Iran named outstanding delegation

By Staff Reporter

Iran, of Conway High School, won the 2007 AMUN overall outstanding delegation.

Other delegations to receive honorable mention were Angola-Little Rock Central High School, Burkina Faso-Russellville High School, Egypt-Pulaski Academy, Germany-Pope John Paul II High School, Ghana-Russellville High School, Italy-Little Rock Central High School, Saudi Arabia-Sheridan High School, Somalia-Pulaski Academy, Sudan-Valley View High School, United Arab Emirates-Pulaski Academy, and United Kingdom-ASMSA.

Delegations that received awards for best position papers were Albania-Pope John Paul II High School, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Iran, Japan-Mount St. Mary Academy, Madagascar-Pope John Paul II High School, Nigeria-ASMSA, Romania-Pope John Paul II High School, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain-Home Educators of Little Rock, Turkey-ASMSA, United Kingdom, United States of America-Greenwood High School.

Individual committees awarded their own Rapporteurs and outstanding delegates:

Security Council Rapporteur:

Alex Cooper (United Kingdom) - Arkansas School for Math, Science, and the Arts

Outstanding Delegates:

Alex Cooper (United Kingdom) - Arkansas School for Math, Science, and the Arts
Brandon Cuilty (Ghana) - Russellville High School
Jack DeLouch (Italy) - Little Rock Central High School
Justin Kits (Belgium) - Booker T. Washington High School

See AWARDS page 4

Security Council passes resolution

By Katie Butler Staff Reporter

The Model Security Council passed a resolution 10-0-2 calling for diplomatic peace talks between Shi’a, Sunni and Kurdish faction leaders. France and Indonesia abstained from the vote Nov. 17 after previously voting against the resolution in its original form.

The Security Council opened their second day of debate with discussion on the Iraq Civil War. Member states already began discussion on the issue and began drafting a resolution in the previous meeting.

The resolution, brought to the table 45 minutes into debate, would allow the three major sects in Iraq to choose one summit representative by popular election within the sect.

The French delegate wanted the council to name specific people would represent the sects in the peace talks.

France also said the democracy-promoting U.N. would be hypocrites if they told the Shi’a they are the majority but are only allowed one representative at the summit—the same as the Sunni and Kurd minorities.

Indonesia was concerned about too much Western influence in the region and wanted to

See SECURITY COUNCIL page 3
SOCUM proves successful

By Lacy Tyson
Staff Reporter

The Social Humanitarian Committee meetings were very successful. Although the Darfur issue was tabled, a lot was accomplished on the issues of infectious disease and adolescent alcohol and drug use/addiction. It was decided HIV and other infectious diseases needed to be dealt with by the international community. How to approach this issue did not reach a consensus but it was clear that every state saw the importance of addressing this issue.

This year the committee meeting really helped the delegates understand the way the Social Humanitarian Committee works within the United Nations. They understood that it was extremely important to use their caucus time effectively, to form alliances and understanding of the topics at hand.

The Darfur issue was tabled because there was little to be agreed on between most of the delegates and Sudan. Sudan would not budge on their belief that nothing bad is happening in the Darfur region of their state. Since the rest of the member-states did not agree with Sudan’s view, they tabled the resolution for the lack of cooperation and consensus.

This year’s committee meeting was an overall success. It taught the delegates friendly relations, the importance and power of the international community, and individual state beliefs on selected issues.

LAS decides on Iran, Iraq

By Seth Thomas
Staff Reporter

Despite multiple crises, the League of Arab states passed multiple resolutions in its Saturday session, condemning the violence in Iraq and applying more pressure on Iran.

News of the US pullout from Iraq and subsequent invasion declarations by Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Iran reached the League’s chambers and challenged the delegates to act quickly and efficiently. After much debate, the League refused to appeal previous resolutions made moments before concerning both Iraq and Iran.

The League unanimously condemned unnecessary foreign involvement and advocated replacing non-regional troops currently stationed in Iraq with internationally approved Islamic forces, bearing in mind religious sensitivities.

With regards to Iran’s growing nuclear capacity, the League voted to limit oil access to Iran and halt the transfer of key technologies which drive the Islamic Republic’s nuclear program. The League hopes the sanctions will curb Iran’s ambitions for nuclear weapons and bring the international dispute to a positive conclusion.

The League also passed economic sanctions against Turkey for its involvement in Iraq.
SECURITY COUNCIL cont’d. see more
multinational forces working to solve the problem.

France used its veto power to fail the resolution, but after an unmoderated caucus, the council decided to not call the general assembly into an emergency session as the 2-day conference was coming to a close. The vote was reconsidered with France and Indonesia abstaining the second time.

Discussion on the Iraq Civil War was interrupted at 9:15 a.m. with an emergency crisis—as promised by the AMUN’s Security Council agenda.

The chair informed the council that the pronounced terrorist group Jemaah Islamiyah in Indonesia bombed a Jakarta hotel housing diplomats from China and Russia in the country to settle oil trade disputes in the South China Sea.

After all council members expressed their sympathies to the Chinese and Russian delegates, Congo proposed that Indonesia officially outlaw the terrorist group.

When council members learned that the dirty bomb was obtained on the Russian black market, discussion moved toward drafting a resolution that responded to the crisis in Jakarta and also addressing the need for countries to keep a tighter reign on their uranium stockpiles.

The council passed a resolution 10-1-2 requiring the Indonesian government to outlaw the Jemaah Islamiyah, requesting member U.N. states to freeze all assets of the terrorist group and asking the International Atomic Energy Agency to increase nuclear safeguards on stockpiles.

Indonesia voted against the resolution saying it infringed on Indonesia’s sovereignty.

“[The resolution] allows the United Nations to openly view the Indonesian government with or without Indonesia’s consent,” the Indonesian delegate said. “The resolution makes it seem as though the Security Council has no trust in its member nations.”

With 15 minutes remaining in assembly time, the Security Council picked up the Pakistan crisis issue.

China and Indonesia said the crisis should be dealt with locally and not internationally, and Congo and the United States said putting pressure on leaders in the current government would reduce the threat of making the issue more of an international crisis.

“Intervening in Pakistan is not the answer,” the U.S. delegate said. “but strong pressure should be placed on Pervez Musharraf.”

During the 2007 AMUN conference, the Security Council passed three resolutions concerning the crises in Sudan and Iraq and simulated emergency crisis in Indonesia.

SECURITY COUNCIL cont’d.

Have an opinion?

All AMUN participants are invited to submit letters to the editor or articles of their own for publication.

Please send all materials to:
modeltimes@gmail.com
December 3, 2007

AWARDS from page 1

School
Michael McDonald (Qatar)
- St. Benedict at Auburndale High School
Sairah Siddique (Republic of Congo-Brazzaville) - Pulaski Academy

Economic and Social Council-ECOSOC
Rapporteur:
Nicholas Bulsa (Germany) - Pope John Paul II High School
Outstanding Delegates:
Londyn Collifer (United States of America) - Greenwood High School
Jake Logan (Saudi Arabia) - Sheridan High School
Siteng Ma (Angola) - Little Rock Central High School
Marie Morris (Jordan) - Mount St. Mary Academy
Vijay Rajaram (India) - Pulaski Academy
Taylor Tillman (Guinea) - Russellville High School

Special Political Committee-SPECPOL
Rapporteur:
Zachery Cowsert (United Kingdom) - Arkansas School for Math, Science, and the Arts
Outstanding Delegates:
Amy Anderson (Australia) - Conway High School
David Anderson (Congo-Brazzaville) - Pulaski Academy
Nick Cherry (Germany) - Pope John Paul II High School
Zachery Cowsert (United Kingdom) - Arkansas School for Math, Science, and the Arts
Jasmine DeFreitas (Israel) - Conway High School
John Ozdemir (Egypt) - Pulaski Academy
Alex Ramirez (Sudan) - Valley View High School
Nicholas Rogers (Iran) - Conway High School
Daniel Shelton (Saudi Arabia) - Sheridan High School
Trey Sylvester (Lebanon) - Desoto Central High School

Legal Committee-LEGCOM
Rapporteur:
Jeff Montgomery (Russian Federation) - West Fork High School
Outstanding Delegates:
Grace Berdin (Burkina Faso) - Russellville High School
Ash Cochran (Republic of Korea) - Greenwood High School
Dustin Crow (Iran) - Conway High School
Rob Evans (Egypt) - Pulaski Academy
Devin Hueston (Yemen) - Conway High School
JoAnna Kyle (Afghanistan) - Mount St. Mary Academy
Mandie Madzar (USA) - Greenwood High School
Charlie Meyer (Angola) - Little Rock Central High School
Jeff Montgomery (Russian Federation) - West Fork High School
Rizan Moshin (United Arab Emirates) - Pulaski Academy

Economic and Finance Committee-ECOFIN
Rapporteur:
Nicole Schoemer (Germany) - Pope John Paul II High School
Outstanding Delegates:
Tyler Bittle (Ghana) - Russellville High School
Jonathan Bradshaw (Oman) - Arkansas School for Math, Science, and the Arts
Julia Evans (Egypt) - Pulaski Academy
Jay Foster (Mauritania) - Russellville High School
Mark Im (United Arab Emirates) - Pulaski Academy
Austin Ross/Gray Shackleford (Iran) - Conway High School
Nicole Schoemer (Germany) - Pope John Paul II High School
Sarah Tompkins (Albania) - Pope John Paul II High School
Kelsey Whitley (France) - Huntsville High School

Social and Humanitarian Committee-SOCHUM
Rapporteur:
Mehak Gupta (Italy) - Little Rock Central High School
Outstanding Delegates:
Willis Arnold/Will Hash (Iran) - Conway High School
Tania Anaissie (Somalia) - Pulaski Academy
Jennifer Bronson (Ghana) - Russellville High School
Kevin Burgi/Emily Hudson (Sudan) - Valley View High School
Dustin Davis (United Arab Emirates) - Pulaski Academy
Mehak Gupta (Italy) - Little Rock Central High School
Kanchan Malhotra (Sierra)

Visit AMUN 2008 at http://www.uca.edu/org/amun
Legal Committee passes resolution

By Staff Reporter

Legal Committee scrambled to pass resolutions at end of Saturday’s morning session.

The morning session had focused largely on internet crime and the resolutions adopted by the committee reflected the concerns voiced by various member states throughout the course of deliberation.

With time running out before the scheduled recess delegates authored a working paper encouraging individual member states to strengthen defenses against cyber crimes.

The paper passed by only 2 votes following a recount ordered by the chair, suggesting a divided body on the best way to address a mutual legal concern.

The most prominent concern of representatives opposed the resolution appeared to be that language used was too vague to be effective. The author responded that any more specific language would threaten national sovereignty.

With moments remaining two additional resolutions were adopted with overwhelming support by the Legal Committee addressing internet crimes. The body was anxious to accomplish as much as possible.

One group of delegates after another crowded around the microphone to claim authorship rights and defend working papers.

One of the most contested issues was the definition of internet terrorism. The committee also recognized the differing concerns of developed and developing countries in inquiries and responses.

Debate on the topic of internet crimes was closed before the committee entertained the selection of the Russian Federation representative as Rapporteur.
Court favors Palestinian authority

By Kara Byars Staff Reporter
Case One of the Model International Court of Justice (MICJ) involved the applicant, the Government of Pakistan, and the Republic of India in regard to the dispute over the Kashmir.

According to the applicant, Pakistan, the problem between India and Pakistan concerning Kashmir began with the 1947 signing of the Treaty of Ascension. The treaty was signed by the Maharajah of Kashmir and Jammu and the Governor General of India. The Maharajah gave Kashmir to India without the approval of the population, and India accepted the ascension. Pakistan claims that the treaty is non-binding because the Maharajah fled the country prior to signing the treaty, therefore compromising his right to decide the future of Kashmir. The applicant also pointed out that it has been noted by many observers that the Indian troops were in Kashmir before the treaty was signed, thus breaking the Standstill Agreement that was signed by both countries to ensure non-intervention. While there have been claims that terrorists operations in Kashmir are backed by Pakistan, the applicant asserts that there is no hard proof of this, and it will never occur. The applicant believes Pakistan has a right to joint supervision of Kashmir, and that India has no right to full control.

According to the respondent, India, the applicant had no standing because the document was signed in 1947 and is legally binding, making the entire Kashmir region a part of the Republic of India. The respondent noted that the treaty gave the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir to India, and the UN Security Council resolution 47 instructed Pakistan to remove its military forces from the Kashmir region in 1948. Therefore, India believes Pakistan is in violation of international law, as troops have not been removed. Further, the respondent affirms that a majority of the Kashmir population is in favor of becoming a part of India, and the International Court of Justice should rule in favor of India.

The Model International Court of Justice later ruled in favor of the applicant, the Government of Pakistan.

Following Case One, the president of the MICJ was elected from among the members. Tommy Joe Bednar, the Venezuela representative, was selected. The job of the President is to go before the General Assembly and present a report on the MICJ.

Case two involved the Palestinian Authority, the applicant, and the government of Israel, regarding the dispute over the state of East Jerusalem. The Palestinian Authority claimed that East Jerusalem is part of the territory over which a Palestinian state, when established, shall exercise sovereignty, according to UN Security Council Resolution 242. Further, they point out that previously signed agreements with Israel make the status of Jerusalem subject to permanent negotiations, and Israel has defied agreement made.

The Palestinian Authority believes that Jerusalem should be an open city that is freely accessible, and a Palestinian state would allow freedom of worship for all and protect the religiously significant sites. While the citizens of Israel are nearly all Jews, Palestine has a large Christian and a Muslim community, so they would be better fit to protect these sites since the people see all of them as sacred. The representative of the Palestinian Authority closed by asking the honorable court for control of East Jerusalem to keep the subject open for discussion and prevent Israel from taking over.

The representative of the Government of Israel responded to the arguments of the Palestinian Authority by claiming that Palestine has not shown it can peacefully control the city. They believe the Palestinian Authority would not have the monetary economic capabilities to meet the upkeep requirements of the city. Israel claims all of Jerusalem as their capital, thus including East Jerusalem. The representative also pointed out that access to all the holy sites in Jerusalem has been available and free to all, and work has been done to restore all of the holy sites, including Muslim and Christian ones.

The court ruled in favor of the applicant, the Palestinian Authority, in case two. They put the territory of East Jerusalem under the control of the Palestinian Authority, because human rights of those living in the area...
MICJ from page 6  were violated by the Israel government, and Israel violated international law. The court recommended that Israel and the Palestinian Authority implement the concepts within the Roadmap to Peace.

Case three of the MICJ involved Egypt, the applicant, and Sudan regarding the dispute over the Hala’ib Triangle. Egypt claims that legally the area in question is under Egyptian sovereignty, because of the border established in the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement. The conflict came with the discovery of oil off the coast of the region. Egypt felt its national sovereignty was threatened by foreign investment under Sudanese influence. Further, Egypt feels that its own natural resources are being threatened, and Sudan is preparing to overthrow governments friendly to the Saudi Kingdom. The representative closed by stating that historical legal precedence puts the Hala’ib Triangle under Egyptian jurisdiction, and the Sudanese government only became interested in the region when oil was discovered.

The representative of Sudan responded by first pointing out that an amendment to the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement approved in 1902 established an administrative border that put the region in question under Sudanese administration. They claim this is the legal border between Egypt and Sudan. The representative asked that the court rule in favor of Sudan, ordering the withdrawal of Egyptian forces from the area, and establishing the official border as provided in the 1902 amendment.

The court ruled in favor of the applicant, Egypt, in case three, because of the international law established in the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement, and they believed Egypt has invested more resources in the area and maintained its stability and unity. They recommended that Egypt closely supervise the usage of the area’s resources for the well-being of the denizens of the Hala’ib Triangle.
2007 AMUN PHOTOS

All Photos
By Lance Lamuel

A delegate speaks at General Assembly

Dr. Mullenbach prepares files during conference

SOCHUM meets

Delegates in an informal caucus

Delegates caucus in committee

Delegates vote on a resolution

Delegates listen to the results of the vote