. The private sector looked to create a framework of incentives for private corporations who are leading the movement in environmental-friendly practices and also for other organizations. Within this initiative, the coalition is also working on a resolution to promote open communication channels. Specifically, best-practices sharing among private corporations in the industry is designed to encourage others to follow the goals of the Assembly.

convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination... The Republic of Georgia in this case was looking for it to be brought to the court and to be rectified by the court to put a stop to this cleansing and pushing out of Georgian nationals.”

“Our main focus on drug [issues] is almost theoretical... we saw the drug problem as having three parts. One being supply side, what states, non-state actors and individuals are producing and selling drugs. The second is transit, where are those drugs moving? Lastly is whose buying it, how and why.” This perspective is gaining ground in the assembly, largely with Member States outside Europe. Iceland and Austria are exceptions.

try’s bias might affect the court proceedings if Peacekeepers were tried in their home state. Belarus believes Peacekeepers should be tried where the crime occurs, allowing the wronged Member State justice through their own legal system. Representative Jackson Gastmeyer of Belarus said, “justice is of the utmost importance. Attempts at extradition tend to drag out the process and elongate justice.”

Resolutions regarding this issue are still in the discussion phase.

GA PLENARY MOVES TO DISCUSS DRAFTED RESOLUTIONS

Denata Paulino

GA Plenary

On Sunday evening, the General Assembly (GA) Plenary reconvened to formal session to discuss draft resolutions on the floor. During the time in caucus, many countries were advocating for resolutions that were determined through combined country efforts. Through numerous conversations, it was evident that some members of the Plenary were concerned about the time being committed to the caucus due to the fact that

the resolutions were seemingly the same. Malaysia had been working in collaboration with other countries on a resolution and advised other members to consider signing. When asked how their resolution differed, Representative Matt Lauer of Malaysia responded, “In contrast we have one specific goal and that is endorsing increased equity with access to education for all the countries for primary secondary education. We have one goal and one method to do it and that is community-based leaders.”

Another piece of apprehension was confusion over the topic of education. Representative Braden Kundert of Israel addressed this concern during the informal session to the Plenary by saying, “We encourage the body to focus on the topic at hand which is Education for Democracy rather than education as a broad topic.” Some members seemed to be focusing on what the GA Plenary should be doing to assist with education in regards to topics such as literacy rates rather than Education for Democracy.

RESTRUCTURE OF TOPICS POINTS MEMBER STATES TO POSSIBLE DRAFTING

Perla Hernandez

CPD

Divide and conquer was the game plan for the Member States of the Commission of Population Development as the body established six topics of discussion. These topics are adjusting to countries of destination, human rights and trafficking, database creation and management, infrastructure and overcrowding, brain drain and regulation of inflows and outflows of migrants. Zambia and Jordan were suggested as sources of implementing data collection for migrants through their census. The body debated whether brain drain is an adolescent youth issue or an issue on its own. This topic continues to be supported by Cuba, Zambia, Belarus, South Africa, Pakistan and Japan. Representative Seth Zacherl of Belarus stated “Brain drain should be discussed in [economic] development. Brain drain should also be considered on its own,” pertaining to its association with adolescent and youth issues by some Member States. An attempt to reduce the threat of emigrating skilled labor includes solutions of motivating workers to reside in their home country, enforcement of an equitable labor law and address how technology and infrastructure can impact migration. Still, similar sentiment of progress is shared as every Member State participates to produce a conjoined report soon.

PRESS RELEASES

Kazakhstan

GA First

On the forefront of the prohibition of biological weapons, Kazakhstan has been a leader in multiple facets. Historically, Kazakhstan has been an advocate for international peace. After the separation from the former Soviet Union, Kazakhstan inherited a multitude of weapons of mass destruction. With these weapons the state chose to be an example for the rest of the world through disarming and promoting peace. Today, this leadership was carried to the United Nations General Assembly. As a voice for Central Asia that is not often given weight, the delegation from Kazakhstan moved to empower the Power Five (P-5) countries that experienced trouble finding their voices. The most powerful countries in not only the global sphere but also in the United Nations; now have found their confidence after conversation with the delegation from Kazakhstan. We argued for them to embrace their power to persuade and bring forward momentum to the General Assembly First Committee.