



GSMUN 2011

The Governor's School Model United Nations Conference

March 25-26, 2011

Maggie L. Walker Governor's School for Government and
International Studies

Sponsor Handbook

Dedication

The entire staff of the 2011 Governor's School Model United Nations Conference extends its sincerest gratitude to:

Mr. Max Smith, Model UN sponsor, for his unrelenting support for and commitment to the conference;

Maggie L. Walker Governor's School Director, Mr. Fred Morton IV, and Administrators, Dr. Wendy Ellis, Mr. Phil Tharp, and Mrs. Patti Chappell, for their support of the conference;

The Maggie L. Walker Governor's School faculty and staff, for their support in technology and building logistics;

FedEx Office, for prompt and professional printing of GSMUN guides and handbooks;

Andrea Yeh and Chris Dixon, for the GSMUN XIV handbook cover designs and conference logo;

Martin's Food Markets, Kroger, and all those who have donated time, money, and supplies to the conference.



GSMUN 2011

Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General

Maggie Chambers
Director-General

Olivia Baumann
Undersecretary-General
for External
Communications

Jessica Chaoul
Undersecretary-General
for Logistics

Logan Ferrell
Undersecretary-General
for Crisis Simulations

Carly Spraggins
Charge d'Affairs

Aya Kellam
Director of Specialized
Agencies

Jason Kong
Director of General
Assemblies

Emlyn Crenshaw
Director of
Press and Publications

Emily Ko
Director of Technology

Cole Messersmith
Director of
Charitable Giving

Mr. Max Smith
MUN Club Sponsor

February 1st, 2011

Dear Delegates and Sponsors,

I am delighted with your decision to attend the fourteenth annual Governor's School Model United Nations Conference. The staff of GSMUN has been working since last spring to put together a conference that we know will be both exciting and enriching. We know that GSMUN XIV is going to be the best conference to date, and we are thrilled that you are going to join us.

At GSMUN XIV, students will have the opportunity to learn about international issues relevant to today's world. While piecing together solutions to global problems within committee, delegates will also cope with urgent crises that encourage creativity and cooperation. Model UN fosters valuable skills like compromise and diplomacy, equipping future leaders with the tools they need to truly make a difference. We hope that over the course of the conference, delegates will understand that "with great power comes great responsibility," which is the theme for this year's conference.

In keeping with the GSMUN tradition of giving back to the community, we will continue to support a charity by fundraising at this conference. This year we have selected to sponsor Children, Incorporated, a charity headquartered in Richmond whose mission is to provide resources for children in the United States and abroad. I would like to draw your attention to the information included in this Sponsor's Guide about our fundraiser and encourage you to collect donations before the conference. Children, Incorporated serves a truly worthy cause, and the entire staff of GSMUN hopes that everyone will join us in supporting their efforts.

GSMUN expands every year, and I have no doubt that this will prove to be our most exciting and informational conference to date. The committees this year range from the historical British House of Commons to the future joint crisis between North and South Korea. We hope that this range of topics will both engage and challenge you.

Again, I am delighted that you are going to be a part of the best Model United Nations Conference that the Governor's School has ever hosted. If you are interested in Model UN training prior to GSMUN, please contact me (gsmunxivsecgen@gmail.com) or our sponsor Mr. Max Smith (msmith@gsgis.k12.va.us) by March 7, 2011, and we will put forth every possible effort to accommodate your needs. I encourage you to check our website (gsmun14.weebly.com) and Facebook page (search: GSMUN XIV) for steady updates and additional information, including an electronic copy of this Sponsor's Guide.

Sincerely,

Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General, GSMUN XIV
gsmunxivsecgen@gmail.com

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What is Model UN?

Model United Nations is a simulation of the United Nations and other international bodies that allows students to learn about global issues by representing the interests and policies of countries from around the world. It is a challenging yet enjoyable way for students to learn about international affairs while enhancing skills in negotiation and public speaking.

Model United Nations is specifically designed to increase awareness of what needs to be accomplished in the world of international affairs and to guide its participants toward finding viable solutions for issues complicated by the processes of international diplomacy. Students assume the roles of delegates from states represented in the United Nations or another international body. After researching their country's policies and positions on various issues, delegates write and debate resolutions in an effort to craft a solution to the problem at hand through discussion and consensus. As they participate in debate, delegates realize the problems involved with implementing theoretical positions in a practical context, and they begin to understand the process by which constructive solutions are accepted and rejected in the global community. Knowledge of foreign affairs and public speaking experience are helpful, but not crucial; both will be acquired through participation in this Model United Nations conference.

Therefore, in accordance with the philosophy of Model United Nations, delegates at GSMUN will participate in a lively forum conducted within the framework of the United Nations and its associated bodies, discussing and attempting to resolve critical issues facing our global community. We have created an environment that allows students to utilize critical thinking, negotiation, and cooperation skills to practice the art of diplomatic relations in the modern world.

Country Assignments: Notes for Sponsors

In the letter accompanying this Sponsor Handbook, we have included information concerning the positions in GSMUN XIV committees that have been assigned to your school's delegation. In the coming weeks, please work with your students to determine who will fill each spot.

DISEC and SOCHUM have been designated as “novice committees.” Please fill any spots you have on these committees with students who have little or no previous Model UN experience. Students who have been to at least one Model UN conference prior to GSMUN may feel more comfortable on other committees, so please assign your delegates accordingly.

Please note that double delegations are only allowed in DISEC, SOCHUM, and CCPCJ, so partners may only be assigned to these committees. All other committees will be composed of single delegates working without a partner.

The Joint Crisis Committees for both North and South Korea, OPEC, the US Cabinet, and Press Corps have been designated as “specialized committees.” Please assign your most experienced delegates to these committees. Furthermore, because missing delegates are often more detrimental to smaller committees such as these, please try to fill all positions you may have on these committees.

Once you have assigned your students, please send your delegates' names along with their respective committee positions to Carly Spraggins, our Charge d’Affairs. If you do not fill all of your positions on the specialized committees (Joint Crisis for North and South Korea, OPEC, US Cabinet, and Press Corps), be sure to inform Carly which spots are open so that she can make alternative assignments. Carly's email address is gsmunxivcdaffairs@gmail.com. Please send this information to her no later than March 7, 2010, so she may account for nametags and other administrative details.

Please note that all delegates are expected to write position papers and send them to their chair via email prior to the conference in March. Chairs who receive position papers ahead of time will read through them and send delegates feedback within 48 hours. Contact information for chairs can be found in their introduction letters at the beginning of each committee's background guide, which can be found in this Sponsor Handbook. All delegates should bring a hard copy of their position papers to the conference as chairs will be collecting them during Friday's committee session, even if delegates have already emailed their work. Guidelines for writing position papers can be found in the “Delegate Research Guide” section of the Sponsor Handbook or on the GSMUN XIV conference website (www.gsmun14.weebly.com).

Position Paper Guidelines:

Notes for Sponsors

An important factor in a delegate's GSMUN experience is the quality of his or her research before the conference. To encourage a thorough understanding of topics before committee starts, all GSMUN committees ask for a position paper written by each delegation (double delegations only submit one paper). This position paper should outline general information about the represented country or person and define the delegation's position on each of the committee's topics. Typical position papers are two to three pages (one page per topic).*

In order to assist delegates in their research, a list of helpful websites relevant to each committee's topics is located at the end of each Background Guide. Additionally, a list of more general resources is located in the "Delegate Research Guide" section of this Sponsor Handbook.

Chairs have provided their contact information at the start of each Background Guide. They are happy to answer any questions a student may have about research and will respond within 48 hours. Students who submit their papers to their chairs via email prior to the conference will receive helpful feedback and suggestions to help make their GSMUN experience more enriching. It is requested that all students submit a position paper at the start of the first committee session.

Upon request, a position paper workshop may be added to a school's request for pre-GSMUN training by Maggie Walker students.

*Press Corps requires unique preparation. Please see its Background Guide for more information.

Keynote Speaker: Jacques Paul Klein

Ambassador Jacques Paul Klein, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations (Retired). Mr. Klein was a career member of the Senior Foreign Service of the Department of State. He received his undergraduate and graduate degrees in history from Roosevelt University in Chicago, Illinois and has done post-graduate work in International Politics at the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC.

After entering the Foreign Service in 1971, Mr. Klein served his initial tour of duty in the Operations Center of the Executive Secretariat, Office of the Secretary of State. He was subsequently posted abroad to serve as Consular Officer at the American Consulate General in Bremen. In 1973, he was reassigned to the Department of State as a Political Officer in the Office of Southern European Affairs. He returned overseas in 1975, upon assumption of diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic, to serve as Consular Officer in the newly opened American Embassy in Berlin. In 1977, he was reassigned and served a follow-on tour as a Political Officer at the American Embassy in Bonn.

In 1990, Mr. Klein returned to the Department of State to serve as Principal Advisor to the Director General of the Foreign Service, and Director of Personnel for Career Development, Training and Detail Assignments. He returned abroad in 1993 to serve as Political Advisor to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States European Command in Stuttgart, Germany. In 1996, United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali selected him to serve as Transitional Administrator for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium with the rank of Undersecretary-General.

In July 1997, the Government of the United States nominated and the Dayton Peace implementation Council's Steering Board approved the selection of Mr. Klein as Principal Deputy High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the personal rank of Ambassador. In August 1999, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced the selection of Mr. Klein as Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the rank of Undersecretary-General.

In July 2003, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan called on Mr. Klein to serve as his Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Liberia. On his return from Liberia in 2005, Mr. Klein was invited to be a Visiting Lecturer in International Affairs and Frederick Schultz Visiting Professor of Public and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University for the 2005-2006 academic year.

Selective Biography Courtesy of Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development (<http://www.aiard.org/meetings/2007annual/klein.htm>).

GSMUN 2011 Secretariat



Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General

Ryan, a senior at Maggie Walker, has been involved in Model UN since attending GSMUN X as a delegate from Manchester Middle School. Since then, he has never looked back, attending conferences at William & Mary, the University of Virginia, and Georgetown University. Ryan has most recently been chair of SPECPOL at GSMUN XIII. Although it would seem that all of his time should be devoted to GSMUN, Ryan is captain of Maggie Walker's Swim Team and an EMT who rides with Forest View Volunteer Rescue Squad. With whatever free time is left, Ryan enjoys hanging out with his friends, watching TV, and traveling.



Maggie Chambers
Director-General

Maggie is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been an enthusiastic member of Model UN since her freshman year. Her favorite experiences with the club include working as the Director of Specialized Agencies for last year's conference and serving as a member of the Chinese Politburo at VAMUN 2010. Maggie also enjoys her time spent playing basketball for MLWGS, captaining Public Forum Debate, and arguing about the Constitution with her fellow members of the We the People team. In what little free time she has, Maggie likes reading, training her Irish wolfhound, and trying new baking experiments.



Olivia Baumann
Undersecretary-General for External Communications

Olivia is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been involved with Model UN since she was a freshman. At past GSMUN conferences, she served as vice-chair for the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and co-chair for the Human Rights Council. Outside of Model UN, Olivia studies the Constitution with the We the People team, discusses contemporary issues with the Public Forum Debate Team, and tutors neighborhood children with the Newtowne Tutoring Program. She is also working as an intern at CrossOver Ministry, a free clinic in the West End. In her free time, Olivia enjoys dancing, cycling, and traveling.



Jessica Chaoul

Undersecretary-General for Logistics

Jessica is a senior at Maggie Walker. She brings experience from GSMUN XIII, for which she also served as Undersecretary-General for Logistics. She has attended Model UN conferences at William & Mary, Georgetown University, and the University of Virginia. Within the school community, she is the co-president of French National Honor Society and Arabic Club and secretary of National Honor Society. When she is not working hard to stop the first signs of senioritis, she enjoys traveling to obscure places and having fun with friends.



Logan Ferrell

Undersecretary-General for Crisis Simulations

Logan is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been a member of Model UN since he was a freshman. He joins GSMUN this year after having served as Director-General for GSMUN XIII and worked extensively as a crisis staffer. In addition, Logan currently serves as a captain of the debate team, opinion editor of the school newspaper, and president of the prestigious German Club. When not involved in the everyday business of kicking down doors and planning mock invasions, Logan likes to divide his abundant free time between fishing anywhere possible and reading some relaxing political philosophy.



Carly Spraggins

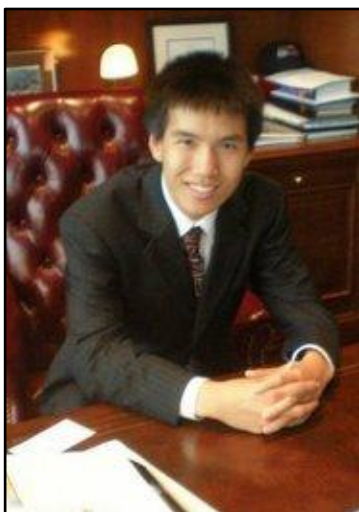
Charge D’Affairs

Carly is a senior at Maggie Walker and began her Model UN career as a delegate at GSMUN in 8th grade! Outside of her three years working on staff at GSMUN, she has attended conferences at William & Mary, the University of Virginia and Georgetown University. In school she is a member of the We the People team, the President of Students Against Destructive Decisions, and a varsity field hockey player. She also spends time interning with a local law firm and tutoring at the YMCA. In her spare time she enjoys theater, youth group, and going to the beach.

**Aya Kellam**

Director of Specialized Agencies

Aya is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been a part of the Model UN club since her freshman year. She has moved up the ranks of GSMUN's staff in the past three years from a general volunteer to vice-chair to chair and is extremely excited to be working on the Secretariat this year as the Director of Specialized Agencies. Her favorite GSMUN moment was when she convinced her male co-chair to dress in a qipao in last year's ASEAN committee. Aya also participates in Public Forum Debate and is an intern at Children, Incorporated, GSMUN XIV's sponsored charity. She enjoys traveling, baking, watching Japanese soap operas, and collecting stuffed animals.

**Jason Kong**

Director of General Assemblies

Jason is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been a member of Model UN since his freshman year. His previous MUN experiences often seem to deal with the spread of Communism – first he was a member of the Czech Cabinet at Prague Springs and then was Chiang Ching-kuo during a simulation of the Chinese Civil War. Outside of Model UN, Jason is a huge math aficionado, but also enjoys playing tennis and chess. He is involved in a slew of other activities including being President of Club Asia and Co-Treasurer of the SCA.

**Emlyn Crenshaw**

Director of Press and Publications

Emlyn, a MLWGS senior, is psyched to be your GSMUN XIV Director of Press and Publications! Emlyn was also the Director of Press and Publications for GSMUN XIII and couldn't resist taking on the job for one more year. She joined Model UN as a freshman, and has since represented all kinds of nations at WMHSMUN, VAMUN, and NAIMUN. Besides being an avid Model UN enthusiast, Emlyn is an active member of multiple honor societies and clubs, writes for the school newspaper as News Editor, and is proficient in American Sign Language.

**Emily Ko**

Director of Technology

Emily is a senior at Maggie Walker and joined Model United Nations in her freshman year, and GSMUN has always been her favorite part of the Model UN experience. Starting out on the fundraising staff, she has been involved with GSMUN technology since sophomore year and is excited for her second year as Director of Technology! Outside of Model UN, Emily interns with Chippenham Pediatrics and is a classical violinist and a proud treehugger who loves coming to school on Mondays.

**Cole Messersmith**

Director of Charitable Giving

Cole is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been a member of the Model United Nations Club since freshman year, and has participated in previous GSMUN conferences as a member of the fundraising staff. Outside of Model UN, Cole is completing an internship with a local physician, involved in various community service activities through Key Club, and a member of several honor societies. In the rest of his free time Cole enjoys hanging with friends and above all, sleeping.

GSMUN 2011 Chairs

Scott Hazelwood and Arthur Wu
Disarmament and International Security Committee

Judy Hou and Lily Jia
Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

Michael Drash and Sameer Sarkar
Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Om Evani and Alex Georgiadis
African Union

Gabriella Cifu and Jesse Zhao
North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Melanie Burks and David Shore
Fédération Internationale de Football Association

Sarah Clifton and Melody Wang
Historical British House of Commons of 1921

Laura Merchant and Emily Zhang
Historical United States Cabinet of 2001

Charlotte Lucas and Betsy Surma
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Teresa Dula and Sindhu Karnam
Future Joint Crisis of 2025: North Korea

Eileen Wang and Ben Zavelsky
Future Joint Crisis of 2025: South Korea

Andrea Yeh
Press Corps

Fundraising

Esteemed Delegates and Sponsors,

Every year, the Maggie Walker chapter of Model United Nations adopts an international charity to be the recipient of our conference's fundraising efforts. Last year, we raised an impressive \$2,000 for Action Against Hunger, an organization that works in 40 countries to fight global hunger. This year we have selected the charity Children, Incorporated, a nonprofit organization providing resources to children in need both in the United States and abroad.

Children, Incorporated is a child sponsorship and community development organization founded in 1964 by Jeanne Clarke. Today Children, Incorporated has programs in 23 countries around the world, where children who do not have their basic needs met at home are enrolled. In the United States, they partner with public schools, and programs are run internationally through community centers, orphanages, etc. Through sponsors and supporters, Children, Incorporated is able to provide these children with food, clothing, access to healthcare, and education – the resources they need to reach their full potential. The money raised during our conference will help provide Children, Incorporated, whose headquarters are right here in Richmond, Virginia, with the funds needed to give children the foundations to a brighter future.

Our fundraising efforts have begun and will continue through the conference weekend, where there will be a varying number of opportunities to donate. For more information and ways in which you can contribute, please visit the conference website <www.gsmun14.weebly.com>. Until then, please spread the word and help make this year our biggest fundraising year to date!

We look forward to seeing you then!



Cole Messersmith
Director of Charitable Giving



Delegate Research Guide



GSMUN 2011

Delegate Research Guide

Dear Delegate,

We at the Governor's School Model United Nations Conference are sure that you are excited to embark on a new journey full of learning and discovery. In our increasingly integrated world, the understanding of international policy is crucial to being an informed citizen. Foremost among global policymakers are organizations such as the United Nations. You, the delegate, are now about to take on the role of a participant in this organization as you begin to make these critical decisions for yourself.

Your excitement about researching your committee's topics and country's policies may likely be combined with feelings of apprehension about the workings of committee. In order to ease these fears, we have prepared the Delegate Research Guide which follows.

As in past years, the Governor's School Model UN Club teamed up with the school's Media Center Specialist to put together a "Model UN Research Guide." The Research Guide is designed to help focus research and make conference preparation more meaningful. The document walks delegates through the research and position paper process from start to finish and includes position paper guidelines and a sample to use as a template. In order to streamline research and give delegates a solid starting point, the guide provides links to helpful sources as well. It is highly recommended that delegates utilize this resource in preparing for the conference. You can access the Model UN Research Guide by following this link:

<http://sites.google.com/site/dragonlibraryguides/club-commons/model-un>.

Delegate Research

Once you have received your country and committee assignments, the guide will help you with your research while writing your position paper. You should email the paper to your chair(s) prior to the conference; if this is done far enough in advance, chairs will be able to provide you with feedback. The position paper serves several purposes:

- To familiarize you with the foreign policy of your nation or the views of your particular person (for specialized committees)
- To familiarize you with the topics you will be discussing in committee
- To help you find appropriate resources for further research

To prepare yourself for the conference and the position paper it will be helpful to follow the process outlined below. Good luck, and enjoy!

1. Start by carefully reading the background guide for your committee. Highlight, write questions, and make note of its key points. Pay attention to the instructions from your chair(s). They may include expectations for your paper.
2. Determine what kind of resources the author used. Read these for further depth and insight.
3. Contact your chair if you have any questions at all about the committee or the topics.

4. Once you are familiar with the topics, it is time to find your nation's views on the issues. Start by researching the general policies of your country:
 - a. With whom does your nation usually work? Who are your allies?
 - b. Is your nation involved in any significant regional organizations?
 - c. With which countries do you not get along?
 - d. What are your major foreign policy concerns?
 - e. What are your most important domestic issues?
 - f. How does your country view the role of the UN?
5. Follow this with research on the specific topics for your committee:
 - a. Do the issues relate to your nation in any specific way?
 - b. Has your country printed any material on your topic, or does it belong to a group that has?
 - c. What solutions to the problems have been attempted by your country?
 - d. What kinds of solutions is your nation likely to support?

Answering these questions will require substantial research. Fortunately, the Internet has made this process manageable. The following websites will be especially useful:

- <http://www.un.org> — This site will tell you everything you need to know about the structure of your committee, past actions that have been taken, and items on the upcoming UN agenda. You can discover which nations voted in favor of and against UN resolutions. Spend a significant amount of time here!
- <http://www.un.int/index-en/webs.html> — This will take you directly to the home pages of the UN missions for your nation. Most pages are in English or have English versions. If you invest some time looking through this website, you may find actual speeches and press releases by your country on your topics.
- <http://ciaonet.org/> — Columbia International Affairs Online is an excellent site that has compiled resolutions, working papers, policy briefs and other relevant information. It does require a subscription, but you can sign up for a free trial, which is highly recommended!
- <http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/> — The CIA World Factbook will give you basic demographic and map information about all UN nations. It is a good basic resource to help you learn about your nation.
- <http://www.nationmaster.com/> — This website has all the statistics you could possibly want! Create your own graphs comparing developed and developing nations in terms of rates of female literacy, or rank African countries based on the number of refugees in each. This is a lot of fun, and it has interesting, unusual statistics.
- <http://www.state.gov/p/io/mdlun/> — The US Department of State received so many questions about Model UN that they created their own Model UN website. This is great if you are interested in US policies, and it also has links to other student resources.

- <http://www.library.yale.edu/un/index.html> — Yale University has a UN studies program. The website states “The United Nations Scholars’ Workstation, developed by the Yale University Library and the Social Science Statistical Laboratory, is a collection of texts, finding aids, data sets, maps, and pointers to print and electronic information. Subject coverage includes disarmament, economic and social development, environment, human rights, international relations, international trade, peacekeeping, and population and demography.”
- <http://www.onlinenewspapers.com/> — This website has links to online newspapers from nations around the world.
- <http://www.inkdrop.net/dave/news.html> — This website has English-only online newspapers.

Tips for Students in Specialized Committees

- Read your background guide carefully. Email your committee chair if you are unsure about committee structure or content.
- It is important for you to understand the overall role of your country or your specific person within your committee. If you are representing a specific nation, you can conduct research much as you would for any other committee. Try to discover the dynamics of your committee- who are your allies and adversaries?
- If you are representing a specific person, you must learn their role in the body you are simulating, in addition to your nation’s overall policies. For example, the Prime Minister might come from a different political party than the Minister of Defense, and they might therefore disagree on policy issues. Try to also discern your person’s responsibilities – do you lead or tend to follow another member of the committee?
- Be ready to think on your feet and to be flexible. These committees are often more informal in terms of procedure, but they will require you to think and act as a group to deal with specific events and to grapple with the consequences of your own actions.
- Look over the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure for Specialized Agencies and acquaint yourself with the standard operating procedures unique to smaller, crisis-focused committees.
- Have fun!

Nation Guide: Basic Research

Official Country Name:

Governmental System:

Head of State/Government:

Official Language(s):

Major Political Parties:

Allies/Blocs:

Major Religions:

Population:

Environmental Stance:

Standard of Living:

Developmental Status:

Has the UN ever had to intervene in any conflict involving this nation?

Has the UN ever cited this country for human rights violations?

Ethnic/Cultural Issues?

Trade blocs/associations?

Military power and weapons capabilities?

Economic system?

Major trade partners?

Industries and Natural Resources?

Sample Position Paper

Committee: Ad-Hoc Committee on Peacekeeping

Country: Portugal

Delegates: John Smith and Jane Doe

School: Maggie Walker Governor's School

Country Introduction

The Portuguese Republic (Portugal) is in southwestern Europe, and it has been a part of the United Nations since 1955. A founding member of the North Atlantic Trade Organization (NATO), Portugal has strong ties to the United States of America. As part of the North Atlantic Treaty that resulted in the establishment of NATO, Portugal “agreed that an armed attack against one or more of [the parties of NATO] in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all.” Furthermore, Portugal was the first neutral country to recognize the US after the Revolutionary War. Additionally, Portugal has been a key ally in US-led efforts in Iraq.

Portugal is an integral part of the European Union and has been moving toward greater political and economic integration ever since it became a member in 1986. It has also been a significant beneficiary of the EU and is one of the strongest proponents of European integration. Portugal held the presidency of the EU Council in late 2007, and during that time, it oversaw the signing of the new EU reform treaty, staged EU summits with many large countries, and held a second EU-Africa summit.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance between Portugal and the UK is the oldest alliance in the world still in force today. Signed in 1373, it has played a major part in foreign policy in Portugal's past. Portugal remained neutral in WWII, but this treaty was invoked by the Allies to establish bases on the Azores. Portugal has strong ties with the biggest superpowers in the world – the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Portugal's alliances with these two countries guide the majority of the nation's foreign policy.

Topic #1: The Peacekeeping Mission in Kashmir

For the majority of the 20th century and all of the 21st century, India and Pakistan, in addition to China, have been fighting over Kashmir. The United Nations has tried to help the situation by sending in peacekeeping forces since the late 1940s. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has played an important role in maintaining this peace, but the current Indian government does not legitimize UNMOGIP activity, since it believes that the mandate of UNMOGIP has lapsed.

Portugal believes that, like its allies, the United States and the United Kingdom, both sides of the conflict should exercise restraint, respect the Line of Control (LoC), denounce violence, and foster dialogue in order to reclaim a time when their relationship was friendlier.

Portugal suggests many reforms to help achieve the aforementioned goals. First, Portugal strongly believes, as does the EU, that the UNMOGIP should be recognized by India because the group is best suited for monitoring the infiltration across the LoC. India exaggerates its numbers and does not trust Pakistan's numbers. Similarly, Pakistan does not trust India's numbers. The UNMOGIP is a neutral and unbiased entity that can observe LoC violations. Portugal urges the Indian government to reconsider its position on UNMOGIP involvement so that the group can be free to carry out its mandate.

Furthermore, Portugal is in favor of Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs), which are actions taken to reduce the fear of attack by both parties in a situation without physical conflict.

Portugal feels that CBMs can be used to facilitate dialogue between India and Pakistan, and the tangible outcomes of these meetings would lead to a speedy agreement and sustain the peace process.

Finally, Portugal is in favor of reaching an end to violence and terrorism as soon as possible. Currently, the majority of violence stems from three sources: Indian security forces, the efforts of the Kashmir freedom fighters, and cross-border terrorism. If these can be checked, Portugal believes that peace can be attained. Portugal suggests curbing violence and terrorism through stronger enforcement of the rules issued by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, for the state situation. Portugal also recommends that detainees be better monitored for human rights reasons; currently, over 700,000 security forces regularly and intensely repress the Kashmiris. Kashmir has even been called “the world’s most beautiful prison.” Portugal feels that monitoring the detainees would discourage human rights violations.

Portugal is very willing to help expedite this process. Just last month, in January 2008, Portugal was one of the top contributors of military and police to UN operations, giving 348 men and women, which is just 18 fewer than the UK and more than the US.

Topic #2: The Creation of a Permanent United Nations Peacekeeping Force

Many members of the United Nations have been calling for more efficient ways to sustain peace and security in the international community, especially after the Rwandan genocide. Portugal was one of the first countries to send troops in an attempt to quell the violence of the East Timorese crisis in 2006. In addition, Portugal supported the peacekeeping UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), sending 140 troops. Portugal also participated in peacekeeping missions in Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

An active and long-time member of the European Union, Portugal believes that regional and sub-regional organizations play an important role in ensuring peace and security because they can better understand the situation in the region at the time of crisis. For over 20 years, Portugal has been advocating the cooperation of the EU and the UN in order to attain world peace.

The EU has consistently supported UN Peacekeeping Operations, responsible for over 40 percent of the UN peacekeeping budget. Furthermore, Portugal played a major role in funding the peacekeeping force of the African Union (AU) in Darfur. The EU contributed more than €385 million to support the operations of the AU for the purpose of enhancing the institutional capacity of the AU. Clearly, the EU and Portugal are ready to donate financially when it comes to keeping the peace in the world, something Portugal strongly suggests other countries do as well. With that said, Portugal will be willing to cooperate with any program that seeks to keep and maintain world peace, including a permanent UN peacekeeping force.

One of the main issues in creating and maintaining peacekeeping missions is the human cost. Portugal believes that the training of peacekeepers is very important to the success of a mission and can reduce casualties significantly, which makes it more appealing for other nations to become actively involved. If a permanent UN peacekeeping force is created, Portugal believes that a training facility should be created, regardless of whether the troops of member-states have been trained before. Portugal views credibility of the UN as a very important factor when considering peacekeeping troops. Portugal also believes that the UN should create recreational activities for the peacekeepers to minimize misconduct.

In summary, Portugal supports the idea of cooperating with regional organizations in peacekeeping operations. However, Portugal will aid the UN if it resolves to create a permanent peacekeeping force and will support any program that would keep the peace and security of the international community.

Parliamentary Procedure Guide



GSMUN 2011

Parliamentary Procedure Guide

For novices, the most confusing aspect of Model United Nations is usually parliamentary procedure. “Parli Pro” provides order to large gatherings, such as UN committees. Even if the following descriptions don’t seem clear, don’t worry. Once you are actually in committee, everything will be much clearer. Remember, you can always ask your chair a question about procedure by raising a point of parliamentary inquiry (more about that later).

INTRODUCTORY RULES

1. Scope of the Rules

These introductory rules, in their entirety, apply to all Governor’s School Model United Nations Conference committees and should be followed by all delegates.

2. Attire

All delegates are expected to wear Western Business Attire during the conference. For boys, this entails a shirt and tie. For girls, this means a skirt, slacks, or a dress. Delegates must wear professional attire befitting the professional setting of the conference.

3. Conduct

All delegates are expected to maintain courteous conduct and decorum during all sessions by respecting staff rulings and other delegates.

THE COMMITTEE

4. Functions of the Committee Chairperson

A chairperson shall open and close each session, enforce the rules, recognize speakers, put questions to a vote, and announce rulings. All of these actions are subject to the chair’s discretion with the best interests of the committee in mind.

5. Roll Call

Roll call is the first order of business for any session; it is crucial because a quorum (one-half of the members plus one) is required for a committee to take action on an issue. If a delegation is present, it shall answer either “present” or “present and voting” when the name of its country is called.

Answering “present” simply means that the delegation is attending the committee session, will vote on all procedural matters, and can vote “yes,” “no,” or “abstain” on resolutions. However, a delegate who answers “present and voting” is obligated not only to vote on all procedural issues, but also to either vote “yes” or “no” on all resolutions.

If a delegate arrives after the opening roll call, he or she must send a note to the dais informing them of his or her presence and voting status.

6. Voting Rights

In General Assembly committees, each member state shall have only one vote. Abstentions on a matter may only take place when voting on a resolution or an amendment. All delegations must vote on procedural matters.

Note: Observer states may vote only on procedural matters, not on amendments or resolutions.

DEBATE

7. Setting the Agenda

To begin debate on setting a topic, a temporary speakers' list will be created by a delegate's motion. In the event of a delegate making a motion to set the topic, one speaker in favor and one against will address the committee for 30 seconds each. A simple majority sets the topic, and if the motion fails, the speakers' list continues until a topic is selected.

8. Speakers' List

After a topic is selected, a speakers' list will be created with a set speaking time by a delegate motion. Speakers may comment on the topic, as well as any resolution or amendment pertaining to the topic. Once a speakers' list is exhausted of all names, debate on the topic will cease, and the committee will move into voting procedures.

9. Closing and Re-opening the Speakers' List

A delegate may make a motion at any time either to close or to re-open the speakers' list. When it is closed, debate continues, but no more nations can be added to the list. The list can be re-opened at a later time. To do either, one speaker for and one against are required, as well as a simple majority vote.

10. Time Limit

A strict time limit shall be placed on all speakers in order to promote the flow of debate. To change the speaking time, a motion may be made on the floor. One speaker for and one against are required, as well as a simple majority vote.

11. Yielding

A speaker who is discussing a substantive issue may yield his or her time to the following: points of information from the body, the Chairperson, or to another member, who cannot yield that time to another. A yield must be specified by the speaker, and if time is yielded to the chair, no comments are allowed. Any yield must be made before a delegate begins his or her speech. Sitting down without yielding is considered a yield to the chair.

12. Right of Reply

If a delegation feels a remark made was unjustly injurious to them or their country, a right of reply may be granted at the Chair's discretion. In order to request this, the delegation must immediately send a note to the dais explaining how their country was insulted. The Chair's ruling may not be appealed.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

13. Points in Committee

Point of Order: This is made when a member wishes to draw attention to a possible procedural error by the chair. The point of order and the Chair's ruling must be immediate.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: This is made when a question exists regarding these rules and is used for clarification.

Point of Information: This is a question to a speaker made when the speaker yields to points of information. Once recognized by the Chairperson, a delegate may ask a concise question; only the answer shall count against the speaker's time limit. If any clarification of the question is needed, it will be made by the Chair, who will ask the questioner.

Point of Personal Privilege: This point may be made if at any time a delegate experiences a personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings. The Chair will attempt to relieve the cause of discomfort if possible. This is the only point which may interrupt a speaker.

14. Motions

Motion to Postpone Debate: If it becomes necessary to postpone debate on a topic, this motion should be made. To re-open debate, rules regarding the speakers' list will be followed, and the old speakers' list will be used.

Motion to Close Debate: If a member wishes to close debate and move into voting procedure, this motion may be made. There will be two speakers for and two against this motion, and a two-thirds majority is required.

Motion for a Moderated Caucus: The committee may digress from the speakers' list and the Chair will moderate. The delegate raising the motion must recommend a total time for the caucus as well as a speaker's time and the subject of debate.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus: During debate, this motion may be made at any time. The time limit is set at the discretion of the chair and will not exceed thirty minutes. The motion will be put to immediate vote and will require a simple majority to pass. No rules of formal debate will exist at this time, and delegates are free to discuss committee matters with others.

Motion to Recess: This motion can be made at any time at the Chair's unappealing discretion. It requires a simple majority to pass.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

15. Resolutions

All business at the conference is passed in resolution form. A resolution is introduced by one or more members of the committee who wish to sponsor it. For it to be introduced and considered, one-fifth of the members present must place their country's signatures on the resolution. These signatories do not necessarily have to support the resolution, but they must wish to see it considered. More than one resolution may be signed by a delegation. A resolution is called a "working paper" until it has gone through the above steps and has been formally read to the committee. After the paper has been introduced, it is henceforth referred to as a "draft resolution." At the discretion of the Chair, a moderated caucus may be given to the sponsors in order to discuss the resolution and to answer questions.

16. Amendments

An amendment changes a working paper, draft resolution, or resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a word or phrase in an operative clause. A friendly amendment is one agreed on by all sponsors and must be submitted to the Chair with the signatures of all sponsors. After being reviewed by the Chair, the amendment becomes part of the original document. An unfriendly amendment is one that is not supported by all of the sponsors. Therefore, it requires the signatures of one-fifth of the members present to be considered. Unfriendly amendments are voted on before the draft resolution to which they correspond and in the order in which they were submitted. An unfriendly amendment requires a two-thirds vote to pass.

17. Withdrawal of Resolution or Amendment

If all sponsors agree on the withdrawal of an amendment or draft resolution, it will be formally removed from debate and all discussion on the former resolution will immediately cease.

VOTING

18. Voting on Procedure

Members present must vote on all procedural matters.

19. Voting on Resolutions

Resolutions require a simple majority to pass. A member who answered “present and voting” during roll call may not abstain.

20. Conduct

When voting begins, the chamber will be sealed and silent, and no entry or exit is permitted. All points or motions not pertaining to the vote are out of order.

21. Roll Call Votes

Upon request by a member and with the Chair’s permission, a roll call vote will commence. The Chair shall call out each member’s name, and they shall respond with: Yes, Yes with Rights, No, No with Rights, Abstain, or Pass. Once the list is read through, all members who passed shall then vote; delegates who pass may not then abstain. Explanations from those who voted with rights should be concise and concern only those instances when a vote goes against policy. If a member answered “present and voting” during roll call, then they may not abstain from voting on a resolution.

22. Resolution Reordering

If multiple draft resolutions exist, they are considered in order of submission. However, a motion for reordering may be made before voting. When it is made, the new order of voting must be stipulated by the member who requests the adjustment. There shall be one speaker for this motion and one against, and it requires a simple majority to pass.

23. Dividing the Question

Immediately after debate is closed and before unfriendly amendments are considered, a motion for division may be made. This means that a member wants two or more parts of a draft resolution to be considered separately; these parts shall be specified by the speaker. Two speakers both for and against are required. Once the speakers are finished, a vote on the division shall be made. The motion requires a simple majority to pass. Should it pass, the sections that were divided shall be voted on separately. If there is more than one motion for division, the Chair shall decide their order of consideration.

OTHER

24. Appealing the Chair’s Decision

A delegate can move to appeal rulings on a discretionary matter by first speaking in favor of a reversal, after which the Chair will speak in favor of his or her ruling. A two-thirds vote must be made to overturn a ruling.

Note: All of the above rules are derived from modified versions of Robert’s Rules of Order and other Model United Nations Parliamentary Procedures.

Technology Code of Conduct

1. All computer users have the responsibility to use computer resources in an efficient, effective, ethical, and lawful manner. The following policies, rules, and conditions apply to all users of computer resources and services. Computer resources include, but are not limited to, the following: host computers, file servers, workstations, stand-alone computers, laptops, software, data projectors, and internal or external communication networks.
2. Any student who intentionally damages or destroys Maggie L. Walker Governor's School's (MLWGS) hardware, and/or software, whether directly or indirectly, shall also be responsible for all costs associated with repair and/or replacement.
3. Fraudulent, harassing, embarrassing, indecent, profane, obscene, intimidating, or any unlawful material shall not be sent by email or any other form of electronic communication or displayed on or stored in Maggie L. Walker Governor's School's computers and networks. Users encountering or receiving such material must immediately report the incident to the Director of Technology for investigation.

RULES OF PROCEDURE- SHORT FORM

PROCEDURAL MOTIONS (NO ABSTENTIONS)

Motion	Speakers	Vote to Pass	Comments
Setting the Agenda	1F, 1A	Majority	
Postpone Debate	1F, 1A	Majority	
Close Debate	2F, 2A	2/3	
Moderated Caucus	none	Majority	Subject to Chair's Approval
Unmoderated Caucus	none	Majority	Subject to Chair's Approval
Recess	none	Majority	Subject to Chair's Approval
Closing Speaker's List	2F, 2A	Majority	
Time limit on speech	2F, 2A	Majority	
Division of Resolution	2F, 2A	Majority	
Question of Competence	1F, 1A	2/3	Subject to Chair's Approval
Roll Call Vote			Subject to Chair's Approval

POINTS

Point	Comments
Order	Calls attention to possible procedural error
Parliamentary Procedure	Inquiry to Chair regarding the rules
Information	Questions to Speakers
Personal Privilege	Personal Discomfort

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS (ABSTENTIONS PERMITTED)

Rule	Comments
Resolutions	Require signatures from 1/5 of body
Friendly Amendment	Automatic inclusion with signatures of all sponsors
Unfriendly Amendment	Requires signatures from 1/5 of body and 2/3 vote to pass

COMMENTS AND YIELDS

Yield	Comments
Chair	No comments/questions allowed
Points of Information	To questions from the Floor
Another Delegate	He/she may not re-yield the time

RESOLUTION FORMAT

Committee Name:

Official Name of Sponsoring Country or Countries:

Signatories:

Topic:

SKIP TWO LINES AND CENTER THE TITLE WHICH CANNOT BE CHANGED BY
AMENDMENT

The General Assembly (or other organ),

Recalling that five spaces should be indented before each preambulatory phrase,

Recognizing that one line should be skipped after the title and before and after every phrase,

Gravely concerned that delegates may forget to use a comma at the end of preambulatory phrases,

Noting that every resolution begins with the name of the organ, not with the name of the committee,

Recalling that preambulatory phrases cannot be amended,

Aware that the format of a resolution may be changed by the Chair,

1. Nevertheless recognizes that this format is used at most conferences;
2. Urges that three lines separate the preambulatory portion from the operative portion of the resolution;
3. Welcomes clear and simple wording and splitting complex ideas into sub-operative clauses with:
 - (a) A colon introducing the first sub-operative,
 - (b) One line between each sub-operative, and
 - (c) No underlining within the sub-operative;
4. Observes that a resolution, being only one sentence, always ends with a period.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCTORY PHRASES

Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expressing its satisfaction	Keeping in mind
Alarmed by	Fulfilling	Noting further
Approving	Fully aware	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully believing	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Further deploring	Noting further
Cognizant of	Further recalling	Noting with approval
Confident	Guided by	Observing
Declaring	Having adopted	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having considered	
Deeply conscious	Having considered further	
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	
Deeply regretting	Having heard	
Desiring	Having received	
Emphasizing	Having studied	
Expecting		
Expressing its appreciation		

Operative Clauses

Accepts	Emphasizes	Proclaims
Affirming	Encourages	Reaffirms
Approves	Endorses	Recommends
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Reminds
Calls for	Expresses its hope	Regrets
Calls upon	Further invites	Resolves
Condemns (UNSC only)	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further reminds	Strongly condemns (UNSC only)
Confirms	Further recommends	Supports
Considers	Further requires	Takes note of
Declares accordingly	Further resolves	Trusts
Deplores	Has resolved	Urges
Draws attention	Notes	
Designates		

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Bolivia, China, Guinea-Bissau, Malaysia, Philippines

Signatories: Yugoslavia, Canada, USA, Luxembourg, Peru, South Africa, Zambia, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Finland, Mexico

Topic: Disarmament

RESOLUTION 1-2

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the need for international compliance and trust while moving toward the eventual goal of disarmament,

Recalling the original goal of the UN to promote a healthy global environment through cooperation,

Believing that participation in the Conventional Arms Register, although voluntary, would benefit the global community,

Noting with concern the lack of a diverse population in the current Conventional Arms Register,

1. Defines conventional arms transfer as a movement of conventional arms from Nation “A” to Nation “B” by sale, trade, or barter;
2. Further defines transparency as the act of making known to the global community clear, concise, and easily understandable information concerning arms;
3. Designates a participatory nation as one that yearly submits to a register by April 30th, declaring what conventional arms it may have traded; and
4. Calls for the establishment of incentives for participatory nations in the form of:
 - (a) Non-military technology including:
 - i. Agricultural,
 - ii. Medical, and
 - iii. Educational;
 - (b) Refers the designation of incentives to:
 - i. Regional bodies,
 - ii. Committee on Sustainable Development, and
 - iii. Committee on Science and Technology.

PARLIAMENTARY RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

See the standard **Parliamentary Procedure Guide** for general rules.

Cabinets, country-specific security councils, and other specialized agencies will function by default in a **moderated caucus** for the purpose of moving debate along quickly. Chairs will determine speaking time. Chairs will also recognize speakers, who may stand up at their table or at a podium depending on the Chair's discretion. Chairs will **NOT** ask for Points and Motions between speakers. Therefore, delegates must make a point or motion before the chair calls on the next speaker by raising their placards to get the Chair's attention. Since resolutions are not used in most specialized agencies, unmoderated caucuses will be allowed only if necessary.

After a cabinet sets the agenda for the first topic, the delegates will move between both topics continuously in response to the crises that will follow. Thus, there is no need to vote to "close debate" or "postpone debate."

Memoranda:

Each memorandum should follow the example provided. Although there are no specific clauses for memoranda, the wording of the writing should be diplomatic since other countries' leaders will be reading communiqués and press releases.

Communiqués, Directives, and Press Releases will be introduced by the writer after submitting the memorandum to the Chair. The Chair will ask the writer to give a brief introduction to the memorandum before reading the memorandum to the committee. All memoranda requiring approval by the entire committee will be passed by a simple majority vote.

Information Requests will be sent directly to the Chair, who will forward the question to the appropriate department.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR SPECIALIZED AGENCIES – SHORT FORM PROCEDURAL MOTIONS (NO ABSTENTIONS)

Motion	Speakers	Vote to Pass	Comments
Setting the Agenda	Minimum 1F, 1A	Majority	Subject to Chair's approval
Unmoderated Caucus	None	Majority	Subject to Chair's approval
Recess	None	Majority	Subject to Chair's approval
Question of Competence	1F, 1A	2/3	Subject to Chair's approval
Roll Call Vote	None	None	Subject to Chair's approval
Adjourn	None	Majority	Subject to Chair's approval

POINTS

Point	Comments
Order	Call attention to possible procedural error
Parliamentary Procedure	Inquiry to Chair regarding the rules
Information	Questions to Speakers
Personal Privilege	Personal Discomfort

MEMORANDA

Memorandum	Comments
Communiqués	Sent out to correspond with cabinets of other countries (Example: <i>see below</i>)
Press Releases	Can be used to send condolences to the public after failed missions or inform the public of any news Example: <i>The Pakistani Government would like to offer its condolences to the families impacted by the attack last night in Karachi and inform the public of the undergoing investigations on suspect groups behind the attacks.</i>

Directives

Used to instruct any groups under the jurisdiction of the agency

Example: *Move the troops to the border of Pakistan and be ready for any action in case of emergency.*

Information Requests

Sent to respective departments under the jurisdiction of the agency (“home government”) for information on current crisis or debate topics

Example: *Has the C.I.A. gathered any new information regarding the mobilization of troops on the Pakistani border?*

FORMAT OF MEMORANDA

EXAMPLE OF COMMUNIQUÉ FROM CHECHNYA TO RUSSIAN CABINET

To: Russian Cabinet

From: Chechnya

Chechnya would like to remind the Russian Cabinet of the demands sent regarding the negotiations. If the demands are not met within an hour, Chechnya will declare its independence from Russia and establish itself as an independent nation.

Chechnya Independence Movement

Delegate Recognition Guidelines

GSMUN should not be viewed as a competition. The conference serves as an educational forum in which students learn and practice diplomacy through discussion, debate, research, and analysis of the social, cultural, political, and economic policies of member states. Above all, GSMUN strives to teach delegates that member states must work together to overcome “real life” crises and policy conflicts, which will arise during the course of the simulation.

Those delegates who commit themselves to the spirit of this process may be recognized for their efforts. Recognition will be at the discretion of the chair of each committee and will incorporate the following criteria:

- Quality of pre-conference research and position paper
- Relevant contributions to debate/discussions of working papers and resolutions
- Knowledge of committee topics and accurate representation of national interests in both voting and speaking
- Ability and willingness to work with other delegates
- Demonstration of the spirit of diplomacy

DISEC

Disarmament and International Security Committee

Scott Hazelwood and Arthur Wu
Co-Chairs

Nitin Nainani
Vice-Chair



GSMUN 2011



GSMUN 2011

Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General

Maggie Chambers
Director-General

Olivia Baumann
Undersecretary-General
for External
Communications

Jessica Chaoul
Undersecretary-General
for Logistics

Logan Ferrell
Undersecretary-General
for Crisis Simulations

Carly Spraggins
Charge d'Affairs

Aya Kellam
Director of Specialized
Agencies

Jason Kong
Director of General
Assemblies

Emlyn Crenshaw
Director of
Press and Publications

Emily Ko
Director of Technology

Cole Messersmith
Director of
Charitable Giving

Mr. Max Smith
MUN Club Sponsor

Greetings Delegates!

We are very excited to have you all as delegations in the Disarmament and International Security Committee of GSMUN XIV! We will address two very pressing topics: nuclear, chemical, biological weapons proliferation, and private military corporations. While DISEC is traditionally a novice committee, by no means does this suggest that debate will be any less lively and enjoyable. Even for more experienced delegates, this conference will help you hone your skills in diplomacy as well as your understanding of parliamentary procedure. Now, for the moment you all have been waiting for, here is your dais!

Arthur Wu, one of your co-chairs, is a junior and has been actively participating in Model UN since freshman year. As a delegate to several conferences at WMHSMUN and VAMUN, he has had great pleasure in dealing with international affairs. Last year, he served as the crisis director for FUNSC 2025. Outside of Model UN, Arthur is also very active in the Maggie Walker Future Problem Solvers Club and Public Forum Debate, as well as other clubs and honor societies. He enjoys reading, playing violin and tennis, as well as destroying intergalactic Zerg Banelings, even if they do massacre his marines.

Scott Hazelwood is a junior at Maggie Walker and has been a member of the Model UN club since freshman year. A veteran of several WMHSMUN, VAMUN, and NAIMUN conferences, he is excited to be your other DISEC co-chair. Outside the scope of Model UN, Scott is a member of the National Honor Society and Spanish and German clubs. He has also been involved in the art program at Maggie Walker since freshman year and swims competitively for the school team. In his free time, Scott enjoys reading, listening to music, and playing video games (often simultaneously).

Nitin Nainani, your vice chair, is a junior and has been participating in Model UN ever since sophomore year. Outside of Model UN, Nitin is also very active with the Maggie Walker Battle of the Brains Team and serves as Junior Class Co-Treasurer, among other clubs, honor societies, and activities. He enjoys reading, playing piano, and watching football in his free time.

We can't wait to meet you all at GSMUN XIV! Please do not hesitate to contact us at gsmunxivdisec@gmail.com or at our personal email addresses listed below, with any questions about anything MUN-related. Have fun diving into these very intense topics!

Sincerely,

Arthur Wu
arthurwu1@gmail.com

Scott Hazelwood
shazey8@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

On June 26, 1945, the UN Charter established the UN General Assembly in San Francisco. The UN describes the General Assembly as its “chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ.” Its inclusion of all 192 UN member states allows for full representation in discussing and setting standards for international law. Recommendations from the GA committees are not binding, but states often carry them out.

The division of the General Assembly into six committees enables specific discussion of varying topics. One such committee is the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC). DISEC meets for one month each year, and all UN member states may attend. As defined by Chapter 4, Article 11 of the UN Charter, DISEC works in conjunction with the UN Security Council in three key ways. First, DISEC discusses and recommends actions pertinent to topics discussed by the Security Council. Second, when a member state, a non-member state, or the Security Council presents DISEC with concerns regarding

disarmament and international security, the committee responds with recommendations. Third, DISEC informs the Security Council of instances threatening international peace and security. DISEC attempts to maintain global peace through a spirit of cooperation, continues to reduce arms production and weapons spending, and provides a forum for discussion of arms issues on a global scale.

DISEC frequently discusses the impact of new technologies on a global scale, including the stockpiling of nuclear and chemical weaponry, arms trade regulation, demilitarized zones, confidence-building measures to promote transparency, and cluster munitions. To address these issues, DISEC works with both UN organs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Currently, DISEC and the IAEA are discussing the management of Iran’s nuclear energy program. In light of recent crises, such as North Korea’s violation of, and subsequent withdrawal from, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and Iran’s development of nuclear weapons, DISEC is important to the maintenance of global peace.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Weapons Proliferation

Introduction

New discoveries are constantly being made in the fields of nuclear, biological, and chemical engineering. With the advent of the Information Age, the emergence of innovative technology has taken precedence in the development of weaponry. At least 20 countries have already developed nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) weapons. Of these, nuclear power is rightfully the most

feared. The issue of nuclear weapons proliferation began during World War II, when the first two atomic bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the threat intensified during the Cold War, causing a nuclear power struggle between the US and the Soviet Union.

In order to alleviate the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the NPT was established. With the exceptions of India, Israel, Pakistan,

and North Korea, all nations are currently signatories to the NPT. While the NPT obviously calls for the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, there are other key provisions in the treaty. It allows for the development of nuclear technology for peaceful uses, but signatories agreed to disarmament at an ambiguous “early date.” The NPT forbids signatories from providing volatile materials to countries that are not nuclear powers and requires signatories to accept safeguards as set by the IAEA. The treaty came into effect on March 5, 1970, and originally was set to expire after 25 years. However, on May 11, 1995, the signatories decided to renew it unconditionally and indefinitely.

Of course, nuclear weapons are not the only type of arms with which DISEC is concerned. Another key threat is chemical warfare. Rather than utilizing combustion and explosions, chemical weapons depend on unique properties that often cause more destruction than conventional weaponry. The modern perception of chemical warfare emerged in World War I with the use of tear gas and poisonous chlorine gas. Unfortunately, chemical weapons are easily produced and can thus be utilized by many terrorist organizations. For example, when thiodiglycol (a chemical that is used to make ink) is mixed with hydrochloric acid, the result is mustard gas. Thus, it is imperative that the exportation of such common chemicals is regulated. Chemical weapons are the only NBC munitions that have been used in large-scale, post-World War II conflicts – most recently in the Iran-Iraq War. After chemical weapons are deployed, decontamination operations are required. Chemical warfare is typically more predictable and covers a much smaller area than biological or nuclear weapons.

The last type of weapon in the NBC trio is biological weaponry, which some consider to have the same destructive potential as nuclear bombs. Not only are biological weapons extremely dangerous, but

they are also far cheaper to manufacture than nuclear or chemical weapons. According to a report entitled *Biological Warfare: Opposing Viewpoints*, it costs approximately \$1 million (USD) to kill one person with nuclear weaponry, \$1000 with chemical weaponry; and \$1 with biological weaponry. Furthermore, the mortality rate of common biological agents is astounding. The Ebola virus has a 70 percent mortality rate, and the mortality rate for anthrax is 90 percent. These and other deadly diseases can cause great devastation in everyday civilians’ lives.

The new threat of rogue terrorism, coupled with the destructive power of NBC weaponry, poses a significant threat to the welfare of the global community. Therefore, NBC non-proliferation should be given the utmost priority.

Current Status of NBC Disarmament

Although the NPT is effective to a certain extent, it does not cover all aspects of the development of nuclear weapons. The United States, in particular, takes advantage of its political clout in order to provide nuclear weapons to other NATO states. Many argue that this is a violation of both Articles 1 and 2 of the NPT, which state that countries may not give or receive nuclear weapons.

The NPT does not completely prevent all nuclear weapons proliferation, as demonstrated by several recent examples. North Korea has withdrawn its status as signatory of this treaty. Additionally, reports issued in late 2009 by Mohammed ElBaradei, the former Director General of the IAEA, stated that Iran had the capabilities to create a nuclear bomb. Since then, Iran has resisted efforts to halt their production of nuclear weapons, contributing to its ongoing violations of the NPT. Trade sanctions and diplomatic threats have been used against the nation but have had little to no effect. Hostile relations between India and Pakistan, both of which are nuclear powers, should also be considered.

Chemical weapons pose a more

immediate threat to civilians because of how readily available they are. While the Cold War concept of mutually assured destruction is a consideration for those with control of nuclear weaponry, this is not true for terrorists, who aim to cause disruption within populated cities. A recent example is that of Aum Shinrikyo's 1995 sarin (a toxic gas) attacks in Tokyo. Aum Shinrikyo, a Japanese cult whose name means "supreme truth," believed that they would become super-humans by eliminating the majority of the earth's population with biological and chemical weapons. It managed to attract thousands of members, some of whom had advanced degrees in science. In March 1995, Aum Shinrikyo killed 12 people and injured more than 5,000 with a well-timed sarin attack on Tokyo.

In 1999, the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) was signed. This required that all signatories give accounts of shipments of possible dangerous chemical materials. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons was also created to enforce these measures, and it requires the full cooperation of all signatories of the CWC. As of June 30, 2010, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons claimed that 60 percent of the world's chemical weapons stockpiles have been destroyed. Unfortunately, over 28,000 tons of toxic chemical agents still remain.

In general, arms control and regulation of developing technologies have a greater effect on nuclear weapons proliferation than on chemical or biological weapons proliferation, since it is much easier to uncover the production of nuclear weapons. Chemical and biological weapons proliferation is encouraged by black market and terrorist organizations. Consequently, it is much more difficult for peacekeeping organizations to effectively track down the production and usage of chemical and biological weaponry. The only means to solve this problem is to increase international transparency, or the sharing of information between all nations, in

order to promote trust and safety.

Perhaps one of the most significant drawbacks of NBC weaponry is their disposal. Destroying NBC agents is a dangerous and expensive task. Nations that choose to demilitarize their NBC agents must be certain that the agents have been rendered completely harmless. The methods of disposing of NBC agents present a great controversy for the UN. The primary method of incineration releases smaller particles of agents into the atmosphere.

Biological Weaponry

The lack of law enforcement and concrete measures to counteract biological weaponry is a testament to how unpredictable it is. Just as chemical weapons are most dangerous in the hands of terrorists, the biggest threat posed by biological weaponry is their use in bioterrorism. One hundred kilograms of anthrax spread by an airplane can kill three million people overnight. Despite bioterrorism's massive potential, it has not recently seen widespread use. Bioterrorism is classified into three categories: A, B, and C. Category A biological agents have a very high mortality rate and are capable of causing mass panic and risks to national security. These agents include anthrax, the Ebola virus, and smallpox. Category B biological agents have a lower mortality rate; they include salmonella and Q fever. Finally, category C agents are pathogens that may be engineered into harmful weapons.

The most recent case of bioterrorism is the infamous anthrax-lined envelopes sent in 2001, which killed five and infected many. The US government quickly mobilized and spent billions of dollars to prepare for another biological attack. The Department of Defense also tried to create an anthrax vaccine but encountered massive financial and administrative blocks. Clearly, the strategic usage of bioterrorism, even on a small scale, can cause widespread panic.

NBC weapons may soon be almost completely disarmed, although a state of

complete disarmament may never be achieved. It is imperative that DISEC continue to provide an environment conducive to the goal of disarmament. Helpful resolutions will ensure the efficiency of this process. In order to continue successfully down the road to disarmament, one must view it as an ongoing, ever-changing project. New aspects of disarmament emerge daily as technology advances and NBC weapons become both deadlier and easier to access.

UN Efforts

Clearly, the UN regularly deals with issues of disarmament and international security. Through a number of operations in the past decades, the UN has become increasingly aware of the dangers of NBC proliferation. The UN Security Council has passed many resolutions to deal with the issue. Resolution 1540 clearly prohibits the manufacture, possession, transfer, and use of NBC weapons. Resolution 1887 calls for the reaffirmation of the NPT and urges non-compliant states to accede to the treaty or face consequences. It is important to note that the problem is two-dimensional. First, the UN must identify the large underground network of clandestine trades between parties. Then, the UN must also unite the will of nations and NGOs alike in order to deal with the issue effectively.

In the past decade, the UN has also devoted time to create Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (NWFZs) in key areas. On December 11, 1975, the UN General Assembly promoted NWFZs stating, "Nuclear Weapon Free Zones constitute one of the most effective means for preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and for contributing to the elimination of the danger of a nuclear holocaust." Current NWFZ treaties cover nearly half the globe; these agreements include the Treaty of Rarotonga (South Pacific), the Treaty of Tlatelolco (Latin America and the Caribbean), the Treaty of Bangkok (Southeast Asia), and the Treaty of

Pelindaba (Africa). Creating more NWFZs in key areas could be a potential solution to the problem of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Conclusion

The disarmament of NBC weaponry is an issue of utmost importance to DISEC and the global community. NBC weapons have the power to wipe out large areas in a single strike. Not only are they capable of physical destruction, but the psychological effects of these weapons must be taken into consideration as well. The fear of an attack, as experienced in the Cold War, can be nearly as devastating as the attack itself. Therefore, the disarmament of NBC weapons must be dealt with in a quick and efficient manner. As a global forum for discussion of these particular issues, DISEC provides the ideal conduit for disarming NBC weapons.

Questions to Consider

- What is your country's position with regard to NBC weapons?
- What is the political, economic, and social situation in your country? How does this affect its opinion on nonproliferation?
- What is the best way to withhold biological weapons from terrorists and other rogue organizations?
- What would be the most effective incentives for the encouragement of NBC disarmament?
- How should the IAEA deal with countries that do not comply with the regulations outlined in the NPT?
- Is a complete ban or freeze on NBC weapons feasible for your country? Is the military and intelligence support powerful enough to maintain it?
- What are the most important roles that DISEC can play in NBC disarmament?

Private Military Companies

Introduction

The history of private military companies (PMCs) is rooted in centuries of violence and war. The Hundred Years War between England and France is a testament to the value of mercenaries in supplementing an army. As English and French forces dwindled, mercenaries filled the gaps in their armies. Profitable confederations of mercenaries, such as the Swiss Guard, were formed to take advantage of the fact that mercenaries were paid more than the average soldier. During the American Revolutionary War, German Hessians were paid by the British to combat the colonial insurrection. Though most were conscripts and debtors, the German government was paid for their service.

Following the end of the Cold War, former freelance soldiers and ex-military personnel began to form PMCs, using excess military resources overlooked by demilitarization efforts. While the use of professional soldiers had previously been somewhat limited, their role in warfare expanded in response to the development of new and innovative weapons technologies, the modernization of military strategy, and the growth of opportunities in support operations. Since that turning point in the history of warfare, PMCs have distinguished themselves greatly from their mercenary outfit origins, and today, they comprise a \$100 billion (USD) industry active on every continent except Antarctica. They have also been involved in some of the most controversial military operations in modern times and continue to be at the forefront of debate regarding the criminalization of mercenary operations and the regulation of the paramilitary industry.

The end of the Cold War was a monumental occasion with respect to PMCs, primarily because it precipitated a shift away from the large-scale conflicts of the twentieth

century (e.g. World War I and World War II) toward much smaller regional conflicts. Additionally, demilitarization initiatives by the world's most powerful and influential nations led to smaller standing armies, and thus room for military privatization. While a PMC is sometimes portrayed as an illegitimate fringe group, it is technically defined by the UN as "a legally chartered company or corporation organized along business lines and engaged in military operations across the spectrum of conflict." It is also important to consider the involvement of PMCs in legitimate humanitarian efforts and the main employers of PMCs, which include national governments, private companies, journalists, and diplomats.

High-profile controversies relating to PMCs have dealt with mistakes on the battlefield, such as civilian casualties, but their primary function is often not as sinister as is implied. Many opponents of PMC operations have an exaggerated notion of mercenaries engaged in direct warfare on the front line. In fact, most firms are highly specialized, providing a range of services, such as consultation on matters like strategy or personnel for support and maintenance issues. From an economic standpoint, PMCs can complete military support roles more efficiently than the state, so governments do not have to spread their resources thinly. On the other hand, criticisms about PMCs' accountability to standard military protocol and a history of human rights abuses raise legitimate questions about their activity. Therefore, the role of this committee is to analyze the current situation regarding PMCs and seek solutions that take into account the complex risks and benefits of employing them.

The Privatization of War

All legal and ethical concerns aside, reliance on PMC forces is increasing.

Interestingly, even strongly democratic states, such as the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia, each with capable armies, have privatized many core military functions. One of the main concerns about the expansion of the paramilitary industry is the supposed erosion of the state's monopoly on the use of military force, since PMCs are essentially private corporations that have the same physical, if not legal, ability to wage war as established nations.

Awarding contracts to PMCs gives states the ability to wage war without democratic accountability. Traditionally, a nation's standing army is composed of volunteers who undergo military training, or of conscripts in the event of a draft. Since the state is dependent upon its civilian population to sustain the war effort, public opinion of war has always been an important factor in determining the feasibility of armed conflict. PMCs eliminate the ability of the public to force the government's hand by opposing the war, since the general population has no control over PMC soldiers. Thus, it is possible for the state to circumvent the people and continue a costly war, ignoring democratic tradition and principles. In this capacity, PMCs can act as a clandestine agent of the state in lieu of the regular army, leading to the criticism that they offer a state a "clean hands" international relations policy.

Another concern is the uncertain legal status and poorly defined standards for PMCs. Generally, PMC soldiers are immune from local laws when engaged in international warfare, and bilateral agreements, such as one negotiated between the US and Iraq, shield them from prosecution on the basis of property damage and civilian casualties. PMC accountability under international law is especially weak in developing nations, where they often operate. These countries, particularly in unstable regions of Africa, are often unable to defend against rebel insurgencies, employing PMCs for military aid. However, since their services are very expensive, PMCs sometimes negotiate

lucrative deals with governments that extend beyond the tenure of their employment. These deals often include mineral concessions, which allow PMCs to exploit weak nations' natural resources and wrest control of a country's assets away from the people.

Ethical Concerns

Since their contracts are derived from a need to maintain security or support a war effort, violence and instability are profitable for PMCs, and they have been proactive in creating a niche for the paramilitary industry, regardless of humanitarian repercussions. They have been accused of aiding some criminal organizations, particularly those involved in the drug trade, and of funneling money to support warlords and rebel leaders. PMC activity could therefore be construed as detrimental to the objectives of the UN Charter, which aims to prevent sovereign nations from resorting to force. On the other hand, PMCs profit from conflict. In short, PMCs are expected to make a positive contribution to war efforts resulting in more revenue if they were protracted, which seems like a conflict of interest.

Accusations of fraud and overbilling are common, perhaps stemming from the fact that PMC soldiers are often paid more than soldiers in the state armed forces. According to the US Congressional Budget Office, roughly 20 percent of the United States' wartime spending as of August 2008 could be attributed to PMC contracts. However, much more serious ethical issues exist. Contractors have been accused of engaging without having been fired upon, though lethal force is allowed only when there is an imminent threat. One of the most explosive controversies of the Iraq War pertaining to PMCs was the Nisoor Square massacre, in which Blackwater soldiers engaged in a shooting that left 17 civilians dead. Allegations of extrajudicial executions have also surfaced, and private contractors who

worked as interpreters at the Abu Ghraib prison were implicated in an abuse scandal.

UN Involvement

In the past, the UN was decidedly opposed to the use of PMCs, denouncing them as mercenaries, but it has since toned down this rhetoric, as PMCs have proven indispensable in UN peacekeeping efforts. Supplementing the debate over PMCs is a wealth of legislation and documentation by governing and international bodies which deal specifically with mercenaries and modern PMCs. The most comprehensive treatise on mercenary activity is the General Assembly Resolution 44/34, drafted at the International Convention Against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of Mercenaries. The convention was also known as the Ad Hoc UN Mercenary Convention, and the resolution identifies traits which are recognized as inherent to mercenaries. PMCs and their employees almost certainly meet some of the criteria, which include having been recruited specifically for an international conflict, having an interest in private gain with regards to warfare, not being a member of a nation's regular armed forces, and having no residential or ethnic ties to either party involved in the war. The resolution went into effect in October 2001, but was not adopted by any permanent Security Council nations. Attempts have since been made to link PMCs to the definition of mercenaries in order to discourage their use.

The other significant UN decision regarding mercenaries is General Assembly Resolution 47/84, which states that the "use of mercenaries is a threat to international peace and security," denouncing any state that "persists in, permits or tolerates the recruitment of mercenaries." Under this resolution, mercenaries are not guaranteed "the right to be a combatant or prisoner of war." In addition to these strongly worded resolutions, a UN Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries was established in 2005 to monitor the human rights impact of PMCs.

Independent experts within the panel have recommended more regulation and oversight of PMCs, citing a general lack of accountability. Their July 2010 report relayed claims that PMCs were promoting instability by supporting the Taliban in Afghanistan and Somali warlords.

In 1972, the Organization for African Unity organized a Convention for the Elimination of Mercenaries in Africa. Additionally, the Council of Europe's Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights expressed concern over the growing trend of PMCs assuming responsibilities traditionally associated with state militaries, saying that it "undermines the position of a state as the only actor allowed to legitimately and lawfully use force."

Conclusion

The involvement of PMCs in modern warfare is a complex issue with significant international implications. PMCs have come to occupy a place in the conduct of war which is difficult to classify or regulate. They are huge sources of employment, providing security for persons whose lives are endangered by violence and war. They also fund combat training and humanitarian aid for unstable nations. Perhaps most importantly, PMCs streamline the bureaucratic element of nations' militaries and take some of the fiscal and logistical burden off of the state.

However, the growing political and military power of PMCs is a major concern, particularly for underdeveloped nations. Their unprecedented level of involvement in international affairs has brought to light troubling legal and ethical inconsistencies which lead to an international stigma. However, even as UN opposition to PMCs has been mollified in light of their utility, issues remain that still need to be resolved. Existing definitions of terms like "mercenary" and "lawful combatant" have proved insufficient in giving PMCs a clear status in war and under international law. Their unchecked growth with little governmental

oversight has also led to concerns that the size of their private armies gives them a power to wage war rivaling that of established nations. Furthermore, the use of these contractors can arguably marginalize public opinion of war in democratic societies. The goal of this committee is to attempt to reach a workable consensus regarding how to reconcile the perceived operational necessity of PMCs with concerns about the legal status of their soldiers, accusations of ethics violations, and accountability under international law.

Questions to Consider

- Should legal concerns regarding PMCs outweigh their purpose of peacekeeping and security and their success in maintaining stability? Is there a justification for revoking PMC contracts?
- Where is the line dividing military roles suitable for private firms and those suitable for the state-sponsored army?

- What steps could be taken to increase transparency and governmental oversight of PMCs?
- Does the legitimate corporate aspect of PMCs shield them and their employees from anti-mercenary resolutions and legislation?
- How could the definitions of “mercenary,” “lawful combatant,” and/or “unlawful combatant,” be amended to clarify the status of PMCs?
- What types of standards for contract negotiations between PMCs and state governments can be adopted which would prevent overbilling and other forms of exploitation?
- How can insufficiencies in state and international law be fixed so as to ensure that PMCs can be held accountable for their actions under the law?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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SOCHUM

Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee

Judy Hou and Lily Jia
Co-Chairs

April Smith
Vice-Chair



GSMUN 2011



GSMUN 2011

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Welcome delegates!

It is our great honor and pleasure to welcome you to the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (that's SOCHUM, which rhymes with "vacuum"). We are so excited to be your chairs for this committee and have been working diligently to make this committee the best you will ever experience. Get ready for a weekend full of debating women's education and finding ways to stop pandemics (good luck with that!). And now for your dais.

Lily is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been actively involved in Model UN since 8th grade. Her favorite Model UN experience was co-chairing SPECPOL at GSMUN XIII. Outside of Model UN, Lily plays on the school tennis team and dances for Maggie Walker's Club Asia. In her free time, she enjoys snowboarding, eating candy, reading, playing the cello, and hanging out with friends.

Judy is a junior at Maggie Walker and has been an active member of Model UN since she was a freshman. She brings Model UN experience from working in GSMUN XIII as Under-Secretariat Assistant to the USG of Logistics and from representing Latvia in the World Health Organization at WMHSMUN 2009 and Japan in the Commission on the Status of Women in VAMUN 2010. Judy is the Co-Founder and Co-President of Maggie Walker's Future Problem Solver's Club and serves as a Student Ambassador, Junior Class Secretary, and Red Cross Treasurer. In her spare time, she works with a youth activism organization called YStreet and enjoys playing piano and guitar.

Currently a senior, April has participated in Model UN since freshman year and is very excited to be the vice-chair of SOCHUM this year. In her little free time, she enjoys playing soccer, watching football, and hanging out with friends. Whenever she gets the chance, she also tries to keep up with her favorite TV shows, including "Grey's Anatomy" and "Modern Family." Additionally, she enjoys watching newly released movies, though she rarely has the time.

Now that you know more than you probably needed to know about us, feel free to chat us up with any questions or concerns about this committee or the conference in general. GSMUN XIV is going to be an awesome experience, so come prepared for some action!

Sincerely,

Lily Jia
lilyyjia@gmail.com

Judy Hou
princezzjudy@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM) deals with social issues, humanitarian affairs, and human rights issues that have global implications. It focuses on the advancement of historically neglected groups, as well as the preservation and respect of cultures. While several other bodies address these particular issues, SOCHUM has the greatest clout among them.

SOCHUM, like the General Assembly as a whole, occupies a central position in the UN. It is a forum that discusses a wide range of issues. SOCHUM also plays a significant role in the process of setting standards and the codification of international law. As stated in the UN charter, SOCHUM's main powers are to consider and make recommendations, and to work with other organs of the UN to promote peace and human equality. While the resolutions passed by SOCHUM are nonbinding, they do set the grounds for international acceptance regarding human rights issues.

SOCHUM reviews critical issues which are addressed by the Human Rights Council (HRC). Because of the large range of issues that SOCHUM addresses, it also works closely with other UN organizations, including UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). These organizations often send reports to SOCHUM with recommendations regarding specific problems. SOCHUM is responsible for reviewing these suggestions so that it can consider "any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by a Member of the United Nations."

Currently, SOCHUM deals with issues regarding protection of children's rights, the promotion of right for self-determination, gender equality, international drug control, and women's rights. SOCHUM continues to create solutions to human rights problems and examine reports of the Human Rights Council.

Women's Education

Introduction

Education plays a key role in the socioeconomic development of a country, and addressing it has long been recognized as a vital part of improving this development. Access to education in Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries has dramatically improved over the past few decades, and recent trends in education for women and young girls show promising signs. Nonetheless, immense challenges still exist today. Many girls are still barred from education, and many that are enrolled in school are not being adequately prepared for 21st-century jobs.

Because the UN established education as a right, both females and males deserve equal access to a quality education in order to develop their talents and reap the social and economic benefits without discrimination. Unfortunately, millions of females across the developing world do not have this essential right; some do not receive even the most basic education and thus lose many valuable opportunities. Women's education plays a significant role in the development of a country and, thus, appropriately addressing its present deficiencies is an issue of great consequence.

Effects on Development

Education is vitally important due to its influences on economic development. For example, education has a direct effect on the growth of national income because it increases the productive capabilities of a country's labor force. The UN states that countries that have made social investments in education, health, and family planning have lower levels of population growth coupled with faster economic growth, when compared to those countries that have not made these investments.

Improving women's literacy has also been a part of the solution to increasing female participation in politics and economics, and to improving family life. Increased education allows women to take full advantage of opportunities that could benefit their community and families by helping them understand their reproductive and legal rights. Educated women have a better understanding of their legal and social rights and are therefore better equipped to exercise them. Thus, education allows women to become more politically active.

Education is the single greatest predictor of age at marriage and first pregnancy in underdeveloped countries. A study in Turkey found that 22 percent of girls aged 15-19 who did not complete primary school became pregnant, as compared to only two percent of girls who had completed secondary education. Moreover, a standard of education tends to pass between generations, as children of educated mothers, especially daughters, are more likely to attend school. In general, by properly equipping women to take advantage of economic opportunities, they will be able to benefit themselves, their families, and their communities.

The Benefits of Women's Education

There is strong evidence that education contributes to the health of individuals. Just one additional year of education for females is effective in reducing infant mortality by five to ten percent.

In addition to ensuring better maternal and child health, education results in more sustainable families, female empowerment for governmental participation, income growth, and productivity. These factors, when combined, create a ripple effect that can improve the welfare of an entire nation. First, a girl's education leads to higher income gains and favorable consequences for both the tax base and economic growth. Second, education is the key to smaller, healthier, and better-educated families. Women with higher levels of education are more likely to delay pregnancy and to seek prenatal care. They also tend to invest more in the health and education of each child, providing better prospects for future generations. Third, education can empower women and improve their position in family and society. Education can reduce domestic violence and nourish citizenship, fostering democracy and a woman's political participation.

Cultural Factors

Cultural tradition is a major inhibiting factor for women who wish to gain greater access to education and the job market. In some countries, women are confined to the home. Patrilineal principles of inheritance and descent not only discriminate against daughters but also limit a woman's opportunities. Males are more likely to have access to employment and wealth, while females are kept in a subservient role, wholly dependent on the men of the family.

While cultural traditions are difficult to change, they are gradually evolving. Activists are challenging the status quo by demanding equality and calling for women's political, economic, and social freedom. Both economic changes and political voices are pressuring countries to seek reform. As more job markets are being made available to women, the cost of living for families is rising. Increasingly, males are forced to depend on women to provide additional income for the family.

The Gender Gap

Girls face a greater risk of being out of school for multiple reasons contingent upon their gender. In some countries, parents do not send their children to school due to their dire financial situations. Especially given the global economy today, growing unemployment and lower wages force households to cut back on schooling. Girls are more susceptible to being pulled out of school in times of hardship because parents see fewer benefits in educating their daughters, as compared to their sons. Many believe that marrying a girl out of the family would be more beneficial to alleviating economic burdens or securing a daughter's future than simply furnishing her with a good education. In reality, however, education is ultimately more profitable than marriage alone.

Although there has been much progress over the years towards greater gender parity, there are still marked differences across and within regions. Gender parity does not end with primary enrollment. It must continue into vocational education. Otherwise, these girls may end up in low-paying professions. Finally, achieving gender parity does not mean achieving gender equality. Gender equality refers to providing the same opportunities, free of stereotypes and gender bias, to both males and females. Unfortunately, girls still face gender discrimination due to deeply entrenched social, cultural, and economic barriers. In order to combat this problem, one must fight against ingrained social inequalities.

Current Issues

While women's education has improved significantly over the past few decades, there is still much to be done. Many countries are taking the necessary steps to increase access to education, and the illiteracy rates of young adults (ages 15-24) in African countries is half that of the adult population. Furthermore, wide gender gaps and quality of education is a major concern.

Some governments have already imposed laws aimed at providing education to all children, including girls. In MENA countries, all children are required to complete five years of schooling at the bare minimum, and education through high school is provided for free. The positive effects of these new changes have been evident, but the governments are having trouble dealing with the rapid increase of school-age populations, and the capacities of many countries' schools are being exceeded. New resolutions passed should seek to increase the funding and resources for governments' investment in education.

By dealing with illiteracy, governments are also dealing with the gender gap. It is not enough, however, to simply increase access to education for women. Education must also increase in quality, adequately preparing women to seize new opportunities in the work field. Resolutions should provide for all social classes equally and remain sensitive to the particular needs of females.

UN Efforts

There is no doubt that gender equality in education is a universal goal toward which the UN has long worked. From its beginning, the UN has been dedicated to improving gender equality. The General Assembly, in Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed that "everyone has the right to education." Within the last 20 years, the UN has produced a string of conferences and initiatives in order to make progress toward achieving this goal. In 1990, delegates from 155 countries and representatives from 150 organizations gathered at the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien, Thailand and agreed to universalize education and reduce illiteracy before the end of the decade. The result was "The World Declaration on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs and its respective Framework for Action," which emphasized the need to educate women.

The Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 recognized women's literacy as the key to empowering women's participation in politics and improving family life. Education was noted as being vital to developing democratic societies with strong economies. Unfortunately, there was slow progress over the decade, and their targets were not met by 2000. Thus, to reaffirm their commitment to the cause, 164 governments met in Dakar, Senegal in 2000 and adopted the Dakar Framework for Action, as well as six Education for All (EFA) goals. The six goals are comprehensive, from expanding early childhood education to literacy and life skills for adults.

As a result of the World Declaration on Education for All, a slew of UN initiatives and conferences followed. In September 2000, world leaders came together at the UN headquarters to adopt the UN Millennium Declaration, which committed their nations to reach specific targets by 2015. They have come to be known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Echoing the EFA goals, two of the MDGs are to promote gender equality and to achieve universal primary education. As a result, the UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) was launched, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) incorporated the MDGs into their mission, and the World Bank launched the EFA Fast Track Initiative (FTI) to help low-income countries meet the MDG and EFA education goals.

Through all these programs and partnerships, the UN has improved education throughout the decade. On July 2, 2010, the UN General Assembly unanimously voted to create a single UN body to focus specifically on accelerating the process of achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. This created the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, also known as UN Women. Through UN Women, four UN agencies were merged into one, increasing their efficacy.

Conclusion

Women's education is a complex issue that greatly influences many other aspects of society. New policies for the improvement of women's education should include programs and policies that can produce measurable results. Governments should be fully involved, making an investment in women's education, creating national development preparation, and tracking progress throughout.

SOCHUM has taken many actions on this topic, from following up on the Fourth World Conference on Women and the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, to encouraging EFA. In these resolutions, SOCHUM has reaffirmed their commitment to the cause. However, it is time to take further action towards achieving the MDG and EFA goal of reaching gender equality. SOCHUM should not merely reaffirm its commitment; it should put forth ideas and action plans to encourage progress.

Resolutions should seek to set aside appropriate funding to ensure that even low-income and rural parts of society have appropriate access to education for women. More affluent surrounding countries should also be encouraged to come to the aid of nations with comparatively fewer resources in their quest to improve education. There are great challenges to overcome, and the UN has already begun to lay the groundwork. It is now up to this committee to use careful consideration in determining what the next step should be.

Questions to Consider

- What are some possible strategies for increasing women's access to education?
- In addition to increasing enrollment, what actions will be taken to ensure that more students stay in school?
- What can the international community do to help developing nations achieve universal education and gender parity?

- What can schools do to increase the quality of education and safety?
 - How will progress be measured and evaluated? How should future policies be molded by the successes or failures of previous ones?
 - How can governments extend education not only to girls but to women as well?
- Should the process of improving gender equality be decentralized? That is, should the state government, local government or NGOs take the central role in this effort?
 - What could serve as possible sources of revenue for managing programs concerning women's education?
 - How can the influence of the UN be utilized to increase efficiency and effectiveness?

Pandemics

Introduction

The word “pandemic” refers to an epidemic whose effects are seen across international borders. However, a disease cannot be considered a pandemic merely by virtue of its pervasiveness or fatality.

Throughout history, there have been several major pandemics that have greatly affected specific populations. Smallpox, for instance, has existed since approximately 430 BCE and has claimed the lives of over 300 million people in the 20th century alone. Smallpox was likely responsible for wiping out many of the native populations of the Americas, following their first contact with individuals from Europe and Africa. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared that the disease had been completely eradicated by 1979.

Malaria has existed since around 1600 BCE but is still a deadly disease that kills approximately two million people each year. It mostly affects pregnant women and children under the age of five. However, because many of malaria's victims live in developing countries, it is difficult to determine how many are truly afflicted by the disease.

Cholera has emerged in a series of eight plagues. The first occurred from 1817 to 1823, and the most recent began in 1991 and continues to the present day. The disease originated around the Ganges River in India

and eventually migrated to other parts of the continent.

Typhus, which has existed since 430 BCE, is caused by louse-borne bacteria known as *Rickettsia*, and can be passed to humans by lice, fleas and mites. It is most common in areas of poorer sanitation and among individuals with poor hygiene. Typhus took the lives of almost three million people between 1918 and 1922, before a vaccine was finally discovered during WWII.

Pandemics often occur when a bird or animal virus mixes with a human virus to create a new strain. This makes it more challenging for the human immune system to handle, especially without prior exposure. Consequently, a virus can seriously affect many individuals in specific areas without any warning or time to develop an appropriate response mechanism.

Current Status of the Issue

The H1N1 virus is the most recent pandemic. This new flu virus spread throughout the United States and across the world in the spring of 2009. The first H1N1 case was detected in a ten-year-old patient in the US on April 15, 2009. By June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization (WHO) had declared this virus a global H1N1 flu pandemic. It was later found that this virus was known to circulate among pigs; hence, its nickname, “swine flu.” The US Center for

Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) believes that the H1N1 virus resulted from reassortment, a process in which two or more influenza viruses swap genetic information when they infect one host.

The WHO released a six-stage phase process that describes how a new influenza virus transitions from minimal impact to pandemic status. During Phase One, the risk of human infection or disease is considered low. With each subsequent phase, the chance of human infection and human-to-human transmission increases. By Phase Five, large numbers of people have been affected and the virus is better adapted to humans but not “fully transmissible.” Finally, Phase Six is officially defined as “increased and sustained transmission in the general population.”

One of the most devastating pandemics is AIDS. Rare, sporadic cases of the HIV virus were recorded prior to 1970, but data suggest that the current AIDS pandemic started in the early 1970s. By 1980, HIV had spread to North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Australia. Since people knew so little about HIV during this time, the virus spread unchecked. Starting in 1981, doctors recorded an alarming increase in the number of cases of Kaposi’s sarcoma and pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP); the latter is an infection which can develop in patients if their AIDS is left untreated.

Because this syndrome originally affected large numbers of homosexual men, it was referred to as gay-related immune deficiency (GRID). However, by December 1981, after the same symptoms were reported in injecting drug users, it was clear that AIDS was not a disease exclusively afflicting homosexual men. In July 1982, the disease was formally given the name Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) by the CDC. AIDS awareness continued to grow, as occurrences of the disease were reported worldwide. By the end of 1986, the sex and age distributions of AIDS were similar to those of other sexually transmitted diseases, and its major transmission routes had been

identified. Currently, an estimated 40.3 million people are living with the disease, and over 25 million people have died as a result of it.

Response Mechanisms

Since the outbreak of the avian flu, governments around the world have placed more emphasis on response mechanisms to prepare for future pandemics. Laboratories and surveillance systems have been enhanced to detect the flu and respond appropriately. The Crisis Management Center for Animal Health (OIE), established by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization for Animal Health, responds to outbreaks or emergency events related to the flu or other animal diseases. The Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance has participants working in 34 countries to conduct wild bird mortality surveillance, avian flu sampling, local training, wild bird censuses, and monitoring of wild bird migration routes. Finally, the Global Early Warning System coordinates the alert mechanisms of FAO, OIE, and WHO to help “predict, prevent, and control animal disease threats through information sharing, analysis, and joint field missions to assess and control outbreaks.”

In order to effectively monitor, alert, and respond to pandemics, the United States’ Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) suggests each nation should have a preventative program; a documented strategy; a comprehensive framework of facilities, systems, or procedures, testing programs; and an oversight program to ensure ongoing review and updates. Beyond creating these broad response strategies and procedures to combat pandemics, nations can develop more specific methods of prevention and response. In a study of the 1918 flu pandemic, Dr. Howard Markel of the CDC studied 43 cities to understand and analyze successful methods of flu prevention. One of the most successful non-pharmaceutical methods was isolation of the disease. For

instance, by closing schools or railroads, the spread of the disease was contained within one specific area, and the negative effects on other populations were greatly minimized. In some cases, exposure to an earlier wave of flu can allow individuals to build up defenses to a more severe strain that may come in a second wave.

One issue with pandemic management is that it is both challenging and expensive to create vaccines for each new strain of a disease and provide them to affected individuals. After a pandemic is first identified, it can take four to six months for a vaccine to be developed. While some nations produce their own vaccines, many others depend on vaccines produced in foreign countries. Priority groups are often established in locations where vaccines are scarce. These groups usually include pregnant women, caregivers, medical professionals, and young children, as they are most susceptible to contracting or spreading diseases.

Additional pandemic response mechanisms include source control and an increase in literature to raise awareness. Examples of source control are masks for coughing persons and improved means of sanitation. It is also important to increase the amount of signage and literature concerning the pandemic as soon as it is confirmed. To prevent accidental contraction of the illness, it is important to identify places of pandemic exposure. The government should also be promptly notified of any confirmed cases, as this allows for a better response.

Humanitarian Aid

It is imperative that nations are cognizant of the threat of pandemics and proactive in their efforts to combat them. To this end, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) have been created to lead humanitarian response to a pandemic disaster. The primary mission of USAID is to extend assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America and the

Caribbean, Europe and Eurasia, and the Middle East. As soon as WHO announces that a pandemic has advanced to Phase Six, USAID is called to lead the provision of humanitarian assistance to affected countries. USAID assists in the areas of preparedness, containment, vaccines, and medical treatment.

The USAID Continuity of Operations Plan offers humanitarian aid if a pandemic has spread beyond a country's capacity to handle it. Aid is provided with the goal of minimizing "the number of lives lost, [alleviating] suffering, and [reducing] the social and economic impact of the pandemic in affected communities." USAID and OFDA work with other organizations, such as the International Federation of Red Cross, the UN, USAID's Global Health Avian and Pandemic Influenza Unit, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their goals are to spur international health organizations into action and ensure that these groups are kept abreast of facts and figures pertaining to pandemics.

For countries stricken by a pandemic, humanitarian aid can be of great assistance. Sanitation supplies, such as sanitizers, soap, clean running water, towels, and other effective means of destroying infectious agents, should be provided to the general population. When medical officials are caring for individuals afflicted with a disease, proper care materials should be used, including gloves, masks, and other sanitary equipment. This helps to prevent further spreading of the disease. Also, proper cleaning and disinfecting materials should be used.

Current and Future Issues

With many contemporary pandemics, affected individuals are often not well educated as to the appropriate response. During pandemics, individuals often become concerned with symptoms that most likely are not associated with the pandemic, but rather with more common ailments. This can take time and resources away from those individuals who need immediate medical

attention. Additionally, many pandemics cannot be treated fully at a doctor's office, due to the time it takes to develop a vaccine for each new strain. In more impoverished countries it can be difficult to obtain medical resources. Therefore, isolation is usually suggested by physicians as the first response to an outbreak.

Another issue is the operational costs of the Global Fund, which unites the efforts of several governments, the private sector, and civil societies to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. These groups submit grants for the allocation of funds and help carry out programs dealing with prevention and treatment. There is a particular focus on AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria in terms of their effects on Africa. Specifically, this includes concerns about a country's ability to develop and sustain itself amidst serious pandemics. In terms of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, USAID and OFDA have put great emphasis on preventing its spread to Asian countries, as it would likely have similarly devastating effects. With programs like the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, there is also a great focus on vaccine research, as this is one of the most important steps to the prevention and treatment of devastating pandemics.

Another issue arises with the development of future pandemics that cannot be prevented. One group of potentially dangerous viruses consists of viral hemorrhagic fevers. Naturally found in an animal host or arthropod vector and dependent on their host for replication and survival, these viruses can be transmitted to humans upon contact with urine, fecal matter, saliva, or other excretions from infected rodents. Controlling rodent populations, discouraging rodents from entering homes or workplaces, and encouraging the safe cleanup of rodent nests and droppings can subdue this disease. Viral hemorrhagic fever is a severe multisystem syndrome (affecting multiple organ systems in the body) that can damage the body's regulation and vascular system in

addition to causing hemorrhaging. Many of these viruses can cause severe, life-threatening diseases. Currently, the Special Pathogens Branch (SPB) is working to reduce the prevalence of viral hemorrhagic fever viruses that are classified as biosafety level four pathogens.

Another danger arises from antimicrobial agents. Since their discovery in the 1900s, antimicrobial agents have reduced the threat posed by infectious diseases. Subsequently, the world has recorded dramatic decreases in deaths from diseases that were once widespread, untreatable, and fatal. However, microbes that are resistant to the previously effective generic drugs have now emerged. These new microbes are found in diarrheal diseases, respiratory tract infections, meningitis, sexually transmitted infections, and hospital-acquired infections. Examples of these new antimicrobial resistant viruses are the penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and the methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). Unfortunately, there is also an emerging resistance to anti-HIV drugs.

Previously, the fields of medicine and science were able to control these antimicrobial bacteria. However, urbanization, poor sanitation, pollution, environmental degradation, changing weather patterns, demographic changes, the AIDS pandemic, and the growth of global trade and travel have increased the speed and facility through which infectious diseases and resistant bacteria can spread around the world. Other factors also encourage the spread of resistant bacteria. For example, self-medication is a common issue in many developing countries, where people use incorrect dosages. In these circumstances, bacteria can more easily develop resistance. Additionally, some patients are unable to afford the full course of a medication, or they may stop taking the medication when they believe they have recovered; however, this only proves expedient to the development of resistance in

bacteria. Finally, large amounts of antimicrobials are used in food-producing animals and poultry. This exposes animals that may not be sick to the antimicrobial agent, which will cause them to build up resistance to it.

The potential consequences of this antimicrobial resistance are deadly. Because these microbes are now resistant to common drugs, it will take scientists longer to develop effective drugs to combat once-curable diseases. This may lead to prolonged illness, increased chance of transmission, and a greater risk of death. The increased chance of transmission is especially troubling because of the staggering number of people who can contract an incurable disease.

Conclusion

Pandemics not only affect the health conditions of people around the world, but they also affect the social and economic wellbeing of each nation. With the past history of pandemics and the future dangers of potential pandemics, each nation must institute efficient response mechanisms to assuage the consequences of disease and death.

Questions to Consider

- How would your nation fund efficient response mechanisms for pandemics?
- Does having nationwide healthcare affect the spread of viruses?
- How might third-world countries respond to pandemics?
- What can your nation do about patient compliance and responsibility when taking antimicrobials?
- What are some new measures to put in place if your country has not yet been affected by the pandemic?
- Will there be any compensation given to those affected by the pandemic?
- How can all nations' response mechanisms be linked to ensure faster alerts?
- Will the severity of the pandemic affect your nation's actions?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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CCPCJ

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Welcome delegates!

It is our honor to welcome you to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ). Global criminal activity is increasing, and it is your job to find a solution! During committee session, you will have the opportunity to stop the mob, fight cartels, and/or decide what to do with terrorists. These issues truly impact the lives of millions of people, and both the drug trade and terrorism are ever-present problems despite the constant efforts of both international and domestic bodies. We look forward to hearing your innovative solutions to our committee's topics! However, before we start committee session, we'd like to introduce ourselves:

Sameer is a junior who has been involved in Model UN since his freshman year. Last year, he was a part of the crisis staff for GSMUN and was responsible for the crises of the Joint Cabinet: India and Pakistan. He has participated in conferences at the University of Virginia, William & Mary, and in Washington D.C. When not participating in Model UN-related activities, Sameer plays tennis for the Maggie Walker school team and enjoys being a part of a variety of clubs. In his spare time, Sameer enjoys watching TV shows (such as "Psych," "Parks and Recreation," and "How I Met Your Mother"), playing videogames on Xbox Live, hanging out with friends, and listening to good music.

Michael is a junior at Maggie Walker who has been working diligently to make the CCPCJ the best committee ever. He has been in Model UN since he was a freshman and has gone to conferences at William & Mary, UVA, and Georgetown. Michael also runs on the Cross Country and Track teams and swims for the MLWGS Swim Team. When not polishing background guides and meeting with Crisis Staff, he likes to spend his time reading and avoiding doing homework.

Gray is a sophomore who has participated in Model UN since 8th Grade. In 2008, he won a Best Delegate award at GSMUN only to serve as a Freshman drone at the following GSMUN. He has been to several conferences at William & Mary and Georgetown since joining Model UN at Maggie Walker. When he is not involved in Model UN (or cramming for a test), Gray enjoys running track/cross-country year round, writing music for the guitar, and watching Daily Show repeats.

Please feel free to contact either of us with any questions and/or concerns about this committee or conference in general. Rest assured, GSMUN will be a blast! Have fun researching and preparing for our upcoming meeting.

Sincerely,

Sameer Sarkar
lifesaver578@gmail.com

Michael Drash
mtd898@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) is a subsidiary committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which is a branch of the UN General Assembly. One of the central tenets of ECOSOC is “encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.” It is under that responsibility to the world that the CCPCJ was founded.

The CCPCJ was created at a 1991 ministerial meeting at Versailles by Resolution 1992-1. The committee is the direct successor to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (CCPC), which was founded in 1971. The CCPC was technically focused and did not address the broader issues of criminality; on the other hand, the CCPCJ functions with a larger scope.

The main role of the CCPCJ is to create human rights standards in the field of criminal justice. In addition to this general goal, the CCPCJ has four other priorities:

combating national and international crime; protecting the environment through criminal law; preventing crime in urban areas, including juvenile crimes and violence; and improving the efficiency and fairness of justice administration systems. The CCPCJ is the head UN agency dealing with crime, coordinating and facilitating the activities of other, similar bodies in the UN. The CCPCJ also directs the UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which meets every five years. The committee seeks to generate support for its efforts from the member delegations.

Member states of the committee are elected by ECOSOC. Membership to the CCPCJ is restricted to 40 representatives from the various UN member states, and elected members serve in the CCPCJ for three-year terms. While there are technically no permanent members of the CCPCJ, certain countries, such as the United States, China, and Russia, are consistently reelected.

Legal Rights of Terrorists

Introduction

Following the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in the US on September 11, 2001, the world became acutely aware of the threat of terrorism. However, there have been terrorist organizations, often fringe groups with no distinct goal, for centuries. Their causes have promoted ideas ranging from Marxism to nihilism to anarchism. Earlier forms of terrorism, however, often stemmed from religious fanaticism. The Sicari and the Zealots, Jewish groups from the first century CE, conducted attacks in the light of day and in front of witnesses to express their opposition to the Roman authorities who ruled the Middle East. In the years since,

there have been many other religious groups that have used tactics of terror to counter their enemies or convey a message. These include the Assassins, who targeted those who did not adopt their form of Shia Islam, and the Thugees, who strangled their terrified victims as an offering to the Hindu goddess Kali.

A large shift in the characteristics of terrorism occurred in the mid-18th century, during and after the French Revolution. France’s state-sponsored terrorism, known as the Reign of Terror, was the first of its kind, and it was fueled by Maximilien Robespierre’s belief that it preserved the safety of the state. Following the Reign of Terror, a hiatus from

any significant terrorism occurred. When it reemerged in the 20th century, terrorism was based in geopolitics. Nationalist groups and states reacted to and caused World Wars I and II. Between the two wars, several European states began using state-sponsored terrorism, and modern military dictatorships in South America have done the same. These states utilized the media to spread their message to audiences far beyond their region. Carlo Pisacane, an Italian revolutionary, developed another theory describing the usefulness of terrorism as a tool to deliver a message and draw attention to a cause.

This new, nationalistic terrorism was used by the Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (ETA) in the Basque region of northern Spain, the Kurdistan Workers' Party in Turkey and Iraq, and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in Sri Lanka. It was also increasingly ideological, exemplified by the actions of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Italian Red Brigades, and the Red Army Faction in West Germany. Many terrorist groups, such as the Real Irish Republic Army (IRA), the FARC in Colombia, and the ETA in Spain, are still active. The most notorious, due to the September 11 attacks, is al Qaeda. Many governments fear that al Qaeda will exhibit further aggression and use deadly tactics.

In an effort to arrest and prosecute terrorists, governments use methods such as secret detention and extraordinary rendition. Secret detention is the arrest and imprisonment of a detainee, without notification of the family or native country. Extraordinary rendition occurs when detainees are transferred outside of international law. There have also been many concerns raised over the use of harsh interrogation tactics and torture to elicit information from detainees. Further complicating the issue is the lack of an international definition of a terrorist.

Legal Rights of Terrorists

In the US, the infamous Guantánamo Bay detention center has faced opposition

from foreign nations and human rights activists for its inhumane practices, including harsh interrogation tactics, such as water boarding. The US has maintained that it acted within its rights because the detainees at Guantánamo Bay were not prisoners of war (POWs) but rather unlawful enemy combatants. Nevertheless, the prison has become a widely-recognized symbol of the violation of the rights of alleged terrorists. National interrogation techniques vary, and the US is not alone in its use of controversial techniques to combat terrorism.

UN experts presented a report to the Human Rights Council (HRC) in March 2010 describing the use of secret detention by many other nations. This committee will need to consider the use of such methods in the context of contemporary global threats and existing legislation, and how they may or may not be applied to suspected and convicted terrorists. The legality of the methods has been challenged, but their necessity has been defended, and a compromise must be reached. Compromise, however, can only be reached once an adequate definition of terrorism has been found, and the UN does not currently have one. A search for the international definition of terrorism began in 2001, when the General Assembly decided that a finite definition was extremely important to global peace, but no such definition has been agreed upon.

A specific definition of terrorism is critical to determining how a terrorist is different from a prisoner of war (POW) or a freedom fighter. The members of the IRA believed that they were fighting for the freedom of their country and their people, while the government of the UK believed that the group was a terrorist organization bent on murdering its officers and civilians. The distinction is important to deciding whether POW protocols are relevant. Terrorists would not be protected by the rights of POWs, while captured freedom fighters would be. Part of the mission of this committee will be to provide the world with a

working definition of terrorism and how individuals should be treated under that status.

The Geneva Convention of 1949 and their Additional Protocols were ratified less than five years after the end of World War II. These documents contain many of the rules that limit the barbarity of war. They were intended to protect people who do not participate in fighting, such as civilians, medics, and other aid workers, or soldiers who can no longer fight, including prisoners of war. The Third Geneva Convention primarily addresses POWs. The agreement is binding to all parties in all international armed conflicts, including conflicts where a state of war has not been declared. There are also minimal provisions that must be met for conflicts that are not international in nature, including bans against “violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture,” “the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court,” and “outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment.”

Some analysts and government experts believe that despite the human rights laws, which prohibit secret detention and other forms of cruel treatment, the practices will continue. An article in the *Middle East Quarterly* entitled “Does Human Rights Law Apply to Terrorists?” argues that because of the nature of terrorism, human rights laws should not apply to terrorists. For example, the Third Geneva Convention offers protection for captured legal combatants. The US government has maintained that terrorists do not qualify as “legal combatants.” Terrorist groups are not party to the Geneva Conventions because they did not ratify the Conventions and they disregard treaties that regulate the practices of war. As a result of their violations of international law, terrorist groups should not receive the protection of the Geneva Conventions.

Additionally, not all captives are POWs, a label which was given careful definition in the Third Geneva Convention and the Hague Regulations. The 1907 Hague Regulations state that to be a POW, a person is required to “be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates; to have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; to carry arms openly; and to conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.” By the nature of their combat tactics, captives from terrorist groups do not meet the definition of a POW provided in the Hague Regulations. Another argument suggests that the US government is making a wise decision that will benefit not only the citizens of the US, but also citizens of other nations that are threatened by terrorism.

Conclusion

As terrorism becomes a more prominent concern, the necessity for more discussion and decision regarding counter-terrorism measures increases. Controversy has ensued as the United States has been found to use practices such as secret detention, extraordinary rendition, and harsh interrogation techniques. Other nations, including Syria, Egypt, and Jordan, are also implicated for their use of torture and illegally capturing and detaining suspected terrorists. Nevertheless, the media, foreign governments, and many non-governmental organizations have placed most of the blame on the US. In an effort to bring al Qaeda and those responsible for the September 11 attacks to justice, more extreme measures have been taken, and the question remains as to whether they are in violation of human rights laws. Finding a specific definition for terrorism and how terrorists may be treated is a critical decision that this committee must make.

To combat the increasing violence of terrorist activities, counter-terrorist activities are becoming more vigorous as well. While countering terrorism is clearly necessary, a

decision must be made as to what rules will govern the War on Terror.

Questions to Consider

- How will any agreement be enforced? What sanctions, if any, should be put into place against nations found guilty of illegal counter-terrorism activities?
- Are current legal methods of interrogation adequate? Is flexibility necessary for sufficient crime prevention and criminal justice?
- In the eyes of your country, what constitutes torture and what does not?

- What is the status of suspected terrorists as combatants? Are they protected under the Third Geneva Convention?
- Can terrorism be defined? If so, what would your country's definition of it be?
- Does the cause and intent of the terrorist or terror group matter when determining punishment and suspension of human rights?

Organized Crime and the Drug Trade

Organized Crime

Organized crime has existed since the beginning of civilizations and has evolved over generations. The earliest accounts are found in the Middle East, where religious zealots often terrorized the populace to promote their faith. Modern organized crime focuses on the earning of illegal profit. The most obvious example is the Mafia and its various branches; whether the Cosa Nostra of Sicily or the Yakuza of Japan, all organizations serve to provide illicit monetary gain to their members.

Despite the longstanding nature of organized crime, the UN has not arrived at a consensual definition of the term because transnational organized crime covers a wide range of activities. Criminal activity constantly adapts to circumstances; what may serve as the definition in one decade may change in the next. However, these groups do share some similar characteristics. Common goals of criminal organizations tend to include generating large profits illegally and acquiring territory. In so doing, they not only attain their immediate monetary goals, but also secure control and power over a region. Gradually, they become so integrated into the community that it becomes difficult for police

forces to take action against them, simply because the community has come to accept organized crime as a way of life. More often than not, organized crime groups actually bring a sense of order to communities in need of strong leadership: slums, impoverished ethnic neighborhoods, and disheveled, ignored communities tend to provide the perfect breeding grounds. For example, because the Cosa Nostra is entrenched within Sicilian society, its removal could result in the collapse of the Sicilian economy. The presence of the Mafia provides a means of living for many islanders. In addition, the official leadership of the region performs so inefficiently that residents would rather follow the guidelines of the Mafia because those are concrete. In order for police to crack down on these types of organizations, active investigation is necessary, rather than waiting for local crime reports.

Organized crime has grown as civilization advances. The end of the Cold War not only indicated a new era of international commerce and cooperation efforts, but also the growth of international criminal activity. Looser trade regulations not only allowed businesses to flourish, but also provided loopholes for illicit substances to

slip across international borders.

Improvements in communication and transportation further increased the efficiency of criminal activity. As the power of groups increases, so does their hold on society.

Criminal organizations may eventually infiltrate the government, corrupting the system while preserving their own security.

These organizations are continually evolving and adapting. Prior to the 1990s, groups tended to organize within a hierarchical structure, but then they broke up and formed smaller factions that pursue the same goals. This new generation of crime groups, although smaller in size than their predecessors, is equally dangerous. In fact, their size gives them an advantage. Looser networking between members allows the versatile groups to pervade society. By creating alliances with local lawyers and politicians, criminals evade punishment because they have a foothold in the judicial process. Thus, when designing strategies to combat crime, it is important to consider methods that target the group, rather than a specific individual.

However, this proves difficult, as transnational crime has manifested in activities such as drug, human, and firearm trafficking; immigrant smuggling; money laundering; and terrorism, with drug trafficking as one of the most profitable activities. Understandably, the UN High Level Threat Panel cites transnational organized crime and terrorism as two of the top threats to humanity. Not only do these activities violate security, but they also stunt the growth of nations politically, economically, and socially. However, while many nations express a desire to solve the issue of transnational crime, many still refuse to cooperate. In addition to devising solutions for the prevention of organized crime, the committee will also need to encourage cooperation between countries.

The Drug Trade

The international community is currently in the midst of a costly war against

the drug trade. Some areas address drug production operations, while others focus on the widespread problem of distribution. The worsening drug problem affects many people all over the world.

Trafficking methods and severity of the drug trade vary, depending on local and federal government actions; despite countless government efforts, drug use increases every year. Thanks to massive drug crackdowns in the US and Latin America, drug traffickers have started looking towards Europe as a viable market because of its higher drug prices. Furthermore, Latin American traders can easily blend in with the Iberian population of Europe. This allows them to traffic drugs to Europe more easily, using Spain as a gateway to the rest of the continent; as a result, Spain is Europe's largest drug market.

Asia, the world's most populous continent, also plays a large role in drug trafficking. The Asian drug trade centers on opium rather than cannabis, especially under the Taliban in Afghanistan. The drug trade in Central Asia has devastated its population both economically and socially. It has increased gaps between rich and poor, increased HIV/AIDS rates, increased corruption of political systems, and more involvement of women in the drug trade, which often leads to the destruction of family life. Opium produced in the Golden Triangle of Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand travels mainly to China and Southeast Asia. The government of Myanmar is slowly regaining control of opium-growing regions from insurgents with the help of the Chinese and Thai government. The sustainability of these anti-drug efforts depends on the ability of the government of Myanmar to develop alternative sources of income for the communities affected.

South America plays a large part in international drug trafficking, and in certain parts of South America, guerilla groups maintain the drug trade. These organizations, like the FARC in Colombia, participate in large-scale narcotics trafficking. Brazil and

Colombia are major transit countries for illicit drugs, especially cocaine, on their way to Europe and the US. Cocaine from the Andes region travels to North America through Central America and the Caribbean, while traveling to Europe across the Atlantic Ocean and West Africa. The Colombian government has been successful in curbing the cultivation of cocaine. In 2006, the Colombian Army Counter Drug Brigade seized over three metric tons of cocaine. In addition, the US has given aid to Colombia in order to help fight the narcotics trafficking of guerilla groups. Brazil has undertaken significant efforts to meet the 1988 UN Drug Convention objectives; the government heavily monitors drug smuggling over border crossings and has established joint intelligence centers with its neighboring countries.

In Mexico, the federal government has teamed up with the US to deal with its own drug problem. The Mexican President, Felipe Calderon, has pledged to decrease the Mexican drug trade and dispatch federal troops to combat drug cartels in northern Mexico. In 2008, the US and Mexico agreed to a three-year joint initiative to address drug trafficking in Mexico and Central America. This agreement allots large sums of money to the Mexican government in order to purchase new equipment, expand Mexico's telecommunications infrastructure, professionalize Mexico's police force, and provide advanced technology to Mexican law enforcement agencies. The bloody war between federal troops and the cartels continues today, with significant civilian casualties and no clear outcome.

The Taliban uses the opium trade in Afghanistan as a significant source of revenue to fund terrorist activities. As a result, the US and Afghan governments have launched an effort to curb the trade by increasing security, governance, and development opportunities in Afghanistan's mountainous northeast, a primary poppy cultivation region. While this effort has decreased the number of impoverished poppy farmers in the region,

wealthy landowners in the south remain a problem. There, the wealthy take advantage of corrupt law enforcement to gain high profits. To root out the source of the problem, the US has tried to teach poor farmers alternatives to poppy farming, train the farmers in modern farming practices, and repair over 1,000 kilometers of rural roads. This has proven effective in containing poppy cultivation to the five contiguous southern provinces, but overall opium yield remains high in Afghanistan.

Recently, drug trafficking has also emerged as a problem in West Africa. Two-thirds of all drugs sold in Europe travel through this region, and many of the area's top politicians are corrupt and involved in the drug trade. This makes trafficking in this region safer and easier for drug traders than in the US and Latin America. Aid efforts are too preoccupied with addressing poverty in the area to take a tough stance against drug dealers.

One of the largest current operations against the drug trade is the US War on Drugs. President Richard Nixon first coined this term in 1971 to refer to the battle that the US had been waging against drugs since 1914. Since then, the federal government has spent billions of dollars to help stop the drug trade, both domestically and abroad. Critics say that the War on Drugs should work to prevent consumption, rather than focusing on law enforcement. Regardless, the War on Drugs is a significant source of aid and resources for many countries that cannot afford to fight national drug problems.

Conclusion

All over the world, transnational organized crime plagues regional governments. This type of crime is usually funded from illicit activities, including drug trafficking. Therefore, by passing resolutions to deal with transnational organized crime, the CCPCJ helps combat the drug trade.

The CCPCJ's most recent resolution to deal specifically with drug trafficking was

passed in 2008. In its 18th session, the CCPCJ passed resolution 18/5, which encourages a political declaration against illegal drug trafficking in the Caribbean. It also supports a partnership between the Dominican Republic and the Caribbean to stem the increasing flow of illicit drugs smuggled through the region. In addition, the resolution addresses drug abuse and requests aid to the Caribbean from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), member states of the UN, and financial institutions. In order to deal specifically with organized crime, the UNODC convenes every year at the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. It is important to note that many other UN efforts dealing with the drug trade also effectively address organized crime, as they cripple organized crime operations that rely heavily on drug trafficking as a source of income.

The UNODC also launched the World Drug Campaign, an international campaign that aims to raise awareness about the detrimental effects of illicit drugs on society. The campaign appeals to the young in order to help counteract the problem and prevent a new generation of drug users. Countries, such as the US, widely criticize this method for not taking a direct approach to drug trafficking. Experts disagree on whether the US' direct approach to drug trafficking is better than the UNODC's approach or vice versa. However, it is generally agreed that stronger action must be taken by the UN to deal with world drug trends, which are only worsening. While the CCPCJ passes resolutions to help deal with drugs, it only has the authority to recommend them to ECOSOC, and it has no direct power through resolutions. Therefore, the UNODC must assume greater responsibility for the drug

trade while also continuing its efforts to raise drug awareness amongst youth.

Questions to Consider

- How can nations cooperate with other countries to control transnational organized crime? How will they enforce this?
- Much of the problem is accused of arising from the ineffective bureaucracy within the UN for handling organized crime. How can this be solved?
- Besides strengthening the police force and gathering information, what other methods can be used to deter transnational crime?
- Are there any UN policies that should be changed in order to more effectively combat this problem? What are some that have succeeded/aided in resolving the problems?
- What should be done to prevent the rise of criminal organizations in other parts of the world?
- What are some methods to suppress both the supply and the demand for drugs?
- What are some patterns seen in past attempts to control drug or terrorist activities?
- How much influence do terrorist groups and drug groups have on each other? Would removing one help in eliminating the other? Which should come as a priority?
- What are some compromises that can be made in order to improve international relationships for the purpose of controlling organized crime?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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AU

African Union

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MUN Club Sponsor

Esteemed Delegates,

It is our great honor and pleasure to welcome you to GSMUN XIV's African Union Committee. We are delighted to be your chairs for this committee and we have been working diligently to ensure that the conference will be a valuable experience for all. The African Union is an integral part of promoting cooperation among the independent nations of Africa, and we will be debating some of Africa's most pressing issues including infrastructure and currency. However, before we jump into the topics, allow us, the dais, to introduce ourselves.

Although Om has lived in Richmond his entire life, he loves to travel, and he has been to many countries around the world. As a junior, Om has been involved in Model UN for two years, attending many conferences along the way. In addition to Model UN, Om is very active and plays a number of sports, and he also enjoys playing his saxophone.

Alex Georgiadis is a junior at Maggie Walker and has been involved in Maggie Walker for three years now, attending conferences and serving as vice-chair of SPECPOL at GSMUN XIII. She plays volleyball for school and for RVC and loves playing the piano, singing, and listening to Dave Matthews Band in her free time.

Hiba Vohra will be serving as the Vice-Chair for this committee. Hiba has been active in Model UN for three years, but also is involved in other clubs at Maggie Walker. She is the co-secretary of the Invisible Children Club and is active in RAMPS and National Art Honor Society, as well as her mosque's youth group.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions and/or concerns about this committee or the conference in general. GSMUN should be an exciting and unique conference, and we hope that you will have fun while being creative, enthusiastic, and capable of solving the issues in Africa. Good luck researching, and we look forward to meeting you all in April!

Sincerely,

Om Evani
oevani821@gmail.com

Alex Georgiadis
ageorgiadis23@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The African Union (AU) is an intergovernmental organization that holds authority over most of the African continent. The predecessor of the AU, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was disbanded when heads of state issued the Sirte Declaration in 1999. It required the establishment of the AU to promote peace, security, and stability in Africa. Following two summits, the AU was formally launched in Durban on July 9, 2002. The Constitutive Act sets out the primary guidelines for the functions of the AU. It is now composed of the 53 states of Africa, with the exception of Morocco.

The AU is considered one large oversight body with multiple organs and committees. The Assembly, Executive Council, Commission, and Permanent Representatives' Committee are the four main organs of the AU, but the Assembly is considered the most substantial organ because it contains the heads of states.

The AU strives to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries; solve continent-wide issues;

promote peace, security, and stability; protect human rights; and promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels. The AU has the authority to use military interventions against member states in circumstances of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. However, this power has rarely been used. Intervention may also occur at the request of a member state for the purpose of maintaining internal stability. The AU also has the power to apply and monitor the common policies for the entire union, maintain a budget for the AU, and oversee both internal and foreign policies.

The AU elects its chairperson annually among heads of member states and is currently chaired by Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi. The AU must deal with many issues including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and low standards of living of unemployed and uneducated Africans, lawless regimes, and civil disputes. It is the responsibility of AU members to discuss and implement plans of action to alleviate the problems of the African nations and their citizens.

Infrastructure

Introduction

Africa has experienced remarkable growth within the past decade. Countries that are rich in natural resources have done especially well due to the rise in the prices of such commodities. Despite this recent progress, they are well behind other developing countries in almost every form of infrastructure, including water and road conditions, and housing. Africa must work to solve these major infrastructural issues if it is to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the international community and keep pace with the rest of the world.

The MDGs provide concrete goals for addressing extreme poverty in its many forms. They are to eradicate extreme poverty; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensure environmental stability; and develop a Global Partnership for Development. The MDGs were adopted by world leaders in 2000, and countries intend to achieve them by 2015. They provide a framework for the international community to work together towards a common end: ensuring that human

development continues around the world. In order to reach these goals, Africa must vastly improve its infrastructure, which requires a large financial investment of around \$93 billion annually.

Energy

Energy is Africa's greatest obstacle on the path to improving infrastructure. Access to energy is critical for economic growth and alleviation of poverty. Today, 30 African countries suffer from chronic power shortages and only one in four Africans has access to electricity. Even South Africa, which is responsible for more than half of the electricity production in the region, faces periodic power cuts because supply has slowed in recent years. Of the annual \$93 billion budget for improving infrastructure, almost half is needed to boost Africa's power supply.

The energy crisis represents a deeper problem. Despite the fact that Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is rich in renewable and exhaustible energy resources, SSA has a low capacity for generating power. One reason for this problem is that Africa's energy resources tend to be concentrated in only a couple of countries, which face physical and political obstacles when attempting to trade resources. This makes it difficult for them to deliver energy to the countries that demand it. Additionally, small countries cannot afford to produce electricity because they cannot even recover production costs. The high cost of electricity in SSA makes it unaffordable for the poor.

There have been attempts at reform. As of 2006, more than 80 percent of SSA countries had enacted a power sector reform law, but many countries have still not adopted all of the reform measures. The goal of the reforms was to create competition between private electricity suppliers, but few energy markets in the SSA region are large enough to provide a competitive environment for energy producers.

Water

As with energy, Africa has a large water supply, but once again, Africa experiences the problem of having an abundant natural resource with the inability to properly store and distribute it. Therefore, water security, including the protection of water supplies from floods and other unpredictable events, will require an expansion of water storage capacity from the current 200 cubic meters per capita. Sanitation is another major problem concerning water. Contaminated water is a major cause of disease among Africans. Better storage and distribution facilities would provide cleaner water, which is not only important for the health of the people of Africa, but also for the economies of Africa's countries, as agriculture comprises 88 percent of all water use.

A pan-African conference on water in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in December 2003 established a plan called "Africa Water Vision 2025." This plan estimates that the continent will need to invest at least \$20 billion (USD) annually over the next 20 years to reach its goals, and at least \$12 billion of this would have to be spent on basic water supply and sanitation. The issue of water sanitation is a broad developmental problem requiring cooperation not only from governments on the national level, but also from each household at the local level.

Roads and Transportation

Historically, there has been little cooperation in the construction of African roadways. This can be attributed to the previous divisions of the continent under colonialism, leaving little reason to create ties between spheres of influence. Less than 30 percent of African roads are paved. This makes it difficult for companies to distribute their commodities, and thus they are forced to increase the cost of shipping, making African goods less competitive. This also hinders both travel and internal trade across the continent.

The AU has been collaborating with the African Development Bank (ADB) and the UN Economic Commission on Africa (UNECA) to construct a Trans-African Highway. The highway is approximately 59,000 kilometers in length and connects most landlocked African nations. The goals of the Trans-African Highway are to provide direct routes between the capitals of the continent, to contribute to the political and socioeconomic integration of Africa, and to ensure road transport between areas of consumption and production.

Issues with the completion of the Trans-African Highway include roadblocks, border controls, and missing links in many areas. For the Trans-African Highway to succeed, full cooperation from all countries is necessary. Funding for the Trans-African Highway comes from the African nations through which it passes. In a World Bank report, it is estimated that \$35 billion is required for upgrading and maintaining the highway system over 15 years. However, commerce is expected to benefit through donor funding. It is estimated that trade will increase by approximately \$20 billion. Data suggest that overland trade will also increase by \$250 billion over a 15-year period.

Housing

The lack of infrastructure is most severe in Africa's long-neglected rural areas, where the majority of the continent's population lives. Often, governments do not take into account community involvement in the improvement of housing. Thus, organizations like the South African Homeless Peoples Federation have formed to fill the gap. The Federation encourages South Africans to unite and save money together so they can build their own houses. Since it was established in the early 1990s, the Federation has helped build over 14,000 low-cost houses across South Africa. Similar savings groups exist in Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

However, such groups cannot solve the housing problem in Africa on their own. Currently, governments do not commit sufficient resources to address the problems of existing slums because they see slums as illegal settlements and refuse to provide proper services for them. Therefore, it is expected that the number of people living in these slums will double, reaching two billion people in the course of the next 30 years if action is not taken to remedy this problem.

Current Action

In order to reach the upcoming 2015 deadline for the MDGs, the UN has established many programs to help African countries move forward. Other UN organizations, such as the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank, are helping the African people achieve goals with respect to infrastructure, transportation, health, agriculture, and food security. The World Bank also recently conducted a study as a part of Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD), which targeted the areas that required the most improvement and tracked the progress of different programs.

A conference on African roads took place in Johannesburg, South Africa in May 2010. It sought to bring together key industry players in order to provide insight into the challenges facing the development and maintenance of roads throughout the continent. Leaders in the field gathered to generate ideas and strategies for the best course of action to improve the condition of roads and provide access to more people.

Conclusion

Although Africa's infrastructure is still far behind that of other parts of the world, the AU is playing a bigger role than ever in trying to bring Africa up to speed with the rest of the international community. The UN is also striving to reach the MDGs. Groups in Africa have recently made improvements, but they require more aid and support from

the government. Even groups in the government are conflicted on what methods would be most efficient in solving the infrastructure crisis in Africa. The delegates in the African Union have the power to change Africa's future and make it into a continent that could prove to be a major competitor in the world by improving its infrastructure and foundations.

Questions to Consider

- What are the areas of infrastructure that require immediate attention?
- How can Africa improve the use of its abundant supply of power and water?
- How can it improve the sanitation of the water?
- How can Africa finance the reforms necessary to improve the infrastructure? How should it appropriate the funds?
- Where could the African Union get funding to improve transportation and communication systems?
- How might the completion of the interstate system benefit your nation?
- Should government relinquish its role as the dominant provider of infrastructure and make it more commercialized?
- How can the African Union work with nongovernmental organizations that are already in Africa to improve the continent's infrastructure?

Currency

Introduction

In 1919, the East African Currency Board (EACB) was created in an effort to achieve monetary integration for its member nations. It established one common currency, the shilling, at an exchange rate of twenty shillings per one-pound sterling for all of the participating nations in the EACB. The EACB also had the power to issue loans. However, as nations gained independence from colonial powers, the EACB was dissolved in 1965. Finance ministers announced that separate currencies and national banks would be established in each African country, based on the belief that independent currency represented national sovereignty.

After the formation of the OAU, member states were encouraged to combine their economies into sub-regional markets. These would ultimately combine and form one African economic union. Because of Africa's conflict-ridden past, the continent had many problems, including civil conflicts, corruption, undisciplined fiscal policies, poor infrastructure, low investment, and the

absence of rule of law. It was presumed that a united continent would cure those problems.

Regionalization efforts started in 1938 with the establishment of the Southern Rhodesia Currency Board (SRCB) under the Colonial Act. Like the EACB, the SRCB also failed because member countries believed that there was an unequal distribution of benefits. The creation of the Rand Monetary Agreement (RMA) in 1974, which presided over Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and Swaziland, was yet another attempt at regionalization in Africa.

In 1980, the OAU Extraordinary Summit adopted the Lagos Plan of Action for 1980 to 2000. It planned to pave the way for the eventual establishment of a common market by creating a dynamic and interdependent African economy. The Lagos Plan of Action also resolved to give special attention to the discussion of economic issues at each annual session of the Assembly and called on the Secretary General to collaborate with the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) to plan programs for economic cooperation of the continent every

year. This was the starting point to unite Africa's economy.

The plan became a reality in June 1991. The Treaty of Abuja was signed during the 27th Ordinary Session of the Assembly, establishing the African Economic Community (AEC). The AEC's goals are to promote economic, social, and cultural development and integration; to increase self-sufficiency; to create a framework for development in all aspects of human activity; to raise the standard of living; to maintain economic stability; and to establish a close and peaceful relationship between member nation states. In the long run, its goal is to integrate all of the previously existing regional economic communities (RECs) in Africa. The process culminated in the establishment of one common currency. The Treaty of Abuja states that the African Central Bank will be the sole issuer of the African currency and will become the banker of the African government and Africa's private and public banking institutions. It will also regulate Africa's banking industry by setting the official interest and exchange rates.

In 1944, an agreement was made during the UN Monetary and Financial Conference that created international fixed exchange rates and controlled the flow of capital between nations. However, these fixed exchange rates were abandoned in the 1970s in favor of flexible exchange rates, which led to instability in international monetary arrangements. Establishing flexible exchange rates caused the economies of developing countries to become more susceptible to the volatile trade shifts, whereas the economies of large international monetary powers did not suffer as much. In the last 30 years, African nations have been hit hard as a result of flexible exchange rates. Fluctuating exchange rates are also detrimental to the economies of African nations because many already owe money to other nations.

Current Efforts for Monetary Integration

Currently, a distinct currency is used

in each region in Africa, and each has a set of methods and goals for reaching macroeconomic convergence. Political leaders believe that by economically uniting regions of the continent, nations can become politically united as well. However, countries are reluctant to do so because having independent currencies is a form of protecting national sovereignty.

Typically, economic inequality exists between the nations within an REC. The hope for member states is that an REC, like the Southern African Development Community (SADC), will allow them to achieve higher growth with a fair distribution of the benefits of monetary integration. The CFA Franc is the common currency among the 14 countries in West and Central Africa that make up the African Financial Community, which is subdivided into the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).

The SADC works on regional development projects in 15 different countries. One of the major goals of the SADC is to promote economic growth, self-sustainability, and socioeconomic development. The SADC has macroeconomic convergence benchmarks, but these are merely guidelines, meaning that their success varies among member countries. Countries like the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Tanzania have reached the inflation targets, while other countries have had more trouble. There has been little discussion concerning the implementation of programs to reduce inflation rates or the ratio of budget deficit to GDP because there is a lack of political commitment.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) attempts to create a monetary union that unites the nations in Eastern and Southern Africa. COMESA's primary goal is to create sustainable economic development in the region. The organization believes that the most attainable way to reach this goal is to

emphasize the reduction of the budget deficit in nations in Eastern and Southern Africa, lower inflation rates, and increase external reserves. The secondary focuses of COMESA include exchange rate policy, interest rate policy, and economic growth as a whole.

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is another REC. Its main goals are to successfully integrate industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, and social and cultural matters in Africa. Furthermore, ECOWAS promotes trade between the member states, stimulates economic growth, and supports infrastructure and development projects, based on the theory that intra-regional improvements, like road construction and telecommunications, are healthy for the regional economy. Like many other RECs in Africa, ECOWAS has its own specific set of macroeconomic convergence criteria, but none of them are politically backed. Two other prominent RECs in Africa are the Eastern African Community (EAC) and the Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa (CEMAC).

The Treaty of Abuja is a plan that the AU is currently implementing to combine these RECs and institute the afro as Africa's common currency. The Treaty divided the task into six stages to be implemented over the course of 34 years, ending in 2028. The first stage aims to strengthen the existing RECs and create new ones where needed. This is to be followed by stabilization of tariffs and other barriers to regional trade, as well as coordination of all activities of the RECs. The third and current stage calls for the establishment of a free trade area and a Customs Union in each REC. Next, there will be coordination of tariff and non-tariff systems among these communities, with the goal of establishing a Continental Customs Union. After this, the African Common Market will be established, consisting of an economic and monetary union composed of a

single market with a common currency. The sixth and final stage calls for the integration of all sectors and the establishment of an African Central Bank and a single African currency. Optimistically, the African Economic and Monetary Union will be established by 2028.

Analysis

In August 2003, the Association of African Central Bank Governors announced that it would work toward a common central bank and a single currency by the year 2021. Although many organizations like these are setting goals for themselves, the issue has been prominent for so long that some believe these hopes are too optimistic. The strategy relies solely on the few existing RECs and their monetary unions, but little research has been done on the desirability of a single African bank and currency.

One of the ways in which African nations are encouraged to expand the regional monetary union is through the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). This plan was adopted in 2001 by the AU. It corrects governance failures in the continent and works towards four specific goals. First, the plan attempts to stop regional conflicts through peacekeeping efforts and to control and prevent armed involvement in conflicts between rebels from neighboring countries. Second, the plan aims to increase transportation and communication links for the stimulation of trade. The third goal is to adopt sustainable macroeconomic policies by making currencies convertible and the promotion of low inflation in order to reduce budget deficit. Finally, NEPAD will work to promote and attract investment in three major areas that affect Africans directly: infrastructure, health, and education.

The reasons for which Africa has had trouble creating sustainable economic growth are complex. Many studies claim that African nations have had trouble receiving direct foreign investments, despite the opportunities created from macroeconomic convergence. Also, there has been little aid in development.

Lack of technology hinders sustainable economic growth as well; most African nations do not have a variety of products to export and trade. One of the primary reasons that there is a lack of sustainable economic growth is that Africa does not conduct much overseas trade, which makes it difficult to stimulate intra-continental trade.

Conclusion

A common currency will allow all African nations to become more active in the global economy and strengthen economic ties and inter-continental trade. However, there is no working method to achieve this goal. It is up to the committee to decide how to best improve Africa's currency system to ensure the best economic, social, political, and environmental outcomes.

Questions to Consider

- What are some strategies for supporting further intra-regional development? What types of development would be most beneficial for each region?
- How should the African Union solve the crisis of having a divided economy?

- What are the advantages of having one common currency for the whole continent? What are the disadvantages?
- What are the political and economic benefits of having one African Monetary Union that presides over the continent? How would this be similar to the European Monetary Union?
- How much financial authority would be given to the African Monetary Union, and how much would be reserved for individual nations?
- How can corruption, unrest, and constantly changing governments still allow the African Union to go about pursuing a monetary union? How can these obstacles be overcome?
- How can African nations become more active in international trade? How would this support economic growth?
- What sort of policies does the UN have the power to pass that would aid African nations in sustainable economic growth?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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NATO

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Gabriella Cifu and Jesse Zhao
Co-Chairs

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Greetings, Delegates!

The dais of NATO is excited to welcome you to GSMUN XIV, and more importantly, to NATO itself. Be prepared for a thrilling two-day foray into pressing issues that include both peacekeeping and expansion. Both of these issues will not only have huge implications for the country you represent, but also the world as a whole. We hope that you will find the discussion of these topics lively and educational as you come into inevitable conflicts with those countries whose political agendas differ from yours. But before you begin researching, we'd like to introduce your charming dais.

A senior, Gabriella has been involved in Model UN since junior year and looks forward to being co-chair of NATO after serving as Press Corps chair last year. When not assiduously doing her homework, she enjoys her mentorship in geriatrics, writing reviews for the school paper, hanging out with friends, and playing the piano. To keep entertained and up-to-date with pop culture she also dedicates time to watching weekly TV shows like "Glee" and "Grey's Anatomy" and loves to listen to all genres of music.

Jesse is a junior at Maggie Walker and born in Alabama – but don't worry, he doesn't exhibit any of the stereotypes you may have come to associate with the deep South. This is his third year in the Maggie Walker Model UN club and fourth year working with GSMUN in one form or another. Foreign policy obsessions aside, Jesse enjoys playing the piano and tennis whenever he manages to finish the mounds of homework he has. Some of his other interests include Facebook, Tumblr, and Georgia (the font, not the country/state).

Additionally, Leon Jia will be your vice chair for the duration of the committee. Leon is in his sophomore year of high school and has been a part of Model UN since 8th grade at Manchester Middle School. When Leon is not doing homework or working on Call of Duty, he enjoys playing basketball and skiing. Within the school, Leon is a co-secretary for the Sophomore Class and participates in a smattering of clubs.

Now that you know more than you ever needed to know about your dais, feel free to peruse the rest of the background guide at your leisure while preparing your position paper. Your position paper should accurately reflect the political agendas and interests of your constituency rather than your personal viewpoints. Remember, you're taking on an entirely new persona for these two days. Feel free to email your chairs if you have any unanswered questions, and we look forward to seeing you at committee!

Sincerely,

Gabriella Cifu
gabriella.n.cifu@gmail.com

Jesse Zhao
jzhao66@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded in 1949 by 12 member states from North America and Western Europe. These countries came together at the onset of the Cold War in an effort to prevent attacks on alliance members and to act in a cohesive manner against the rising threat of the Soviet Union. NATO set out to attain two major goals. The first was to ensure détente, an easing of relations between the West and the Soviet Union, and the second was to maintain sufficient stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The organization attracted former enemy states from the Eastern bloc upon the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the subsequent dissolution of the Soviet Union. In 1999 and 2004, NATO granted membership to several former Warsaw Pact states, expanding to 28 nations. In addition to the member nations, there are three groups of partner countries and one group of “contact countries” which are neither members nor partners. These groups are called the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), NATO’s Mediterranean Dialogue, and the Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI).

Today, many of NATO’s key decisions are made by the North Atlantic Council (NAC), which is composed of 28 nations. Permanent representatives from each of the member nations meet weekly under the direction of the Secretary-General of NATO. During the weekly meetings and the special sessions, topics for discussion are brought forth by subcommittees, the Secretary-General, or national representatives. To protect the sovereignty of its member states, all NATO decisions are based upon unanimous agreement, rather than majority vote.

While the mission of NATO has

always been to promote peace and stability, its approach has changed over time. With the end of World War II came the implementation of the Marshall Plan, aimed toward giving financial aid from the US to war-torn Europe, thereby ensuring economic stability in Europe. While the US took responsibility for the economic stability of the region, NATO protected Western Europe from the Soviet Union and provided an environment conducive to the preservation and growth of democracy. US President Harry Truman considered the Marshall Plan and NATO “two halves of the same walnut.”

At the end of the Cold War, the Soviet Union disbanded and many believed there was no longer a need for NATO. Even though its main adversary, the Soviet Union, was no longer a concern, there were other matters for NATO to address, such as increased unrest in Yugoslavia and parts of the former Soviet Union. NATO increased its efforts in crisis management, peacekeeping, and peace-support operations in order to meet the needs of the changing political climate in Europe. On February 28, 1994, NATO engaged in its first military operation when it shot down four Bosnian Serb aircrafts. These air strikes contributed to the end of the war in Bosnia and marked the start of increased cooperation between NATO and non-member nations. On September 11, 2001, for the first time in history, NATO invoked Article 5 of the NATO Charter, which states that an attack on a member country of NATO signifies an attack against all of its member countries. NATO took eight official actions in response to the attacks, including Operation Eagle Assist and Operation Active Endeavor, which provided air and naval defense, respectively.

Peacekeeping

Introduction

In order to understand NATO's current status on peacekeeping, it is important to first study the history of NATO peacekeeping and its evolution through these missions. The first of these peacekeeping missions was in Bosnia-Herzegovina. When NATO's new Supreme Allied Commander, General Joulwan, entered office in 1993, violence and ethnic tensions in Bosnia-Herzegovina increased. NATO expanded beyond its established ambitions by assisting with the UN-led peacekeeping efforts. Through this conflict, NATO not only established itself as a peacekeeping organization but also as a strong military power.

The Serbian expulsion and mistreatment of Albanians in the province of Kosovo caused NATO to turn its attention to the Balkans. Early on, Supreme Allied Commander General Clark and senior officials were able to convince Yugoslavian President Milosevic to negotiate, but the terms of the agreement were not maintained. Again, Serbian forces moved into Kosovo, prompting NATO ground forces to assist the Organization for the Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). NATO's relationship with OSCE was a sign of renewed cooperation with the UN, as OSCE is an ad hoc UN organization.

In response to renewed tensions in Kosovo, peace talks were organized, but they were short-lived and ultimately ended in failure; OSCE withdrew from the peacekeeping efforts. Alone and fighting increasing violence, NATO increased its own use of force by establishing refugee camps and encouraging disarmament, as well as by issuing air strikes on Yugoslavian military targets. On June 9, 1999, Serbian and NATO officers signed a peace agreement that centered on the removal of Serbian forces from Kosovo. In addition, it established the

Kosovo Force (KFOR), a smaller peacekeeping force in the region.

ISAF

At the Bonn Conference in December 2001, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was established, as mandated by the UN. It brought together three parties: the Afghan Transitional Authority, the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), and ISAF. Its initial goal was to establish a secure environment in and around Kabul and to aid with the transition to the new Afghan government. UN support for the mission indicated improved relations after some tension during the crisis in Kosovo.

In August 2003, NATO formally took control of ISAF, using a rotation to select nations to command it. This allowed for a better, more unified force and an expanded mission. Originally, the force was limited to the protection of Kabul, but in October 2003, a resolution by the UN Security Council allowed for increased ISAF presence, allowing them to cover all of Afghanistan. This required a slow and gradual increase of ISAF power, but NATO's presence in Afghanistan is currently the largest of its peacekeeping missions, with an estimated total of 71,000 troops on the ground.

There are two underlying topics that must be addressed with regards to ISAF, the first of which is the role of NATO in international missions. NATO must decide if it will continue assisting other non-member nations, or if Afghanistan was a special exception brought on by the American-led War on Terror. NATO must also decide how to or to what extent it should continue working with UN organizations, such as UNAMA, and other groups, such as the US military and the Afghan government.

The second topic that must be considered is troop allocations, which have always been a point of contention among NATO member states. This topic is one of the most complex issues facing NATO, as it deals with economics, political influence, and most importantly, human lives. Once troops have been deployed by member nations, they must be given roles. Alliance members have expressed increasing interest in using NATO troops for counter-narcotics efforts. The tense, often heated debate regarding such activities has yet to be formally addressed.

International Role of the ISAF

NATO's ISAF mission is the first conflict in which it has engaged outside of Europe; thus, NATO has been forced to work closely with UNAMA, the Afghan Transitional Authority, European alliance members, and transatlantic partners. NATO's work with the Afghan Transitional Authority includes the use of both Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) and counter-narcotics forces. PRTs are units that incorporate civilian and military personnel, which operate under ISAF but are controlled by various countries. These units carry out tasks that promote secure and efficient governance of a region, including the establishment of training facilities for Afghan military forces and work on various infrastructure projects. Some PRTs, such as a Turkish unit operating in Wardak, provide healthcare, education, and employment.

Unfortunately, it is clear that there is no coherent strategy or goals between PRTs. Nations with completely independent control over their PRT forces, both civilian and military, may be the source of this problem. The US, for example, uses its PRTs for counter-insurgency efforts; on the other hand, German PRTs patrol only small, relatively safe zones. Additionally, there are no core goals for PRTs, and the lack of consistency leads to inefficiency.

NATO is also heavily involved in cooperative efforts with the US government.

The administration under President George W. Bush took a unilateral approach in Afghanistan, which worried some European nations and caused tension. Many European leaders and their citizens believed that their efforts in Afghanistan solely benefited the Americans. Others believed that the entire ISAF operation under NATO had too much American control. The Obama administration has worked to ease some of these tensions. By proposing efforts for insurgent reconciliation, the Obama administration would allow former insurgents to begin a new life either in the Afghan military or as a part of Afghan society. President Obama also called for a unified effort to convince non-NATO world powers with a stake in Afghanistan, such as Iran, India, Russia, and China, to provide support. This would both reduce the burden on NATO and ease tensions in the trans-Atlantic arena.

Troop Allocation and Counter-Narcotics

Troop commitment by member nations has always been a controversial subject. While member nations can recommend that other members send troops, they cannot mandate such engagement. This dialogue has become especially strained during the ISAF mission. Currently, many nations are having trouble convincing the public of the need to increase troop levels in Afghanistan.

Since 2009, there have been struggles to fund extra military programs due to the worldwide recession. One problem with ISAF's structure is that member nations must provide funding for the troops they deploy. Although there have been some troop commitments in the last few years, many problems still need to be solved. The deployment of 17,000 additional US troops falls short of former ISAF Commander General McKiernan's request of 30,000 troops, and former ISAF Commander General McChrystal requested 40,000 more troops in 2010. In addition to the current

shortfalls, there may be troop losses in 2011 if Canada and the Netherlands withdraw support.

A vital part of ending insurgency in Afghanistan is an effort for counter-narcotics operations. The sale of poppies for opium in Afghanistan is the primary source of funding for insurgent groups and the Taliban. ISAF mission duties are only allowed to provide minimal support at localized levels. Britain alone has long been a promoter of a strong counter-narcotics program. Controversy arises from the fact that poppy sales provide much larger profits than wheat or other alternative crops offered by NATO. Destruction of poppy plants means the destruction of the way of life for many Afghan farmers. Many have proposed targeting the opium trade and opium dealers, but this could just as easily prove detrimental to the poppy farmers, as eliminating the market for a product does just as much damage as destroying the product itself. The Italian government has been responsible for revamping Afghanistan's legal system, but no large conference has been held on the matter since 2008. It has been estimated that orchards, mining, manufacturing, and service industries would yield similar profits to poppies, but all would take large amounts of time and energy to create.

NATO's ISAF mission does not allow for counter-narcotics operations, and the US Congressional Fiscal Year 2008 Consolidated Appropriation included a ruling that prohibited the use of funds from US Operation Enduring Freedom and ISAF for the chemical destruction of poppy plants. Consequently, the Afghan government has taken on the responsibility of eliminating the farms. However, it cannot fund a project large enough to destroy the crops. To fully address the narcotics production and trafficking problems within Afghanistan, the NAC must make an effort to set ground rules and create programs for ISAF that allow for the targeting of poppy crops.

Kosovo Force

NATO's Kosovo Force (KFOR), which derives its authority from UN Security Council Resolution 1244, currently has fewer than 10,000 troops deployed in Kosovo. The troops provide assistance in basic security and in counteracting any ethnic tensions that may still be present. Resolution 1244 mandates the establishment of a secure, demilitarized environment that is able to safely host and coordinate international humanitarian efforts. Initially, KFOR was given goals to address violence in the region, including border security, emergency medical assistance, and destruction of weapons.

On June 12, 2008, new tasks were assigned to KFOR, such as turning over Kosovo's security and protection forces to Kosovo itself. The post-conflict Kosovo Protection Corps was replaced with the Kosovo Security Force (KSF). Today, this minimally armed force is made up of a wide range of ethnic minorities and is tasked with providing emergency response, crisis response, and peace support operations. Controlled by a civilian-led, bureaucratic organization, KSF consists of no more than 2,500 active duty soldiers. Since December 2007, NATO Foreign and Defense Ministers have continually adopted policies to continue KFOR's operations.

Conclusion

NATO's peacekeeping missions have radically transformed the alliance. Having moved beyond its Cold War goals and entered the international arena, NATO has become a world leader in peacekeeping capabilities as is evidenced by its mission in Afghanistan. While NATO has made much progress with its peacekeeping forces, it has also sparked controversy, much of which has yet to be addressed. The North Atlantic Council must confront these problems that lie ahead in order to effectively continue with its missions in Afghanistan and Kosovo.

Questions to Consider

- How have NATO's peacekeeping missions affected its international role? Should these effects be addressed when making decisions of the future of peacekeeping operations?
- How can PRTs be changed so that they represent a more unified body? Should they be reformed to hold a core set of goals?
- Should NATO revamp the system in which it recruits its troops? If so, how?
- Can a balance be struck between the needs of the Afghan economy and the need to limit insurgent funding in the counter-narcotics debate?

Expansion

Introduction

As established in Article 10 of the Washington Treaty, NATO's open door policy extends the invitation of membership to any "European State in a position to further the principles of this Treaty and to contribute to the security of the North Atlantic area." By pledging to uphold the commitments and obligations of membership, 16 countries have joined NATO since its founding in 1949, increasing the organization's size from 12 to 28 members. Expansion has been made possible through six rounds of enlargement, the most recent of which was in 2009.

The first three rounds of enlargement took place during the Cold War, during which NATO granted membership to Greece and Turkey in 1952, West Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. When the Cold War ended, the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe were anxious to guarantee their newfound freedom by joining the efforts of NATO and other Euro-Atlantic institutions. As NATO membership became a point of interest, the process of accession evolved into an ongoing and dynamic procedure.

Accession Procedure

In order to join NATO, a country must first be invited by the NAC. When the country has reciprocated this invitation by declaring interest, the next step is to engage in an Intensified Dialogue with NATO. During

a series of talks, NATO determines the country's ability to meet the political, legal, and military obligations and commitments of membership. At the conclusion of these talks, the country may be asked to participate in the Membership Action Plan (MAP). MAP was created in 1999 to aid interested partner countries in their preparation to become members, offering country-specific advice and assistance. However, being a part of MAP does not guarantee membership. NATO is very clear in that it does not recruit new members, but instead considers the qualifications of interested nations. NATO believes that by seeking to join, countries are already promoting peace because they must peacefully resolve disputes before being accepted.

Next, the invited country must submit a timetable outlining the completion of necessary reforms; these reforms may continue even after the country has become an official member of NATO. Along with the timetable, the country must submit a letter of intent, which confirms the country's acceptance of and adherence to the obligations and commitments of membership under the Washington Treaty. NATO then prepares Accession Protocols to the Washington Treaty, which is a set of amendments to the Treaty on behalf of the country. In order for the country to become an official party to the Treaty, the governments of NATO member states must

sign and ratify the protocols. All members must ratify the protocols in order for accession to be issued.

Once all member countries have ratified the protocols and have notified the US government, which houses the Washington Treaty, NATO's Secretary-General issues the official invitation for the country to accede to the Treaty. Once the country has acceded to the Treaty, it formally becomes a member of NATO. This extensive process of accession is intended to ensure that NATO's enlargement poses no threat to any country and instead, "promotes stability and cooperation at building a Europe whole and free, united in peace, democracy and common values."

Advantages and Disadvantages

Beginning in the early 1990s, expansion has been a primary focus in NATO's future plans. Through comprehensive research, NATO addressed apprehension about the potential negative consequences of expansion and the potential impact on NATO's relations with other states. The results of this study were published in a 1995 document entitled "Study on NATO Enlargement," which concluded that enlargement would ultimately improve peace, stability, and security for the organization and international community. According to the study, these underlying goals would be achieved by "encouraging and supporting democratic reforms, including the establishment of civilian and democratic control over military forces; fostering patterns and habits of cooperation, consultation and consensus-building characteristic of relations among members of the Alliance; and promoting good-neighborly relations."

The study claimed that the expansion of NATO would increase transparency, which would in turn increase confidence, cooperation, and integration among member nations. Also, expansion would broaden the opportunities for external relationships, such as a strengthened transatlantic partnership.

While the study conclusively found that expansion would be beneficial to NATO and the global community, it also stated that for expansion to be successful, countries seeking NATO membership must prove themselves as worthy additions to the organization. Nations should be able to demonstrate that they have fulfilled certain requirements before being granted accession; these include a functioning democratic political system based on a market economy, the fair treatment of minority populations, a commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, the ability and willingness to make a military contribution to NATO operations, and a commitment to democratic civil-military relations and institutional structures.

On the other hand, a report published by the NATO Research Fellowship in 2003 argues that NATO's eastward expansion threatens Belarus and Russia, decreasing stability and security. As NATO reaches out to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, its eastern boundary threatens that of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Because there are already sentiments of distrust between the CIS and NATO, stemming from their relationship as former Cold War adversaries, the issue of expansion has become a delicate situation.

Belarus and Russia have both responded defensively towards NATO's encroachment on Eastern Europe, and they continue to view NATO as a potential enemy. In fact, the Belarusian presidency has indicated its intention to work with Russia to form a military alliance as a deterrent to NATO. The two countries are in the process of preparing themselves to take countermeasures against NATO, if necessary. In their post-communist states, Belarus and Russia have felt the need to defend and define their spheres of influence and have publicly rejected the expansion of NATO, allowing hostile sentiments to hinder constructive dialogue. Assuming a definitively anti-NATO stance, Russia and Belarus have made

the eastward expansion of NATO a complex balance of security and stability.

Conclusion

The primary purpose of NATO at its creation was to promote peace and security worldwide. The method through which NATO has accomplished these goals has changed over time, and NATO has expanded its alliance to include both members and partners in order to expand its influence. There are strict guidelines regarding the requirements for a country to be invited to join NATO, including keeping peace with neighboring states and promoting a democratic society. The answer to the question of which countries should join NATO remains unknown, and the member states must address it in accordance with NATO's Open Door Policy.

Questions to Consider

- Would your country welcome the addition of new members into NATO? Which members would your country look favorably upon for admission?
- Would your country object to the admittance of new members into NATO?
- How can NATO ensure that its expansion does not threaten any nation?
- What compromises can NATO afford to take in reaching an agreement with Russia?
- Expansion is beneficial to NATO, but how does it affect the global community?

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FIFA

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

Melanie Burks and David Shore
Co-Chairs



GSMUN 2011



GSMUN 2011

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MUN Club Sponsor

Delegates,

Welcome to the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, where you have the honor of discussing all things soccer! Our names are Melanie Burks and David Shore, and we will be chairing your awe-inspiring FIFA committee.

Melanie is a senior at Maggie Walker who, despite several regal attempts, has yet to coax the employees at IHOP into giving her the senior discount. She plays on several soccer and Futsal teams, including Maggie Walker's Varsity squad, where, with Batman-like ferocity, she defends her title of Most Intimidating Player. Like James Bond, Melanie has a license to operate a marine vessel and spends her summers patrolling the high seas in search of Waldo.

David is a junior at Maggie Walker, waiting to take the reins of the school into his hands in the year to come. He plays soccer, indoor soccer, and futsal every chance he gets and is a member of many prestigious teams in the region. He is also an avid follower of major leagues around the world, with his favorite team being FC Barcelona. Outside of Model UN, David is a leader of SECSEE (the school's environmental club).

In this committee, you will be discussing two overarching issues: first, choosing the possible locations of the 2018 World Cup between Belgium/the Netherlands, England, Russia, Spain/Portugal, and the United States; and second, debating the possibility of adding technology to the sport. For our purposes, only FIFA and IFAB decisions made before August 31st 2010 will be considered applicable to discuss. Please feel free to email us with any questions, observations, suggestions, concerns, or otherwise.

Your esteemed chairs,

Melanie Burks
m_burks26@yahoo.com

David Shore
dshore1013@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is the international governing body that organizes, develops, and promotes integrated games of association football around the world. On May 21, 1904, several European associations came together in Paris to create the umbrella association of FIFA. Representatives from the associations of France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland signed the initial foundation act of FIFA. FIFA's first statutes exclusively recognized its individual association members, restricted athletes from playing in more than one association, ensured widespread recognition of a player's suspension among associations, and upheld the Laws of the Game of the Football Association, Ltd.

After its establishment, FIFA had two goals: to increase membership and to plan the first international competition. Germany, Austria, Italy, and Hungary joined FIFA in 1905, and by 1913, the first non-European countries, South Africa, Argentina, Chile, and the US, had become members as well. Tensions during World War I made it a struggle to maintain the association, but following the war, 20 members remained, despite England's absence. By the time the FIFA World Cup opened in Switzerland in 1954, FIFA had 85 member nations.

The first original international football competitions of FIFA took place as part of the Olympic Games. On July 18, 1930, the first FIFA World Cup was held in Montevideo, Uruguay, but only four European teams participated. With greater participation, Italy and France held the second and third world cups, respectively. Despite World War II and other conflicts, FIFA continued to grow over the years, increasing membership and improving competitions. Between 1975 and 2002, 60 new member associations joined FIFA. As of 2007, FIFA was comprised of 208 member associations,

which are also a part of the six confederations that make up FIFA. They include the Asian Football Confederation; Confédération Africaine de Football; Confederation of North, Central American, and Caribbean Association Football; Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol; Oceania Football Confederation; and Union des Associations Européennes de Football (UEFA). The confederations hold their own football competitions at club and international levels, and they offer support to FIFA. The current headquarters of FIFA are in Zurich, Switzerland, and Joseph Sepp Blatter of Switzerland has been president since 1998.

FIFA is governed by three bodies: the FIFA Congress, the Executive Committee, and Standing Committees. The Congress is made up of the 208 member associations, with each member holding one vote. The FIFA Congress meets annually to make decisions regarding statutes, hold elections, approve an annual report, and accept new member associations. The Executive Committee consists of the President, eight vice presidents, and 15 other members. The President is elected by the Congress, while the vice presidents and other members are appointed by the confederations and associations. The Executive Committee meets at least twice a year and is responsible for determining the dates, locations, and formats of tournaments. It also appoints delegates to the International Football Association Board (IFAB), which determines the Laws of the Game of association football. There are 25 standing committees, along with the FIFA Disciplinary Committee and the FIFA Appeal Committee, that aid FIFA's Secretary-General in work. Each committee works on the organization of games and the development of football. Their decisions then go to the Executive Committee to be ratified.

FIFA was created to bring together people of different cultures with a passion for football to compete against each other in a

peaceful, respectful environment. The organization's mission is to "develop the game, touch the world, and build a better future." The work of FIFA has already had a significant impact on social, educational, and cultural values around the world by unifying global communities.

Committee Structure and Expectations

While there may be decisions made on the topics addressed by this committee, plans and accomplishments of the committee by no means need to reflect those made by the actual FIFA organization. This is a fictional committee. Delegates should realize that it is similar to a historical committee in that the outcomes may be different.

Delegates should also keep in mind that this overview is by no means exhaustive and does not contain country specific information, which will be necessary when preparing for the next meeting of FIFA. As this is a current event, it is important for delegates to be informed of current technologies and decisions within the football community. That being said, for the purposes of our FIFA Congress, only FIFA and IFAB decisions made before August 31, 2010 will be considered applicable. Take this opportunity to delve into different resources and prepare for a fun and informative conference.

Location for the 2018 World Cup

Introduction

FIFA follows a very simple process for choosing the location of future host sites. Invitations to submit a bid as a potential World Cup location are sent to all member associations of FIFA, and nations interested in hosting the World Cup confirm their interest by submitting a bid. The bidding country cannot be a part of the confederation that last hosted the World Cup, and the previous event's host cannot bid for two more cycles. If necessary, a country may withdraw its bid at any time. The FIFA Executive Committee uses an exhaustive ballot system, where the bid receiving the fewest votes is eliminated, and a re-vote is conducted. This process is repeated until only one location remains. Major factors in the selection process include, but are not limited to, number of suitable stadia, location of stadia, infrastructure, technology, and security.

It should be noted that serving as a host country can have positive or negative effects on the host country. The nation must have the infrastructure to support hundreds of thousands of visitors in their cities over a

short period of time. Also, the economy must be able to handle the financial stress of a world event like this, and the host country must be secure and stable. In this age of environmental awareness, the host country must be prepared for the environmental impacts of the World Cup. Not only will the visitors increase production from various industries, but the host country will also need to be prepared to appropriately adjust any preexisting stadium or completely build a new stadium.

The five bids that have been accepted for the consideration of the 2018 FIFA World Cup location are from Belgium and the Netherlands, England, Russia, Spain and Portugal, and the United States. Each of these countries meets the requirements for a host country, but it is up to the delegates to debate the most important attributes of a host nation and decide which bid plays to the strengths of those aspects.

Belgium and the Netherlands

Belgium and the Netherlands are bidding together, focusing on the fact that

they wish to be considered a single political entity in their bid. In the joint bid, Eindhoven, the Netherlands would be the capital city for the Cup. Joining Eindhoven in hosting matches would be Amsterdam, Enschede, Heerenveen, and Rotterdam in the Netherlands, and Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Charleroi, Genk, Ghent, and Liège in Belgium. Both Amsterdam and Rotterdam would have two stadia for the World Cup. The current bid requires that six new stadia be built in time for the 2018 World Cup and the preceding events. The smallest stadium's capacity is 41,000 people, while the largest stadium holds 83,000 people.

Both Belgium and the Netherlands have extensive transportation systems. Belgium is home to Brussels International Airport, which serves over 100 airlines. The Netherlands is home to Amsterdam's Schiphol International Airport, Europe's third-largest airport and one of the busiest. Also located in the Netherlands is the Eindhoven International Airport, which processes 400,000 passengers per year through a single terminal. Additionally, Belgium has major ports in Antwerp, Gent, and Liège, while the Netherlands has major ports in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Another important aspect of transportation is not only international transportation, but intranational transportation. Belgium and the Netherlands both have extensive rail systems, with over 3,100 combined miles of electric rail service. Each country has a relatively low number of expressways, at about 2,500 combined miles.

Economic stability is another important factor to consider when choosing a host location. Although all aspects of the economy should be considered, three easily accessible data points can be used for a superficial understanding of the economy: gross domestic product (GDP), unemployment rate, and total debt. Belgium has a \$381 billion (USD) GDP, a 7.9 percent unemployment rate, and a \$1.354 trillion debt. The Netherlands has a \$654.9 billion GDP, a

4.9 percent unemployment rate, and \$3.733 trillion debt.

England

England's bid consists of twelve cities and fifteen stadia. If England is awarded the location for the 2018 World Cup, the stadia used during the World Cup will be decided upon by the Executive Committee. The cities currently included in England's bid are London, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Sunderland, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Leeds, Milton Keynes, and Plymouth. The largest stadium would hold 90,000 spectators, while the smallest would hold 42,000. The current bid accounts for one new stadium, but it requires ten other stadia be expanded.

England is home to two major airports. London Heathrow is considered the world's busiest airport, and Manchester Airport is the second-busiest airport in England, only behind Heathrow. There are major ports located in both London and Liverpool. England also has very extensive intranational travel systems, with over 3,250 miles of electric rail and over 2,000 miles of expressways. England has the world's seventh-largest GDP at \$2.149 trillion. England's unemployment is at 7.6 percent and its debt is \$9.088 trillion.

Russia

Russia's World Cup bid relies on a system of geographical clusters. Due to Russia's enormous size, the bidding team decided to form the Northern Cluster, Central Cluster, Volga Cluster, Southern Cluster, and Ural Cluster. In total, FIFA would have access to thirteen cities across Russia. The cities in the Northern Cluster are Kaliningrad and St. Petersburg; each city has the potential for one stadium. Moscow is the only city in the Central Cluster and is considered to be the capital city for the World Cup; there are four available stadia in the Central Cluster. Six stadia in six cities are available across the Volga Cluster; Kazan, Nizhny Novgorod,

Yaroslavl, Samara, Volgograd, and Saransk could each hold cup games according to Russia's bid. The Southern Cluster contains the cities of Krasnodar, Rostov-on-Don, and Sochi; each city would be allotted a single stadium. Finally, the only city represented in the Ural Cluster is Yekaterinburg; a single stadium would be located in this cluster. According to Russia's plan, nine new stadiums would be built. The largest stadium is located in the capital city, and it holds approximately 90,000 spectators. The smallest stadium would hold about 44,000.

Due to Russia's size, the quality and effectiveness of travel is extremely important. There are two major international airports that serve the bid cities. Both Domodedovo and Sheremetyevo International Airports are major hubs for travelers across Russia. There is at least one major airport in each of the five clusters, including the Pulkovo and Rostov-on-Don Airports, although not all the airports are considered international. Both St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad have major ports. Russia has over 25,000 miles of electric rail and over 18,500 miles of expressways. Russia's debt is one of the smallest in the world at \$369.2 billion. Its GDP is very large, at \$2.116 trillion, with an 8.4 percent unemployment rate.

Spain and Portugal

Spain hosted the World Cup in 1982, and Spain and Portugal have now joined to make a combined bid to hold the 2018 World Cup on the Iberian Peninsula. The bid contains 16 cities across Spain and two cities in Portugal that could have host venues for the World Cup. Each city mentioned in the bid contains one venue, except for Barcelona, Madrid, and Lisbon, each of which have two. The other 15 cities proposed in the bid are Valencia, Sevilla, Bilbao, Zaragoza, Badajoz, Santander, Málaga, A Coruña, San Sebastian, Valladolid, Vigo, Murcia, Alicante, Gijón, and Porto. The largest stadium is located in Barcelona, and can hold 99,000 people. The smallest stadium is in Gijón and holds 40,000

people. According to the bid, six new stadia would be built and eight stadia would be expanded.

The Madrid-Barajas and El Prat Airports are Spain's two largest airports. Each is an international airport with service around the globe. Portugal has one major airport, the Lisbon Portela International Airport. Between Spain and Portugal, there are over 9,500 miles of expressways. Spain has a \$1.368 trillion GDP, a \$2.41 trillion debt, and 18 percent unemployment, Europe's highest. Portugal has a \$233.4 billion GDP, a \$507 billion debt, and 9.5 percent unemployment.

United States

The United States is looking to host another World Cup in 2018 after a successful 1994 World Cup held in nine cities across the US. The bidding team has put together a list of 21 possible venues located in 18 possible cities across the contiguous US, including Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Nashville, New York City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, San Diego, Seattle, Tampa, and Washington, DC. The two largest stadiums are both located in Los Angeles and can each hold about 95,000 fans. The smallest stadium would be Indianapolis' Lucas Oil Stadium, which holds about 67,000 people. No stadia would have to be built or expanded for this bid.

The US is a very large country, so, like Russia, all forms of transportation are crucial for the World Cup to be successful. The US has a major international airport in each of the aforementioned cities, many of which function as international hubs. The US also has the greatest railway and expressway mileage in the world. There are major ports in Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and Tampa. The United States has the world's largest GDP at \$14.26 trillion, but also is responsible for the world's largest debt at \$13.45 trillion. The unemployment rate is 9.3 percent.

Security Concerns

One last consideration that must be addressed by the FIFA Executive Committee is security. Therefore, every bidding nation must have adequate security measures in place. Each has a different set of strengths and weaknesses, but it is the job of the Executive Committee to determine which country has the strongest security system in place. The Committee should consider the strength of local and national law enforcement, prevalence of domestic terror organizations, distance to nearest hostile country, and stadium security systems, in addition to other factors.

Conclusion

Each of the five bids has a large set of strengths and small set of weaknesses. Every country is not only qualified but also deserving of hosting the 2018 World Cup. Unfortunately, FIFA's Executive Committee can only choose one location. The committee must decide which aspects of a country's bid are most crucial in selecting a location. The Executive Committee must also decide which country has the best combination of qualifications. The spirit of the World Cup is one of world unity and celebration, not one of exclusion or political dispute. It is FIFA's job to determine which location is most suitable, all things considered, for the 2018 World Cup.

Questions to Consider

- What is the most important factor when evaluating the qualifications of a host country?
- What security concerns exist, and how can bidding countries deal with these issues effectively?
- What are the goals of the 2018 FIFA World Cup, and how do these affect the choice of location?
- To what extent can the bidding nations handle the influx of visitors to the region?
- Do neighboring countries support the bidding country?
- What will the standard of "satisfactory" broadcast technology be in 2018? What about security? Sanitation? Transportation?
- What types of back-up plans, if any, should the committee have in place in case the hosting nation has a crisis or falls through on its commitment?

Implementation of Technology

Introduction

Technology is important to FIFA for its use in broadcasting and viewing games, communicating, and organizing and holding tournaments. Many new uses of technology have been introduced to the sport in the past 15 years. Computerized analysis has revolutionized the statistics of the game to be able to record number of passes, tackles, distance covered, etc. in real-time. However,

none of this available technology has been implemented as an attempt to make the game more equal. The only current use of technology as an integrated aspect of the game is replay, where FIFA has the power to review games to determine any fine or punishment for player action.

Recently, there have been an overwhelming number and significance of mistakes made by referees. Television

coverage and live broadcasts of games have made football exceedingly popular worldwide. While this growth in popularity is a major achievement for FIFA, with the growing coverage of football comes growing critiques of how the game is played and refereed. In a November 2009 World Cup qualifying game, a hand ball by Thierry Henry that was not called by the referee was the deciding factor in a game, and because of this oversight, France qualified for the World Cup finals over Ireland. Largely because of this event, along with other less decisive events, football officials began to look to technology as a way to correct mistakes by referees. The current system of refereeing has three referees, one head referee and two assistants, along with a fourth official, who has a better view of the playing field and assists the head referee in decision making. The fourth official was a more recent addition to the refereeing staff, after being officially introduced in 1991.

To accommodate some of the referee errors that have spurred the debate over technology, additional assistant referees have been used and will continue to be used in UEFA matches. The “fifth” referee stands within view of the penalty area and assists the head referee in any situation where he may have a better view of the play. The experimental use of the fifth referee started in UEFA’s Europa League qualification in October 2008 and continues through the Europa League group stage, at which time a report will be submitted to IFAB and FIFA.

In March 2010, IFAB decided not to implement goal-line technology. FIFA and IFAB have not taken any action on this topic since the end of the 2010 World Cup. Meanwhile, other influential people in the final decision have voiced their opinions. Sepp Blatter has said that he is not necessarily in favor of technology, especially on offside decisions, stating “It is obvious that after the experiences so far at this World Cup it would be a nonsense not to reopen the file on goal-line technology.” He feels that the non-off sides call was purely a mistake by the assistant

referee, while the disallowed goal was something that should be fixed. The president of UEFA, Michel Platini, has said that there is no need for video replay. He is confident in the experimentation with five referees in the Europa league and UEFA Champions League this season and is not even considering video replay until testing is over.

In March, when IFAB decided against the incorporation of goal-line technology in the sport, FIFA supported the decision. One purpose of FIFA is to have an international agreement on football, whether it be recreational or in the World Cup. FIFA attributes the simplicity and universality to the success of the game. Another important point was the financial consideration, where the use of new technology increases the cost for teams and decreases the ability to maintain universality. FIFA does not want to jeopardize its roots as an international game in order to involve technology in the sport. Once technology, such as goal-line technology, is used for one aspect of the game, the pressure rises to use technology in more situations.

Another reason that FIFA gave for supporting the IFAB decision was that the technology would ruin the dynamics of the game. Football is a sport that has two halves that are played without stop, and the use of technology to stop play would interrupt the rhythm of the game. Blatter is in favor of opening the debate solely on goal-line technology, since play is already stopped if there is a goal. However, for any situation where the game is stopped for something other than a goal, the dynamic will be disrupted. FIFA continues to defend the decision on the basis that with or without technology, the final decision will still be made by a human, whether it is at the time of play or after watching the replay. Blatter said, “No matter which technology is applied, at the end of the day a decision will have to be taken by a human being. This being the case,

why remove the responsibility from the referee to give it to someone else?”

Current Analysis of the Situation

Those involved in the debate over technology in football have varying arguments for both sides. Both the principle behind the rules and their practicality are important factors in the future of this debate. Of the issues at hand, the goal-line technology argument focuses more on the state of the technology available, while video replay focuses on the principle of how football should be played and judged.

There are two major goal-line technology systems currently available. The first is the Hawk-eye system, which is also used in tennis instant replays. Depending on the size of the sports stadium, four or more cameras are placed around the stadium so as to capture all of the playing field as well as any important boundaries or sidelines; in the case of football, special attention would be expected to be paid to the goal-line. Using geometric principles of triangulation, a computer system uses measured angles to capture the three-dimensional image of the ball and thus track its path. Critics say that the system's time delay of around 30 seconds interrupts play in much the same way that a challenge in American football does. Additionally, the mathematical analysis system does have a margin for error.

The second system that could be used is called Cairos goal zone technology. This system is the product of a new collaboration between sports apparel manufacturer Adidas and 3D technology firm Cairos, both prominent German companies. The Cairos system involves changes to both the actual football and the pitch. In the system, the entire goal and the area within the goal line boundaries is exposed to magnetic radiation. The newly designed, Cairos-specific football contains a special sensor which, when exposed to this radiation, would set off a monitor worn by one or more of the referees, signaling a goal. The Cairos system has

gained support because of its newer technology, small margin of error, and nearly instantaneous notification time. However, the system involves extensive changes to the equipment used in football, likely making its use limited to the most elite football tournaments.

Although it has received slightly less attention in the media, another option is to permit the referee to stop the game for an instant video replay. This would allow any disputed or controversial call to be reviewed and then supported or refuted by the use of video replay. The use of a fifth referee at the end lines for a better view of the penalty box, as has been experimented with by UEFA, could also be implemented more widely.

Conclusion

It is clear that technology in football is a very important issue, not only to FIFA, but also to the sport as a whole. It is important to consider not only the fairness of different systems in the context of football, but also the expenses involved and the international availability. It is up to this committee to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of various solutions and decide upon a course of action that will be best for the international game. Any solution decided upon ought to take into account the mission and purpose of both FIFA and IFAB, as this will affect the game at an international level.

Questions to Consider

- Who would be responsible for the funding of any new technologies?
- What process and time-table would be best for implementing any rules changes?
- Even if some solutions are not guaranteed to be correct 100 percent of the time, are they still worth implementing?
- How will each solution affect the flow of the game and the ideals of play?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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BHOC

Historical British House of Commons of 1921

Sarah Clifton and Melody Wang
Co-Chairs

Justin Shawler
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Dear delegates,

Prepare for a blast to the past: welcome to the 1921 British House of Commons. We are delighted to be your chairs for this committee and we have been working diligently to make sure this conference will be enjoyable and engaging for you. At this session, will be discussing the mandate system and Irish Independence. How you decide to resolve these conflicts will shape the future course of history. So, no pressure. In order that you know us beyond the perfunctory term “dais,” allow us to introduce ourselves.

Born in China but bred in New Jersey, Melody is a junior at Maggie Walker and started her Model UN experience as a delegate at GSMUN. She has attended five conferences and served as vice-chair of the Pakistan Joint Crisis Committee at GSMUN XIII. In addition to Model UN, Melody participates in Public Forum Debate, Future Problem Solving, outdoor track, and is the features editor for the school newspaper – all while keeping up a rollicking social life. When not dispensing witty comebacks or devouring all food in the vicinity, Melody enjoys playing piano and watching quality television.

Now a senior, Sarah has been taking part in Model UN since eighth grade and is excited to be a co-chair of the British House of Commons. When she manages to dig herself out of a pile of schoolwork, Sarah enjoys taking long walks on the beach while singing “Bohemian Rhapsody,” and eating pizza by candlelight. Well, at least some of that was true. During the week, she maintains her sanity, through small connections with the outside world. This includes dance class and the occasional television break to watch “Gilmore Girls” and “Glee.”

Justin is a junior at Maggie Walker and is excited to serve as vice-chair for this committee. When he is not studying for the next Russian test or reading for AP Comparative Government, Justin runs cross country and sails on Virginia’s rivers. He enjoys reading, watching the “West Wing,” and following international politics.

As a representative of your constituency, you have the obligation to read up on relevant policy and to conduct extensive research in order to determine what would best further the interests of our great nation. If you have questions or are feeling overwhelmed, please do not hesitate to shoot us an email. We will be more than happy to help you in any way. Best of luck, lads and lasses, and we look forward to seeing you in March.

Until then,

Melody Wang
melodywang24@gmail.com

Sarah Clifton
skclifton@verizon.net

Committee Information

Committee Background

The British House of Commons is the lower house of the British Parliament. When the Magna Carta was written in 1215, the barons demanded that the king consider the wishes of his nobles and not rule solely of his own accord. Under the reign of King Edward I, Parliament continued to grow as the King called for regular meetings of the body. During the first meeting of Parliament, Edward asked for knights and burgesses to be elected from districts; this ultimately became the custom, and the knights and burgesses were the precursor to today's House of Commons. By 1332, it was standard practice to elect a group of men, known as the Commons, to Parliament. They would not become separate from the House of Lords until 1342. As the Commons increased in power, it began to evaluate and check the power of the monarch and the nobles. In 1407, the Commons gained the right to initiate all grants of money for the government. By the middle of the 15th century, the Commons had become a full partner in the creation of law in England.

Initially, only white male landowners

had the right to vote, but the right was extended to urban working men with the Representation of the People Act of 1867. Secret ballots were introduced for use in elections in 1872, and the 1885 Redistribution Act redrew the boundaries for the Commons to produce equal electoral districts with single-member seats.

British Politics in 1921

Following the 1919 elections, Conservatives have a majority in the Commons with 332 votes. The coalition is led by Prime Minister David Lloyd George and usually votes for less government involvement and a more restrained foreign policy. The second-largest party in the Commons is the Liberals, whose leader is Donald Maclean. Recently, the predominant focus of the coalition Liberals has been on more government reform and regulation. The Sinn Fein party holds 73 votes in the Commons. Sinn Fein is the Irish Republican Party, known for its openly anti-English, Irish nationalist propaganda. Irish nationalists hold seven votes in the Commons.

Mandate System

Introduction

In 1918, the Central Powers surrendered to the Allied Powers, ending the Great War. Subsequently, the world underwent a massive shift of geopolitical power as empires dissolved and conquered lands changed hands. After months of negotiation, the terms of German surrender were finalized in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles, which was followed by separate peace treaties for the other Central Powers.

The Treaty of Versailles established the League of Nations as the first

international governing body. After the Great War, the League became responsible for the territories relinquished by the Central Powers. Article 22 of the League of Nations Covenant established the Mandate System. By Article 22, nations that were once under the control of the Central Powers and were unable to exist independently were put under the guidance and direction of more stable nations, known as Mandatories. Following its creation, the League drafted legal Mandates for each territory under its new supervision, explaining the terms under which the

Mandate would be administered. The League assigned the Mandates to member countries to manage on its behalf.

Middle East Mandates

Among the territories given to Britain under the League of Nations' Mandate system are the areas of Palestine and Mesopotamia, which, in the Covenant of the League of Nations, were deemed to "have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone." France received the Mandate for Syria. Prior to victory in the Great War, Britain and France anticipated the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and engaged in secret negotiations to determine spheres of influence in the Middle East. These talks culminated in the Sykes-Picot Agreement, which was a trade arrangement in which Britain and France would indirectly control Middle Eastern economic affairs through Arab states or confederations. Although the Sykes-Picot Agreement did not foresee the Mandate system, it did allow Britain and France to more easily attain their preferred Mandates in the Middle East region; the two countries were part of Council of Four making decisions at the San Remo Conference, during which the original peace treaty was renegotiated.

It was initially decided that Britain would be the Mandatory power of the Palestine Mandate at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. However, promises were made both to Arabs seeking self-determination and to the World Zionist movement, a Jewish organization seeking a homeland in Palestine. These promises were made through the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence and the Balfour Declaration, respectively. Conflicting agreements with both Arabs and Jews will serve to complicate the administration of the Palestine Mandate

and must be dealt with accordingly by the Commons.

The area of Mesopotamia was of great interest to Britain in negotiations of the Sykes-Picot Agreement. Britain wished to gain control over the region in order to integrate Mesopotamia's oil reserves into the British economy. As a result of its agreement with France, as well as the fact that British forces already occupied the city of Baghdad in the aftermath of the Great War, Britain was chosen as the Mandatory Power at the San Remo Conference. The Sykes-Picot Agreement, the League of Nations Mandate System, and inconsistencies between the Balfour Declaration and the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence all contribute to complicated relations between the former Ottoman territories and Britain. The British government must now find a way to appease the Jews and Arabs in Palestine, as well as the people of Mesopotamia, over conflicting promises of protection and independence.

Palestine

The land constituting the British mandate in Palestine includes many ancient sites that are important to the history of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. As such, many different groups are interested in this territory. The Zionists advocates for a Jewish national home located in Palestine. Prior to the end of the Great War in 1917, the Zionist movement was growing in strength. In response, Britain issued the Balfour Declaration to support the cause. Additionally, the League of Nations crafted the Palestine Mandate to be a homeland for the Jewish people. The main condition outlined in the articles of the Palestine Mandate is that Great Britain must supervise the creation of a national home for the Jews and streamline the immigration and settlement of Jews in Palestine.

Although Article 3 of the Palestine Mandate encourages local autonomy, the majority of administrative functions and decisions regarding the governance of the

territory are designated to the British government as the Mandatory power. Military defense, public works, levying of taxes, and protection of culture have been left up to the supervision of the British administration until the Palestinian government is able to function. Britain is also in charge of protecting important religious and historic sites and preventing discrimination against non-Jewish residents of Palestine. The latter is particularly important in maintaining a stable balance between the Jews and the large population of native Palestinians.

Because it is not specified in the articles of the Mandate, the Commons must establish the structure of the new Palestinian government and decide how much autonomy it should have. Furthermore, the articles do not clarify the time frame for when the transition of power between the British administration and the Palestinian government will occur. Issues of how to finance the Mandate, as well as the services provided by the government, must also be addressed. Finally, in light of the conflicting natures of promises made by Britain to the Arab and Jewish peoples in the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence and Balfour Declaration, the Commons must come up with a solution that is acceptable for all parties, with regards to the territory of Palestine.

Mesopotamia

With a provisional British administration already in place, decisions on how to move forward in the development of Mesopotamia must be made. In order to work towards independence, the articles of the Mesopotamia Mandate require that an Organ Law for Mesopotamia be established within three years of the Mandate's ratification. Article 1 of the Mandate states, "this Organ Law shall be framed in consultation with the native authorities, and shall take account of the rights, interests, and wishes of all the populations inhabiting the Mandatory territory. It shall contain

provisions designed to facilitate the progressive development of Mesopotamia as an independent State."

Until the completion of this Organ Law, the Mandate explains that Britain is responsible for the functions of government, including defense, public works, taxes, customs, protection of rights, and protection of religious and historic sites. The Commons should decide how Britain will support these functions financially and how it should integrate the native people into government positions. Furthermore, the Commons must decide whether to view Mesopotamia and Palestine as internal or foreign affairs; in accordance with this decision, it must place the Mandates under the supervision of either the Colonial Office or the Foreign Office.

Britain must also resolve the growing unrest of the native people in Mesopotamia. During the Great War, the people in Mesopotamia thought they would be granted independence after the war under the Hussein-McMahon Correspondence, but with the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Mandate System in place, immediate independence is no longer a possibility. As a result, nationalist sentiment is rising, and political strife is imminent.

Under Article 9 of the Mesopotamia Mandate, Britain is charged with the duty of taking "such steps as it may think best to promote the development of the natural resources of the country." The main natural resource of concern in Mesopotamia is oil. Prior to the Great War, Britain had a strategic interest in the region because it offered a location for commercial routes to the British colony of India. After the Royal Navy converted from coal to oil as its main fuel source, the oil reserves in Mesopotamia became particularly important to British national interests. In 1912, the Turkish Petroleum Company (TPC) was formed by several rival oil companies in order to edge out competition for oil concessions in Mosul, Mesopotamia. By 1914, the British-controlled Anglo-Persian Oil Company owned 50

percent of shares in the TPC and effectively controlled the oil concession. Although Mesopotamia and its natural resources are under British supervision due to the Mandate, there is no assurance of exclusive British access to oil reserves. In order to protect its national interest, the British government must secure oil resources by negotiating with the local Mesopotamian authorities for a fair compromise.

Conclusion

The origins of the Mandate system are centered on conflicting motivations and ideologies. While allying with the Arab nationalists, the British government was simultaneously pledging its support for the Zionist cause. When it came time to define the terms of the Mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia, these ideas of self-determination, Zionism, and imperialism, though in direct conflict with each other, all managed to be incorporated.

Britain has been given these two territories to administer as Mandates under terms set out by the League of Nations. However, these guidelines are not a true framework for government, and they allow for a wide range of possible outcomes and strategies. There are a number of questions that still need to be answered about what the new governments will look like and how they will fit into the British Empire. Palestine and Mesopotamia each have their own unique issues. In Palestine, tension between the establishment of a Jewish National Homeland and the political and cultural desires of the Arab majority is at the forefront. In Mesopotamia, historic agreements with the existing local government make it necessary to

determine how much local autonomy will be allowed. Additionally, the Mesopotamian oil reserves add economic concerns to the debate. If Britain is to establish governments capable of achieving long-term stability and of successfully carrying out the terms of the Mandates, all of these issues will have to be considered and a balance will have to be found between the interests of the numerous parties involved.

Questions to Consider

- What are the long-term goals of the Mandates? How long are they expected to be held by Britain?
- How much local autonomy should be given to Palestine and Mesopotamia?
- Should the Mandates fall under internal operations, or should they be part of Britain's foreign affairs?
- Will recognition be given to local leaders currently in power?
- What can be done to settle unrest from the native people in both regions?
- How does the creation of a Jewish National Homeland agree or conflict with other policy goals?
- Is it permissible to use the Mandates for British imperial interests?
- What is the role of the League of Nations in the governance of the Mandates?
- Should native citizens have positions in the Mandate governments immediately, or should they be slowly integrated as the British administration begins to transition out?

Irish Independence

Introduction

The Act of Union of 1801 united Britain and Ireland to form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It eliminated the Irish Parliament and instead sent 100 Irishmen into the British Parliament. Gradually, Ireland's economy was incorporated into Britain's through an integrated tax system, complementary customs and tariffs, and a free trade area. With these economic policies also came the infusion of British culture, including customs, games, sports, and the English language. Great Britain viewed the Irish people as inferior, which justified their moral crusade to bring civilization to Ireland.

Almost immediately, Britain faced challenges in ruling Ireland. The early 1800s saw agricultural violence in reaction to inconsiderate landlords, rising food prices, and egregious tithes. Britain struggled to maintain law and order, but an even greater problem came when an Irish movement to end discrimination against Catholics rose to prominence. King George III vetoed the proposal and thereby alienated Catholics in favor of the union of Great Britain. Daniel O'Connell first employed Catholic resentment to encourage a movement for independence. Later, the Young Ireland movement promoted a brand of nationalism that centered on a common heritage and shied away from religious and social differences. The founders of the movement, Thomas Davies and John Mitchel, used their newspaper *The Nation* to unite the Irish under a theme of English exploitation and the idea that the creation of a republic was of the utmost importance. In response, the British government under Sir Robert Peel increased the state grant to the Maynooth Catholic seminary to £20,000, but also banned O'Connell's meetings and strengthened the law courts. The Irish Potato Famine, lasting

from 1845 to 1852, added fuel to the nationalists' protests, generating criticism that blamed the Famine on the British. In 1858, James Stephens founded the Irish Republican Brotherhood to challenge British rule of Ireland. After continual setbacks, Stephens and other members captured a police station in Cork and ambushed a prison van, rescuing some of their comrades. These attacks, however disruptive, did not destabilize British rule.

Different visions of the path for Irish independence began to emerge. Arthur Griffith, founder of the political party Sinn Féin, advocated for a dual monarchy, while the Irish Parliamentary Party supported Home Rule, under which the Act of Union would be repealed. The Irish Republican Brotherhood called for a true independent republic. Nonetheless, these factions all agreed that Britain should no longer directly control Irish affairs.

During the election of 1918, Sinn Féin won 73 seats in Parliament but chose not to attend. On January 21, 1919, the Sinn Féin members of Parliament formed the Dail Eireann, the Parliament for Ireland, independent from Britain. The body ratified a new Constitution and a Declaration of Independence. Americans soon rallied in support, providing funds, human capital, and publicity. However, the British public expressed outrage at the declaration of an independent Irish Republic. Prime Minister Lloyd George declared the Dail Eireann illegal and enlarged the British force in Ireland. British soldiers searched houses looking for members of the illegal government and found the Irish Republican Army's (IRA) opposition.

By 1918, the IRA, which was composed of the Irish Volunteers, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and the Citizen Army, gained significantly more members in

response to resentment against the British. It was led by Michael Collins, who trained the organization in guerilla tactics, understanding that conventional military strategy stood no chance against superior military might. Also known as the Irish War of Independence, the Anglo-Irish War commenced in 1919 as an urban guerilla war. Despite Britain's military dominance, the IRA's knowledge of the land and the support it received from the Irish population gave it an advantage.

By 1920, British morale was deteriorating, and reports cited the hopelessness of many officers. Secretary of State Winston Churchill decided to send auxiliary forces to Ireland to bolster the army and police. These auxiliaries, known as Black and Tans, consisted of war veterans and criminals and gained a reputation among the Irish for their ruthless methods and brutality. With orders to restrain the rebellion, the Black and Tans razed cities, shot civilians, and killed indiscriminately. Such tactics undermined Britain's claim that it sought a peaceful end to the conflict. On November 21, 1920, the auxiliaries marched into a football match in sports stadium in Dublin and opened fire upon the players and spectators, killing 14 people and injuring 100. This day has become known as "Bloody Sunday." The exact circumstances remain unclear about who first fired shots.

As support mounts from Ireland, Irish-Americans are sending aid. In response to campaigns by Irish leaders, such as Eamon de Valera, Irish-Americans have sent money and Thompson machine guns to Dublin. De Valera himself conducted fundraising efforts, and the IRA has also purchased numerous shipments of weapons from Germany. Michael Collins shut down British intelligence operations in Ireland saying, "How did these people ever get an empire?" Eventually, Britain called for a truce in July 1921, unaware of the IRA's dwindling resources. The date for treaty negotiations was set in October 1921.

Constitutional Status of Ireland

Charles Steward Parnell campaigned for Home Rule, finally receiving the support of the Liberal Party in 1886. However, Home Rule was not incorporated into the law until 30 years later, and even then, it was suspended due to the Anglo-Irish War.

In the past, British governments under Salisbury and Balfour stifled requests for Home Rule by putting forth a series of reforms known as "Killing Home Rule with Kindness." These measures aimed to satisfy Irish social and economic grievances, and therefore eliminate their demands for self-government. Currently, some Irish citizens do not view Home Rule as a viable option because previous promises of Home Rule disappeared as negotiations between England and Ireland broke down. Britain instituted military rule, along with house searches, raids, control of the press, arrests without trial, and intelligence-gathering that further alienated the Irish. Meanwhile, Sinn Fein gained clout as it merged with the Liberty League and absorbed 66,000 members into its ranks. When Britain imposed conscription on Ireland, Sinn Fein took advantage of the backlash to commence a campaign of resistance. Britain reacted by arresting party leadership and banning the party, effectively forcing the organization to move underground, where it was more effective and powerful.

The Irish Republican Party supports the establishment of a republic completely independent from British control. To them, any institution of Home Rule is only a stepping stone to an Irish Republic. Another option similar to Home Rule is to grant Dominion status to Ireland, which would give independence to Ireland and create a symbolic relationship between the two governments. Ireland would still remain within the British Empire and swear loyalty to the British monarch. There would be limitations on Irish finances, tariffs, and capacity for defense, and Britain would be allowed to keep naval and air bases in Ireland, recruit Irishmen for the

British armed forces, maintain a free trade zone between the United Kingdom and Ireland, and collect from Ireland a proportional share of the British debt. Though this option would appease Sinn Fein, which has always supported the monarchy, more radical groups will only accept the creation of an Irish Republic.

External association is an arrangement put forth by Ireland's de Valera. This loose association would recognize the Crown as the head of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but the Crown would have no control over Ireland. Furthermore, the Irish Assembly would not swear an oath of loyalty to the Crown. Rather, Ireland would be responsible for its internal affairs, but would choose to voluntarily associate itself with the empire to address common concerns, including defense and diplomacy.

In addition to these suggestions, there is also disagreement over whether there should be a governor-general for Ireland and whether the British monarch should remain the head of state. These questions of the extent to which Ireland should be involved in the British Empire must be resolved.

Partition

Many Irish citizens living in Ulster share a separate identity from their neighbors in the South. When their southern counterparts campaigned for Home Rule in 1886, the Protestants of Ulster were worried that such an arrangement would strip away their regional dominance and force them to rely upon the national government. Therefore, many preferred to continue living united under England. To protect their interests, they formed the Ulster Unionist Council and its military branch, the Ulster Volunteers, in 1905. With the current talks of Irish independence, the state of Ulster in Northern Ireland is once again called into question.

Under a dominion status, Ulster could have its own parliament, and it, along with its southern counterpart, would remain within

the British Empire. The two parliaments, however, would be separate, and Ulster would keep the parliament created by the Home Rule Act of 1920. Many Ulstermen seek to partition Ireland, but such a proposal is unpopular in Southern Ireland, and a great number of Irish nationalists believe that tearing Ireland apart is not an option. Essentially, the proposal would create an independent state in the South and leave a quarter of the island under British rule. The number of counties that would be in the North is still in question. The entire province of Ulster has nine counties, and the Ulster Unionists want all nine counties to be excluded from the Dublin government, fearing that making the area too small would prohibit the economic and political viability of the region. However, Protestants hold a majority in only four of those counties.

Conclusion

Today, Ireland and Britain are at a standstill. To avoid further violence in the region, the Commons must come up with a plan that will appease Conservatives and Liberals, as well as the Irish Republicans and the Irish Unionists.

When coming up with solutions, it is vital to consider the longstanding resentments of the Irish towards the British and other divides within the country, such as the religious conflicts between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. Solutions that were attempted in the past, such as Irish Home Rule, may not be possibilities now. The conflict between Ireland and Britain has lasted since the earliest British invasion of Ireland, and it will take serious debate, discussion, and compromise to come up with a solution that ends the violence in the region.

Questions to Consider

- What economic and cultural connections exist between England and Ireland that could affect how the Commons deals with the Irish Independence movement?
- Which factions will be the most concerned about what happens in Ireland?
- What, based on the history of the conflict, are the biggest obstacles to finding a peaceful solution to the issue?
- What past legislation can be drawn from as possible strategy for coming to an agreement?
- What kind of logistical support is needed to communicate with the Irish and achieve an effective solution for both England and Ireland?
- How has this kind of conflict with a colony been handled in the past by the Commons?
- What support for Parliament's efforts can be drawn from factions in Ireland's political culture?
- How does the present political ideology of the House of Commons affect what can most likely be done in committee?
- How does the Irish Independence Movement affect Britain's relationships with outside countries?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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Historical US Cabinet of 2001

Laura Merchant and Emily Zhang
Co-Chairs



GSMUN 2011



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Welcome, delegates!

With the airports closed and the entire nation in distress, we hope you are all safely making your way to the capital. Yesterday, September 11, 2001, is a day that will live in infamy. After enduring devastating attacks on a few of our nation's most prominent buildings, our nation is in a vital state of recovery. Our job is simple: hold the nation together, prevent chaos, save as many lives as possible, pursue justice, and ensure that such a tragedy will never be repeated. That isn't too much to ask, right?

Although I am President Bush in the world of GSMUN XIV, I prefer to go by the name Emily in the real world. Currently a senior at Maggie Walker, I was born in Midlothian. I enjoy traveling and hitting the slopes in the winter for some snowboarding. I'm a huge movie buff, and I spend much of my free time watching movies, as well as playing tennis, volleyball, and cello. I'm a proud American-born Chinese, and every few years I go back to China to soak up those roots that I so love.

You can call me Vice President Cheney for the weekend, but everyone else knows me as Laura. I'm a senior at Maggie Walker who, when not practicing my marksmanship, divides my time between the debate and We the People teams. I can more often than not be found debating the constitution with my unit or working to defend my unofficial title of 1780s Expert. In the little free time that remains, I enjoy reading, baking scones, and drinking unhealthily large quantities of coffee.

Now that you know all about us, it's time to refocus on the task at hand. As you stroll through the doors of the White House tomorrow, come with your game faces on and be prepared to guide our nation out of devastation and into revival. If, along the way, you get stuck in DC traffic or simply have a question, feel free to shoot us an email. Ready yourselves for the forthcoming challenge; there are terrorists to be found, people to be saved, and security systems to be reevaluated. The stability and future of the nation rests in our hands, but no pressure.

See you in March,

Emily Zhang
Mw.edzhang@gmail.com

Laura Merchant
lmerchant1125@gmail.com

Committee Information

Welcome, delegates, to an emergency meeting of the United States Cabinet. Today is September 12, 2001, and we are gathered to address yesterday's devastating terrorist attacks on our nation. Islamic extremists executed the first major, successful terrorist attack on American soil. Nineteen Al Qaeda members hijacked four commercial airliners; two crashed into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, the third into the Pentagon, and the fourth into a field in Pennsylvania after an unsuccessful attempt to attack the White House. The nation is in a delicate state, and the Cabinet must enact measures to restrict the damage, minimize casualties, reinstate stability, and make changes regarding security and foreign policy. The attacks will have both short-term and long-term repercussions for the US and for the global community. It is the responsibility of the Cabinet to not only help the nation recover from the physical damage of the attacks, but also to address the economic and political effects on our nation and to ensure the safety of our citizens.

Committee Background

The US Cabinet serves to advise and assist the President in important decisions and his responsibilities. It is a group of 15 individuals: the Vice President and the secretaries of the Departments of State,

Treasury, Defense, Justice, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education, and Veterans Affairs. The White House Chief of Staff, US Trade Representative, and US Ambassador to the United Nations, and the heads of the Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Management and Budget, and Council of Economic Advisers also hold Cabinet-rank status. In addition, due to the nature of this crisis, members of the National Security Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff may be present in the Cabinet.

George Washington introduced the concept of a Cabinet, and it has greatly expanded over the years as the need has arisen for more experts in highly specialized fields. Although appointed by the President, these Cabinet members must be confirmed by the Senate with a simple majority. As executive appointees, Cabinet Secretaries serve at the request of the President and may be dismissed at any time. The role of the Cabinet is to advise and assist the President, and the Cabinet may only execute decisions approved by the President. The President is under no obligation to follow the Cabinet's advice, and the President is free to appoint as many Cabinet members as necessary.

The Attacks

Two of yesterday's attacks targeted the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in New York City. American Airlines Flight 11 departed from Boston Logan International Airport at 7:58 AM with the intended destination of Los Angeles. Of the 81 passengers on board, five were terrorists. Fifteen minutes into the flight, the

hijackers injured at least three people, forcefully breached the cockpit, and overpowered the pilot and first officer. At 8:13, the Boston Central Air Traffic Controller recognized that something was amiss, as the pilot failed to confirm his instructions to increase elevation. The situation was confirmed to be a hijacking

when one of the hijackers mistakenly transmitted announcements for passengers to air traffic control. At 8:46, American Airlines Flight 11 crashed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center, killing all 92 people aboard, plus an unconfirmed number of people in the building. The impact and subsequent fire caused the North Tower to collapse almost two hours later, resulting in thousands of additional casualties.

United Airlines Flight 175 took off from Boston at 8:14 AM, also heading to Los Angeles. Five of the 56 passengers on board were hijackers. Approximately 30 minutes into the flight, they too forcefully breached the cockpit and overpowered the crew. The aircraft's communication control was turned off, and the aircraft strayed from the assigned flight path for several minutes before air traffic controllers took notice and made several unsuccessful attempts to contact the cockpit. Passengers and crew made phone calls from the plane and provided information about the hijackers and the injuries that had been inflicted. At 9:03, Flight 175 crashed into the South Tower of the World Trade Center, killing all 65 people on board. This was the only impact seen on live television, and it demonstrated to the world that the attacks on the World Trade Center were, in fact, deliberate. Fifty-six minutes later, damage from the impact and fire caused the South Tower to collapse, causing hundreds of additional casualties.

At 8:20 AM, American Airlines Flight 77 departed from Washington Dulles International Airport for Los Angeles. The five hijackers on board took control of the plane less than 35 minutes into the flight, storming the cockpit and forcing passengers to the rear of the aircraft. Flight 77 made an unauthorized change in course, moving back towards Washington, DC at 8:54. The aircraft crashed into the western side of the Pentagon at 9:37. All 64 people on board the aircraft and the 125 in the building were killed. The impact severely damaged a portion of the

Pentagon and ignited a large fire that has not yet been extinguished.

The final hijacked flight, United Airlines Flight 93, departed from Newark Liberty International Airport at 8:42 AM, heading to San Francisco. Approximately 40 minutes into the flight, four hijackers breached the cockpit, overpowered the pilots and took control of the aircraft. They diverted the plane towards Washington, DC, intending to hit the White House. Several passengers and crew members made telephone calls aboard the flight and learned about the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. As a result, the passengers decided to fight back, and at 10:03, they united in a counter-attack on the hijackers to regain control of the aircraft. The plane crashed in a field in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, killing all 44 people on board. Of the four hijacked flights, this was the only one that failed to reach its intended target. Overall, nearly 3,000 people died in the attacks, including the 19 hijackers.

History of Terrorism and Al Qaeda

The official US government definition of terrorism is a crime that “appears to be intended (i) to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (ii) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (iii) to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping.” Terrorist groups have formed in countries all over the world. Initially, religion was the primary motivation for terrorism, but it has since been surpassed by politics. After World War II, with the rise of nationalism, ethnicity and ideology began to contribute to terrorism as well. In the 1980s, there was a resurgence of state-sponsored terrorism, in which states support, train, and/or arm terrorist groups. This expedited a series of attacks on the US and other Western nations by Middle Eastern nations, such as Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria. However, religiously inspired terrorism has recently resurfaced, raising a great concern among members of the international

community. For example, the revolution that transformed Iran into an Islamic republic led to the use and support of terrorism as a way of spreading Islamic ideals to other nations. The use of terrorism to disseminate ideas has also spread to other nations and to religions and cults. Publicized terrorism and proxy warfare have since been adopted by many different sects. Yesterday's attacks are a signal to the international community of the severity of this threat.

Al Qaeda is a terrorist network that was created in 1988 and is allegedly responsible for yesterday's attacks. Originally founded to recruit and train people to aid the Afghan resistance against the Soviet Union, Al Qaeda currently works to eliminate Western influence in Muslim countries and to install Islamic regimes in these countries. It is believed that Al Qaeda's headquarters are currently in Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. Because the Taliban share the militant ideology of Al Qaeda and because Afghanistan is largely isolated from American political influence and military power, Afghanistan is the perfect location for Al Qaeda and its headquarters. On February 23, 1998, Osama bin Laden, along with other Islamist leaders, issued a religious decree that "the duty of all Muslims [is] to kill US citizens – civilian or military – and their allies everywhere."

Bin Laden, who founded Al Qaeda, has been instrumental in the development of this terrorist group. Upon returning to Saudi Arabia after the Soviets left Afghanistan, the imminent threat of an Iraqi invasion led bin Laden to offer the services of his guerilla group to King Fahd in order to protect Saudi Arabia from the large Iraqi army. However, the King refused bin Laden's offer, instead allowing Allied forces to place troops in Saudi territory. Bin Laden's public criticism of the King caused him to be banished and forced to live in Sudan. As a result, bin Laden became hostile towards the US, and the activities of Al Qaeda became largely anti-American.

The US government estimates that Al

Qaeda is present in over 100 countries worldwide, including the US itself. Al Qaeda uses a wide array of methods to inspire fear, including assassinations, bombings, hijackings, and suicide attacks. It often targets important symbols, such as embassies and public buildings. Through a network of connections with other terrorist groups, bin Laden minimizes his direct involvement with the execution of attacks, making it much more difficult to assign responsibility to him. Al Qaeda is allegedly responsible for the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center that killed seven people and injured over 1,000, the 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers in Saudi Arabia, the 1998 bombings of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Yemen. Additionally, Al Qaeda has been linked to several attempted attacks that were disrupted, including a 1995 attempt to kill President Bill Clinton in the Philippines, a 1995 attempt to set off explosions on 12 US commercial airliners, and the 1999 attempt to bomb the Los Angeles International Airport.

The possible motives behind these attacks are numerous. As revenge for American involvement in the banishment and torture of four members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ), Al Qaeda carried out attacks on the US embassies in 1998 in conjunction with EIJ. Al Qaeda claimed that its goal for the attacks on the Khobar Towers was to provoke the removal of US troops from Saudi Arabia, but the attacks may also have been orchestrated to lure the US into Afghanistan, which had long been called "The Graveyard of Empires." Bin Laden felt that jihadists, who had already defeated the Soviets, needed to remove the US as a threat to Muslims around the world. Although the previous attacks were mostly successful, bin Laden saw them as insufficiently symbolic, and three factors remain the underlying causes for his attacks on the US: the support of Israel, which had displaced Palestinians from their homes; military presence in Saudi Arabia

near two holy mosques of Islam; and the use of sanctions on Iraq.

The intelligence community had been monitoring activity by bin Laden and Al Qaeda long before yesterday's attacks. The attack on the Khobar Towers brought bin Laden and EIJ leader Ayman al-Zawahiri to American attention for the first time. In response, a special unit was assembled to track bin Laden and other Al Qaeda leaders, and bin Laden was placed on the Ten Most Wanted list by the US Federal Bureau of Investigation. Although this unit had some success, anticipating Al Qaeda's numerous attacks proved difficult because the information was not widely shared throughout the terrorist group.

Lead-up to the September 11 Attacks

In recent months, the American intelligence community has discovered substantial evidence indicating that international terrorists were capable of and had already planned attacks on the US. The 1998 bombings of US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and the discovery of the 1993 plots to bomb New York City landmarks and the Los Angeles International Airport were clear indications of not only the hostility that Al Qaeda and other terrorist groups felt towards the US, but also their willingness to engage in terrorism and their ability to execute devastating attacks. After the first bombing of the World Trade Center in early 1993, the intelligence community recognized the increased danger of this newly-developed form of terrorism in which violent radical Islamic cells were linked to anti-American sentiment, rather than to a specific country. Upon identifying the very real threat of these Islamic terrorist groups, the national security community began reaching out to the intelligence, security, and law enforcement agencies of foreign nations in an attempt to disrupt the terrorists' activities.

Long before 2001, the intelligence community had already intercepted some information that perhaps alluded to the

possibility of an attack on the US. At the time, however, it did not recognize the importance of some information, which has now proven to be valuable. Various agencies had a wealth of information on bin Laden's activities from over 30 interceptions of communications, but there were no details regarding the time, place, or method of a possible attack. Furthermore, although there was information indicating that the attack might happen domestically, an overwhelming majority of intelligence experts believed that the attack would happen on overseas American interests. Finally, there was some evidence that the attack might involve the use of aircraft, but few measures were taken in response, and many were not even aware of this information.

In April 2001, Ahmad Shah Massoud, leader of the Northern Alliance, the Afghan resistance to the Taliban, was invited to address the European Parliament. Massoud warned that his intelligence agents had gained limited knowledge about a large-scale terrorist attack on US soil. On September 9, Massoud was assassinated by militants linked to Al Qaeda who claimed to be Moroccan-born Belgian reporters. There is heavy speculation that Massoud's assassination is connected to the September 11 attacks, which appear to be the attacks that Massoud referenced in his speech to the European Parliament.

Response in the Past 24 Hours

After the first plane hit the World Trade Center, news agencies reporting on the incident suggested that the crash had been an accident. Most people, including top government officials, believed this theory until the second plane crashed on live national television 17 minutes later. From that point forward, the world knew that these were intentional acts of terrorism. At 9:25 AM, the Federal Aviation Administration grounded all flights, marking the first time that there has been a nationwide ground-stop. Fifteen minutes later, North American airspace was closed and all flights were ordered to land at

the nearest airport. All international flights en route to the US were redirected to Canada and Mexico. At 10:00, President Bush issued an executive order authorizing the military to shoot down hijacked commercial planes.

Within 30 minutes of the crash into the second World Trade Center tower, all bridges, tunnels, highways, and airports in New York City were closed, and government buildings and other important buildings were evacuated and secured. Upon receiving reports that American Airlines Flight 77 had turned back towards Washington, DC, Vice President Dick Cheney was evacuated from the White House. President Bush was not in the White House at the time, but rather was visiting a second grade class in Sarasota, Florida. At 9:45, after the Pentagon had been hit, all major US sites, including the White House, the Empire State Building, and the UN building were evacuated.

At 1:04 PM, President Bush put the United States military around the world on high alert. In his prime-time address to the nation, President Bush stated that the administration was confident that bin Laden and Al Qaeda were behind the attacks. He pledged that there would be “no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them.”

Analysis of the Situation

There are several issues that the Cabinet needs to address. Most immediately, we must address the crisis at hand and determine what role the national government should play in the recovery and rescue effort, as time is of the essence. The Cabinet must also decide what further action will be taken regarding the airlines and other modes of transportation. All planes were grounded and American airspace is still closed, but we must choose whether or not to extend the ban on flying and whether additional precautions will be necessary. We must also consider possible effects on the economy. The New York Stock Exchange has been closed and will likely show large decreases in stock prices

when it reopens, negatively impacting both the American economy and world markets.

Apart from these immediate concerns, the Cabinet needs to plan for the long term. We must consider errors on the part of the intelligence community, such as a lack of integrated response, focus on domestic threat, and resources for counterintelligence. All necessary changes in protocol must be made to ensure that this catastrophe is not repeated. Airport security protocol in dealing with hijackers may also need to be analyzed and revised.

Finally, the Cabinet must decide on a course of action regarding the terrorists responsible for the attack, who are believed to be members of Al Qaeda, and any countries that may be harboring them. A cornerstone of our agenda must be to ensure the safety of the American people. Above all, the Cabinet must work to minimize the ability of international terrorist organizations to attack the US or other nations.

Questions to Consider

- What immediate actions must be taken by the US government to save lives, prevent any other imminent attacks, and ensure the safety of Americans?
- How can the US work internationally to prevent the actions of other terrorist organizations, now that it is evident that this new culture of terrorism is a very large threat to the global community?
- Should the US attempt to negotiate with the Taliban in Afghanistan, with the hope that they will close all the terror camps and hand over bin Laden and his associates, or should the United States take a more aggressive, military-based approach?
- What needs to be done to rally the American people in this time of struggle and to increase national morale?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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OPEC

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

Charlotte Lucas and Betsy Surma
Co-Chairs



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Esteemed delegates,

It is our great honor and pleasure to welcome you to the most influential committee at this year's GSMUN XIV! We are extremely excited to be working as your co-chairs for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). What you will do here will have an impact on the world as you know it today, your decisions could change the outcome...of life. The topic of discussion will be the use of currency, that is, the euro versus the dollar. Each country in OPEC will naturally have a different opinion on the subject, so we expect you to work diligently and research before coming to the conference. But first, we'd like to introduce ourselves as your co-chairs:

Charlotte is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been a member of Model United Nations since her freshman year. She has attended four conferences at William & Mary and the University of Virginia. After serving as vice-chair of Press Corps last year, Charlotte is extremely excited to be co-chairing a committee this year at GSMUN. During her free time, she enjoys reading and spending time with friends and family.

Betsy is a senior at Maggie Walker and has been involved in Model UN since her freshman year. She was a member of the fundraising committee at GSMUN XII and vice-chair of ECOSOC at GSMUN XIII. During the rare moments she is not doing schoolwork or Model UN, she enjoys watching movie marathons, eating ice cream (as well as serving ice cream, since she works at an ice cream shop), and gazing at the stars. In the spring, she spends much of her time playing softball for her school's varsity team, of which she is a captain. She also holds positions and is involved in numerous other clubs and honor societies.

Now that we have become acquainted, it is time for you to get down and oily. We expect nothing but the best from each and every one of you, so get working! Feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

See you soon!

Betsy Surma
animallover555@comcast.net

Charlotte Lucas
learnliveluv92@aol.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a cartel of oil exporting countries that seeks to regulate and stabilize the price of oil on the world market and to secure an efficient and regular supply of oil to consuming countries. Established in 1960, the organization currently has 12 members: Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. OPEC's most fundamental mission is to secure optimal financial gain for its member countries.

OPEC functions as a cartel in that it seeks to limit production in order to control the price of crude oil on the international market. Therefore, OPEC's control of the international oil market and its influence on the global economy is often discussed and criticized. It is fair to say that OPEC's impact on the global market is often overstated. OPEC member states occupy roughly two-thirds of the total world reserve of crude oil, but due to stringent production quotas, they bring forth only one-third of the world's daily oil exports.

Today, OPEC attempts to retain its authority in the world market and to control ongoing disputes between its member states. Despite its efforts, OPEC's position has weakened due to several factors. In the last three decades, extensive oil reserves have been discovered in areas outside OPEC territory, such as Alaska, the North Sea, Canada, and the Gulf of Mexico, diminishing

OPEC's dominance over the oil market. Furthermore, the real price of oil, corrected for inflation, has seen a continuous downward trend. The temporary price increase of the late 2000s will likely be short-lived because of technical advances that will promote the use of cleaner energy sources, such as natural gas and nuclear power. Competition from other sources of energy and new suppliers on the market will be some of OPEC's main challenges in the next 50 years.

OPEC and the UN

OPEC and the UN share an interest in global issues of sustainable energy and its contribution to socioeconomic development. The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) has forged alliances with a host of UN programs and committees, such as UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The UN Undersecretary-General of Economic and Social Affairs, José Antonio Ocampo, took part in the Third International Seminar of OPEC in 2006. During a speech, he stressed the importance of OPEC's involvement in creating energy-efficient technology, enabling economic growth in developing countries, and promoting clean energy in order to curb climate change. The UN recognizes OPEC as a legitimate and indispensable partner in sustainable socioeconomic development and the global challenge of climate change.

Currency

Introduction

Since the second half of the 20th century, the US dollar has been the de facto world reserve currency. The Great Depression, the huge costs of two devastating

World Wars, and a diminishing part in world trade caused the British sterling pound to lose its dominant role in the global economy. The vast majority of foreign countries now hold their central bank reserves in US currency. In

addition, the dollar serves as the anchor for many foreign currencies.

Issuing the world's leading currency gives the US many hard (economic and geopolitical) and soft (cultural) advantages. The US gains as much as one percent in Gross National Product (GNP) per year because the dollar is the world reserve currency; this is called seignorage. It is explained as the principle that foreign countries with reserves in dollars will never ask the US to have these reserves redeemed in the form of loans or goods. This allows the US to export more dollars and run a larger trade deficit, without the usual consequences of a depreciating currency, higher inflation, and higher interest rates. It has enabled the US to develop the world's largest economy and build a military apparatus that is superior to most other countries. In short, the dominant dollar has greatly contributed to the US' position as an economic, political, and cultural world leader.

Since the creation of a common currency for the European Union (EU), the euro, it has been debated as to whether the euro could challenge the position of the dollar as the world's leading currency. The euro was formally adopted on January 1, 1999 and was introduced in monetary form on January 1, 2002. It replaced the national currencies of the 12 participating EU countries with one single currency. Initially, it was expected that the role of the euro on the world market would be modest. Most analysts dismissed the idea that the euro could become a leading world currency. The position of the dollar was considered incontestable, supported by the fact that two-thirds of all international reserves were still held in US currency and that most import-export transactions were based on dollars. Due to a convergence of economic and geopolitical factors, that perspective has changed.

The position of the dollar has weakened significantly over the last ten years. In the first decade of the 21st century, the value of the dollar fell sharply against the

major currencies around the world, including the euro. As a result, many countries suffered a significant devaluation of their financial holdings, leaving them to wonder if the dollar was the optimal currency for their reserves. Countries that defy the US' position as world leader, including Iran and Venezuela, have tried to convince regional powers to abandon the dollar and introduce a basket of currencies for their reserves and international transactions. More friendly nations have also openly questioned whether the weakened dollar should be removed from its favorable position.

From a geopolitical perspective, the US and the EU both maintain dominant roles in their spheres of influence. The EU dominates in Europe and its neighboring countries, while the US prevails in Asia and the Americas. In terms of exchange currency, this difference results in an implicit deference of the US to the euro in the European sphere of influence, while many in Latin America and Asia still accept the dollar's hegemony. The Middle East, with its oil-rich powerful nations, is divided in its allegiance to the two currencies and demands to be recognized on the world stage. In the Middle East, for which Europe is the largest trading partner, some leaders are arguing that it would be more sensible to conduct trade with Europe in its own currency, instead of in the US dollar. It is clear that there is more to the issue than financial and economic arguments. The conflicts with Iraq and Iran since the late 1990s and the general anti-American sentiment in the Middle East region account for much of the depreciation of the US dollar.

Despite the fact that the European Central Bank never actively promoted the euro outside the EU, the euro has developed into the world's second most important international currency. Its steady rise against the dollar and the strong economy of the EU have granted the euro a favorable position in the international trade market. For the US, ongoing political conflicts with countries in the Middle East and Asia and a devastating

economic crisis since the year 2008 have further eroded the position of the dollar in favor of the euro. However, the recent collapse of the economies of some members of the EU, such as Greece, Spain, and Ireland, has forced the euro into a downward spiral. It has brought the EU into such disarray that some analysts now wonder if the euro will maintain its role in the global economy. Therefore, it will depend on the commitment of the member countries to their economic and political unification as to whether the euro will regain a strong position in the international markets.

OPEC, the US, and the EU

Since the unexpectedly strong performance of the euro and the decline of the dollar, which have eroded the oil exporters' purchasing power, OPEC has contemplated a possible switch to the euro. However, the topic seems to have divided the member states, causing internal conflict. In 2000, Iraq was the first to adopt the euro for its oil transactions under the Oil-for-Food program. When the US invaded Iraq in 2003 and removed Saddam Hussein from power, oil transactions returned to dollars. With much delay, Iran opened the Iranian Oil Bourse (IOB) for petroleum, petrochemicals and gas in 2008. These commodities were almost exclusively traded through the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) in New York City and the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) in London and Atlanta. The IOB is located on the island of Kish, a free trade zone. It accepts a basket of major currencies, primarily the euro and the Iranian rial.

Before the creation of IOB, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad repeatedly tried to use his influence to move OPEC away from the dollar. In 2007, during a rare meeting of the heads of state of OPEC members, Ahmadinejad, with the backing of the leaders of Venezuela and Ecuador, sought to persuade the group to abandon the US dollar in favor of a variety of major currencies. He blamed the weak dollar for

high oil prices, stating that "the US dollar has no economic value." The Venezuelan president, Hugo Chavez, added that "the dollar is in free fall – everyone should be worried about it. The fall of the dollar is not the fall of the dollar – it's the fall of the American empire." Saudi Arabia, the host country of the meeting, tried to steer away from these controversial, political statements. The Saudi Arabian government refused to mention the dollar in the closing statement of the meeting, noting that OPEC would "study ways and means of enhancing financial cooperation among OPEC member countries."

In the financial and economic crisis of the last two years, oil-producing countries have been hit hard by falling oil prices. Searching for solutions to prop up their income and reserves, OPEC leaders continue to consider dropping the dollar for a basket of currencies, which would include the euro, but so far they have had no success. In a 2009 trade summit between South American and Arab leaders, Chavez again sought support for a new oil-backed currency to challenge the dollar. The discordant proposal received little support. The possible switch from the dollar to the euro as the oil-backed currency will keep OPEC divided for some time.

The position of one's currency is closely related to matters of security and geopolitical influence. Robert Pape, professor of political science at the University of Chicago, is a scholar who has discussed the relationship between the dollar's position in the world market and the implications for American foreign policy and security. He expresses a widely held opinion that the US would suffer significantly, both economically and geopolitically, if the euro took the place of the dollar in the international oil trade. In his article entitled "Soft Balancing: How the World Will Respond to US Preventive War on Iraq," he states that "Europe could challenge the position of the dollar as the world's reserve currency by, most notably, using euros to purchase its oil. This would substantially

reduce demand for dollars, reduce the dollar share of all world reserves to the US share of the world GNP, and so largely eliminate seignorage benefits to the United States. This would be painful.”

If the EU indeed decides to pay for its oil imports in euros, this could diminish America’s economic power significantly, having potential consequences for its dominant role in global politics. However, in the near future, it seems unlikely that this will happen. Since World War II, much of Europe has accepted and acknowledged the US’ position as world leader, and many countries have been staunch allies ever since the Cold War. The European continent has relied on the US to fulfill the role of policing the world, to take the lead in international political conflicts, and to protect European interests on the global stage. Therefore, it is improbable that Europe would deliberately tarnish that relationship by pushing aside the US currency.

OPEC, on the other hand, has a different relationship with the US. As the world’s largest oil-producing body, it also has a hand in influencing the strength of the dollar. Some OPEC members, most notably Chavez and Ahmadinejad, have advocated to topple the US from its preeminent position. If OPEC took the initiative to switch to the euro for oil exports, the EU might be more inclined to follow suit. This would mean a considerable economic downturn for the European economy, which finds itself in dire straits at present. In their book World Out of Balance: International Relations Theory and the Challenge of American Primacy, Stephen Brooks and William Curti Wohlforth, professors of government at Dartmouth College, argue that Pape’s scenario of the EU paying for its oil in euros is “highly improbable.” They maintain that, aside from some provocative remarks by dissident member states, during the last decade, OPEC has repeatedly voiced its continued support for the dollar. Although it could be advantageous for OPEC to change to a

stronger currency, which would increase the value of its income and reserves, the value of the euro has been in flux in the last six months, and a group of multiple currencies would erode the financial gain that results from transactions in a single monetary unit.

There are other compelling economic advantages for OPEC to continue pricing oil sales in dollars only. The euro, a relatively young, and therefore less established, currency offers less financial instruments relative to the dollar. Brooks and Wohlforth continue their argument in stating that the US remains, in many ways, the most important trade partner for the OPEC countries. The US is not only OPEC’s largest customer, but it is also the chief supplier of products essential to OPEC member states, namely agricultural products and military supplies. Furthermore, Brooks and Wohlforth question Pape’s opinion that a switch to pricing oil in euros would greatly affect the state of the US economy. They argue that the contribution of oil dollars to the US economy is minor compared to the gain that the US reaps from holding the currency of the financial global market of world reserves. In their opinion, the dollar’s position as the reserve currency “is intimately related to the United States’ long-standing position as the largest military and economic power in the system.”

Conclusion

Oil is one of the most valuable resources in the world, and OPEC plays a large role in creating a constructive environment for trading. The outcome of this debate can determine the well-being of a nation, and therefore this committee has been directed to determine which is the better option, the euro or the dollar. It is time for OPEC to take a stand on this issue, and for this committee to carefully decipher the logic behind both sides.

Questions to Consider

- Is there a way for the EU and the US to benefit from the oil trade?
- Should all members of OPEC have to use the same currency? How can the international community play a role in making this decision?
- Would it be wise to consider a different currency altogether?
- How does the political environment of a country factor into its ability to have a stable economy?
- Does it seem plausible that there will be wars based on oil prices?
- What would happen to the US economy if OPEC decided to switch to the euro? Could this cause another depression?
- Will OPEC one day be powerful enough, or is it already powerful enough, to have more influence than the US or EU?
- How has history affected the choices OPEC has made?

Please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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Future Joint Crisis of 2025 North Korea

Teresa Dula and Sindhu Karnam
Co-Chairs



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Greetings Delegates!

Look into the future and skip forward to the year 2025: welcome to Joint Crisis for North Korea! We are both excited for this committee to start and can't wait to see what ideas you have to bring to the negotiations. Your job is to decide how North Korea should proceed after the recent ceasefire that was declared. How can North Korea keep its pride and once again become the strong country it used to be while also meeting the demands of the rest of the world? Since we're sure you're burning with curiosity to know more about us, let us introduce ourselves:

Sindhu currently lives in the remote land of Hanover County and has lived in Virginia as far back as she can remember. Every other summer though, she makes the long trip to India to visit family and indulge in the spicy foods. A senior this year, Sindhu has been participating in Model UN since freshman year and has attended a number of conferences. She loves to travel and has been to China, India, Qatar, and Mexico, where she finally got to put her years of learning Spanish into good use. When Sindhu is not drowning in homework or trying to mend North and South Korea relations, she's generally playing the violin, getting lost in her favorite book, or watching Bollywood movies.

Teresa is both an avid swimmer and scholar. She swims competitively every day and attends school as often as necessary. Teresa has many other qualities that include a passion for opera, an affinity for yodeling, an enjoyment of globe-trotting, and a proclivity for fine dining. Solving the world's problems through her school's Model UN is just another thing she does on the side.

If you are feeling confused or if you have any questions/concerns about the committee, please don't hesitate to contact either one of us. GSMUN is meant to be a fun and exciting experience so remember that the ultimate goal is to enjoy this conference. Good luck with your preparations and we look forward to seeing you all in March!

Sincerely,

Sindhu Karnam
sindhu.desi16@gmail.com

Teresa Dula
terens55@gmail.com

Committee Information

Committee Background

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), or North Korea, is one of the most restrictive regimes and one of the last remaining communist nations in the world. The DPRK has a very complex governing structure that is changed often to meet the leader's demands; it adopted new constitutions in 1948, 1972, 1992, 1998, and 2009, and it also has an often redundant bureaucracy filled with nominal positions. For instance, the DPRK Constitution calls ex-dictator Kim Il-Sung the Eternal President of the Republic, despite his death in 1994; this leaves the highest command of government to a deceased leader. The DPRK also has many councils and cabinets, and a separate President, Head of State, and leader of government.

The government of the DPRK is highly centralized, and every government official is a member of the Korean Workers Party (KWP). It is split into three branches: the Cabinet, the National Defense Commission (NDC), and the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA). Unofficially, the Politburo of the KWP Central People's Committee also has considerable influence in state policy. The Cabinet is made up of ministers and advisors and is led by the Premier. The highest office in the state is the Chairman of the NDC, which handles matters of internal and external security. Finally, the SPA makes legislative decisions on behalf of the KWP. The President of the Presidium of the SPA is considered the head of state.

Simply put, all legislative decisions are truly in the hands of the KWP. The General Secretary leads the KWP and consequently, leads the legislative SPA. The party also elects him to be the Chairman of the NDC. As both the Chairman of the NDC and leader of the Assembly, the General Secretary of the KWP has control of the military, police force, and policymaking. That amount of control

makes this one of the single most powerful positions within the government.

The KWP follows a hard-line Juche philosophy. Juche is a Korean form of communism that stresses self-sufficiency, self-defense, and total empowerment of the masses, most importantly the workers. This distinctive ideology is, in part, derived from the Marxist-Leninist origins of the state. In order to build his cult of personality in the mid-1950s, Kim Il-Sung needed to reinforce nationalism, which was not part of the purest forms of Marxist-Leninist thought. Therefore, he began to institute Juche policies, leading to increased military spending and nationalism. These policies, overall, have been objectively unsuccessful.

Korea After World War II

Prior to World War II, Japan was the undisputed leader of the Far East. The only other two nations who held any power in the region, with the exception of European imperialist powers, were China and Russia. During the First Sino-Japanese War in 1894, China lost power in Korea, and Japan began its occupation under the pretense of restoring order following years of rebellion. After Japan defeated Russia's Eastern Fleet in 1905 during the Russo-Japanese War, Japan gained legitimacy and formally annexed Korea in 1910. During the 35-year occupation of Korea, Japan demonstrated heavy-handed techniques in dealing with independence protests, including exploitation of Korean workers.

During World War II, Korea was extremely valuable to the Japanese war effort because of its natural resources. However, in 1945, due to the Yalta Conference, the Soviet Union was obliged to invade Japan from its western borders. The agreement stated that the Soviet Union was to invade Manchukuo (Manchuria) and the Korean peninsula to the 38th parallel. On August 6, 1945, the Soviet

Union invaded Japan, quickly securing Manchukuo and the northern half of the Korean peninsula. During the temporary occupation of Korea, the Soviets managed to loot the region, take most of the industrial machinery, and install radical communists to interim government posts. By 1948, the last Soviet forces had left North Korea and placed it under the control of communist leader Kim Il-Sung, who led guerrilla forces against the Japanese in World War II. During this period, the US continued to exert rule by proxy in the south, supporting the rule of Syngman Rhee, the first president of South Korea, and his attempts to violently suppress leftist opposition.

With the US busy rebuilding Japan and the Soviet Union busy rebuilding itself, the two opposing Korean governments were at odds as to who had authority over the peninsula. While Kim Il-Sung considered himself to be in control, because many in the South Korean government had collaborated with the Japanese during the war, Rhee considered his government to have control since it was backed by the US and, consequently, most of the world.

Kim Il-Sung's first years in power were focused on consolidating power and putting the DPRK on track to becoming a developed nation. He quickly had political opponents arrested and focused on forming his cult of personality. To appeal to Soviet investors and to Joseph Stalin, Kim Il-Sung claimed to fully embrace the Marxist-Leninist agenda propagated by the Soviet Union. He redistributed land and formed collective farms, but unlike the reforms in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and in Maoist China, his attempts at land and agriculture reform were mostly bloodless and successful. His opponents and the wealthy landowners crossed the border into South Korea, and in the years immediately following Kim Il-Sung's rise to power, it was estimated that 400,000 refugees crossed into South Korea.

Syngman Rhee had many concerns in his first years in office. His government

policies were very western oriented, and he was a staunch supporter of the free market and democracy. Unfortunately, Rhee was corrupt and impressionable, and he made very unpopular decisions during his first few years in office. Sensing that he would not be re-elected, Rhee found a constitutional loophole and declared martial law in May 1952. This enabled him to suppress his opponents and propel his authoritarian agenda through the government, making him the de facto dictator of South Korea. Finally, Rhee was unable to successfully conclude the Korean War and reunify the nation, making him even more unpopular with the South Koreans.

The Korean War

Due to Syngman Rhee's notoriety for corruption and cruelty to his opponents, Kim Il-Sung believed that he could invade South Korea and be quickly accepted with open arms. On June 25, 1950, Kim Il-Sung executed a surprise attack that shocked the world. Within three days, Seoul was captured. In the first few months of the war, North Korean forces occupied all of South Korea except the area surrounding the Port of Pusan on the southernmost tip. With the Soviet Union boycotting the UN, the UN Security Council immediately sent troops to fight the North Koreans.

US General Douglas MacArthur was put in charge of these troops, and in late September 1950, he landed American and South Korean marines at Inchon, 200 miles behind the front in North Korean territory. This force was not enough to combat the North Koreans, but severe limitations on the DPRK army made the UN counterattack successful. Until this time, the DPRK had been using old, propeller-driven fighter planes from the Soviet Red Army. These had become obsolete due to the rapid changes in technology that followed World War II. The Americans used advanced fighter jets and quickly achieved aerial superiority. With air support and better equipment, the American-

led UN forces pushed the DPRK army back into North Korea.

China and the Soviet Union were anxious; MacArthur clearly had plans to destroy the DPRK government and perhaps even invade China, so the communist powers convened and decided to help North Korea. The Soviets provided trainers, MiG-15 fighter jets, and pilots to the DPRK, while China provided an army of 180,000 men. With this assistance, North Korea forced the UN forces to retreat 60 miles south of the 38th parallel. However, the DPRK military lost momentum, and the UN and South Korea pushed the DPRK army and Chinese volunteers back to the 38th parallel. On July 27, 1953, an armistice was signed between the belligerent factions. To this day, however, no peace treaty has been signed.

Following the Korean War, South Korea was plunged into political and social turmoil. The DPRK, on the other hand, had problems of its own. Pyongyang was reduced to a pile of rubble, and American bombers destroyed all industry in the DPRK. Rapid industrialization from the Soviet and Chinese aid helped the DPRK temporarily become a more economically viable nation. The new demilitarized zone (DMZ) on the 38th parallel quickly became the most heavily populated military zone in the world. During the war, 1.2 million refugees headed south from the DPRK, and over ten percent of the population was killed by American bombing and napalm.

Since 1953, the DPRK has stated that it would work to unite both Koreas, but instead it has used covert bombings and assassinations to destabilize the South Korean government. Following the war, the US military garrisoned nearly 40,000 soldiers in South Korea, and this force remains in the DMZ today. Therefore, the DPRK sees South Korea as the puppet of an imperialist power, arguing that American imperialism supported the corrupt South Korean government of the 1950s and early 1960s after the Korean War.

Juche Policies and Economic Decline

Following the Korean War, Kim Il-Sung's primary goal was to take swift control of power and propel the DPRK into industrialization. He chose the ideology of Juche, which combined self-reliance with socialist practices, to be his guide. In practice, Juche created a cult of personality around Kim Il-Sung. The new Juche government emphasized heavy industry and emancipation from military reliance on the Soviet Union and China. As a result, 35 percent of the DPRK's GDP was spent on the military in the 1970s. During the 1950s and 1960s, Juche worked well for the DPRK, but economic problems in the 1970s shattered the economy.

Since Juche required the DPRK to be self-sufficient, it was difficult to obtain the imports that the nation needed. During the oil crisis of 1974, the DPRK had to take out substantial loans to pay for oil imports, because there were no domestic oil reserves. The economic prosperity and rise in standards of living that the DPRK had been experiencing for the previous two decades quickly turned into economic stagnation. The centrally planned economy merely complicated matters. Instead of pursuing burgeoning technological industries and other innovative fields in the late 1970s, the DPRK government remained convinced that mining and heavy industry were the keys to prosperity. These economic missteps meant that by the early 1980s, the DPRK was extremely poor. It overspent on its military, defaulted on its loans, depended heavily on China and the Soviet Union for electricity and food, and most importantly, was overtaken by South Korea as the more powerful Korea.

While the cult of personality around Kim Il-Sung grew in the 1970s, the economy shrank without any end in sight. Eventually, the Soviet Union and China were forced to increase aid to the DPRK in order to keep it afloat. However, by the early 1980s, the Soviet Union and China began decreasing their aid, and Kim Il-Sung became desperate for economic aid. Production was dropping,

worsened by a central planning system that remained corrupt and inefficient. In 1991, the Soviet Union fell, and the DPRK lost a plurality of its aid. On July 8, 1994, Kim Il-Sung died of a heart attack, shattering the cult of personality and leading to the rise of his oldest son, Kim Jong-Il.

Kim Jong-Il and the 1990s

During Kim Il-Sung's final years in office, Kim Jong-Il was working behind the scenes to secure power. In 1992, he was named Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army. With this post, he promoted those loyal to him to top military positions and fired those who were not. In 1993, he was named Chairman of the NDC. This position was inconsequential until the adoption of the 1998 constitution in which Chairman of the National Defence Commission was named the "highest office in the state," which aligned with Kim Jong-Il's mentality of "military first." The "military first" philosophy was based on the hard-line Juche idea that sovereignty and self-reliance were the keys to socialism. Without a strong military, the DPRK could not follow Juche.

Kim Jong-Il not a charismatic leader like his father. While Kim Il-Sung was tall, had a booming voice, and loved meeting with his followers, Kim Jong-Il was short, had a higher voice, and enjoyed backroom dealings and behind-the-scenes politics. Kim Jong-Il attempted to gain the cult of personality that his father had, but the love that North Koreans had for Kim Jong-Il was nothing compared to the adoration that they had for his father. Kim Jong-Il's inability to inspire the masses like his father led to different national policies. He used party influence to push the DPRK into the UN in 1991. In 1997, he was officially named General Secretary of the KWP and gained total control of the nation. By 1998, he had established missions and embassies throughout central and Western Europe.

Kim Jong-Il's decision to reach out to other nations was largely a byproduct of the economic crises throughout the 1990s in the DPRK. Natural disasters caused a famine between 1995 and 1998 that left 220,000 North Koreans dead. With Kim's "military first" agenda, he could not afford to detract from the DPRK Armed Forces. Imports had reached all-time highs, with 90 percent of the DPRK's fuel coming from China. The DPRK relied on food and medical aid from the US, South Korea, and the UN to keep the citizens from starving. This reliance on foreign aid dramatically changed DPRK's foreign policy. It gave the West, especially the US, a lot of bargaining power during negotiations. Embargoes and cuts to fuel and food aid were always startling realities for Kim Jong-Il when he was conducting foreign affairs. As it was, the DPRK faced intense embargoes in the 1990s and even stronger ones in the 2000s, in response to their aim for nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Weapons and Six-Party Talks

One of the biggest deterrents to peace was the DPRK's insistence on continuing its nuclear weapons program. This program had two parts: the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), named Taepodong-2, and the nuclear warhead. Taepodong-2 was not as modern as the missiles used by the US. It had difficulty maintaining accuracy in flight, and its range was lower than more advanced ICBMs. During previous missile testing in July 2006, the DPRK maintained that the missiles were meant to be transport vessels for low-orbit satellites.

Western authorities speculated that the DPRK was in possession of deadly chemical and biological weapons, but since all US and South Korean forces were fully prepared for gas attacks, those weapons were not threatening to DMZ forces. However, when the DPRK left the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 2003, world leaders became concerned that the DPRK would attempt to build nuclear weapons.

In the past, the DPRK has attempted a plutonium enrichment program for energy and, perhaps, weapons of mass destruction. The US convinced them to stop in return for fuel and food aid in 1994. When rumors circulated that the DPRK was attempting to enrich uranium, the US rescinded its aid. In response, the DPRK left the NPT. Without being bound to international inspectors, the DPRK was free to pursue its nuclear weapons goals. After purchasing Pakistani nuclear reactors, the DPRK was ready to enrich uranium to weapons-grade levels. On October 9, 2006, the DPRK tested its first underground nuclear fission device.

Even with the ability to create a nuclear warhead, the nuclear threat posed by the DPRK was not extremely pressing. Each of the Taepodong-2 ballistic missiles was extremely costly to manufacture, which means that the DPRK could not have had a particularly large stockpile of nuclear weapons. The nuclear deterrent from the US was enough to prevent the DPRK from targeting cities on the west coast of the US. An issue would only have arisen if Japan or South Korea lost American support. At that point, the nuclear weapons of the DPRK would have become a serious political issue. However, the nuclear weapons were met with harsh international hostility and a new round of embargoes.

Six-party talks were continuing rounds of negotiations between Japan, the DPRK, South Korea, Russia, China, and the US. They began in 2003, after the DPRK left the NPT. The US wanted to discuss security concerns, but it was unwilling to have bilateral discussions. Instead, both American and Korean allies met at the table to discuss what to do. The consensus was clear: the only way to get any kind of leverage with the DPRK was through foreign aid; food and fuel would be bargaining chips for the US. But Kim Jong-Il considered his nuclear arms program the crowning jewel of his nation. It allowed him a cheap alternative to fielding a huge

army, which was large but very under-equipped; it could not stand up to the South Korean army. With nuclear weapons, on the other hand, he eliminated the need for a large army and solved the Juche security issue quickly and cost-effectively.

By the end of the talks, it was clear that aid would not be sufficient to convince the DPRK to drop its nuclear weapons program. For the Western powers, the key was to find a way to limit the nuclear weapons and keep them from proliferating to rogue states or terrorist organizations. The DPRK government needed to find a middle ground between keeping the nuclear weapons and receiving aid, which were both vitally important.

Questions to Consider

- What limits does Juche philosophy force upon DPRK foreign and domestic policy?
- Has the Kim Il-Sung cult of personality stayed intact for 80 years, or does the leadership no longer have the political and social capital to enforce its policies?
- How can the DPRK work with China, the US, South Korea, and Russia in a constructive way to stabilize the region?
- Under what, if any, circumstances can the DPRK halt its nuclear program?
- Which members of the KWP are receptive to liberalization? What about reunification?
- What would be the practical benefits of reunification?
- Would the DPRK be receptive to abandoning Juche, the KWP, or their nuclear program in return for reunification?

Please read the Future Portrait of Korea: Political Timeline for information on what has occurred in Korea between 2011 and 2025. Additionally, please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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Future Joint Crisis of 2025 South Korea

Eileen Wang and Ben Zavelsky
Co-Chairs



GSMUN 2011



GSMUN 2011

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Dear delegates,

Welcome to the year 2025 and the South Korean Joint Crisis Cabinet! As your chairs, we have worked diligently to ensure that your experience during this conference will be dynamic and enlightening. This committee takes place in the year 2025 and works with (or against) the North Korean Joint Crisis Cabinet in order to achieve the ultimate goal: reunification. Considering all the recent events that have happened between the countries, you should be glad to know that even more interesting events have occurred since 2011. Do your research, familiarize yourself with the timeline, and prepare yourself for non-stop action and problem solving! We look forward to seeing you use your diplomatic skills to maneuver through all the crises that you will encounter.

As your chairs, we will help guide your journey towards reunification. Thus, here is some information about us:

Eileen is a junior who began participating in Model UN as a freshman. Aside from academics and Model UN, she also enjoys swimming, planning prom and other activities as the Junior Class Secretary, and coaching swimmers for the Special Olympics. A “comprehensive” and “multi-faceted” person, Eileen also likes learning new languages and cultures, reading various works, thinking about unsolvable philosophical questions, and discovering the wonders of human cognition. Her dream is to travel the world and to interact with each and every culture.

Ben is also a junior, and has been in Model UN since freshman year as well. Ben plays varsity volleyball, as well as participates in debate. When not at school or doing homework, Ben volunteers at the local public radio station and his General Assembly delegate’s office. When at home, he likes watching TV or reading magazines. Ben’s passions include arguing over hot-button political or foreign policy issues and Michigan State basketball. At school, his favorite classes are Spanish, Russian, Economics, and Government. He is excited to be a chair and is ready to help delegates with anything that they may need.

Now that you know some information about your dais, back to business. Make sure that you research your positions thoroughly. Be familiar with the timeline as well as the personal biographies of your position. If you have any questions about writing position papers or need help with your research, feel free to e-mail us. Best of luck with your research and preparation! We look forward to receiving your emails and seeing you in April!

Sincerely,

Eileen Wang
extreme.eileen@yahoo.com

Ben Zavelsky
bzva74@yahoo.com

Committee Information

History

The instability that caused the separation of North and South Korea existed prior to the outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950. In 1910, Japan annexed Korea and started a period of colonial rule. Japan ruled malevolently for 35 years; it attempted to eliminate all the elements of Korean culture from society and siphon all of Korea's resources to feed the imperial war machine of Japan. In 1919, at the height of the independence movement, Korea established the Provisional Government, which strove to represent the Korean people and provide them with sovereignty. This government persisted into the period of World War II, assisting the allies in the Pacific and celebrating the Japanese surrender in November 1945.

After being freed from Japanese rule, Koreans were suddenly faced with the difficulty of overcoming colonial conditions that had accumulated during the four decades of Japanese domination. Liberation had not brought the independence for which they had fought. Instead, liberation resulted in ideological conflicts that partitioned the country.

The efforts of Koreans to establish an independent government were further frustrated by American and Soviet occupation; for both the US and the Soviet Union, Korea was another stage of battle in the Cold War. In 1945, the administration under US President Harry Truman decided to occupy Korea in the face of the growing communist influence in Europe and the communists' victory in China. By supporting South Korea, the US thought it would be able to fight communism without directly attacking Russia. Mindful of the prevailing Domino Theory, the US also thought that if Korea fell to communism, Japan, an important American trade partner, would become the next "domino." The Soviet Union also

invested in Korea because Joseph Stalin wanted to see the expansion of communism in Asia. These transplantations of conflicting political ideologies south and north of the 38th parallel further intensified a growing national split, and the Korean people were left far from their hopes of a united, independent government.

First Republic and Korean War

Under the supervision of the US, the government of the Republic of Korea (ROK), encompassing the southern half of the Korean Peninsula, was established on August 15, 1948, with Syngman Rhee as its President. Unable to eliminate the vestiges of colonial rule, the new government of Korea faced the pressing task of reconstructing the bankrupt economy left by the Japanese and the three-year post-liberation chaos. In addition, the ideological confrontation with North Korea, which was established as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), inevitably gave rise to a tense military confrontation. In 1948, the US Military Government handed over its administrative authority to the ROK Government after crafting a provisional military pact and establishing the Economic Cooperation Administration. The US soon withdrew its occupation forces from Korea, leaving only a small group of military advisers. The Soviet Union had already done the same in DPRK. The Soviet Union made agreements with North Korea, providing it with military, economic, and technological assistance. China was also quick to establish diplomatic relations with the new North Korea.

In 1949, DPRK leader Kim Il-sung persuaded both Stalin and Mao Zedong, the communist leader of China, to support him in his bid to conquer South Korea and unite the divided peninsula. On the morning of June 25, 1950, North Korean troops began a well-prepared, all-out offensive against the South

across the 38th parallel without any warning or declaration of war. South Korea appealed to the United Nations, and in response, the Security Council passed a resolution ordering the communists to withdraw to the 38th parallel and calling on all member countries to give military support to the ROK. North Korea quickly gained control of the ROK's capital, Seoul; the heavily armed communists and their Russian-produced T-34 tanks pushed forward until they reached the Nakdong-gang River near Daegu. Five days after the invasion, President Truman enforced the UN mandate and committed US troops to defending the ROK against the communist-allied DPRK. Under the command of US General Douglas MacArthur, the UN forces began to take the initiative, and after a surprise landing at Incheon, they pushed the communists out of South Korea and advanced into the North.

In October, the Chinese came to the aid of the DPRK, forcing UN forces to retreat. On March 12, the UN forces regrouped and mounted a counterattack that retook Seoul for the South. A stalemate was reached along the 38th parallel in the area where the conflict had originally begun, and, at this point, the Soviet Union called for truce negotiations. These negotiations finally began at Gaesung in July 1951, persisting for two years. After suffering great casualties, an armistice agreement was reached on July 27, 1953.

After the Korean War, South Korea went through a series of autocratic governments and constitutions, all of which sparked anti-government protests and turmoil. In the First Republic, Syngman Rhee ruled autocratically with a strong anti-communist stance and limited political freedoms. In 1952, Syngman Rhee sought to cement his control of the ROK government by declaring martial law. He also passed a fraudulent constitutional amendment to exempt himself from the previously established eight-year term limit, and he was elected again in 1956. In 1958, he sought to amend the National

Security Law, which was intended “to restrict anti-state acts that endanger the national security and to protect the nation’s safety and its people’s life and freedom.” Rhee’s administration corrupted the 1960 presidential elections and won again by a landslide, sparking the outbreak of student-led protests throughout the south. In response, the government called in the army, and suppressed the students with open fire. Continued protests that month shook the government, and President Rhee was forced to hand in his formal resignation and flee to Hawaii.

Third and Fourth Republics

On May 16, 1961, Major General Park Chung-hee organized a military coup that toppled the civilian government. The administration of General Park Chung-hee proclaimed the Third Republic of Korea in December of 1963. Though the authoritarian rule of General Park was oppressive, he instigated many social and economic changes. With the Five Year Economic Development Plan as his guide, he helped South Korea to undergo a huge economic transformation through government-sponsored industrialization. Consequently, the per capita income rose to 13 times that of North Korea. Park was able to engineer major enhancements in the industrial structure, especially in the chemical industries, and in infrastructure projects, such as the Seoul-to-Pusan expressway and the Seoul subway system. The economy began to prosper.

Wanting to hold authoritarian power without any check, in December 1972, President Park ordered the parliamentary system to be abolished, and the Yushin system was established. Through the Yushin constitution, President Park was able to remain in office for an indefinite period of time, and he directly controlled the legislature, judiciary, and even school curricula.

The people of South Korea started to criticize the harshly repressive measures and injustices of the government perpetuated in

the wake of Park's aggressive policies of economic growth. Thus, students and activists for democracy continued their demonstrations and protests, this time for the abolition of the Yushin system. In the face of the continuing popular unrest, President Park's administration enacted new emergency decrees in 1974 and 1975, jailing hundreds of dissidents. In the midst of this political turmoil, on October 26, 1979, President Park was assassinated by the chief of the Korean CIA, Kim Jae-kyu, thus bringing an end to the 18 year rule of military regime.

Fifth Republic

Within six days of Prime Minister Choi Kyu-hah's inauguration as President, Major General Chun Doo-hwan led his 1979 coup d'état of December twelfth. In response to continued protests, General Chun Doo-hwan declared martial law on May 17, 1980. However, the protests against the legitimacy of the government and the push for constitutional change and direct election of a president only escalated.

In September of that year, the Fifth Republic officially began when Chun, promising to build a "Great Korea" in a new era, was elected president by an indirect election. All political activities resumed in January of 1981 as martial law was lifted. The new constitution contained notable changes; it maintained the presidential system but limited it to a single seven year term, strengthened the authority of the National Assembly, and conferred the responsibilities of judicial appointments on the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Still, the system of indirect presidential election remained, and many highly ranked government positions continued to be filled by military officers, keeping with the Yushin tradition established in the Fourth Republic. Thus, university students and labor unions continued to lead strong protests against it.

Finally, on June 29, 1987, the government's presidential nominee Roh Tae-woo yielded to the demands of the people and

announced the Declaration of Political Reforms which called for direct presidential elections and restoration of civil rights. In October 1987, a revised constitution was approved by national referendum, and direct elections for a new president were carried out in December, bringing the Fifth Republic to a close.

Sixth Republic and Democracy

Because Roh Tae-woo acceded to all of the opposition's demands, thereby defusing the political crisis and providing for the first direct election of the president in 16 years, the Sixth Republic thus began on a positive note, with the most serious political issues already resolved. President Roh Tae-woo began his term of office promising that authoritarian rule would end and that the June Democracy Declaration would continue to be faithfully implemented. The historic government interference in the freedom of press and labor-management affairs was discontinued, those who had been detained on political charges were released and had their civil rights restored, university autonomy was recognized, and restrictions on overseas travel were lifted. Shortly after his inauguration, the Seoul Olympics took place, raising South Korea's international recognition and greatly influencing foreign policy.

In December 2002, Roh Moo-hyun was elected to presidency under the motto of "participation government." The Roh administration succeeded in overcoming regionalism in South Korean politics, diluting the collusive ties between politics and business, empowering civil society, settling the Korea-United States FTA (Free Trade Area) issue, and continuing summit talks with North Korea. However, Roh's popularity dropped by the end of his term because of the unrest from laborers and the discontinued plans for reform, among other domestic and international issues.

Lee Myung-bak was inaugurated in February 2008 with "creative pragmatism" as his guiding principle. His administration set

out to revitalize the flagging economy, reenergize diplomatic ties, stabilize social welfare, and meet the challenges of globalization. However, many issues plagued the government in the beginning of the administration, such as controversies regarding the appointment of high-ranking government officials, rampant political conflicts, accusations of oppression of the media and strained diplomatic relationships with North Korea and Japan. South Korea underwent a recession, their worst economic crisis since 1997. After regulatory and economic reforms, the economy bounced back and recovered from the global recession.

South Korean Military

The past several decades of rapid economic growth have corresponded with a shift in the role of the ROK military. South Korea has one of the highest defense budgets in the world. Its capabilities include many sophisticated American and European weapon systems, complemented by an advanced and growing indigenous defense manufacturing sector. South Korea also has a joint military partnership with the US, as outlined by the Mutual Defense Treaty signed after the Korean War; thus, two percent of the Korean military is made up of US deployment.

Since the division of the Korean peninsula, North Korean agents have infiltrated across the border numerous times, although the North Korean government has never accepted direct responsibility for any of these incidents. Most North Korean infiltrations have resulted in casualties among troops on both sides. In November 1974, North Koreans began to infiltrate through tunnels under the demilitarized zone (DMZ). There have also been a number of maritime and air incidents.

Challenges to Reunification

After the armistice agreement in July 1953, the ROK remained so focused on maintaining internal stability and economic

growth that true attempts at peaceful talks with North Korea were not made until 1980. At that time, North Korea submitted a “one nation, two system” reunification proposal, which was met with a suggestion from the South to meet and prepare a unification constitution and government through referendum. The humanitarian issue of reuniting families was addressed first, and in September 1985, families from both sides of the 38th parallel made visits to Seoul and Pyongyang in a landmark event.

Shortly after President Roh’s inauguration, as the Seoul Olympics took place, the ROK government announced the official unification plan, Nordpolitik, which established diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, China, and countries in Eastern Europe. In 1991, the two Koreas simultaneously became members of the UN.

After President Kim Young-sam’s unsuccessful attempts to better the relations with North Korea, President Kim Dae-jung pursued the “Sunshine Policy.” This was a series of efforts to reconcile with North Korea, and it culminated in the reunion of families separated by the Korean War and a summit talk with the North Korean leader Kim Jong-il. For these efforts, President Kim Dae-jung was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2000, and today, he remains the only Nobel laureate from South Korea. However, the lack of true North Korean cooperation and a major shift in post-September 11th American foreign policy seriously challenged the efficacy of the Sunshine Policy. Later presidents like Roh Moo-hyun continued the summit talks with North Korea. Other attempts at unifying the Korean national identity occurred during the 2000 and 2004 Summer Olympics when a unified Korean team marched in the opening ceremonies.

Opponents of the Sunshine Policy argue that the dialogue and trade with North Korea has done nothing to improve prospects for peaceful reunification and that South Korea has seen little benefit from engagement with North Korea, despite President Kim

Dae-jung's transfer of large funds to the North Korean government. Many also believe that South Korea should remain prepared in the event of an attack by North Korea. Supporters of the policy argue that the help given to North Korea only reinforces the isolated regime of Kim Jong-il. They believe that leaving North Korea alone would be better, as this would eventually bring the collapse of North Korea, and allow the country to be reunified under the ROK.

Economic differences between North and South Korea are also a cause of concern. The income per capita ratio between South and North Korea is fifteen to one, and this gap is rapidly increasing as the North Korean economy stagnates while the South Korean economy grows.

Finally, the most obvious cause for concern is the clash of politics and ideology and possible discrimination. Nevertheless, while the attitude of the South Korean government towards North Korea has changed dramatically in the last few decades, the attitude of the North Korean government towards South Korea remains obstinately negative.

Conclusion

The division between North and South Korea is rooted in the unstable state left behind by Japanese colonial rule. In the few months after the Japanese surrendered to Korea, the US and the Soviet Union planted their respective ideologies of democracy and communism, further dividing the country until the Korean War broke out. The Korean War ended in an armistice agreement but has not yet been resolved in any meaningful way. South Korea struggled to regain political stability after the war, and it underwent oppressive autocratic leaders and five

different republics and constitutions until the Sixth Republic established a democracy in 1987. Even with this political strife, the South Korean economy has prospered and is recognized internationally. Meanwhile, the tensions between the two Koreas have been escalating. Thus, reunification remains a debated topic because of stark cultural, economic, and ideological differences between North and South Korea.

Questions to Consider

- Would the involvement of foreign countries (e.g. the US, Russia, and China) help or hinder the reunification process?
- With the starkly contrasting political ideologies, how can North and South Korea undergo the reunification process as seamlessly as possible?
- Should democracy be introduced to North Korea?
- Under what political structure should the reunification process occur?
- Should humanitarian and food aid still be provided to North Korea?
- What are strategies to prevent a possible economic collapse after the reunification?
- How can the level of North Korean refugees after the reunification be regulated?
- Why have previous agreements between North and South Korea failed?

Please read the Future Portrait of Korea: Political Timeline for information on what has occurred in Korea between 2011 and 2025. Additionally, please see <www.gsmun14.weebly.com> for Websites for Further Research.

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Future Portrait of Korea: Political Timeline



GSMUN 2011

February 2012: In a nationally televised address, South Korean president Lee Myung-bak announces his intention to place the maritime border under a naval blockade. Citing recent incidents and North Korean failure to make amends for the 2010 sinking of the Cheonan, Lee authorizes ROK forces to fire upon any vessels attempting to illegally to cross the designated boundary. Liberal lawmakers within the National Assembly are quick to criticize Lee for warmongering and using a dangerous situation to distract from increasing domestic dissatisfaction with the ruling Grand National Party.

April 2012: In a widely publicized set of maneuvers, the North Korean navy carries out several exercises in defensive surface warfare. Of particular concern is the test of Chinese manufactured Silkworm anti-ship missiles. US naval units in the region refuse to confirm detection of numerous submarine exercises as well.

June 2012: Officials from the South Korean Ministry of Labor announce a temporary freeze on new participation with the Kaesong Industrial Region, which will levy a fine on any southern company which opens additional facilities in the region. Modeled on the special economic zones within China, Kaesong is a zone on the northern side of the DMZ, which allows southern companies to build factories and employ northerners. The announcement comes as a major blow, as the region was popular with South Korean businesses and a promising sign for the northern economy.

August 2012: In what appears to be a sudden crackdown, special teams from the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency launch several simultaneous raids throughout the capital that result in the arrest of almost 20 South Koreans deemed to be in violation of the National Security Law. While several are charged with espionage for the north, the accused represent prominent leftist

opposition to the Lee presidency, sparking questions of the political use of the national police force.

September 2012: While not released the western press, elements within the CIA and DIA receive a report prepared by the South Korean National Intelligence Service which describes the events preparing for the succession of Kim Jong-Il. The report cites the growing influence Jang Song Taek, Kim's brother in law and a crucial member of the National Defense Commission. The National Intelligence Service (NIS) report speculates that Jang will be a senior overseer in the transition of power to Kim Jong-Un, the youngest of Kim's sons.

April 2013: Northern officials announce an invitation to southern diplomats and businessmen to a joint commission on economic unification. The purpose of the commission would be to explore greater southern investment in northern infrastructure and manufacturing, as well the renewal of transportation routes between the two nations. In an attempt to show regional cooperation, the north also announces Chinese participation in the commission and invites Japan or other regional powers to participate. This move is the greatest showing of pragmatism since the death of Kim Il-Sung. The commission is to be headed by Jang Song Taek, indicating his growing influence among moderates and reformers within the northern regime.

October 2013: Citing violations of the National Security Law, the South Korean government shuts down a major television broadcaster. In the joint order issued by the ministries of justice and national defense, the station is said to have revealed information about the exact location of ROK military maneuvers near the DMZ, compromising their tactical security. In an interview, the chairman of the company announces that no such security breach occurred and that the

government actions were retaliation for a report alleging that President Lee had illegally steered military contracts to Hyundai Heavy Industries Group. Prior to his election as mayor of Seoul, Lee was a major executive within the construction branch of the Hyundai group.

February 2015: In meetings with high level South Korean diplomats, former President and informal envoy Bill Clinton pushes for a resumption of negotiations with the north, placing an emphasis on exchanging economic cooperation for guarantees of disarmament. Despite reports of heated argument between the former American president and President Lee, the summit produces a joint statement which announces that the ROK is willing to prepare a significant economic aid package if IAEA inspectors are allowed to resume inspections of the Yongbyon facilities and the north is willing to reduce its conventional arms by 15 percent over the next five years.

March 2015: Citing the rapid progress being made in disarmament negotiations, President Lee receives approval from the national legislature to postpone the scheduled presidential election until the end of the year, in order to preserve “continuity of diplomatic perspective.”

May 2015: In his first major appearance in several years, an obviously ailing Kim Jong-Il presides over the announcement allowing IAEA inspectors to return to a designated list of inspection sites involving the nuclear plant at Yongbyon. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton is quick to praise the act as a step on the road to the resumption of six-party talks. Congressional Republicans criticize the ongoing negotiations as validating northern attempts to blackmail the West with its nuclear program.

June 2015: In their first report, IAEA inspectors at Yongbyon announce that samples and records from the last 10 years

suggest that Pyongyang has enriched enough uranium for several tactical weapons. However, the investigation also claims that serious economic and logistical woes have challenged the program, speculating that most of the weapons grade material was produced prior to 2010. IAEA personnel also note the continuing unwillingness of northern authorities in expanding the list of sites authorized for inspection.

January 2016: Conducting routine exercises with the South Korean navy over the Yellow Sea, a US Navy SH-60 Seahawk helicopter is hit with an anti-aircraft missile fired from the North Korean coast. The missile later was identified to be a Russian-made shoulder-fired projectile, directly impacts the helicopter, killing two of the crew and causing the pilot to ditch the aircraft in the water beyond the North Korean boundary. Also, following an official condemnation of the attack, the ROK military and US forces of the 2nd Infantry Division are put on high alert. President Lee announces the closing of all border crossings, including sealing any southerners from entering the industrial zone at Kaesong. Inside reports suggest that President Obama was not consulted before the southern reaction.

October 2016: Conferring in Moscow, the US agrees to renew shipments of fuel oil halted in the early 2000s as a guarantee of the pilots’ release. The pilots are escorted onto the southern side of the DMZ on the final day of the month. While the nature of the agreement is not released to the public, Congressional Republicans are quick to accuse the Obama administration of appeasement.

November 2016: America elects a moderate Republican former businessman as president and further bolster congressional Republican majorities who promise to focus on a tough foreign policy and rebuilding the American military from its time in Iraq and Afghanistan.

December 2016: In a shocking move reminiscent of Korean politics in the Cold War period, ROK President Lee Myung-bak announces that the scheduled presidential election is to be indefinitely postponed due to national security concerns. Citing the attack on the American helicopter and ongoing inspections into the North's nuclear capabilities, Lee announces that a change in national leadership could jeopardize relations with the DPRK, allowing the north to take advantage of a weak new government.

May 2017: Appearing to continue on the track to economic pragmatism, Moscow hosts a prominent delegation of North Korean economic officials and dignitaries, marking President Vladimir Putin's reengagement in Asian affairs. Western press sources are quick to speculate about the members of the delegations; while several of Kim Jong-Il's closest advisors attend, his son and prospective heir does not.

November 2017: The IAEA offers its latest assessment of the program at Yongbyon after a year of relatively uninterrupted inspections. While the inspectors offer cautious optimism in that no new enrichment operations have been conducted for at least 2 years, there remains cause for alarm. The inspectors report that there are discrepancies between DPRK production records and the radiation levels observed in IAEA testing, suggesting that some nuclear material is unaccounted for at the known sites.

January 2018: After several unconfirmed intelligence reports from late December, North Korea officially announces to its people and the world that Kim Jong-Il is dead. The 77-year-old leader had been all but incapacitated for the past decade and had faded from public memory. Tens of thousands of North Koreans turn out for his state funeral in Pyongyang, presided over by his relatively unknown heir Kim Jong-un.

February 2018: In several unrelated and uncharacteristically violent episodes, the internal leadership struggles within the ranks of the DPRK are exposed to the world. In two separate incidents, associates of Jong Song Taek, a moderate advisor to Kim Jong-Un and opponent of the military, are killed in car bombings outside Pyongyang. During the same week, several prominent members of the National Defense Commission with strong ties to the military establishment are relieved from their positions by order of the office of the Supreme Leader. Outside experts point to these events as evidence that Kim Jong-Un has still not managed to create his own political identity within the government structure.

April 2019: In a news conference in Seoul, President Lee announces additional plans to expand the South Korean military through a massive spending package and the phased introduction of a limited form of conscription for all southern males. The announcement, by a president who has relinquished much of his image as a legitimate ruler, is met with street protests that are quickly dispersed by police and military units. In the US, ranking Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continue to avoid any action against Lee's arbitrary government.

August 2019: The KCIA notifies American military authorities that Jong Song Taek has attempted to make contact with southern officials to allow for defection. A key advisor to Kim Jong-Il in his later attempts at pragmatism, Jong claims to be dissatisfied with the growing power of the military and the internal divisions within the National Defense Commission.

September 2019: In a public statement, northern defense officials reveal the planned defection of Jong Song Taek and announce plans for a public trial for treason. This news immediately sets off large street riots in

several cities, resulting in an outpouring of conspicuous opposition not seen in decades.

January 2020: The highly publicized trial of Jong Song Taek begins in Pyongyang. However, the proceeding falls into complete chaos after sympathetic police forces allow large crowds of protestors to storm the courts building. In the scene that follows, Jong delivers a speech to the assembled masses and police about the opportunity for economic change and democratization in the DPRK.

March 2020: After several months of extreme tension following the spectacle surrounding Jong's trial, clashes between local police forces and northern DMZ border guards breaks out after an attempt to remove the army troops from a border town. In several other places around the DPRK, reports are beginning to filter out which describe inter-military clashes and sometimes pitched street battles between police, army troops, and protesting citizens. The KCIA reports that it has never been aware of such violence with the highly controlled northern society.

August 2020: In another unprecedented shift in DPRK control over its citizens, border authorities in the south announce a mass influx of northern refugees seeking asylum. In many places, the northern border guards assist in attempting to escort the fleeing civilians across the border, marking a breakdown never before seen. In addition, Chinese authorities announce similar attempts by numerous northern refugees to flee across the Chinese border.

May 2021: During a heated debate over the solution to the increasing number of northern refugees, an unidentified staff member produces a handgun and injures several members of the ROK national assembly. In response, President Lee announces the indefinite dissolution of the legislative body.

September 2021: After returning for a regularly scheduled inspection under the terms of a 2015 agreement, IAEA inspectors are detained by northern security forces. After a week of detention, they are placed on a plane bound for France. Their departure is marked by announcement by the National Defense Commission that no subsequent inspections will be permitted without risk of conflict.

March 2022: China announces that due to the increasing signs of unrest along its border, it will be implementing a strict new enforcement plan to halt the influx of refugees from the DPRK.

June 2022: At a summit in Seoul, President Lee announces a new defense pact with Russia that allow for the shipment of advanced weaponry and beginning of joint exercises. In the US, the president denounces the pact as expansion of Russian influence into East Asia.

August 2022: The Washington Post publishes a leaked copy of a National Intelligence Estimate which points to the growing inability of the northern government to control major popular unrest within the DPRK and a leadership structure split between pragmatists and the military hardliners.

November 2022: After a meeting of the UN Council for Human Rights, the UN decides to dispatch a small humanitarian aid force to help provide supplies and shelter to the ROK authorities struggling to cope with a continuing flow of refugees from a disintegrating DPRK. This event is followed by an issue of Time magazine whose cover proclaims "The End of North Korea."

February 2023: During a midday rush of refugees and UN personnel, northern artillery opens up on the southern side of the DMZ, killing several escaped northerners as well as an Italian medical team that had been attached

to the UN refugee mission. When ROK troops respond with counter battery fire, northern units begin to direct shelling onto the northern suburbs of Seoul, well within the range of DRPK barrage.

March 2023: South Korean air defense units north of Seoul report shooting down several northern reconnaissance aircraft which appear to be serving as spotters for the ongoing bouts of sporadic artillery fire.

April 2023: In an emergency meeting, the American president meets with President Lee in Tokyo. At the meeting, which is not publicized, President Lee expresses his belief that the US must implement “OPLAN 5029,” a contingency plan designed for American and ROK troops to seize nuclear and conventional weapon stockpiles in the event of the collapse of the DPRK. It is rumored that President Lee also requests a promise from the American president that, in the event of a northern nuclear strike, the ROK would be protected by American nuclear forces. ROK troops place the entire DMZ on the highest state of alert, refusing to allow any kind of travel in or out of the south. While southern troops continue a major build up along the border, artillery exchanges have become less frequent.

May 2023: Using surface to air missiles, border protection troops on the DPRK side of the DMZ shoot down a southern commercial passenger jet flying in ROK airspace, killing almost 200 people. The Chinese government is the first to denounce this act, threatening punitive action if the DPRK does not control itself. A statement from Pyongyang (it is unclear how much influence Kim Jong-Un has at this point) cites the act as retaliation for supposed ROK attempts on the life of the supreme leader.

September 2023: After several months of intense and unpublicized negotiations, a basic ceasefire is declared on the DMZ. With Russian negotiators playing the lead role in the compromise, a plan is created under which a joint peacekeeping force of American, Russian, and Chinese troops will police a buffer zone that extends 15 miles on both sides of the existing DMZ. To pacify President Lee, the north must show a scheduled reduction in conventional arms holdings and abandon any further nuclear research. To preserve the pride of Kim Jong-Un, this plan will prevent the coalition troops from following through on the initial plan, to replace the Communist regime by force. Neither troops from the DPRK or ROK will be allowed within the buffer zones or the DMZ itself. In an unusual shift in the balance of power, this coalition is created without the consent or involvement of the UN Security Council.

January 2024: The first Russian and Chinese troops join American soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division along the DMZ. After several weeks, coalition forces have successfully removed the last Korean forces from within the buffer zones.

April 2024: Tensions flare within the coalition after it is discovered that the American Department of Defense had knowledge of secret arms sales between the ROK and Taiwan, transactions uncovered after a Chinese naval vessel intercepted a southern flagged ship which strayed into Chinese waters after departing Taiwan.

September 2024: IAEA inspectors return to North Korea for the first time since their eviction in 2021. Under the protection of coalition forces, they begin to oversee a highly publicized disassembly of the DPRK nuclear program.

Press Corps

Andrea Yeh
Chair



GSMUN 2011



GSMUN 2011

Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General

Maggie Chambers
Director-General

Olivia Baumann
Undersecretary-General
for External
Communications

Jessica Chaoul
Undersecretary-General
for Logistics

Logan Ferrell
Undersecretary-General
for Crisis Simulations

Carly Spraggins
Charge d'Affairs

Aya Kellam
Director of Specialized
Agencies

Jason Kong
Director of General
Assemblies

Emlyn Crenshaw
Director of
Press and Publications

Emily Ko
Director of Technology

Cole Messersmith
Director of
Charitable Giving

Mr. Max Smith
MUN Club Sponsor

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of GSMUN XIV, I am ecstatic to welcome you to the Press Corps. You will be involved in writing articles for the 2011 edition of the esteemed *GSMUN Gazette*.

My name is Andrea Yeh, and I will be your Editor-in-Chief. I am a junior at Maggie Walker and have been participating in Model UN since the eighth grade as a delegate to GSMUN XI. Having grown up with exposure to two Chinese dialects alongside English, I am passionate about languages and linguistics. I have been studying French for over five years and Latin for two. As a fair warning, I am a self-proclaimed grammar guru or, as others have less enthusiastically stated, a grammar Nazi. I am excited to combine my passion for language with international relations as Editor-in-Chief of the *GSMUN Gazette*.

Given the unusual nature of this committee, the position paper also bears atypical requirements. The goal of your research is to understand your news agency's slant and writing style. To exemplify this understanding, you are expected to select and critique an article from your news group, focusing on the newspaper's bias and writing style. I highly encourage you to email your critiques to me prior to the conference for feedback. These critiques will play a role in selecting the winner of the Pulitzer.

Please feel free to email me with any questions you may have. I look forward to working with you and producing the best *GSMUN Gazette* yet.

See you in March!

Andrea Yeh
andrea.yeh@comcast.net

Committee Information

To help you understand the format of the committee, there will be a Press Corps orientation on Friday during which you will be introduced to the committees you will be covering. These will be one large, one medium, and one specialized committee. You will be able to circulate among these committees to get stories and interview delegates.

You will be writing one article for each of your three committees. Your first article will be written Friday evening and published early Saturday morning. On Saturday, you will write a second article, your feature article. This is your chance to get the biggest scoop from the conference. With the great influence of the media on foreign affairs, your role in the GSMUN Press Corps can very well have some weight in the committees you cover. Your articles are meant to spark debate and change the course of decision-making in committees. For your third article, you will be writing a spoof for *The Onion* edition of the *GSMUN Gazette*. It is highly advisable to read some articles from *The Onion* if you are not familiar with it. Here you have the opportunity to make a point and allow your creativity to shine.

As a reporter for your respective international news source, you are expected to reflect the bias associated with your agency. The depiction of this bias, along with the quality of your writing, serves as a criterion for the editor in selecting articles for the front page. Getting the front page will play a role in the awarding of the Pulitzer.

Given the unusual nature of this committee, the position paper also bears atypical requirements. The goal of your research is to understand your news agency's slant and writing style. To exemplify this understanding, you are expected to select and critique an article from your news group, focusing on the newspaper's bias and writing style. I highly encourage you to email your

critiques to me prior to the conference for feedback. These critiques will play a role in selecting the winner of the Pulitzer.

Deadlines will be determined when you come to committee, and you are expected to adhere to them. Computers will be provided.

The news agencies represented in the Press Corps are as follows:

- Al Jazeera (Qatar)
- China Daily (China)
- The Daily Nation (Kenya)
- The Korea Herald (South Korea)
- Le Monde (France)
- The New York Times (United States)
- El País (Spain)
- Pravda (Russia)
- The Times of London (England)
- Wall Street Journal (United States)

Here are a few tips for good writing:

- Be concise yet precise.
- Maintain a solid grounding of facts in your articles.
- News articles generally follow the inverted pyramid format, so be sure to include the five W's (who, what, where, when, and why) and the H (how) in your articles.
- Find an appropriate balance between informative and entertaining.
- Keep your writing style natural, sincere, and lively. Include your news agency's bias, but maintain your voice.
- Write persuasively and in third person.
- Above all, clarity is essential. Say what you mean, and mean what you say.

Conference Logistics



GSMUN 2011

Schedule of Events

Tentative Schedule – Subject to Change

Friday, March 25, 2011

4:00-6:00 PM	Registration	Lobby
6:00-7:00 PM	Opening Ceremonies	Auditorium
7:00-10:00 PM	Committee Session I	
7:30-8:00 PM	Sponsor Meeting	Boardroom

Saturday, March 26, 2011

8:00-9:00 AM	Breakfast (Provided)	Cafeteria
9:00 AM- Noon	Committee Session II	
9:30-10:00 AM	Sponsor Meeting	Boardroom
Noon-1:00 PM	Lunch (Provided)	Cafeteria
1:00-5:00 PM	Committee Session III	
3:30-4:00 PM	Sponsor Meeting	Boardroom
5:00-5:45 PM	Break/Snack (Provided)	Cafeteria
5:45-6:30 PM	Closing Ceremonies	Auditorium

Conference Location

GSMUN will be held at the Maggie L. Walker Governor's School for Government and International Studies.

Maggie Walker is located at:



1000 N. Lombardy St.
Richmond, VA 23220

The simplest way to get directions to Maggie Walker is to visit www.mapquest.com. There is free parking available at the school. Please enter through the Elizabeth Street entrance.

Other Resources

Students will receive the GSMUN 2011 Delegate Handbook upon their arrival at the conference. This Handbook will include more information about conference logistics and country assignments by school. Each Handbook will also contain a Parliamentary Procedure Guide for use during the conference.

The Sponsor's Guide is available on the Internet as a link from the conference webpage at <www.gsmun14.weebly.com>. The website is an excellent source of updated information on the GSMUN conference.

If this is your school's first Model UN conference, we will be happy to provide student volunteers to teach delegates the basics of parliamentary procedure. Please contact us by March 7, 2011 if you are interested in delegate training for your school.

As always, please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions or concerns.



Ryan Johnson
Secretary-General
gsmunxivsecgen@gmail.com



Mr. Max Smith
Model UN Club Sponsor
msmith@gsgis.k12.va.us
804-354-6800 ex. 3054