A Letter from the Secretary General

Arizona Model United Nations is much more than a group of people who like to get together to “play diplomat.” It is truly a club that fosters knowledge, understanding, acceptance and of other cultures. Our member’s fields of study range from engineering to public health to political science, but we are all connected by the desire to learn how to work together to develop ideas and formulate solutions to problems that are pertinent to today’s world. And those ideas are not merely our answers to the world’s issues; the club expands member’s abilities to think critically, write professionally, and work in teams to achieve an end result; all necessary skills in today’s world. And even though we may not be real diplomats, our club’s mission of spreading understanding and acceptance works even within our own community - we are one of the very few clubs in the United States which works hand in hand with high schools in Mexico to develop programs that help bridge the border between our two countries in an effort to promote this exchange of ideas.

Another useful skill this club develops in members is the ability to see issues from a viewpoint which they had not considered previously. The prime example of this is the collegiate conference our club attends each fall. We travel to the American Model United Nations Conference in Chicago the weekend before Thanksgiving to practice what we learn with colleges and universities from throughout the world. As representatives of various countries, we present that country’s foreign policy and stance, whether we agree with it or not. It is rewarding to see our club’s hard work and efforts continually recognized by our fellow attendees year after year in the form of “outstanding organization” awards we receive time and time again. But participation in the conference isn’t about awards. It’s truly about the experience. The experience of getting up for the first time and speaking before 200 other students, reiterated a policy point. The experience of working with representatives of 9-10 other countries, negotiating, drafting, renegotiating, redrafting resolutions. The experience of getting the resolution you worked so hard on passed by majority in your committee. The experience of meeting new people and making new friends, and bonding and reconnecting with old ones. In short, it’s about, well, the experience.

In the spring, we attend another collegiate conference, but our primary attention is on the high school conference that our organization sponsors. This lets us see what things are like from the other side of the Dias. We run the conference by acting as chairpersons, guest speakers and resolution runners, among other roles. The conference brings together high school students from throughout the southwestern United States and Northern Mexico, all in an effort to bridge borders in understanding.

While it is true that we work hard, we also know how to relax. When you throw in a couple of camping trips, time spent together in Chicago, as well as great socials throughout the year, you have what I consider the best experience of both my collegiate as well as graduate career.

There’s a reason I’ve been doing this for five years.

Sincerely,

Alex Rey Jakob Gutiérrez
Secretary General 2009-2010
# Arizona Model United Nations

## Fall Club Notes and Conference Guide 2009

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Overview of Club

Club Meeting
Day & Time: Every Tuesday from 6:00 PM until 7:15 PM
Location: Varies. Please refer to the calendar in your club notes or the calendar on the AZMUN website for specific locations each week.

Saturday Rules & Procedures Training
Day & Time: Saturdays from 10AM to 2PM
Location: Modern Language 303

Training to be completed as follows:
Of the 36 total hours available (every Saturday 10AM-2PM), everyone needs to complete at least 14 hours. There are 2 sections available every Saturday- from 10-12 and from 12-2. You may attend both sections from 10-2.

Sept. 19  
Sept. 26  
Oct. 3  

\{  
Practicing Basic Debate  
Complete at least 4 hours (12 hours available)

Oct. 10  
Oct. 17  
Oct. 23  

\{  
Practicing Resolutions  
Complete at least 4 hours (12 hours available)

Oct. 31  
Nov. 7  
Nov. 14  

\{  
‘Putting-it-all-Together’  
Complete at least 4 hours (12 hours available)

Nov. 14\textsuperscript{th} will be our MOCK CONFERENCE. It is REQUIRED that ALL AMUN delegates attend this training session as it will act as a final ‘dress rehearsal’ before Chicago.

Important Dates & Deadlines:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
???? & Last day to join the Club \\
Sept 22\textsuperscript{nd} & Fundraising Contract and Club Dues are due \\
Oct 6\textsuperscript{th} & Country Requests are taken (*Only if dues are paid) \\
Oct 13\textsuperscript{th} & Country Assignments \\
Oct 25\textsuperscript{th} & Position Papers Due! \\
???? & Have flight to Chicago and submit flight information \\
Nov 17\textsuperscript{th} & International Potluck: Binder check, Fees are due \\
Nov 21\textsuperscript{st} & American Model United Nations!!!
\end{tabular}
What is Arizona Model United Nations?

The Arizona Model United Nations program was founded in 1963 by Dr. Clifton E. Wilson, a full professor in the Department of Political Science at the University of Arizona. Through the program, Dr. Wilson hoped to provide an interactive learning experience in international politics, law and diplomacy for both high school and university students.

The AZMUN organization undertakes two large projects each year. The first is to train a group of high-achieving undergraduate and graduate students from the University of Arizona to represent the University at several international collegiate Model United Nations simulations and conferences, most notably the American Model United Nations in Chicago, IL. During the spring semester, the same students are trained as members of the Secretariat and the organization hosts a high school Model United Nations conference.

The first Arizona Model United Nations high school conference was held on January 18th and 19th, 1963. Because the conference was being held on an “experimental basis”, it was initially limited to Tucson, Arizona area high schools. Ten Tucson high schools sent 200 delegates and sponsors to the session which consisted only of the General Assembly. The topics considered at the first General Assembly session were the Representation of Communist China in the United Nations and Nuclear Testing. Because of the enthusiastic response to this “experimental” conference, it was decided not only to make the session an annual event, but to extend it to include all Arizona high schools.

In its forty six years of existence, AMUN has reached out of more than 60 schools within the state of Arizona as well as schools in California and Sonora, Mexico. The AMUN sessions have grown to include the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, specialized committees dealing with topics such as the status of women and crime prevention, and regional bodies such as the Arab League and African Union. AMUN has also expanded to include a Spanish-language component which now simulates a meeting of the Organization of American States as well as a Spanish-language Security Council.

An enormous amount of preparation goes on behind the scenes to get ready for the actual AMUN session. High schools select countries, research, write position papers, and send students as delegates. Faculty advisors and student leaders help prepare their delegations by using materials of their own as well as materials provided by AMUN. Some Schools offer AMUN as a regular class, while others offer it as a club or special activity.

The University of Arizona group or ‘club’ consists of about 40 students who act as the Secretariat for the conference, running committee sessions, helping with research, facilitating crisis simulations, etc. These full-time university students organize the program, write background materials to help the high schools prepare and meet with the high school student to advise and instruct them. The activities of these students are run
primarily through an eleven-member executive committee supervised by a Secretary General and a Faculty Advisor.

The session is held at the University of Arizona Student Union and lasts for two days. One of the highlights of the two day program is the International Banquet which features a keynote speaker. Students meet in committee sessions to form strategy, debate, then draft and vote on resolutions. The session ends with the Plenary Session where Special Rapporteurs report on the highlights of their committees and awards are given out to exceptional delegates.

The educational value of high school and collegiate level Model United Nations simulations is immeasurable. Student Delegates take on the role of the countries they represent. Through this, they learn how other nations of the world view important issues while also learning how these nations work together. This simulation provides a better understanding of global cooperation and the use of peaceful means to solve programs while also acting as a great introduction to the fields of international relations and international law. Students gain a better knowledge of diplomacy and a realization that many of the problems facing our modern world truly know no geographic boundaries.

AMUN is one of the oldest and most enduring student organizations at the University of Arizona. We are proud that the AMUN has grown to become an integral part of the University of Arizona and of the educational program at many high schools. The AMUN program has attracted the attention of the community and has gained national recognition both for its high school conference and for the performance of its University club-members as they participate at international conferences. We hope that participating students can absorb all that is offered by this unique experience. Our sincere thanks goes out to all of those special people who have worked hard over the last five decades to make AMUN what it is today.
American Model United Nations Conference 2009

Countries: Ecuador, Moldova and Ghana

Committee Topics

Historical Security Council (1961): (Ecuador)
  • Open Agenda

General Assembly Plenary: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)
  • International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
  • Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

GA First: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)
  • The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
  • Preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources

GA Second: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)
  • Preventing and Combating Corrupt Practices and Transfer of Assets of Illicit Origin and Returning such Assets, in particular to the Countries of Origin, Consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
  • Convention on Biological Diversity

GA Third: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)
  • Right of Peoples to Self-Determination
  • Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

GA Fourth: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)
  • Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission
  • Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts
Economic and Social Council: (Moldova)

- Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women
- Mainstreaming disability in the development agenda
- Annual Ministerial Review: Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health
- Report of the Economic Commission for Africa
- Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Economic Commission for Africa (Ghana)

- Aid for Trade: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa
- Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa

World Food Programme: (Ecuador, Moldova, Ghana)

- Food Procurement in Developing Countries
- Humanitarian Access and its Implications for the World Food Programme
Chicago Information

Dates: November 21st – 24th
Arrive: Friday, Nov. 20th before 6pm
Leave: Anytime after 6pm on Tuesday, Nov 24th
Extra Night: We have rooms reserved Tuesday night for those wishing to stay longer - $35 extra
Airport: Chicago O’ Hare or Chicago Midway
Hotel: Hilton Chicago
    720 South Michigan Avenue
    Chicago, IL 60605
    Telephone: 1-(312)-922-4400

Transportation from Airport:
Travel groups will be arranged based on when you fly in. Call your designated travel group leader when you arrive.

CTA Trains (Pick up a map at information): The trip will cost you only $2.25

From O’Hare: Blue Line Southbound to La Salle stop – Head east on W Congress Pkwy toward S Clark St. Turn right at S State St. Turn left at E Harrison St. Turn right at S Michigan Ave, the hotel is on the right. Allow for 1.5 hours from O’Hare to the hotel, with around 12 minutes of walking from the El stop to the Hilton.

From Midway: Orange Line to Roosevelt stop – Walk 0.1 mile east on E. Roosevelt toward Wabash. Turn E on Michigan Ave., the hotel is on the left. Allow for about 45 minutes from Midway, with about 10 minutes of walking from El stop to the Hilton.

Taxis: There will be taxis right outside the airport - Get in the line by the Taxi sign. If you can, share with people going downtown. It will cost approximately $35-$40.

Attire:
When you are not in committee, you can dress as you please. However, there is only a short time between committee sessions for lunch and dinner and many people choose to maximize this time by wearing their business clothes out to eat. Because of this, we would advise you to wear comfortable dress shoes in committee (as well as comfortable business clothes). Alternatively, you can always bring comfortable, walking shoes to committee. DON’T FORGET A WARM COAT!

AMUN Dress Code:
• AMUN requires Western business attire during all formal sessions, including the final General Assembly sessions on Tuesday.
  ○ Clothes must be ironed and presentable.
Specifically for men:
- Business jacket or suit
- Dress slacks
- Dress shirt with a tie
- Dress shoes with dress socks - no white socks

Specifically for women
- Business jacket or suit
- Dress slacks or skirts – must be of appropriate length
- Dress shirt or blouse
- Dress shoes
- If you are unsure if a skirt or blouse is appropriate, it is better to be safe and dress more conservatively.

- Attire should follow the rule of being appropriate for visiting an embassy.
- Revealing dress shirts that expose excessive bare skin on the chest or stomach are not appropriate - Clothing that reveals undergarments in any way, including being too tight, is not appropriate.
- Sweaters are generally considered too casual for Western business attire.
- AMUN will not consider any manner of dress appropriate which includes T-shirts, jeans, shorts, hats, athletic shoes or any form of commercial advertising.
- Participants also shall not wear the traditional and/or religious garb of any state or organization. The only exception to this is required traditional or religious garb from a student’s personal religion or culture.
- Please be aware that Representatives who are not appropriately attired or who do not follow these rules may not be recognized during formal debate in any AMUN simulation. Further, AMUN reserves the right to refuse admittance to the Conference floor to any Representative who is inappropriately attired or who violates the above provisions. Decisions of appropriate attire and professional behavior are at the ultimate discretion of the Secretariat.

Conduct:
In Chicago you will be representing yourself as well as Arizona MUN and the University of Arizona. This means that you need to conduct yourself in a professional manner at all times (in committee and during breaks). Regardless of other students’ actions; our club holds itself to a high standard of academic excellence in committee and responsible behavior outside of committee. Student’s inappropriate actions at night have resulted in expulsion from conferences - think before you act!

Safety:
Please - Travel in groups at all times and make sure someone knows where you are!
MAJOR ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The Charter of the United Nations provides for six principles bodies:

- The General Assembly
- The Security Council
- The Economic and Social Council
- The Trusteeship Council
- The International Court of Justice and
- The Secretariat.

As these names indicate, each of these bodies has specific areas of responsibility.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA)

**Headquarters:** New York

**Members:** 192 (up from an original 51)

**Head:** Miguel d’Escoto Brockmann, Nicaragua

*A Catholic Priest, d’Escoto joined the Sandinistas and served as foreign minister in Daniel Ortega’s FSLN government from 1979 – 1990. While foreign minister, he won the Lenin Peace Prize in 1985. Born in Los Angelos, he is also a fierce critic of the United States who called Reagan “the butcher of my people” and called President George W. Bush Reagan’s “spiritual heir”. He is also a devoted advocate for Security Council reform and has said he will make the rising prices of energy and food a top priority.

**Role in the UN System:**

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations and has the right to discuss all matters within the scope of the United Nations Charter, including the powers and functions of the other United Nations organs which submit reports to it. All member nations of the United Nations are represented in the General Assembly. Each member delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates and as many advisers and experts as may be required (according to Chapter III of the Rules and Procedures)

The General Assembly has the right to make recommendations to member states but it has no power to enforce these recommendations. Its resolutions hold only moral or normative weight, representing the collective views of the individual member nations. States are often said to cooperate under the principle of reciprocity.
The Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security and is authorized under Chapter VII of the Charter to use military force under certain circumstances in order to maintain or restore peace. However, the functions of the organization for the peaceful solution of conflicts, as mandated under Chapter VI of the charter, have developed along a much broader front.

Chapter VI calls for the solution of international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means. Under this Chapter, any United Nations member may bring any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction of give rise to a dispute, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly. In such a case, if the Security Council has the matter under consideration, the Assembly is not empowered to make any recommendation unless the Council so requests. A non-member state may also bring to the Security Council of the General Assembly a dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purpose of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the Charter.

Where there appears to be a threat to peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and where the Security Council fails to act because of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, the Assembly may meet in emergency special session within 24 hours at the request of the Council on the vote of any nine Council members, or at the request of a majority of the United Nations members. In such a case, the Assembly may make recommendations to members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed force, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The General Assembly elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council. The Assembly also elects the members of the Economic and Social Council and some members of the Trusteeship Council. Together with the Security Council, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice, and on the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary-General.

New member nations are admitted to the United Nations by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The Assembly considers and approves the annual budget for the entire Organization and apportions the expenses of the United Nations among all its members states. It determines the percentage that each is to contribute for meeting such expenses by taking into account such factors as national income, comparative income per person, temporary dislocation of national income and ability to secure foreign currency.
Organization

Committees:

The General Assembly deals with its work through seven Main Committees on which all members are represented. They are:

**First Committee**: Disarmament and International Security (DISEC)
**Second Committee**: Economic and Financial (ECOFIN)
**Third Committee**: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural (SOCHUM)
**Fourth Committee**: Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)
**Fifth Committee**: Administrative and Budgetary
**Sixth Committee**: Legal

The General Assembly, as a rule, refers all questions on its agenda to one of the Main Committees, to a joint committee, or to an ad hoc committee established to consider the question. These committees then submit proposals for approval to the plenary meeting of the Assembly. Voting in committees and subcommittees is by a simple majority. Questions not refereed to a Main Committee are dealt with by the Assembly itself in plenary meetings.

The roles of some of the Main Committees have changed over time. For example, the Fourth Committee formerly handled Trusteeship and Decolonization matters. With the decreasing number of such matters to be addressed as the trust territories attained independence and the decolonization movement progressed, the functions of the Special Political Committee were merged into the Fourth Committee during the 1990s.

Each Main Committee elects a chairman, three vice chairmen and a rapporteur at the outset of each regular General Assembly session.

In addition, there are several other subcommittees of the General Assembly including:

**The Credentials Committee**: is charged with ensuring that the diplomatic credentials of the UN representatives are in order. This committee consists of nine Member States elected early in each regular General Assembly session.

**The General Committee**: is a supervisory committee entrusted with ensuring that the whole meeting of the Assembly goes smoothly. This committee consists of the president and vice presidents of the current General Assembly session and the chairman of each of the six Main Committees.
Meetings:

The Assembly meets once each year in regular session. Sessions begin the third Tuesday in September and continue into mid-December. Special and emergency special sessions may be called by the Security Council, or by a majority of the Members.

The work of the Assembly continues year-round, through the activities of the special committees, conferences, and subsidiary organs and through the work programs of the Secretariat.

Voting:

Each member nation has one vote, and every vote is equal. Important questions—such as recommendations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of members of United Nations councils, questions of membership of the United Nations, and budgetary questions—are decided by a two-thirds majority of the member present and voting. An abstention is not considered a vote. Other questions are decided by a simple majority, including the determination of what other specific decision are to be taken by a two-thirds vote.

Languages:

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are official languages in all formal GA sessions.

Observers:

These groups have been invited to attend the General Assembly sessions. They do not have voting privileges. They include:

Non-member States:
Guam
Holy See
Palestine
The Sovereign Military Order of Malta

International Organizations such as:
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Seabed Authority
League of Arab States
OPEC Fund for International Development
Organization of American States
Shanghai Cooperation Organization
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

**Headquarters:** New York *(first meeting was held in 1946 in London)*

**Members:** 15 *(up from an original 11)*

**Head:** The position of President of the Security Council rotates in alphabetical order of the Security Council member nations’ names in English.

**Role in the UN System:**

The Security Council is the main political organ of the United Nations and under the Charter is given the “primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security.”

Under the Charter, all Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Council. While other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to Governments, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which Members States are obligated under the Charter to carry out. The Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries. When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council’s first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach agreement by peaceful means. In some cases, the Council itself undertakes investigation and mediation. It may appoint special representatives or request the Secretary General to use his/her good offices. In certain cases it may set forth principles for peaceful settlement.

When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council’s first concern is to bring hostilities to an end as quickly as possible. Over the decades since its establishment, the Council has issues many cease-fire directives which have been instrumental in preventing wider hostilities in various parts of the world.

Under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, the Security Council is empowered to take any measures necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. These enforcement measures include the imposition of economic or diplomatic sanctions and the use of armed forces.

The responsibilities of the Security Council include making initial recommendations to the General Assembly on admission of new member states and on the election of the Secretary-General. It also elects simultaneously with the General Assembly, judges to the International Court of Justice.

**Membership:**

There are fifteen member states, including 5 permanent seats for China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Russian Federation. Ten non-permanent seats are apportioned by tradition according to the following pattern: 1 from Eastern Europe, 2 from Western Europe and “other states” (Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Israel), 2 from Latin America, 3 from Africa and 2 from Asia. Each year, 5 of the 10 non-permanent
members are chosen by their respective regional groups and confirmed by the General Assembly for a 2-year term.

Meetings:

Technically, the Security Council functions continuously so that a meeting may be called at any time. General procedures concerning meeting are:

- Any member or the Secretary-General may request a meeting,
- A non-UN member state may request a meeting if a threat to peace exists, but must accept an obligation to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute, and
- The General Assembly may call the Council's attention to a dangerous situation.

When a meeting is called, the parties to the dispute who are not current members of the Council are invited to participate without a vote in the debate. Other states whose interests are specifically affected are similarly invited.

Voting Procedures:

Each member of the Council has one vote. Decisions on matters of procedures are made by an affirmative vote of at least nine of the 15 members. Decisions on substantive matters also require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of the “great Power unanimity”, often referred to as the “veto”. All five permanent members have exercised the veto right at one time or another. If a permanent member opposes a decision but has no desire to block it through a veto, it may abstain; an abstention is not regarded as a veto.

Under the 1950 “Uniting for Peace” resolution, the General Assembly may recommend to member states actions to deal with a threat to peace or an act of aggression if the Security Council is deadlocked as the result of a lack of unanimity among its permanent members.

Peacekeeping Operations:

The Security Council authorizes all peacekeeping operations. The first UN peacekeeping mission was established in 1948, when the Security Council authorized the deployment of UN military observers to the Middle East to monitor the armistice agreement between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Since then, there have been a total of 63 UN peacekeeping operations around the world.

The term 'peacekeeping' is not found in the United Nations Charter and defies simple definition. Dag Hammarskjold, the second UN Secretary-General, referred to it as belonging to “Chapter Six and a Half” of the Charter, placing it between traditional methods of resolving disputes peacefully, such as negotiation and mediation under Chapter VI, and more forceful actions as authorized under Chapter VII.
Born at the time when the Cold War rivalries frequently paralyzed the Security Council, UN peacekeeping goals were primarily limited to maintaining ceasefires and stabilizing situations on the ground. Since the end of the Cold War, the Organization has shifted and expanded its field of operations from “traditional” missions involving strictly military tasks to complex, “multidimensional” enterprises designed to ensure the implementation of comprehensive peace agreements and assist in laying the foundations for sustainable peace. Today’s peacekeepers undertake a wide variety of complex tasks, from helping to build sustainable institutions of governance, to human rights monitoring, to security reform, to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants.

Current Operations:

Africa:

Americas:

Asia and the Pacific:
- **UNMOGIP**: United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (1948)

Europe
- **UNFICYP**: United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (1964)
- **UNOMIG**: United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (1993)
- **UNMIK**: United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (1999)

Middle East:
- **UNIFIL**: United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (1978)
- **UNTSO**: United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (1948)
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

Headquarters: New York
Members: 54 Member States
Head: The current president of ECOSOC is Leo Merores, of Haiti. The president is elected for a one-year term and chosen amongst the small or middle powers represented on ECOSOC.

* Ambassador Merores is the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations

Role in the UN System:

The Economic and Social Council, under the authority of the General Assembly, is the organ which co-ordinates the economic and social work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions – known as the “United Nations family” of organizations. The Council makes recommendations and initiates activities relating to development, world trade, industrialization, natural resources, human rights, the status of women, population, social welfare, science and technology, prevention of crime, and many other economic and social questions.

Membership:

The Economic and Social Council has a rotating membership of 54 nations. Each year 18 members are elected by the General Assembly for a 3-year term. By tradition, the five permanent members of the Security Council are always members.

Meetings:

The Council holds a four-week substantive session each July, alternating between New York and Geneva. Voting is by simple majority.
ECOSOC events are organized in the Economic and Social Council Chamber. This room was a gift from Sweden. It was conceived by the Swedish architect Sven Markelius, one of the 11 architects in the international team that designed the United Nations Headquarters.

Subsidiary Bodies:

Many standing committees, commissions and other subsidiary bodies meet throughout the year. They include: Standing Committees, Functional Commissions, Ad Hoc Committees, Expert Bodies, and Regional Commissions such as:

ECOSOC Functional Commissions:
- Statistical Commission
- Commission on Population and Development
- Commission for Social Development
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests

ECOSOC Regional Commissions:
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
ECOSOC Standing Committees:
- Committee for Programme and Coordination
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Headquarters: Formerly New York
Members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America

Role in the UN System:

The Trusteeship Council was assigned under the Charter to supervise the administration of the Trust Territories which were placed under the international Trusteeship System. Major goals of the system were to help ensure that non self-governing territories were administered in the best interest of the inhabitants and of international peace and security and to promote the advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

The Trust Territories were mostly former mandates of the League of Nations or territories taken from nations defeated at the end of World War II. All have now attained self-government or independence, either as separate nations or by joining neighbouring independent countries. The last was Palau, which became a member state of the United Nations in 1994.

Members:

Rather than assigning a fixed number of Council members, the Charter provided for a balance between members administering Trust Territories and members which did not. Thus, the Council was to consist of: 1) all UN members administering trust territories, 2) the five permanent members of the Security Council, and 3) as many other non-administering members as needed to equalize the number of administering and non-administering members, elected by the United Nations General Assembly for renewable three-year terms. As the number of administering counties decreased, so did the size of the Council. Over time, the Council was reduced and ultimately came to include only the five permanent Security Council members.

Voting:
Voting was by Simple Majority

Present Status:

Its mission fulfilled, the Trusteeship Council suspended its operations on November 1st, 1994, and although it continues to exist in the United Nations Charter, its future role and even existence remains uncertain. The Council is currently headed by a President and a Vice President although their sole current duty is to meet with the heads of other UN agencies on occasion.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

Headquarters: The Peace Palace in The Hague, Netherlands
Statutory Parties: All Member States of the UN

Role in the UN System:

The International Court of Justice is the UN’s principle judicial body.

Organization:

The Court operates under a statute, The Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is an integral part of the UN Charter. The Court consists of 15 judges, known as “members” of the Court, each elected to nine year terms. They are elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Care is taken to see that the principal legal systems of the world are represented. No two judges can be nationals of the same state.

Elections take place every three years, with one-third of the judges retiring (and possibly standing for re-election) each time, in order to ensure continuity within the court.

Those who can refer cases to the Court include:

- Any state which is party to the Statute of the Court
- Other states, under conditions laid down by the Security Council
- The Security Council and the General Assembly which can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question
- Other UN organs and the specialized agencies, when authorized by the General Assembly, can ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities.

Jurisdiction:
The jurisdiction of the Court includes:
1) All cases which the parties refer to it and
2) All matter referred to its jurisdiction by virtue of the UN Charter or in treaties or
 conventions in force.

As stated in Article 93 of the UN Charter, all 192 UN members are automatically parties to
the Court’s statutes. Non-UN members may also become parties to the Court’s statutes
under the Article 93(2) procedure.

In contentious cases (adversial proceedings seeking to settle a dispute), the ICJ produces a
binding ruling between states that agree to submit to the ruling of the court. States may
bind themselves in advance to accept the jurisdiction of the Court in special cases either by
signing a treaty or convention which provides for references to the Court or by making a
special declaration to this effect. ONLY STATES MAY BE PARTIES TO CONTENTIOUS
CASES. Individuals, corporations, parts of a federal state, NGOs, UN organs and self-
determination groups are excluded from direct participation in cases, although the Court
may receive information from public international organizations. This does not preclude
non-state interests from being the subject of proceedings if one state brings the case
against another. For example, a state may, in the case of “diplomatic protection”, bring a
case on behalf of one of its nationals or corporations.

Rules of Decision

In accordance with Article 38 of the Statute, the Court, in deciding disputes submitted to it,
applies:
• International Conventions establishing rules recognized by the contesting states
• International Custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law
• The general principle of law recognized by nations
• Judicial Decisions and the teaching of the most highly qualified publicists of the
  various nations, as a subsidiary means for determining the rules of law
• The court may decide ex aequo et bono(according to what is just and good, ie on a
  basis of practical fairness rather than strict law) but only if the parties concerned so
  agree.

Enforcement:

Judgments of the Court are binding upon the parties.

The Security Council can be called upon by one of the parties in a case to determine
measures to be taken to give effect to a judgment of the Court if the other party fails to
perform its obligations under that judgment.

Major Decisions
1) Territorial Disputes
2) Law of the Sea
3) Treaty Interpretation and Diplomatic Protection
4) Advisory Opinions

THE SECRETARIAT

Headquarters: United Nations, New York, NY 10017
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Role in the UN System:

The Secretariat is the administrative area of the UN, charged with carrying out the decisions made by the other bodies. It is not a policy-making body. At its head is the Secretary-General who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, for a 5 year renewable term. As one of his many functions, he may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which, in his opinion, threatens international peace and security.

Current and Past Secretary General

- **Gladwyn Jebb**, United Kingdom, 1945-1946
  - Served as acting Secretary General Until Lie’s election
- **Trygve Lie**, Norway, 1946- 1952
  - Lie, a foreign minister and former labor leader, was recommended by the Soviet Union to fill the post. After UN involvement in the Korean War, the Soviet Union vetoed Lie’s reappointment in 1951. The US circumvented the Soviet Union’s veto and recommended reappointment directly to the General Assembly. Lie was reappointed by a vote of 46 to five, with eight abstentions. The Soviet Union remained hostile to Lie and he resigned in 1952.
- **Dag Hammarskjold**, Sweden, 1953 – 1961
  - After a series of candidates were vetoed, Hammarskjold emerged as an option that was acceptable to the Security Council. Hammarskjold was re-elected unanimously to a second term in 1957. The Soviet Union was angered by Hammarskjold’s leadership of the UN during the Congo Crisis, and suggested that the position of Secretary-General be replaced by a troika, or three-man executive. Facing great opposition from the Western nations, the Soviet Union gave up on its suggestion. Hammarskjold was killed in a plane crash in Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) in 1961. US President John F. Kennedy called Hammarskjold “the greatest statesman of our century.”
In the process of replacing Hammarskjold, the developing world insisted on a non-European and non-American. U Thant was nominated. However, due to opposition from the French (Thant had chaired a committee on Algerian independence) and the Arabs (Burma was supporting Israel), Thant was only appointed for the remainder of Hammarskjold’s term. Thant was the first Asian Secretary General. The following year, Thant was unanimously re-elected to a full five-year term. He was similarly re-elected in 1966 but did not seek a third term.

- **Kurt Waldheim**, Austria, 1972-1981
  - Waldheim launched a discreet but effective campaign to become the Secretary-General. Despite initial vetoes from China and the United Kingdom, in the third round Waldheim was selected to become the new Secretary-General. In 1976, China initially blocked Waldheim’s re-election, but it relented on the second ballot. In 1981, Waldheim’s re-election for a third term was blocked by China, which vetoed his selection through 15 rounds. In the mid 1980s, it would be revealed that a post WWII UN War Crimes Commission had labeled Waldheim as a suspected war criminal, based on his forced involvement with the Nazi German army. The files had been stored in the UN archive.

  - Perez de Cuellar was selected after a six-week deadlock between the re-election of Waldheim and China’s candidate, Salim Salim of Tanzania. Perez de Cuellar was a compromise candidate, and the first Secretary General from Latin America. He was re-elected unanimously in 1986.

  - The 102 member Non-Aligned Movement insisted that next Secretary General come from Africa. With a majority of the General Assembly and the Support of China, the Non-Aligned Movement had the votes necessary to block any unfavorable candidate. The Security Council conducted five anonymous straw polls – a first for the council. Boutros-Ghali emerged with 11 votes on the fifth round. In 1996, the US vetoed the re-appointment of Boutros-Ghali, claiming he had failed in implementing necessary reforms to the UN. Boutros-Ghali responded saying he was given insufficient resources caused in large part by countries with large debts owed to the UN, such as the US. On his watch, the UN suffered two of the worst humiliations in its history, the massacre of almost a million people in the 1994 Rwanda genocide, under the impotent eye of a UN mission, and the massacre in 1995 of tens of thousands of Bosnian Muslims in the UN safe zones, including Srebrenica. In both cases the UN judged itself to be at fault.

- **Kofi Annan**, Ghana, 1997-2006
  - Annan was head of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations before being selected as the Secretary-General. In 2001, after implementing changes such as a more fiscally responsible budget, Annan was unanimously re-elected to a second term. Mr. Annan, an African, was also selected in an informal “rotation between continents” because Mr. Boutros-Ghali had only served for one term in the office.
• Ban Ki-moon, South Korea, 2007-present

As international civil servants, the staff of the Secretariat works for the Organization as a whole. Each takes an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any Government or outside authority. Under Article 100 of the Charter, each Member State undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

The Secretariat is broken into several different departments. Each is headed by an Under or Assistant Secretary-General. Among the most prominent substantive divisions are:

- The Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG)
- The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)
- The Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
- The Department of Political Affairs (DPA)
- The Department of Disarmament Affairs (DDA)
- The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)
- The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
- The Department for General Assembly and Conference Management
- The Department of Public Information (DPI)
- The Department of Safety and Security
- The Department of Management

Accomplishments

The work of the Secretary-General and the staff is as varied as the list of problems dealt with by the United Nations: good offices, and sometimes formal mediation, in resolving international disputes; administering peace-keeping operations’ discussions with Government representatives; surveys of world economic trends and problems; studies in areas such as human rights and natural resources; organizing international conferences; compilation of statistics; gathering information on the extent to which decisions of the Security Council or other bodies are being carried out; interpreting speeches, translating documents, and servicing the world’s communications media with information about the United Nations

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

The UN System also encompasses related “specialized agencies”. The specialized agencies are independent, autonomous international organizations which have established affiliations with the UN through special agreement. Each has a separate statute, budget, staff and membership. The agencies work with the UN and with each other through ECOSOS, to which each reports annually, and through the Administrative Committee on Coordination.
Bodies of the United Nations

General Assembly
- 191 nations
- "one nation - one vote"

Security Council
- 5 permanent (China, F, GB, Russia, USA)
- 10 non-permanent members

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- (54 members)

Trusteeship council
- (suspended)

International Court of Justice
- (15 judges)

Commissions
- Peace-keeping
- Commissions
- Specialized depts.
- Adjuvant organs
- 2 international criminal courts

Committees
- Special organs and programs, incl.
  - UNICEF (children)
  - UNHCR (refugees)
  - UNCTAD (trade)
  - UNDP (development)
  - UNEP (environment)

Special organisations, incl.
- FAO (food)
- IBRD (world bank)
- ICAO (aviation)
- IDA (development)
- IFAD (agriculture)
- ILO (labour)
- IMF (currency)
- UNESCO (education)
- WHO (health)

Autonomous organisations
- WTO (world trade)

Special status:
- IAEA (Atom)

Commissions
- (i.e. for statistics, science, human rights...)

5 Regional commissions
- ECE (Europe)
- ESCAP (Asia/Pacific)
- ESCWA (Western Asia)
- ECA (Africa)
- ECLAC (Latin America)
Draft Resolution Guidelines

In order for Draft Resolutions to be brought to the floor to be discussed within committee, the prerequisite number of signatories (20% as stated in Rule 9.1.1) must have sponsored the resolution. After the signatories have been obtained, a Motion for a Submission of Proposal (Rule 9.2) is in order to have the resolution approved by the dais; this motion requires no vote. Once the Dias has accepted the resolution and a copy of the approved resolution has been made available to each delegation, the Chair will entertain a Motion for Consideration of Draft Resolution (Rule 9.3), which will move the committee into voting procedures to decide whether to bring the resolution to the floor. Please remember that the appropriate format is required for all draft resolutions submitted. The standard format is as follows:

- Single spaced throughout, with double spacing between clauses,
- Clauses must begin with the proper introductory words/phrases and in italics,
- Preambular clauses end with commas and operative clauses end with semi-colons,
- Each operative clause must be numbered and indented,
- No need to number lines in the margin of the resolution,

The final operative clause ends with a period.

**PREAMBULAR PHRASES** *(single verb in present participle or other introductory phrase)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirming</th>
<th>Deeply disturbed</th>
<th>Having considered</th>
<th>Observing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarmed by</td>
<td>Deeply Regretting</td>
<td>Having examined</td>
<td>Realizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approving</td>
<td>Desiring</td>
<td>Having studied</td>
<td>Reaffirming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware of</td>
<td>Emphasizing</td>
<td>Having heard</td>
<td>Recalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Believing</td>
<td>Expecting</td>
<td>Having received</td>
<td>Recognizing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing in mind</td>
<td>Fulfilling</td>
<td>Keeping in mind</td>
<td>Seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confident</td>
<td>Fully aware</td>
<td>Noting with regret</td>
<td>Taking into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convinced</td>
<td>Fully alarmed</td>
<td>Noting with concern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaring</td>
<td>Fully believing</td>
<td>Noting with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply concerned</td>
<td>Guided by</td>
<td>Noting with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeply convinced</td>
<td>Having adopted</td>
<td>Noting with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having considered</td>
<td></td>
<td>Noting with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>consideration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>concern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noting with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>appreciation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>viewing with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPERATIVE PHRASES** *(verb in third person present indicative tense)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accepts</th>
<th>Expresses its</th>
<th>Regrets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affirms</td>
<td>appreciation</td>
<td>Requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approves</td>
<td>Expresses its hope</td>
<td>Solemnly affirms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorizes</td>
<td>Further invites</td>
<td>Supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls</td>
<td>Further proclaims</td>
<td>Takes note of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calls upon</td>
<td>Further reminds</td>
<td>Transmits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulates</td>
<td>Further recommends</td>
<td>Urges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirms</td>
<td>Further resolves</td>
<td>Welcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considers</td>
<td>Further requests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declares accordingly</td>
<td>Has resolved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draws the attention</td>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designates</td>
<td>Proclaims</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasizes</td>
<td>Reaffirms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourages</td>
<td>Recommends</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endorses</td>
<td>Reminds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Draft Resolution

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism

SUBMITTED TO: The General Assembly Plenary

SPONSORS: Morocco, The United Kingdom, Spain, and the Russian Federation (The name of your country and every other sponsor)

The General Assembly


Recognizing the need to combat, by all means in accordance with the United Nations Charter, threats to international peace and security caused by international terrorism,

Deeply concerned that the international increase in acts of terrorism, especially those motivated by intolerance or extremism, will result in an increase of retaliatory violence that will claim the lives of many who are innocent of any kind of terrorism,

Guided by the principle established by the General Assembly in its declaration of October 1970 (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and reiterated by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998) of 13 August 1998, namely that every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing to organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

1. Urges all States to enforce existing resolutions and agreements, to the best of their abilities, including those designed to:

   (a) Prevent terrorist acts through:
       (i) the suppression of monetary funds used for international terrorism;
       (ii) the utilization of education to combat intolerance and extremism;
       (iii) the prevention of the proliferation of small arms and explosives or components used for the creation of small arms and explosives;
   (b) Criminalize the willful provision or collection, by any means, directly or indirectly, of funds by their nationals or in their territories with the intention that the funds should be used, or in the knowledge that they are to be used, in order to carry out terrorist acts;

2. Further urges all States to refrain from providing any form of support, active or passive, to entities or persons involved in terrorist acts, to suppress recruitment of new members to terrorist groups, and to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists;

3. Requests that States take the necessary steps to prevent the loss of innocent life while combating international terrorism;

4. Additionally requests that all States make an effort to help those who have been injured or displaced as a result of combating international terrorism or because of a terrorist attack;

5. Additionally urges all States to ensure that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or in supporting terrorist acts is brought to justice and ensure that, in addition to any other measures against them, such terrorist acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic laws and regulations and that the punishment duly reflects the seriousness of such terrorist acts;

6. Reminds all states of their responsibility under the United Nations Charter to comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions on this matter.
Research Guide

General Information (Conference Guide, cia.gov): This type of information is useful for quick referencing in committee as well as for quick statistics which help make a point or aid in getting you started in the right direction.

- long & short form of rules
- topics & position papers
- resolution on resolution
- CIA world fact book

Resolutions (un.org): These are vital. You will have to reference previous resolutions numerous times throughout committee. You also need to know what the UN has already accomplished on the topic (you don’t want to suggest a solution that has already been implemented!). Knowing this will also tell you how your country votes and who they have worked with on the topic.

- important resolutions on the topic
- any resolution sponsored by your country
- any resolution condemning your country

Press Releases/Newspapers (un.org, bbc, nytimes, economist, ap): These are important to have because they address the pros/cons of the topic. They won’t be as thorough as resolutions but they will be more opinionated. Because of this inherent opinion, it is important to remember the country of origin when reading an article. Try to find a local paper in your country. You should also check out your opposition’s opinions as well.

- all articles and all thoughtful editorials pertaining to the topic
- articles from your country’s point of view and from your opponents

UN subsidiary bodies or NGO’s (un.org- search): Many topics have one or two organizations completely devoted to that problem. This research is the most comprehensive you will find. These organizations have the solutions tried, potential solutions, persistent problems, financing, and improvements made. UN subsidiary bodies are typically less bias are provide more information than NGO’s.

- all information related to this body
- where they are working, what they have done & what they are doing

Your Analysis (your brain): The only way to be successful at this conference is to formulate and develop your ideas well before you arrive. After you have found all the above information, you need to sit down and write out the following (this is the most important thing you can do!):

- how your country wants to solve the problem & who else shares this idea
- is there anything your country would be opposed to doing
- who are their allies in this area and who is their opposition
- are they outspoken on the subject or reluctant to give any answers
- are they in a position to help others or do they need aid
- what have they done to try to solve the problem- do they admit they have a problem
- does their own opinion of their progress differ from the worlds opinion of their progress

Remember: PRINT OUT EVERYTHING, ORGANIZE YOUR BINDER, MAKE SURE YOU ARE FINDING THE GOVERNMENT’S VIEW NOT THE VIEW OF ITS CITIZENS!
Position Paper Guide

The position papers we submit for the Chicago conference are meant to declare your countries’ position for the topic areas of your committee. We submit the position papers a month or two before the conference so that they can be posted on the web in order for the other delegates in your committee to review your stance on the subject; your fellow delegates’ papers will be available to you as well. As such, it is to your benefit to put in time and effort into submitting a clear and intelligent paper.

Each representative must submit one position paper for each topic area in your committee. However, since you will be partnered with someone else you will each be required to write one, although you do have the option of collaborating on both as well. The position paper should be a half a page of single space text in which you introduce your country’s stance on the topics of your committee.

A good position paper will include a brief history of your country’s history concerning the topic and address how it may affect your country. The paper should also provide your country’s policy on the issue and justify them as well. Statistics and facts can be important elements of a position paper, but keep in mind that position papers are not research papers. Therefore do not chronicle the history of the issue but rather propose important points you hope to stress in committee as well as prospective solutions. Furthermore, keep it simple—a strongly and effectively communicated position paper says a lot more than one with florid and technical language.

Do not stress about the position paper. We understand that you’re busy with school and work etc. However, that is not an excuse for sending us crap. Stay on top of your research and the position paper will come naturally and easily to you. Once you have done substantial research on your topics, writing your position paper should be very simple.

For some sample position papers, go to the following website:

http://www.amun.org/amun_sampleppr.php

And don't forget, position papers are due OCTOBER 25th, 2009.

E-mail them to: arizonamun@gmail.com

Subject line: Your Name, Country, Committee
A Short Guide to Formal Debate

During debate, it is essential to remember to be polite and formal at all times. Become familiar with some of the vocabulary and phrases below so that addressing delegates formally will become second nature to you.

**Speeches** begin with:
- “Mr. (or Madam Chairman), ladies and gentlemen of the house”
- “Honorable delegates, Chile would like to express its”
- “The United Arab Emirates urges the house to lend its support by voting for/against…”
- “As my (dear, learned, venerable) friend Benin has told the house, Chile would like to reiterate…”
- Or any other relevant variation...remember, always always always in third person!

**Points of Inquiry** should begin with:
- “Is the speaker aware that...?”
- “How does the USA feel that clause 3 would...?”
- “Does Brazil (not) agree with Chile that...?”
- “The speaker stated in his speech...Does Djibouti (not) realize that...?”
- Once again, in third person and always in the form of a question.

**Points of Information** should begin with:
- “Mr. (or Madam) Chairman, is it not the case that...?”
- “Honorable Chairman, the United Arab Emirates would like to know...”

**Points of Order** should... be used sparingly.

Don’t alienate the chair. Points of order are meant to call attention to an offense in the rules, usually because the chair overlooked it. Rather than emphasize his or her mistake, use a point of information to ask a question. Remember, all decisions of the Chair are final and it is at the Chair’s discretion that speakers are called...so stay on his or her good side.
Tactics and Strategies

General
- Take an active role right away with a speech or motion. But don’t be the person who makes all the irrelevant motions (limits on debate, etc.).
- Find who the leaders are in the committee, work with them but don’t succumb to their desires. When you establish yourself as a leader in the group, you will most likely gain “followers”. Utilize them and delegate the tedious work- typing, bringing down resolutions to be printed, going to home government, etc. When delegating work you need to ensure that people feel important.
- Bring a computer! Computer holders have much more power than you know.

Specific Situations
- **At first caucus:** (1) call your block together, literally yell “Africa come here” or “South America meet over here” (2) have at least 2 ideas ready for a solution (3) listen as well as talk- analyze others solutions.
- **In later caucuses:** keep your block moving. Time for a resolution? Switch topics?
- **After each caucus:** make a speech telling the body what you are working on- this way your block claims the idea. Make sure you say who was working on it and don’t take personal credit.
- **In formal debate:** Make speeches frequently- they get easier as you go! Don’t repeat other’s plans and reiterate other’s speeches- it gets annoying and you look unoriginal. Don’t solely point out problems and not mention solutions.
- **Resolution Writing:** When writing a resolution, include everyone’s name on it that wants there name on it- even if you think they didn’t contribute. Some people get graded on how many resolutions they have their name on. Including everyone saves you many unneeded problems.
- **Negative Response with Point of Inquiry:** When someone makes a speech and either discredits your resolutions/ideas or makes a statement contrary to your country’s beliefs then arise a point of inquiry. Use it effectively! First say all the facts you know which prove this person wrong then ask “isn’t that true?” Be careful when doing this; make sure the person is not needed as an ally. The best situation to do this (even when not insulted) is when your country is consistently at odds with the other country in a public forum (i.e. Cuba & U.S. or India & Pakistan)

**Positive Response with Point of Inquiry:** When someone makes a speech and is an ally of yours you can use a point of inquiry to help them out. If this person is being bombarded with tough questions (via points of inquiry) then you can raise a point of inquiry and ask a question that plays into the strong aspects of their speech. Another situation to do this is when your ally gives a speech and leaves out vital information that supports the argument. In this case, raise a point of inquiry and say “isn’t it also true that XXXX”.

Role of each Delegate
• Have one person be devoted to your block/group (Cemented Delegate) and have the other person devoted to integrating/infiltrating other groups (Mobile Delegate).

• **Cemented Delegate**: Be the facilitator.
  - **Find out everyone’s ideas in your block** and use them to formulate a resolution. Make sure everything is getting done. If your block is stuck in a rut or constantly arguing take control and make a decision; however, you need to be a respected leader in order to successfully end disputes and ruts.
  - **Keep your block together** and make sure no one becomes disgruntled and joins another block. The bigger your group is the better. It may be harder to keep everything under control but in the end, your block will rule the committee. Make sure you emphasize the importance of your group and keep everyone’s spirits strong.
  - **Always include new members to your block**. If people are interested in what you’re doing, include them and immediately give them something to do to help out. Be careful though—don’t submit to ‘representatives’ of other blocks. People will often come over as scouts or bridge makers, don’t submit to them. Be polite and tell them your plans, but don’t buy into the line “oh that’s what our group is working on, why don’t you all come and join us?” A good response is “we would gladly include your blocks objectives into our resolution as long as it doesn’t compromise any standing solutions. We are open to discussion, we send some over to talk about it”

• **Mobile Delegate**: Be the bridge-maker.
  - **Shmooooze**. Become friends with everyone. Constantly network with all blocks represented in the committee. You are the bridge from your block to the other blocks. Make sure that you also spend time within your own block so you are up to date on what they are working on. After you are updated, go and spread this information. While out, gather information on what other blocks are working on and then bring this information back to your group
  - **Make your group bigger**. If a group is working on something similar to your group, try to get them to join your group (not vice-versa). If someone is not included in a group, talk to them about their beliefs and if they are similar to your block’s than ensure them that they are welcome to join you.
  - **Be careful who you interact with** and know what to avoid. There is always that one group who wants complete isolation from the committee for fear that someone will take their ideas. Just leave them be—no group can succeed in isolation. If there is a hostile group that is rude to you and their own followers then try to steal away their people. Do this with a simile and wit. Tell them what you are working on and then state that anyone who thinks that this would better suit their country, they are more than welcome to join your group.

**Using the rules to your benefit**

- If unsure how to vote, **abstain from the order** and see how your block is voting
- To guarantee that your motion passes, raise your placard and make a speech explaining your logic then at the end of the speech make a **motion**
- If you really don’t like a resolution that is being voted on, use **division of the question** on all operative clauses
- Use a **caucus** to stall voting
Negotiating in Committee

A good way to draft potent resolutions and form effective alliances is to focus on negotiating strategies that emphasize common interests. This may sound like a self-evident bit of advice, but it’s something that often gets overlooked when we’re hunkered down debating in Committee. People that come on too strong within the first ten minutes of Committee and outline every single objective that their country plans to pursue come off as overwhelming and annoying, but even more importantly it doesn’t allow them any Wiggle Room when it comes time to negotiate resolutions. By keeping your cards close to your chest, you have a great deal more flexibility when it comes to making concessions. Of course, there are always Pillar Objectives that you can’t possibly give in on, given your country’s domestic constraints and inveterate values, but if you’re willing to make meaningful sacrifices to reach an objective elsewhere, you’re likely to get a lot more done in the short time we have. With Iran, for example, the US is unlikely to give in and let Iran develop an offensive nuclear arsenal (so that’d be a Pillar Objective), but the US representative might be willing to make some other concessions to placate the Iranian delegation, like supporting Iran in pursuing a constructive leadership role in the Middle East. If you start out by laying all your cards on the table at the same time, your image is weakened when you end up reneging on previously-stated objectives. So, long story short, have fun, debate, and stand up for your country’s interests. But also realize that every country has to work within certain domestic constraints, which means everyone’s got to be willing to budge at least a little.

Overall Advice

• Know what you’re talking about. Have research and hard facts to back up all ideas.
• Keep in role. STAY IN CHARACTER AT ALL TIMES.
• Be overly diplomatic to everyone. An insult in a diplomatic fashion hurts more than a blunt insult.
• Love your chair. They can be your best friend and help in numerous situations.
• Have fun- don’t get burnt out.
• Cement your relationships outside of committee. Have lunch, drinks, etc.
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    |     | *Recruitment Meeting*  
    |     | *6:00 – 7:15 pm*  
    |     | *Copper Room* |
|     |     | **6** |     |     |     |     |
|     |     | *EXCOMM Meeting*  
    |     | *6:00 pm*  
    |     | *Due:*  
    |     | *Fundraising Contract*  
    |     | *Rough Draft Club Notes*  
    |     | *Registration Packet* |
| **7** |     | **8** |     |     |     |     |
|     |     | *First Club Meeting*  
    |     | *6:00 – 7:15 pm*  
    |     | *Chavez 303*  
    |     | *UN Bodies*  
    |     | *More about Chicago*  
    |     | *UN Jeopardy*  
    |     | *Fundraising Contract/club fees* |
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    |     | *Review ASUA Fund Stuff/Let. Campaign* |
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    |     | *Learning about the Charter*  
    |     | *Chicago Survey*  
    |     | *Dues are Due*  
    |     | *Club Meeting*  
    |     | *6:00 – 7:15 pm*  
    |     | *Agave Room*  
    |     | *Specialized Agencies Committees for Chicago*  
    |     | *Practicing Basic Debate*  
    |     | *Modern Languages 303*  
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2009 November