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What to do About Destructive IEDs?!

By Imani Brooks

The first topic of the day for DISEC was preventing use of improvised explosive devices. After the delegations circulated the common idea that IEDs can not be stopped altogether, the progressive idea of educating the public on protection against IEDs and how to administer an IED wound became the focus of many countries' speeches. Greece argued that instead of focusing on the unrealistic idea of stopping the manufacture of IEDs, the focus should be pushing defensive IED training. Norway voiced their confirming opinion during the moderated causes that governments should educate populations on IEDs. They also mentioned the limitation of the United Nations in sending military troops to areas where IEDs are highly destructive. Sweden agreed with Greece and Norway's train of thought with implementing IED training by including IEDs awareness in their working paper draft.

There was a general concern of where funding would come from. United States of America addressed that concern, to some extent, by stating that they are open to funding projects in the hopes of getting rid of IEDs. Thailand promoted the USA efforts and educating the population. China presented a counter view during the caucuses. China's position is that education is not enough because the IEDs would still be made and harming populations despite of preventive educations. In the 5th session's moderated caucuses, Sweden and Norway agreed that civilians can not be held responsible for knowing how to dismantle IEDs. They mentioned that point when resolutions and working paper drafts were being presented. Norway continued to stress that national sovereignty be kept in mind while discussing preventing use of improvised explosive devices. DISEC continued to debate and present working papers and resolutions in hopes of restricting the damage IEDs.

Let's Deal with Immigrants and their Lack of Rights

By Imani Brooks

The first topic on the table for today's debate in SOCHUM was promoting the protection of the rights of immigrants. During the voting of topics, USA and Denmark were opposed to focusing on this topic. Denmark supported focusing on the people who have ancestral ties to the countries first and secondarily, dealing with immigrants. The two leading voices in voting for the topic of promoting the protection of the rights of immigrants were France and Lebanon. Lebanon supported this topic because of previous connections to the topic of immigrants. Lebanon has accepted over 60,000 immigrants and want to include the immigrants in Lebanon civil duties by instituting basic human rights of immigrants in their new country. Once the committee moved into debate, Afghanistan stated their idea that immigrants should be recognized in countries without giving the immigrants special privileges.

Multiple delegations stressed the importance of educating immigrants. Iran mentioned a new perspective on immigrants; they think it is important to preserve the cultural identity of the different immigrants as countries accept immigrants and include them in civilian life. Despite being against focusing on the first topic, the United States participated in the debate. The United States feels as if "immigration is more of an domestic issue that the country should solve themselves." Nicaragua and Egypt voiced their agreement with the United States. France and Sweden promoted a paper that includes a nationalization process for countries to use when accepting immigrants. A draft resolution was presented by many countries including Jamaica, Guinea, Leba-



***The official newspaper
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Editor: Jasmine Mayes

(ODU)

Reporters

- ***Imani Brooks
(Chatham Hall)***
- ***Andrew Kiouis (First
Flight High School)***
- ***Maiah Tabb (First
Flight High School)***

non, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Togo. One point of the resolution was to have countries label illegal immigrants from war torn countries as refugees. Draft resolution 3C proclaimed that sovereign states have the power to reject immigrants if accepting the immigrants would be harmful to the country. India strongly agreed with maintaining the national sovereignty stressed. 3C resolution combined many mini focuses in promoting the protection of the rights of immigrants.

Tensions Rise in Every Issue.

By Andrew Kiouis

As you know from previous writings, the delegations in the Special Political committee (SPECPOL) do not always agree with each other. Last night, out of the 7 motions in a single resolution, only 2 were passed. This is mostly because many Arab states are going against ideas from the European Union and the West. This is creating friction between each country as they battle over their next topic.

Delegates have moved onto the ever so heated issue of Kurdish autonomy. Resolutions friendly to this topic aim to help displaced persons still in Syria. "A dire need," says the chairman of SPECPOL committee. The European Union as well as the West continue to push for friendly resolutions, while the Arab nation is fighting against any solutions friendly for the Kurdish persons living in Syria. One reason is

term plans that affect a wide range of countries. One of the resolutions created a sub-committee of the world conference that would be responsible for NGOs and post-disaster care. The overall success of resolutions is the result of committees working together to provide better input on topics.

Delegates are eagerly cooperating to get working papers together and pass resolutions. A great deal of delegates are working hard about topics that they are concerned for, especially Nigeria, Turkey, Luxembourg, DRC, UK, Sweden, Syria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Iraq, Bangladesh, Peru, and Tunisia. There's much cooperation amongst delegates, and I believe that other committees will be willing to band together in hopes to quell current disasters, as well as prepare for disasters that are to come.

Although the disaster topic of disease is the current topic being discussed, many delegates had other topics they felt strongly about and wished to talk about. The new topic, however, has been working accordingly with the issue currently presented to delegates. One example is the topic on refugees; however, the topic of refugees and health go hand and hand. With these presented as they are, there is no doubt that there are variables that will conflict with each other.

These variables include whether or not to add the Security Council to help out with the containment, and protection of refugees.

Some delegates believe that allowing the Security Council to act, as a means of protection, will only slow the process down; for the SC has matters of their own to discuss.

Check, Check, and Check.

By Imani Brooks

Today HRC was amazingly productive by discussing the last two topics. The first was the issue of promoting the safety of journalists. Presented during the debate was a working paper by Senegal with other delegations. Two points of the paper were that journalists have the rights as a civilian while reporting in a war torn country and that mechanisms should be implemented to help journalists if their rights are not being respected. Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and China conjunctively presented the 2.4 resolution. In this resolution, a unique point was that journalists need to provide their own security similarly to celebrity bodyguards. Another resolution that was presented was 2.6 where Israel vocalized the point that journalists should hold some responsibility in realizing the dangers of reporting in war torn countries. The resolution also encouraged home countries to educate journalists on the present dangers of whichever country the journalist is reporting in. Many countries promoted papers that stressed that journalists be responsible for the awareness of dangers in the area that they are reporting.

The last topic that the Human Rights Council focused on was the human rights situation in Eritrea. Costa Rica believed that communication and stable media outlets is crucial to delivering peace. The United Kingdom supported the current sanctions in and looked favorably upon increasing them. Their draft laid out guidelines for setting up a network of aid as close to the Eritrean border as possible in the event that Eritrea does not cooperate with the United Nations. Similarly, Turkey encouraged the economic sanctions in delivering a message to the Eritrea government that the United Nations is serious about correcting the human rights issues in Eritrea. Eritrea was a less passionately debated today, but, undoubtedly the Human Rights Council productively ended Saturday's sessions.



Gavel of Robby Towns, Chair of NGO

that the sovereign territories don't want the formation of a Kurdish country, stating that it would be considered an invasion in their territory.

Counter arguments state a fair amount of history regarding what happened when Israel wanted to become a country. Although Israel was given the opportunity and the rite to call a country their own, many wars followed. All of this would be relevant, however Kurdish people don't have any representation in the UN, nor are they in a position to ask for anything considering the unlawful land grab against Syria.

What's all the Com-Motion about?

By Andrew Kiouis

The United Nations World Conference on Disaster Relief and Prevention (WCDRF) committee passed a great deal of motions regarding how to better prepare for disasters. This ended in two successfully passed resolutions. Many of these motions and resolutions include long-

What's with all the Controversial Topics?

By Andrew Kiouis

It seems that ECOSOC committee loves to pick controversial topics. First human trafficking, now women's rights; as controversial as it may seem, delegates are making good progress. There are always going to be variables upon variables, and picking such a controversial topic leads to more variables that must be defined in order to continue development of a draft.

These variables include education (religious), violence (religious), health, and government (religious). As you can see religion dominates 3 of the 4 variables listed, and considering that this will greatly affect Middle Eastern and Islamic governed countries. The motion that is trying to be passed that may have a small effect is a motion that adds more power to the higher courts to enforce rules regarding women's rights.

NGO Passes Unanimous Resolution to go to ECOSOC

By Maiah Tabb

The goal of today's debates in NGO was improving women's rights in developing countries.

Some key players were the Sierra Club, Heritage Foundation, and Friends of the Earth. The resolutions started off well with the first one passing with two amendments. The resolution covered many topics

including: countries choose which rules to allow, helping to support local based

jobs and industrialization, helping women owning land and farms, education that concerns reproductive health, better general primary and secondary education, and better nutrition. The amendments added were first that there must be no GMOs in the foods grown. Also that they must establish a program for women in all first and second tier countries who will allow it. With the support of the unanimous vote, the support of ECOSOC shouldn't be far away!

The Security Council Finally Passes a Resolution!

By Maiah Tabb

The previous day, four resolutions were introduced to The Security Council, but lacking time voting was implicated after dinner. The Council managed to get through all voting and the rest of the session without passing anything. Today The Security Council reconvened and was faced with the current problems of North Korean violence and their use of nuclear technology. Through rigorous debate they managed to pass a resolution, titled *Increasing Development and Credibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea*. This resolution provides agricultural support and supplies (no fertilizer, as that has chemicals which could be used as weaponry) in 3 months waves. It also supports the Sunshine Policy, which is a policy of the ROK to send aid and friendship to the DPRK. Another interesting fact about this resolution is it was meant to be a resolution to improve other resolutions on DPRK.

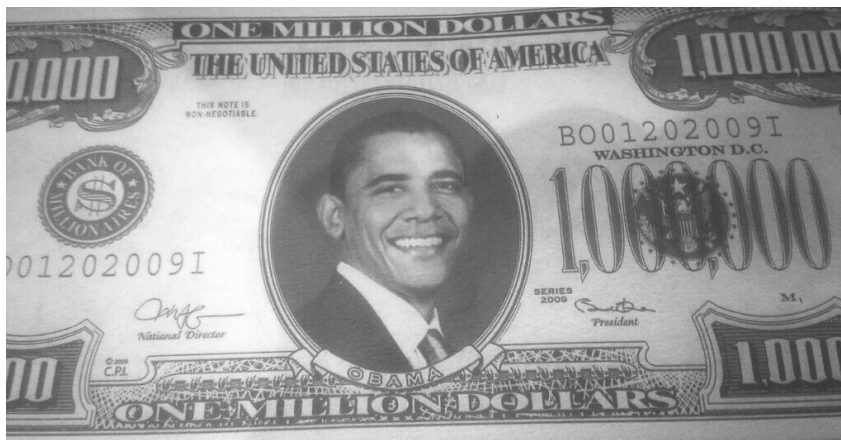
The next crisis wasn't far from striking. A ship carrying supplies from Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Pakistan when it crossed over Indian waters and was subsequently sunk, with evidence of nuclear substances and small conventional arms aboard. Immediately Pakistan took a stand to defend their right to trade and with that the USA referenced an earlier order by the UN which states DPRK must give a 5 day notice before any trade in order to give the UN decision time. With all these in mind the counsel goes into voting procedures and proceeds to fail all three solutions to the problems listed.

Future Security Council

By Adnan Chatta (Dias staff)

In previous sessions, FSC took on various problems from Bold Canadians inspiring Swedish Refugees to unhappy Siberians. In the future many large groups of refugees from northern Countries are trying to take shelter in warmer parts in the world. One group of Canadian refugees, leader by a mysterious person known as "The Great One", took

control of a mountain region located south of Durango, Mexico. They issued a statement saying that they are seeking recognition as an independent state called the Canadian Free State. UNSC responded by reaffirming Mexico's sovereignty over their national territory. The Mexican government then attacked the Canadian Free State, killing many Canadians in the process. The UNSC then passed harsh sanctions on Mexico. In response to these sanctions, the Mexican government allowed the Canadian Free State to become a



Wonderful, Generous Tsar Kym even paid the Press.

federal territory within Mexico. The Canadian Free State agreed to Mexico's terms. They are now living peacefully within Mexico.

#Tzartastic

By Kym Ganzak (Dias staff)

As the second day of committee commenced, the Russian cabinet to Tzar Kym Jong-Un worked to address the ongoing war with the uncivilized Japanese dogs. While this issue has demanded the majority of the body's attention, the Russians also faced domestic problems such as a Bolshevik uprising and traitorous members within the cabinet. Actions taken in response to these events include the purification of Bolsheviks in Russia, development of explosive devices ironically dubbed "mortars", and a cease-fire due to the massive casualties accumulated in a naval battle in the Sea of Japan. The nature of these issues inherently falls into the two categories of domestic versus militaristic. This provides a unique situation as the members of the committee range from the Minister of Finance to the Imperial Minister of War. Despite the differing views on procedural governmental affairs and amount of issues thrown at this committee, delegates are diligently working together to preserve the prosperity of the great nation of Imperial Russia. Death to dissenters!!!

This Isn't a Fortune Cookie...

By Kelsie Burkhard (Dias staff)

Between coded notes in bags of rice, traitors and spies aiding in the Japanese forces, the Bolshevik Revolution, revolting civil militias, assassinations, and continued warfare after discrepancies in peace treaty affairs, the HCC-J has had an interesting day to say the least! Important military strategic motions including conditions for a Cease Fire and Peace Treaty with Russia were approved; however, the Russians refused to give up the Sakhalin Islands and Port Arthur. They did agree to relinquish Manchuria, China, and Korea. The Japanese refused to accept the re-workings of their treaty. Unfortunately, the Naval Commander Togo Heihachiro was assassinated, much to Japan's grief.

Also, suspicions on inside traitor/spy activities to aid the enemy, have been considered. Nonetheless, the Japanese and Russians flirted with the idea of peace without successfully agreeing upon the respective terms. Finally, after much deliberation, Russia and Japan finally came to an agreement. The Treaty between the two nations was signed in Taiwan, February 1, 1905. The terms are: Japan received 20% in payment for war debt funds, another 40% from the tsar's personal funds to pay for the war debt, and Sakhalin Islands, Korea, China, and Liadong Peninsula for Japanese influence.

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