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Reforming International Drone Attacks

by Imani Brooks

DISEC decided in its first session the topic of debate would be reconciling use of unmanned air vehicles for international security with international law. Chairman Mo Khatib noted that, The delegations are “working very well together except for the usual people that play on their phones during unmod.” The delegations split when dealing with whether or not air strikes should go through an United Nations board. The most invested countries were Iraq, United States, and China. The U.S. was the major country in opposition to having an U.N. board filtering air strike usage. They argued that using the board would slow down time restraint attacks.

Italy supported the U.S. in the use of drones based on Italy’s belief that they play an important role in eliminating threats. However, Syria was in opposition to

drone usage and believes that drones should not be used internationally especially during times of peace. Other countries, such as Somalia and Palestine, were in favor of placing in reform on air strikes. Somalia’s view is that reform would be beneficial in controlling the scale of the air strikes, but also believes that the United State’s air strikes have been very helpful.

Air strikes have been damaging to Palestine. Palestine seeks a reform in air strikes in order to decrease the high percentage of civilian casualties in Palestine. One country in support of the UN board is Turkmenistan. They strongly believe that countries should go through the United Nations to use drone attacks. Though there has been a lot of discussion throughout the sessions on reconciliation of the use of unmanned air vehicles for international security with international law, Chairman Mo Khatib said the most difficult part of this discussion will be contributed that “The prevention of the use of IED’s is (pretty much) impossible to prevent.”

Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity

by Imani Brooks

SOCHUM decided that their topic of discussion would be the prevention and prosecution of genocide and crime against humanity. “Delegates are working together by combining ideas into single working paper drafts and

This is YOUR newsletter too!!

See or hear something interesting or amusing? Have a funny note you received? Want to share it with the rest of conference? Be sure to come by the Wilton room on the 4th floor or tweet @ODUMUNCofficial and possibly be in the next *Chair's Discretion*! Always make sure not to tweet while debating in your committee room, go outside or wait till a break to do it. Also don't forget to tag your photos with #ODUMUNC37 or #ODUMUNCXXXVII!



were Lebanon, Germany, United States, Egypt, Chile and Nigeria. Jamaica expressed their view that sending military action into countries that do not want military present would be an unproductive strategy of the United Nations. Lebanon is concerned will accepting refugees because they have seen from other experiences that refugees can ruin countries' economies. In the debate, Bangladesh stressed the importance of states sovereignty when discussing options for dealing with refugees.

Parts of the working paper drafts have been opposed by different countries. Many countries such as Iraq and the United States stated that the working paper is too vague and left open to interpretation. Chair Celiz expressed that "Genocide seems to be a topic important to all nations as an issue that needs to be resolved."

What's all the debate about?

By Andrew Kiousis

Special Political, SPECPOL for short, is in a heated debate on whether or not to strengthen international assistance to Syrian refugees. Tensions are rising between delegates, and, either side, as the length of the debate proceeds is quickly converting neutral delegates. They are faced with the choice of supporting the topic of strengthening assistance to Syrian refugees, or going against the topic.

It is difficult to tell who is against whom at this moment, because there is more than one viewpoint on the current situation. Qatar is forming an Arab solution to this problem. The Czech Republic as well as Chile has formed a coalition for an international solution. Countries around Syria are most likely against the strengthening of assistance, and the European Union is for it, and third parties often interfere with debates, but sometimes they can offer their own Connecticut Compromise to the debate.

joining ideas," stated Chair Courtney Celiz. The major countries involved in the discussion

Pros include less civilian casualties during civil war; however disease and even terrorism from these "civilians" can pose a threat to the countries harboring the refugees. The cons outweigh the pros; however, doing the right thing has always been the concern of the U.N.

United Nations World Conference on Disaster Relief and Prevention

By Andrew Kiousis

United Nations World Conference on Disaster Relief and Prevention (WCDRF) are currently focused on improving preparations for post-disaster relief. Delegates of all nations have "gotten a jump start on the topic of improving post-disaster relief". Delegates were eager to address this topic; perhaps this is because most are in fact 1st year delegates. Lets hope they can all clean things up a bit.

It can be quite troublesome when there are so many options to choose from, as well as funding (if we are adding all variables in). Whether it's creating plans for countries that don't have plans already, having committees tend to countries that are already in trouble and are recovering from these disasters that have occurred, or preparing for future disasters; one thing is for sure. Many delegates are showing their support. However, some excel more than others; others who stand out with the right and moral intentions are succeeding to drive this threat away.

Sweden, Luxembourg, and the US have been the most proactive when it comes to addressing the topic of post-disasters. They have already created scenarios addressing different disasters as well as using disasters that are current to back up their scenarios. I have a strong feeling that they are already setting the stage for a world united when it comes to disasters.

The Chairs Discretion

The official newspaper of ODUMUNC

Editor: Jasmine Mayes (ODU)

Reporters: *Imani Brooks (York High School),
Andrew Kiousis, (First Flight High School)*

Maiah Tabb (First Flight High School)

Call or text: 1 276 790 5662

Wilton Room (4th floor)

Petitions of all Sorts and Sizes

By Andrew Kiouis

ECOSOC, or (Economic and Social Council) is in favor of petitions regarding an increase in border regulations in efforts to limit human trafficking. ECOSOC in collaboration with NGO are determined to engage human trafficking wherever it may hide. As the two committees stand in agreement, petitions are being sent in favor of an increase in border regulations. These regulations are unknown right now as both committees are waiting for motions to



to pass; however, some say that improving overall awareness of human trafficking is the key to success in defeating it in the long run. That being said; extra security along the air land and sea

borders does not hurt either.

San Marino, Nigeria, Austria, and New Zealand are all leading the debates when it comes to border regulations. They are collaborating with one another to tackle this issue and are working with other countries to create better, "more comprehensive solutions" regarding human trafficking. There stands one more issue though.

What do we do when we find the victims of human trafficking? Delegates are now speaking about rehabilitation centers for these victims. They would be given education, so that they could have a few trades under their belt before going back into the world. Social policies perhaps would be another way for us to help out them.

These ideas are bright as well as the delegates who support and deny these petitions, but in order to proceed

with this plan, they must first agree on border security. Which is in fact showing much favor throughout the ECOSOC and NGO committees. And so I acknowledge the movement to a brighter future.

NGO plots to end human trafficking

by Maiah Tabb

NGO took up this problem because they believe it is of the utmost interest to many of their groups. What was most astonishing in the first part of the caucus was the NGO and ECOSOC both agreed onto the same topic on the first trial which apparently is very rare. Upon first looking you will see that the Heritage Foundation and ASTRA Human-Trafficking-Action are both taking charge to get this issue dealt with. By the end of the discussions three papers stood with similar backings from everyone. The Heritage Foundation put forth a paper which would focus on these four principles: Reintegration of victims, prosecution of predators and the countries, prevention through more education, and finally prevention by increased security personnel.

United Way International introduced the paper which tells to enforce stricter laws and educate more. But also tells of government incentives in the form of currency, and a stronger rehabilitation program for those affected. The last was introduced by Friends of the Earth, who also support the previous ideals. This one agrees with more green technology to help create a self sustaining community which takes away many social and economic issues which may cause human trafficking. They also believe in larger security involvement. Why should they support these paper? "So we can all be friends of the earth." States the representatives of Friends of the Earth.

The Security Council

By Nicholas Brightwell

On a warm day in February, the United Nations Security Council at conference 37 started their agenda with the issue of terrorism within the continent of Africa. The conference expressed concerns about Africa's human rights issues, the issue with region and international instability due to terrorism, and a desire to prioritize Africa at the top of it's list due to a lack of consideration previously. Overall the delegates began working well together. While there has been a small diplomatic frustration between the United States and China, there has been a strong amount of cooperation. Chi-

na, France, Luxembourg, and Pakistan have formed what looks to be a strong relationship and have been working together closely on a building of African infrastructure and economy as a long term plan of solving terrorism in Africa.

During the conference, breaking news reported a hostage situation in South Africa. Al-Shabab, a terrorist group with a Somali ethnic basis, held an international school hostage, demanding prisoners released, safe passage out of the country, and withdrawal of all Kenyan forces in Somalia. While the issue was being discussed, an anti Islamic slur was made by an internal minister of South Africa. The terrorists retaliated by shooting 30 hostages, in a suspected related event, Kenyan soldiers were killed along the border. Riots are sparking in Nairobi, 15 are reported dead/injured. Kenyan forces are now mobilizing against this "act of war. Also chemicals are threatening the environment in Cote D'Ivoire due to a factory explosion. As this was going on frustrations between delegates grew more frequent.

The United States, supported by Guatemala, suggested the expansion of rapid response teams to combat immediate crisis with security, food, and medical support. This would only be acted on with approval from a sovereign African nation that the crisis team is located. China suggests this is simply Neo-Colonialism with France backing that statement. Togo suggests without strong response from the delegates to be allowed to annex Somalia.

Pakistan and France led an initiative to give humanitarian aid to environmental issues evolving due to the explosion. Togo which was leading a military expedition without UN approval was informed that all of their military died in the desert due to a lack of supplies. Rwanda suggested support, which was opposed by France.

In The Distant Future....

By Adnan Chattha

The Future Security Council has started off with an unpleasant surprise. Due to the lack of potable water available in the future, the water has become highly demanded commodity. Libyan pirates sized a large shipping tanker, carrying 300 million dollars worth of water. The pirates began to sell the water to an unknown North African country. They used the funds from these black market sales to become heavily armed. While the UN Security Council debated and delayed on taking action, the pirates moved to the Suez Canal, completely cutting off the trade through this important canal. After the pirates seized the canal, the

UNSC took swift action, sending a multinational force the capture the pirates and take back the canal. Their actions were successful, the pirates were removed, their leader captured and currently on trial in the ICC.

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The Human Rights Council

by Imani Brooks

HRC decided in the first session of the day to their topic of discussion; reevaluating human rights in Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). The delegations were split over whether or not to first focus on the geographical issues of borders or to first focus on providing humanitarian aid to the region. A major voice in the debate was Bangladesh. Bangladesh pushed solving the geographical issues first, arguing that a one state system is better than a two state system in establishing peace. Bangladesh presented a four step plan that will provide humanitarian aid for the region in order to encourage the governments to work together by giving aid if the governments work together and then establish an one state solution.

Somalia agrees with Bangladesh because Somalia believes that "separation means more border conflicts." However, Brazil, Palestine and Saudi Arabia strongly disagree with the one state solution. Turkey also wanted a resolution paper that will ensure two separate states. India also views the priority is to establish concrete and clear borders before supplying humanitarian aid. The other important voice in the debate over the first priority was the United Kingdom. In contrast, the United Kingdom delegation sponsored a working paper that prioritizes dealing with the borders and then providing humanitarian aid to the area.

Disputation over whether or not to deal with borders or humanitarian aid first is dividing the HRC delegation while pushing working papers through for voting.

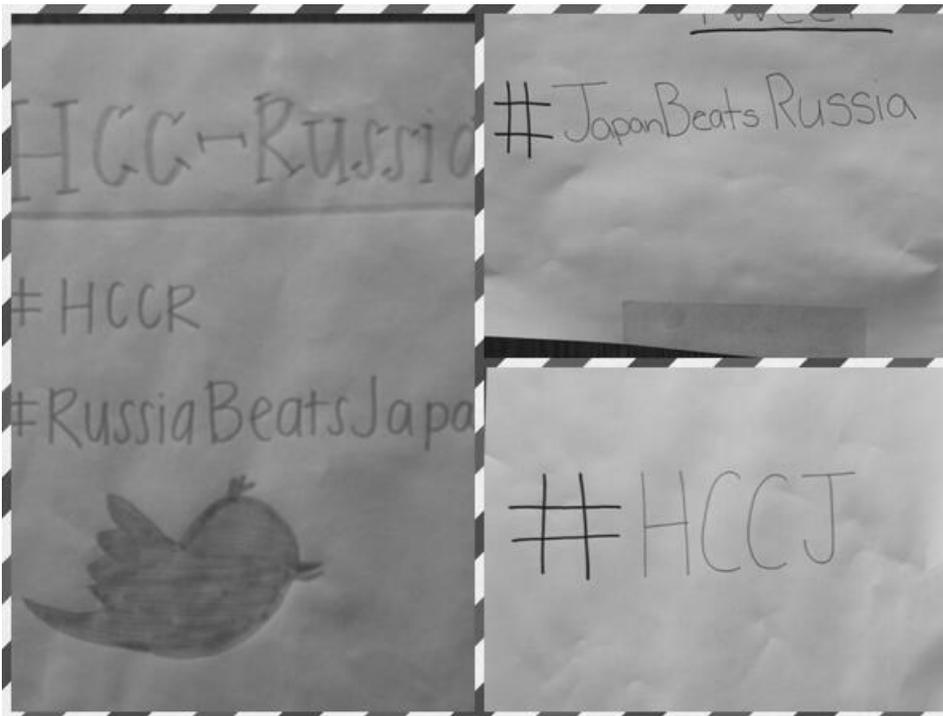
Hail the Tzar and Imperial Russia!

By Ian Winchell

The Russian front in Historical Crisis Committee has first chosen to improve the relations between Germany and France in efforts to bolster the economy and military forces. These efforts to improve relations come with the

price of lessened taxes and increased free trade. The delegates took little time to warm up to the proceedings of parliamentary procedure and are working profusely to address the issue of the

gold standard which is possibly hindering the Russian economy. The traditional Russian hat, the Ushanka, has also made an impressive appearance in committee which further affects the atmosphere in caucusing.



The Speedy Committee: Small but Mighty

by Victoria Brightwell

Today was an interesting day in Historical Crisis Committee--Japan! The delegates successfully passed several directives regarding the war matters with Russia. With the proper funding, the committee to plan a strategic militaristic maneuver to counter Russian occupation of the Korea peninsula.

After a fast voting secession, the committee successfully passed a collaborated committee-wide directive regarding war moves towards Russia. Surprise attack--now in secession!

Later the committee was informed that the Japanese had a victory over Russia!!!! Onto Phase 2 of attack! Yet again the mighty, yet outnumbered Japanese fleet won!!!! Collaboration with other foreign states for economic and militaristic affairs gave Japan an edge, making it ahead of the game.

Then real crisis..... the doorknob fell off the Russian committees door! Japanese advantage. Although the Japanese remain in the lead, nonetheless the Russians met with resistance.

However, there are talks of other collaboration amongst other states. An ever-looming question of the Japanese food supply as well as the current condition of the society may plague Japan in wartime and the substantive battle plans.

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Debate.
 Unite. Solve.
 MUN OF US. Plan.
 Recognize. Strive. Create.
 MUN OF US. Revive. Invite.
 Acknowledge. MUN OF US. Live.
 Welcome. Congratulate. MUN OF US.
 Design. Collaborate. Applaud. MUN OF
 US. Caucus. Challenge. Write. MUN OF
 US. Exhilarate. Provide. Promote. Disarm.
 MUN OF US. Respond. Contribute. Unify.
 Prevent. Improve. Evaluate. MUN OF US.
 Assist. Strengthen. MUN OF US. Consider.
 Invigorate. Establish. MUN OF. Travel.
 Bend. Compromise. Transform. MUN OF
 US. Revisit. Pufferfish. MUN OF US. Act.
 Change. Resolve. ODU Model UN. Solve.
 Recognize. Debate. Unite. MUN OF US.
 Learn. Strive. MUN OF US. Revive.
 Acknowledge. Create.
 OF US. Live. Welcome.
 Teach. Congratulate.
 Designate.
 US. Design.
 Collaborate.
 ODU Model
 UN. Caucus.
 Contribute.
 Guide. Unify.
 Provide. Save.
 Exhilarate.
 MUN OF US.
 Evaluate. Win.
 Travel. Solve.
 Disarm. Bend.
 Prevent. Assist.
 Respond. Live.
 Revisit. Write.
 Solve. Act.
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