



### UNEP: PIRATES AND THE DEATH PENALTY FOR WASTE!

ELZBIETA MYLAK



The sound of pirates and the smell of Timbits emanated from the UNEP committee as delegates prepared to argue and vote on the draft resolution before them. Friday morning's heated debate on the safe disposal of toxic waste had led certain states to make radical statements, and by the flurry of letters which entered the hall, many of those had not been warranted by their respective governments.

One such radical suggestion was proposed by Egypt, who called on the use of the death penalty for firms who do not comply with disposal laws. When asked on his choice of the penalty, the delegate replied, "an extreme measure could work much better than a fine... the death penalty is very strict and more people would follow those rules than a

fine... the death penalty is very strict and more people would follow those rules than a small fine." Egypt's comments, however, fell on deaf ears, as other states dominated the debate with equally controversial solutions.

The DPRK delegate elaborated on his state's willingness to import nuclear and toxic wastes, declaring, "It'd be in everyone's best interests. Korea could use this to further its military and stop impeding threats from bullying Western nations. I think that rich western countries should take action, as they drive the economic force of the world, to manage the world's waste problems, including those of the DPRK... global war is the only answer to most problems facing our nation."

Somalia, meanwhile, tried to get the committee to commit to a plan of action, reminding everyone of her government's dysfunction, and threatening the representatives of Asia and Europe with pirate attacks if their countries don't dispose safely of the waste they left on Somalia's coast in past decades. She supported her claims with a black eye-patch and random shouts of "Arrr!"

Despite these distractions, the delegates worked hard to develop resolutions which pleased a majority of nations. The chief draft resolution, which was pried apart in the Q&A, revised with numerous friendly amendments, and argued over in multiple caucuses, finally passed in the afternoon after an exhaustive debate on the topic. Even Somalia, who had determinedly questioned many of the resolution's chief ideas, voted favorably (with rights), among laughter from other delegates.

### DISEC: HARD WORK YIELDS RESULTS

REBECCA THOMAS

Early Friday morning found DISEC delegates collectively poring over two working papers circulating around the room. After approval from the DISEC dais, the two papers were presented as draft resolutions, and stood open for examination.

The first draft resolution presented on the floor, sponsored by Iraq, Iran and the People's Republic of China, revolved around the prevention of illicit trade, with emphasis on supervision to ensure peaceful, transparent trade.

Comprehensive nuclear training of custom officials was a clause presented as a supporting point for preventing illicit trade. Furthermore, monitoring of storage facilities and of proper nuclear material disposal conducted under the supervision of qualified professionals employed with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also a clause presented by the sponsoring delegates to prevent unauthorized distribution of nuclear material.

The delegates mentioned that these two points, in addition to the other clauses, would contribute to peaceful, transparent trade, aided by the UN Peacekeeping forces.

Funding would be from all member nations, but would demand a larger amount from nations possessing nuclear materials. Additionally, liquid assets from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would be utilized.

Another draft resolution, sponsored by the

delegations of United States, Angola and Tunisia is similar to the first, but differs with one particular point. The establishment of an International Nuclear Material Transportation and Safety Committee, is particularly underlined. This committee would approve and oversee the transportation of nuclear and fissionable materials and information "to make sure materials don't get into the wrong hands," as shared by the delegate of Tunisia.

The aforementioned committee will monitor the sale and transportation of harvested uranium. This resolution differs from the first resolution presented, as the proposed committee will be separate from the IAEA.

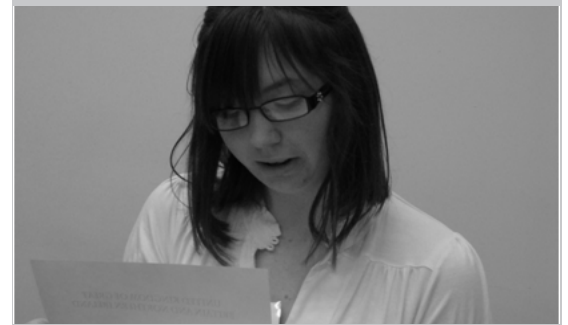
Funding for the committee is based on macroeconomic aggregates, such as GDP. This plan caters to underdeveloped nations, which may find it difficult to arrange the wherewithal to finance this project, especially if faced with an internal crisis, such as civil war or a drought. The funding plan also allows for flexibility with the issue of national security. If a nation is invaded, the committee recognizes that money will be rerouted from funding the Nuclear Material Transportation and Safety Committee towards defense, and thus will not have finances to contribute for a period of time.

All sponsoring nations in DISEC look for global support as they plan to enforce transparency, and hope to pressure nations exercising non-compliance.

"Nein! Nein! Nein! Nein! Nein!" -New Zealand, WTO

### INTERVENTION STRIKES

KIM LEWIS



An intervention is a letter from a delegate's government letting them know that they could improve their performance or representation. These are delivered by hand to each recipient, making them a little embarrassing for each delegate who receives one. They are however meant in good nature and can be amusing, depending on one's perspective. There is an intervention for almost anything; too quiet, too loud. Perhaps you got very passionate about your resolution and became diplomatically aggressive. The point is interventions are not the end of the world; it is all in your attitude towards them. If you take yours lightly like Turkey who said "we were just staying neutral. [But now] the US better watch out" or like the deliverers who kindly let me help and perhaps have the delegates do the hokey-pokey or speak in Spanish, then it will likely not be too bad for you. However if you look at it as a insult then it will not be very good. Don't be too hard on yourself, we are all here to have fun.



### CLAP YOUR HANDS, SAY YOU'RE LATE!

SARAH FLOWERS

The Security Council appears to be back to its usual tricks once again. However, instead of last year's bribery scandal, the current council has figured out a method to aid them in dealing with tardy delegates. Director Aidan Paul and chair Nolan Sawatzky have begun a "slow clap" trend in council in order to alert delegates that they have been caught sneaking in late. Nations such as the United States and Japan have already been victims of the council-coordinated clap. Delegates, be on time or you may find yourself the victim of a Security Council "slow clap".

## HEATED BATTLE OF SOCHUM

LISA KAWASAKI



In SOCHUM this morning, delegates were busy discussing sustaining aid during a global recession. No one suspected there would be a brief heated tension as Israel accused its monopolization by the US through aid. The delegate of Israel further declared that it wanted independence of aid from US. After receiving an intervention letter, she retracted her earlier statement and instead declared that Israel would like to

receiving an intervention letter, she retracted her earlier statement and instead declared that Israel would like to rely on the US for security but with an independent status.

When interviewed, the US delegate stated that “Israel [was] not aware of the historical situation or the delicate relationship.” When asked of his reaction towards Israel’s accusation, he replied “I rolled my eyes and was planning a response without threatening the alliance.” Clearly, the US delegate was offended. Delegates beware! The intervention team are alert to any delegates that stray far from the countries’ foreign policies.

On another note, fervent argument over the resolution pursued, leaving many delegates dissatisfied. Kazakhstan delegate stated that he is frustrated with the lack of discussion on “creative ways of foreign aid”. After many failings and rewrites of draft resolutions, SOCHUM finally came to a consensus choosing Draft Resolution 1.2 presented by Uruguay, Brazil, and France. US stated that this resolution was “a stumble towards the right direction.”

## WHO: BARELY CONTESTED RESOLUTION

REBECCA THOMAS



The first issue under debate in WHO regarded the access to medication in times of health crisis.

Chile, Denmark, and New Zealand, along Guatemala and Morocco, called for the establishment of a committee to gather information about health crises and prioritize access to medications via existing NGOs and support networks. Furthermore, medication and person-

nel would be delivered to affected areas using pre-existing transportation systems. Organizations would be compensated using monetary donations and the group would remain in affected nations for a period of time not to exceed one year, unless extenuating circumstances arose. Additionally, IPR would be suspended temporarily during times of health crisis.

The delegate from the United States stated “they’re getting straight to the heart of the problem. We don’t make enough medicine for the whole world, so by eliminating pharmaceutical patents in a health crisis, it leads to the increased production of medicines, which will lead to increased distribution.”

Delegates who did not support the plan searched for solutions conducive to their own foreign policy. “I’m coming up with a working paper right now,” stated the delegate

## WTO: REVOLUTION?

KRISTEN PUE



The Yemeni delegate walked out of World Trade Organization talks today, protesting the lack of rights afforded to observer states. Said the Yemeni delegate, “We work really hard to build these resolutions. Yemen is passionate about the resolution – why can’t we too be sponsors?” It seemed to have escaped the young delegate’s mind that his country may not be a signing member of the World Trade Organization due to the civil war currently occurring there. When asked about it, the delegate responded, “There’s a civil war in Yemen? That sucks!” Moments later the Russian Federation, also an observer on the council, stood from his seat and strode towards the front of the room as the Dias watched, aghast. As he marched towards the door, delegates stared intently, wondering if the Yemeni walk-out would soon turn the council to chaos. Then, the Russian delegate reached the garbage can, threw out a piece of trash, and the council returned to normal. It looks as though there will be no revolution in the World Trade Organization today.

from Kuwait. He disagreed on the point of financial allocation (where GDP per capita will be measured to distribute finances for medication).

After closure of debate, the Chilean draft resolution was passed. The sponsoring delegates, glad to have resolved the first topic, happily stated, “we are thrilled that our resolution passed with the cooperation of developed and underdeveloped nations. We were able to reach a compromise for the benefit of all.”

## SC: AMERICAN DELEGATION HOPING FOR PEACEFUL CEASEFIRE

SARAH FLOWERS

As the crisis in the Koreas breaks out, the United States finds itself at the center of the international storm as it assumes full responsibility for the growing international incident. In a short interview, the American delegation from the Security Council discusses their strategy for resolving the crisis and restoring peace.

When asked to justify their nation’s involvement in Korea, the delegation replied, “We have to emphasize our nation’s part by looking at the lack of human rights in North Korea and we feel that the North Korean government has violated the rights of their people. We felt it necessary to defend the values of what is outlined in the Declaration of Human Rights



and to protect international security.”

The American contingent also expressed concern that the situation could be a reenactment of the 1961 situation known as the ‘Bay of Pigs’. Instead, the United States hopes to avoid such a situation at all costs via negotiations with

other countries despite an “ideological struggle” that they believe to be facing many nations. At this point, their main goal is to create a ceasefire, despite a lack of interest in peace from several other Security Council representatives.

A current issue facing the American delegation is the fact that major trading partner China has sided with the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. For the United States, this puts a strain on the relationship between the two nations that could result in economic sanctions such as an American embargo on goods produced in China. However, the Americans feel that national security must be maintained at all costs. The nation is prepared to mobilize if tensions escalate, although they are still hoping for a ceasefire and the release of the forty-seven American hostages.

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