

JHUMUNC 2012

Delegate Guide



GREECE

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Letter from the Secretariat

The Delegate's guide to JHUMUNC provides a comprehensive overview of our conference. The guide is designed for veteran delegates and those who have never before participated in a simulation of the United Nations. We hope that this guide will prove useful for all of our delegations as they prepare for JHUMUNC 2012.

Novice delegates should read the entire guide carefully, placing special emphasis on the section of the guide for first-time Model UNers. This section provides a solid introduction to pre-conference preparation and committee-session debate. An understanding of the content of this section of the guide will allow even the least-experienced delegates to participate in JHUMUNC 2012 with confidence.

More-experienced delegates may find it helpful to review the Model UN Resources, which contains a plethora of research sources, and the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure sections of this guide in order to improve their performance at this year's JHUMUNC.

Our rules of debate and our policies on resolution writing may differ from other Model UN conferences, and so it is imperative that all delegates are familiar those rules and policies.

While we believe this guide will aid any delegate in his or her preparation for JHUMUNC 2012, we understand that a delegate may still have questions about our conference. We therefore encourage you to read the How to Contact JHUMUNC section of this guide so that your question may be addressed to the appropriate member of the JHUMUNC staff.

On behalf of the entire staff of JHUMUNC 2012, we wish each of you well as prepare for our conference. Looking forward to meeting you in February!

All the best,

The Secretariat of JHUMUNC 2012

Expectations of Delegates and Advisors

DELEGATE PRE-CONFERENCE PREPARATION

Delegates are expected to come well prepared for the conference. Such preparation includes researching the topics assigned to them, as well as their assigned country's or representative's opinion on the matter beyond what is mentioned in the background guide. Delegates are also expected to write a one-page position paper for each topic and submit those papers ahead of the conference through our website's electronic position paper uploading feature. Any position papers submitted after January 27, 2012 will not be accepted. Delegates who do not submit a position paper by this date will not be eligible to win awards. Delegates are also expected to familiarize themselves with parliamentary procedure (the rules of procedure used to moderate committee debate) before the conference. Parliamentary procedure is explained in depth towards the end of this guide. Please note that some committees will use their own committee-specific versions of parliamentary procedure. Explanations of committee-specific versions of parliamentary procedure will be available to download from our website by the end of September.

CURFEW

JHUMUNC has a strict curfew policy that must be adhered to by all students. The curfew varies from day to day depending on the schedule of events for the evening. Please enforce this among your students. Throughout the night, there will be JHUMUNC staff members patrolling the hallways to maintain a safe environment for delegates. Please note that advisors are perfectly within their rights to set an earlier curfew for their students, although JHUMUNC cannot enforce any curfew that differs from the one set conference-wide.

COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE AND DRESS CODE/WESTERN BUSINESS ATTIRE

Delegates are expected to attend every session, arrive on time, and not leave early. In special circumstances delegates should talk with their Chairs if they need to leave before the end of committee. During each session, delegates are expected to stay in their committee. Delegates are not allowed to visit their friends serving on other committees or to go out to get food or beverages, including during unmoderated caucuses. Delegates are expected to dress in Western Business Attire during all committee sessions. For females, this generally refers to suits, sweaters, blouses, button-down tops, skirts, and dresses. For males, suits, button-down or collared shirts, ties, and slacks are acceptable. All students should wear formal closed-toed shoes. Please discourage students from wearing informal, low-cut, or any kind of inappropriate attire. To that end, delegates that come to committee session dressed in attire that a Chair deems unacceptable for productive debate will be asked to return to their hotel rooms to change. Outside of committee, students are more than welcome to wear casual and comfortable clothes. During the final committee session of the conference, students will be allowed to wear their JHUMUNC 2012 delegate T-shirt! The cost of T-shirts will be announced prior to the conference.

PRE-WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS POLICY AND LAPTOP USAGE POLICY

Pre-written documents, such as draft resolutions, directives, communiqués, and press releases are strictly prohibited at JHUMUNC 2012. Writing these documents ahead of time and bringing them into committee session not only disadvantages other delegates, but also undermines the point of the simulation, which is the use of diplomacy and collective collaboration to solve the issues at hand. Any delegate who is dis-

covered to have brought a pre-made version of one or more of the documents listed above into committee will be asked to leave committee for the rest of the session. Repeat offenders will be asked to leave the conference.

To help us enforce this policy, the use of laptops is strictly prohibited (or, if a laptop is required in committee session because of extenuating circumstances, strictly monitored by the committee Chair) during committee session. Any delegate who needs to use a laptop during committee must bring a note signed by his or her advisor detailing why the student must use a laptop. Pre-conference research and planning when formulating one's position and writing one's position paper are, on the other hand, highly encouraged!

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

All drugs and alcohol use is strictly prohibited. The JHUMUNC staff will confiscate all contraband substances found, and will report the delegate to his/her advisor. Furthermore, students are subject to dismissal from the conference at the discretion of the JHUMUNC staff. Delegates dismissed from the committee due to drug or alcohol use are not eligible for refunds.

ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICY

Any student found to have assaulted or harassed a member of the JHUMUNC staff, another delegate, an advisor, another delegation, or another guest of or staff member associated with conference hotel will be expelled from the conference. The staff of JHUMUNC reserves the right to contact hotel security or the Baltimore City Police Department if it feels a situation involving assault or harassment warrants such contact.

LOSS OF EQUIPMENT AND PROPERTY

Delegates are forbidden from damaging or stealing the equipment or property belonging to the staff of JHUMUNC, the conference hotel, a guest of the conference hotel, another delegate or delegation, or an advisor. Delegates found to have damaged or stolen equipment or property that does not belong to them will be

expelled from the conference. The staff of JHUMUNC reserves the right to contact hotel security or the Baltimore City Police Department if it feels a situation involving damage or loss of property warrants such contact.

MIDNIGHT CRISIS

JHUMUNC includes "midnight crisis" for a number of Specialized committees. During a midnight crisis situation, delegates are woken up by JHUMUNC staff and asked to report to their committee rooms. They work through the night to solve an interesting, informative, and fun challenge. Students return to their rooms in the early morning, and are exempted from the first morning session of their committee. Midnight crisis situations are dramatic, informative, and a lot of fun for delegates. As midnight crises simulate unforeseen issues, delegates are not previously notified of their crisis. In the interest of secrecy and fun, advisors will not be informed about which committees will be receiving a midnight crisis. If this is of concern to any advisors, they should contact Anisha Singh, USG of School Relations, at registration@jhumunc.org or at (845) 889-4274. In order for students to participate in a midnight crisis, they must be staying at the conference hotel. For advisors whose delegations are not staying at the hotel, but wish to indicate that they would like to have their delegates participate in a midnight crisis if their respective committees were to have one, please contact Anisha Singh at the same address. Requests will be dealt with on an individual basis. Please visit www.jhumunc.org/faq for more information on the midnight crisis.

SPEAKING EVENTS

There will be several opportunities for delegates and advisors to listen to and ask questions of guest speakers. These speakers will be esteemed members of the international-relations community, as well as distinguished Hopkins professors from the School of Advanced International Studies, which is consistently ranked NUMBER ONE in the world for graduate studies in international affairs, security studies, economics,

and diplomacy. We will be inviting one such speaker to give the keynote address at our Opening Ceremonies on Thursday evening. We will also be inviting two such speakers to the conference Friday morning to speak with delegates and advisors. There will be an additional speaker who will be invited to speak solely to advisors, the Secretaries-General, and members of the Secretariat during Friday afternoon committee session, as well as a panel of speakers that will be invited to speak solely to advisors during Saturday afternoon committee session.

ADMISSIONS BREAKFAST AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

This year, we will be expanding our admissions breakfast program so that more delegates and advisors will be able to tour and get a sense of college life at Johns Hopkins on Friday morning. More information about this fantastic opportunity to interact with Admissions staff and tour the beautiful Homewood Campus will be given as the date of the conference approaches, but we highly encourage all the delegates and delegates to participate.

Benefits for Delegates and Advisors

ADVISORS' LOUNGE

All advisors are welcome to join their colleagues throughout the weekend in the fantastic Advisors' Lounge in the hotel. Complimentary mid-morning and afternoon food and drinks will be served each day in the room. In addition, advisors are welcome to use of the free wireless Internet access provided in the Advisors' Lounge.

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How to Contact JHUMUNC

BY EMAIL

Please address all registration questions to the Undersecretary-General of School Relations, Anisha Singh, at registration@jhumunc.org.

Please address all questions regarding General Assembly committees to the Undersecretary-General of General Assembly Committees, Michael Kimmelman, at ga@jhumunc.org.

Please address all questions regarding ECSOSOC Committees to the Undersecretary-General of ECOSOC committees, Ashley Cook, at ecosoc@jhumunc.org.

Please address all questions regarding Specialized Committees to the Undersecretaries-General of specialized committees, Rachel Burns and Ashley Choi, at specialized@jhumunc.org.

All other non-Standing (General Assembly and ECOSOC Committees) or Specialized committee-related questions should be addressed to the Secretaries-General, Erin Reilly and Greg Young at sec-gen@jhumunc.org.

BY MAIL

Johns Hopkins University Model UN Conference
Johns Hopkins University
Ross-Jones Memorial Building
3400 North Charles Street
Baltimore, MD

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Anisha Singh (Undersecretary-General, School Relations): (856) 889-4274
Erin Reilly (Secretary-General): (914) 374-4590
Greg Young (Secretary-General): (708) 214-3468

Important Dates

IMPORTANT DATES FOR DELEGATES

Late May, '11: JHUMUNC website, www.jhumunc.org, goes live and online registration for JHUMUNC 2012 begins!

Mid June, '11: Committee topic areas posted on JHU-MUNC website.

Late August, '11: Conference guide for Advisors and Delegates becomes available.

November, '10: Committee background guides become available on our website.

December, '11: Delegates by this point should be re-searching committee topics and begin writing position papers.

January 27th, 2012: Last chance for delegates to submit a position paper for their committee. All position papers must be submitted electronically via the JHU-MUNC website.

IMPORTANT REGISTRATION DEADLINES

Late May, '11: Registration opens

September, 9th, '11: Early Registration ends at 11:59 PM

October, 7th, '11: Payment must be stamped by this date for Early-Registration delegations

Mid October, '11: First round of committee, country, and position assignments

November 12th, '11: Regular Registration Ends at 11:59 PM

Mid November, '11: Second round of committee, country, and position assignments

November 28th, '11: Payment must be stamped by this date for Regular-Registration delegations

Early December, '11: Third round of committee, country, and position assignments

Please note: Full payment for Late Registration must be postmarked at most 15 days after registration. Note: Delegations WILL NOT receive their committee, country, and position assignments until all fees have been paid. Additionally, a delegation will be charged an additional \$50 late fee on the first day of each fifteen day period that the delegation fails to pay its fees after the payment deadline.

Frequently Asked Questions

REGISTRATION

Q: What are the registration deadlines and conference fees?

A: Deadlines and fees are as follows:

Early Registration (May 20th-September 9th, 2011)

- \$50 per delegate
- \$50 per school

Regular Registration (September 12th-November 12th, 2011)

- \$55 per delegate
- \$60 per school

Late Registration (After November 13th, 2011)

- \$60 per delegate
- \$80 per school

NOTE: Country, position, and committee assignments WILL NOT be made on behalf of your delegation until we receive full payment.

Q: Is financial aid available?

A: At the moment, JHUMUNC is sadly unable to provide financial aid. However, we do not believe that cost should be a great deterrent from taking part in our conference. If you are eager to attend, but believe that the cost may be too expensive, please contact us and we will work out a payment plan that can work for everyone.

Q: What is the conference refund policy?

A: The refund policy is as follows:

- Before November 28th, 2011: Full refund on Delegate Fees
- November 28th-December 31st, 2011: 50% refund on Delegate Fees
- January 1st-January 22nd, 2012: 25% refund on Delegate Fees
- After January 22nd, 2012: No refund
- NOTE: The Delegation Fee is nonrefundable.

Q: Does the conference allow double delegations?

A: No, JHUMUNC does not allow double delegations (where two delegates represent one country on a

given committee). We believe that each delegate should have the unique chance to take the role of a diplomat for the weekend.

Q: Where is the conference hotel and what are its nightly rates?

A: The Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, which sits directly across the street from the waterfront, will serve as this year's conference hotel. JHUMUNC has been able to obtain a group rate, which allows for dramatically reduced fees, which are as follows:

- Single: \$129 total per night
- Double: \$135 total per night
- Triple: \$135 total per night
- Quad: \$135 total per night

NOTE: Hotel fees DO NOT include the 13.5% hotel tax.

Please see the "Hotel" subsection of the "Conference" tab of the website for much more information about the hotel and the surrounding area.

PRE-CONFERENCE PREPARATION

Q: How can delegates prepare for the conference?

A: The best way for delegates to prepare for the conference is to research both their respective country and topics being discussed in committee. A delegate competent in both will be able to play a much more active role at the conference. Please see the "Resources" tab of the website for more information.

Q: When is the position paper deadline?

A: The deadline for position papers is January 27, 2012. Only delegates who submit position papers by this date will remain eligible for awards at the conference. Additionally, any position paper submitted by the position-paper deadline will be returned to a delegate with feedback from a delegate's chair during the first committee session of the conference. Advisors must upload all position papers via their account (for more information on how to upload

your delegates' position papers, please view the answer to the first question of the FAQ section on the JHUMUNC website.

Q: Can delegates contact their Chair before the conference?

A: Yes, each Chair's email address will be posted in the "Committees" tab of the website in the coming weeks. If for some reason a delegate has been unable to communicate with his or her Chair, please email sec-gen@jhumunc.org

Q: What should delegates bring to the conference?

A: Delegates should bring enough Western Business Attire for four days, as well as whatever more casual clothes they will wear outside committee sessions. For females, Western Business Attire generally refers to suits, sweaters, blouses, button-down tops, skirts, and dresses. For males, suits, button-down or collared shirts, ties, and slacks are acceptable. In addition, delegates should bring whatever research they have conducted. Remember, computers ARE NOT allowed in committee sessions, so research delegates wish to consult during committee sessions should be printed at home.

Q: What is the conference schedule?

A: Please see the "Conference Schedule" subsection of the "Conference" tab on the website to view a full conference schedule. Please be aware that JHUMUNC reserves the right to make small changes to the conference schedule.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION (INSIDE COMMITTEES)

Q: What is a midnight crisis and does JHUMUNC have one?

A: JHUMUNC includes a midnight crisis for a number of Specialized Committees. During a midnight crisis situation, delegates are woken up by JHUMUNC staff and asked to report to their committees. They then work through the night to solve an immediate problem. Students return to their rooms in the early morning, and are exempted from the first morning

session of their committee to sleep. Midnight crisis situations are dramatic, informative, and a lot of fun for delegates. As a midnight crisis simulates unforeseen events, delegates are not previously notified if they do have a midnight crisis.

NOTE: In order for delegates participate in a midnight crisis, they MUST stay at the conference hotel.

Q: What should delegates bring to committee sessions?

A: Delegates should bring whatever research they have conducted. Remember, computers ARE NOT allowed in committee sessions, so research delegates wish to consult during committee sessions should be printed at home. In a similar vein, because computers ARE NOT allowed in committee sessions, delegates should bring a notepad and writing utensil to committee sessions.

Q: Can delegates use a computer in committee sessions?

A: No, computers ARE NOT allowed in committee sessions because they represent an unfair advantage for those delegates who have them. That being said, delegates are free to use computers outside of committee sessions.

Q: What are the rules of procedure used in committee sessions?

A: In the coming weeks, a full set of Rules of Procedure for JHUMUNC will be uploaded to the "JHUMUNC Resources" subsection of the "Resources" tab on the website.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION (OUTSIDE COMMITTEES)

Q: What can delegates do outside of committee sessions?

A: Delegates have a wide variety of things to do when not in committee sessions. Each night, JHUMUNC will host a social event for delegates, culminating in the much-anticipated Delegate Dance on Saturday evening. Moreover, because the hotel is located in the heart of Baltimore's historic Inner Harbor, delegates have an immense amount of activities from

which to choose. Please see the “Delegates” tab of the website for much more information.

Q: How much money should delegates bring for the weekend?

A: Baltimore is a major city, so it is likely more expensive than many of the delegate’s respective hometowns are. That said, there are many restaurants and attractions in the Inner Harbor that are very affordable. In order to ensure that delegates have enough money to eat, visit local attractions, and buy souvenirs, we recommend that delegates bring around \$100 for the weekend.

Q. Is food for delegates provided by the conference?

A: JHUMUNC does not provide meals for delegates. Since the conference hotel is located in the Inner Harbor, there is a plethora of dining options within the immediate walking distance of the conference. Moreover, there is a mall, which contains some restaurants, located in the conference hotel itself. Finally, delegates can, of course, make use of in-room dining, which runs until 1 AM, in the hotel.

Q: What are the rules of the conference?

A: In order to maintain a professional and productive atmosphere, JHUMUNC requires all delegates to be in Western Business Attire during all committee sessions. At the same time, JHUMUNC does enforce a strict, but reasonable curfew each evening. Curfews will be announced during each committee session and JHUMUNC staff will patrol the hotel throughout each night to enforce curfews. Finally, and most importantly, drugs and alcohol are strictly forbidden at the conference. JHUMUNC staff will confiscate any illegal substances and will report the offending delegate to his or her faculty advisor. JHUMUNC reserves the right to dismiss from the conference any delegate or delegation found to be in violation of the drugs and alcohol policy.

First Time Model UNers

I still distinctly remember being very nervous about giving a speech in front of my 90 delegate committee at my first overnight MUN conference. I didn't think anyone else was confused or anxious, but the good news is that novices are usually all in the same boat.

We are excited that you have chosen JHUMUNC to be your first conference. The novice committee, this year the Economic and Social Council's Peacekeeping Commission, will provide a unique environment conducive to a novice's goals of becoming better oriented with MUN and learning how to effectively prepare for conferences in the future. The topics chosen are not only pressing current issues but also can be easily related to a myriad of other issues often discussed by both the United Nations and delegates at MUN conferences.

One part of every MUN, parliamentary procedure, can be found later in this guide. A new delegate can prepare for committee by looking over how the procedure is used. Practice makes perfect, and the novice committee offers delegates the chance to practice using parliamentary procedure for the first time together.

Another extremely important part of MUN preparation is research. Dividing your research into sections makes it more manageable. Start by researching the basic background and history of the topic, then move to its current status and your country's standpoint. Finally, brainstorm possible solutions your country could propose to address the issue.

During the conference, the hardest part will probably be making your first speech. I would advise you to speak early and often. Speaking is necessary in order to contribute to debate or resolutions, and I think it is also vital to having an enjoyable experience. And remember: it is everyone else's first time too.

I recommend that you extensively prepare for the conference, participate in debate, ask lots of questions, and look to your fellow delegates and chairs for help. Below you will find more information that we have put together for your benefit. The staff is here if you need

it, and we want you to have not only an educational but also a fun weekend with us.

- Alisha Jamil

Chair of The Peacekeeping Commission

What is the UN?

To begin, we would like to explain to you the basis of the simulation you will soon be taking part in. So, how exactly does the real U.N. System work? Created in 1945, the United Nations was conceived as the collective global response to the horror of the Second World War and replaced the previous League of Nations. The headquarters of the United Nations is in New York City while major U.N. agencies are based at U.N. offices in Geneva, Switzerland; Vienna, Austria; and Nairobi, Kenya. In addition, other U.N. institutions are located throughout the world.

Within the U.N. System there are five principal active organs. First and foremost, the General Assembly is the main legislative body of the United Nations. All U.N. member states (there are currently 193; South Sudan was granted membership 14 July 2011) have equal representation in the General Assembly which has a wide mandate to pass non-binding resolutions and conduct important pieces of international business for the organization. Under the auspices of the General Assembly are a number of important agencies such as the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Children's Fund. For more information, visit <http://www.un.org/ga>.

Closely connected to the General Assembly is the Economic and Social Council, which assists the General Assembly in promoting economic and social cooperation, as well as international development. Unlike in the General Assembly, there are only 54 member states in the Economic and Social Council. Contained within this organ are many of the familiar specialized agencies of the United Nations, such as the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic Commission for Africa. For more information, visit <http://www.un.org/>

en/ecosoc.

The third major body of the United Nations is the Security Council, by far the most powerful organ within the U.N. System. The Security Council has 10 rotating member states that serve two-year terms, as well as 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States). As you may have noticed, the so-called P5 are the five major victorious countries of the Second World War. The Security Council is the only body within the U.N. System that can take binding action, including using military force. For more information, visit <http://www.un.org/sc>.

The fourth major organ of the U.N. is the International Court of Justice. As its name indicates, the organization adjudicates disputes among the member states of the U.N. It also gives advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by other organs within the U.N. System, as well as other international organizations. As a key organ in the development of international law, the International Court of Justice has become an important fixture of the U.N. System. For more information, visit <http://www.icj-cij.org/home-page/index.php>.

The fifth and final active organ of the U.N. is the Secretariat. As with any agency, the U.N. needs a large number of trained bureaucrats to oversee the daily activities of the organization; the Secretariat fulfills this function. The most important member of the Secretariat is the Secretary-General, who acts as the head of the entire United Nations. Currently, Ban Ki-moon of South Korea holds this post. For more information, visit <http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/secretariat/>.

As a brief aside, previously there was a sixth main organ of the United Nations – the Trusteeship Council. The agency was responsible for ensuring that non-self-governing territories (i.e. colonies) were administered fairly and in the best interests of their inhabitants. However, with the independence of Palau in 1994, the Trusteeship Council has suspended its operations. For more information, visit <http://www.un.org/en/mainbodies/trusteeship/index.shtml>.

By this point in time you can see that the Johns Hopkins University Model United Nations Conference, like any Model United Nations conference, reflects the

structure of the actual United Nations. Our conference has General Assembly committees, ECOSOC committees, and Specialized committees to reflect the specialized agencies and other “special” or unique committees of the real United Nations. You, as a delegate representing a country as member of your assigned committee, are tasked with acting in the best interest of your country as committee debate unfolds.

Preparation

Throughout committee session delegates are asked to debate the topics at hand. In late November, your committee Chair will post background guides to the JHUMUNC website. These background guides contain a description of the topics that will be debated during committee session and help you to understand the complexities of the topics. While the background guide provides a solid overview of the topic, it does not provide answers to the questions that a resolution must answer. It is your responsibility to conduct further research before the conference in order to answer those questions according to the best of your ability.

Once you feel you have conducted your research on a given topic you write what is called a position paper. Your position paper should be a one-page summary that demonstrates to the JHUMUNC staff that you are prepared for committee debate. The exact content of a position paper is found later in this guide. Please note that you are not eligible for awards if you do not submit a position paper.

At the Conference

What you are asked to debate in committee are solutions to the problems associated with each topic. Remember, that you must debate from your country’s point of view. Model U.N. is a great debating exercise as you are often asked to debate from a point of view that you personally may not hold. During the course of debate you will create resolutions reflecting the work of the committee. A resolution states the committee’s proposals in a formal manner identical to the works produced by the real UN. Once your committee completes debate and votes on the proposed resolutions for the first topic, your committee will then move on to the second topic. Please do note that committees

should debate more than one resolution in order to comprehensively cover the topic and for the opportunity to debate conflicting opinions. In fact, committees are allowed to pass multiple resolutions so long as they do not directly conflict with each other.

Committee session ranges from about 2.5 hours to 4 hours, and delegates are required to attend each committee session. Committee debate will be moderated by three to four members of the JHUMUNC staff, also known as the Dais staff, which includes the Chair (who is the highest-ranking staff member in the committee) and two to three Directors (who help the Chair oversee committee debate). To moderate debate the Dais staff will use parliamentary procedure. The rules of parliamentary procedure require some getting used to, but after experiencing even one committee session, you will be able to get the hang of it.

Get Ready for JHUMUNC!

Having read this section of the Delegate Guide, you are now ready to begin preparing for JHUMUNC 2012.

While we encourage you to be adventurous and jump into a committee that will have many experienced delegates, you may feel more comfortable joining the Peacekeeping Committee, which is the JHUMUNC 2012 novice committee geared solely towards novice delegates. Whichever committee you decide to take part in, we wish you the best of luck and ask that you please do not hesitate to ask a member of the JHUMUNC staff for clarification on any aspect of Model United Nations.



JHUMUNC Committee Descriptions

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

DISEC

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the primary forum for countries to debate issues related to security around the world. All of the U.N. Member States are entitled to representation on the First Committee of the General Assembly. The First Committee is charged by Article 26 of the UN Charter to “promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world’s human and economic resources.”

At JHUMUNC 2012, the delegates in DISEC will discuss the Regulation of the militarization of outer space, and the Regulation of the Small Arms Trade. Topic 1 will focus on the use of GPS and satellite communication for missile guiding. It will also discuss the regulation of the aforementioned technologies for the future development of more advanced weapons. Issues regarding transparency will need to be addressed. Topic 2 will focus mainly on the difficulty of regulating the small arms trade. The delegates will consider issues related to keeping track of non-state actors, manufacture and distribution of small arms, international and domestic legislature related to small arms, as well as tracking the sales of parts that can be used to make these weapons.

Topic 1: Regulating the militarization of outer space

Topic 2: Regulation of small arms-trade

Peloponnesian War Council

After the success of last year’s Roman Senate Committee, JHUMUNC has decided to revisit ancient history once again, this time focusing on the Peloponnesian War. Following the allied Greek victory against the armies of Persia, tensions between the city-states flared, resulting in a thirty-year war that ended in the destruction of the Athenian Empire at the hands of Sparta and

her allies. Beyond the historical and cultural implications of the conflict, the interplay between the states before and during the Peloponnesian War has made the event a central topic in the study of International Relations theory.

The goal of this committee will be to broaden the delegates’ and Dais’s understanding of the causes of conflict and to question whether or not Thucydides’s famous observation that war is inevitable was and/or is valid. Delegates will be expected to act as ambassadors from their respective city states, first arguing their state’s concerns over the impending war between Athens and Sparta and then negotiating over an alliance structure with the different lead states. However, news traveled slowly in 431 BC so delegates must be prepared to deal with developments on the battlefield and at home. By the end of JHUMUNC, we hope that students will be able to use what they have learned to improve their knowledge of current strains in the international system, questioning whether or not states ought to act by means or morality or practicality, by values or by national interests.

Topic 1: Sparta’s declaration of war following the famous debate between Corinth and Athens at the meeting of the Peloponnesian League

Topic 2: Melian Dialogue

SOCHUM

The Social, Humanitarian Cultural Affairs Committee is the Third Committee of the General Assembly and is comprised of all members of the United Nations. The committee, as its name suggests addresses issues relating to social, cultural and humanitarian affairs.

Especially pertinent to this committee is the rights of refugees. Currently there are more than 15.4 million refugees and 27.5 million internally displaced people as cited in a recent UN report, the largest number recorded within the last 15 years. With this large number of displaced persons it is particularly relevant

that the global community ensures their rights are protected and a plan is formulated to assist the refugees and their host nations. Other issues that will be address are those relating to drug control. With each nation defining what is a legal and illegal drug many nations developing nations find themselves headquarters to international drug operations. This highly profitable and economy driving operation gives rise to issue relating to gangs, black markets, and violence within and across borders. At JHUMUNC 2012 SOCHUM will address these issues of protecting refugee rights and addressing drug control.

Topic 1: Protection of Refugees' Rights

Topic 2: Drug Control

SPECPOL 1961: Non-Aligned Movement

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee, more commonly known as SPECPOL, deals with issues surrounding decolonization, such as refugees. Other areas that SPECPOL deals with include peacekeeping, mine action, and outer space.

SPECPOL 1961 will take place at the height of the Cold War with extreme tension between the Communist, Non-aligned, and Capitalist Blocs. With this extreme tension in mind, we have decided to divide SPECPOL into three subcommittees. In this committee, the Non-Alignment Movement will debate amongst itself what it believes will be the best policies moving forward during the height of the Cold War. Several incidents occurred during the Cold War that require the assistance of SPECPOL, namely the decolonization of Africa and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

The 1956 revolution left thousands of Hungarians as refugees and it is SPECPOL'S responsibility to come up with an affective and fair resolution to the large number of refugees left in the aftermath.

After World War II, Europe started to decolonize Africa, which immediately led to many internal problems within the emerging African Countries. In attempts to stop and prevent bloodshed within Africa, SPECPOL must put forth guidelines and procedures for dealing with the decolonization of Africa so that it is pursued in a peaceful manner.

Topic 1: Decolonizing Africa

Topic 2: The Aftermath of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution

SPECPOL 1961: The Communist Bloc

Preevyet! The Special Political and Decolonization Committee, more commonly known as SPECPOL, deals with issues surrounding decolonization, such as refugees. Other areas that SPECPOL deals with include peacekeeping, mine action, and outer space.

SPECPOL 1961 will take place at the height of the Cold War with extreme tension between the Communist, Non-aligned, and Capitalist Blocs. With this extreme tension in mind, we have decided to divide SPECPOL into three subcommittees. In this committee representatives of those nations aligned with the Soviet Bloc will discuss their intentions and how they will proceed during the height of the Cold War.

Adjusting to the rapid decolonization of Africa and facing the aftermath of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution, the USSR must establish itself in the post-WWII world. Questions of sovereignty, international cooperation, and moral standards will arise as this General Assembly committee travels back in time to the volatile mid-twentieth century.

Topic 1: Decolonizing Africa

Topic 2: The Aftermath of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution

SPECPOL 1961: The Capitalist Bloc

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee, more commonly known as SPECPOL, deals with issues surrounding decolonization, such as refugees. Other areas that SPECPOL deals with include peacekeeping, mine action, and outer space.

SPECPOL 1961 will take place at the height of the Cold War with extreme tension between the Communist, Non-aligned, and Capitalist Blocs. With this extreme tension in mind, we have decided to divide SPECPOL into three subcommittees. In this committee, the members of NATO will debate amongst itself how they would like to proceed given the current state of the Cold War. Several incidents occurred during the Cold War that require the assistance of SPECPOL, namely the decolonization of Africa and the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

The 1956 revolution left thousands of Hungarians as refugees and it is SPECPOOLS responsibility to come up with an affective and fair resolution to the large number of refugees left in the aftermath.

After World War II, Europe started to decolonize Africa, which immediately led to many internal problems within the emerging African Countries. In attempts to stop and prevent bloodshed within Africa, SPECPOL must put forth guidelines and procedures for dealing with the decolonization of Africa so that it is pursued in a peaceful manner.

Topic 1: Decolonizing Africa

Topic 2: The Aftermath of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution

Legal

The Sixth Committee is the primary forum for the consideration of legal questions in the General Assembly. All of the U.N. Member States are entitled to representation on the Sixth Committee as one of the main committees of the General Assembly. The UN General Assembly has an express mandate to promote the progressive development of public international law. Article 13 of the UN Charter establishes, in particular, that the "General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of... encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification." Subsequent practice has interpreted this provision as a broad authorization to elaborate new treaties on the widest range of issues, to adopt them, and to recommend them to states for their subsequent signature, ratification, and accession. While international law-making negotiations take place in a variety of specialized bodies of the United Nations, depending on their actual subject-matter, those negotiations related to general international law are usually held at the Sixth Committee.

The topics for Legal are the Criminal Accountability of United Nations Officials, Experts and Diplomats of member nations on mission and Evaluation of measures taken to eradicate global maritime piracy

Topic 1: Criminal Accountability of United Nations Officials, Experts and Diplomats of member nations on mission

Topic 2: Evaluation of measures taken to eradicate

global maritime piracy

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC) COMMITTEES

United Nations Development Programme

The UN Development Program is the committee behind the Millennium Development Goals, one of the largest movements by the UN to increase the quality of life around the world. Founded in 1965, the UNDP focuses on helping nations with democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, the environment and energy, and HIV and AIDS. There is particular focus on protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

This year's UNDP will be discussing underlying issues that affect the Millennium Development Goals. As we become a more global society, poverty can increase due to the effects of globalization. This committee will look into how globalization and the global economy affect poverty and how to lessen its effects on the poverty rate on a regional and global basis. Many issues are also dependent upon the empowerment of women. Increasing a women's education can decrease risks for HIV/AIDS, improve maternal health, and spread the practices of family planning to name a few of the benefits. The empowerment of women and movement toward gender equality is a crucial tool for fighting poverty and achieving the MDGs and will be the second topic discussed in committee.

Topic 1: The Economics of Poverty

Topic 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

United Nations Environment Programme

Earth is a shared stage on which all of mankind exists. Environmental health bears influence on the quality of life in every country. With an increasing global population, continued industrialization, and persistent wastefulness, a number of pressing environmental issues have arisen. If no action is taken, these issues will only grow worse with time. We live in a globalized world. Globalization not only refers to political and economic features, but to environmental conditions as well. In effect, the only way to maintain a habitable and

sustainable planet is through collaboration.

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), established in 1972, is responsible for coordinating the United Nations' environmental policies. UNEP encourages an international effort in raising awareness and creating solutions for environmental issues. Working with both affluent and developing countries, UNEP assists national governments in implementing environment-related development projects, promotes environmental science and research, and keeps a watchful eye on the global environment. At JHUMUNC 2012, delegates in UNEP will discuss the Environmental Effects of Overpopulation and Combating Climate Change through Technology.

Topic 1: Environmental Effects of Overpopulation

Topic 2: Combating Climate Change through Technology

Human Rights Council 2030

Human rights are an ever-evolving topic for the United Nations. For this reason, the Human Rights Council was founded in 2006 by the United Nations to focus on protecting these rights. The Human Rights Council of 2030 will be facing different issues than the Human Rights Council of today, but the issues will still be very controversial.

The two topics that this committee will debate are the regulation of scientific advancements in genetics and climate change and its effects on human rights.

These two topics are already beginning to cause a conflict between moral and scientific goals. This will be a unique opportunity for delegates to look toward their nation's future, whether that be in terms of industrialization or cultural development. These topics are sure to bring varying perspectives to each argument and hopefully comprehensive and creative resolutions.

Topic 1: Regulation of Scientific Advancements in Genetics

Topic 2: Climate Change and its effect on Human Rights

The Organization of American States (OAS)

OAS is a regional body of thirty-five nations in the American continents. Founded in 1948 after World War II, the organization began primarily as means to

ensure military and political security in the region.

OAS has since broadened its objectives to four main pillars: promoting democracy, human rights, security, and development. However, there is still disagreement between participating nations as to the ideal extent of the organization's domain and the scope of its membership.

At JHUMUNC 2012, the two topics that the Organization will discuss are Human Trafficking and the effects of Globalization in Latin America. Both of these topics are pressing issues that the nations of the Americas must address to adapt to the changing world economy and to ensure that the rights of their citizens are protected.

Topic 1: Human Trafficking

Topic 2: Globalization and Latin America

Health Organization

The World Health Organization is (WHO) is an international organization that focuses on the health and safety of all citizens. It was founded in 1948, just a few years after the United Nations itself came into existence. The organization, with originally contained 53 member states, has grown to encompass 191 member states who focus on the spread of new health technologies, guiding governments around the world to strengthen national health programs, and set global standards of health.

At JHUMUNC 2012, the Organization will debate issues related to genetically modified crops and diseases of poverty. Delegates are expected to explore the ethical and scientific implications of creating genetically modified crops while recognizing that some believe that this is a necessity to be able to feed the growing world population. In diseases of poverty delegates will discuss the effects of these highly treatable diseases and ways that the international community can help those trapped in the confines of poverty.

Topic 1: Diseases and Poverty

Topic 2: Genetically Modified Crops

Commission on the Status of the Middle East

The Commission on the Status of the Middle East will discuss the future of democracy in the region and issues related to social services in Middle Eastern

countries. In 2011, the “Arab Spring” brought about uprisings in many Middle Eastern and Arab countries and the future of democracy in the region appears to be bright. However, the Commission will discuss the future of democracy in more detail and determine how to most efficiently, effectively, and safely nurture democracy in the region.

With revenue from the oil industry, many Middle Eastern countries have increased their GDP greatly, but these countries life expectancies have not increased. According to the Preston Curve, which plots a state’s GDP against its life expectancy, many Middle Eastern states fall below the line of best fit because these states have failed to spend their new revenue on social services for their citizens. The Commission will explore methods to increase social spending in these countries.

Topic 1: Social Services and the Arab World

Topic 2: Democracy in the Middle East

Council of the International Telecommunications Union

The Council of the International Telecommunications Union was founded in Paris in 1865 and became a specialized agency of the UN in 1947. The Council works with the whole information and communication technologies (ICT) sector and is committed to connecting all the world’s people. The goal of ITU is to bring the benefits of modern communication technologies to all in an efficient, safe, easy and affordable manner. Specifically, ITU helps to manage emergency services, water supplies, power networks, and food distribution while supporting transportation systems, financial markets, government service and other areas relating to communication.

The delegates of CITU will be expected to look from a global standpoint to evaluate the issues related to a Government’s right to censor or tap private information and how to better apply communication technologies to better respond to natural disasters.

Topic 1: Using communication technology in response to natural and global disasters

Topic 2: Government’s right to censor or tap private information

Roman Senate (133 BC)

Having expanded from a small Italian city-state to a Mediterranean power in less than a century, Rome has successfully consolidated various nations and cultures into a single empire by 133 BC. Although Roman provinces stretch from Greece in the east to Spain in the west, Roman citizenship is exclusive to men with land who lived in the city of Rome. While all Roman citizens have the right to vote, most political decisions were made by the aristocratic patricians and a few wealthy plebeians. This oligarchic political system has caused many rifts between the plebeians and patricians, which culminated in the conflict of the orders during the 2nd and 3rd centuries BC. The years of continuous war have also taken their toll on the Roman people: the number of men eligible for military service is dwindling, farms are neglected as their owners march off to war, and the influx of landless poor into Rome are increasing. The burden of war lies more heavily upon the backs of the plebeian population, as the plebeians make up the majority of the infantry.

In 133 BC, a young plebeian by the name of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus the Younger has been elected as tribune of the plebeians. His goal? To cure the social problems that have plagued Rome for nearly a century. He will be unorthodox and bold to the point of recklessness. His proposed reforms will affect the distribution of land, the military, and citizenship. Can his reforms come to fruition without patrician support? Will the Senate overcome its aristocratic superiority to work with a plebeian tribune to achieve much needed social reform? Can Tiberius’ reforms deliver on the hopes of the urban poor and provincials?

Topic 1: Land Reform

Topic 2: Social Reform

Peacekeeping Commission: Novice

The UN Peacekeeping Commission was established in 2006 as an intergovernmental advisory to support peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict and to strengthen the international community’s call for world peace. The commission plays a unique role by bringing together all of the necessary actors, allocating resources, and proposing strategies to build peace in post-conflict regions. At JHUMUNC 2012, the UN

Peacekeeping Commission will be a committee solely for novice delegates.

The committee will be discussing two relevant topics: The Reform of UN Peacekeeping and The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There has been ongoing discussion in the UN about reforming peacekeeping and active efforts to make changes. However, despite these efforts, peacekeeping has not evolved much in recent years. The committee will debate whether or not reforms are necessary and how to go about implementing any needed changes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo is currently experiencing a tumultuous political and social climate and is on the agenda of the UN Peacekeeping Commission. Delegates will assess the situation in the country and draft resolutions aimed at promoting sustainable development

Topic 1: The Reform of UN Peacekeeping

Topic 2: The Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES

Security Council

The Security Council is a principal division of the United Nations, composed of fifteen nations. Five of these nations (Russia, China, United States, UK and France) are permanent and have veto power, while the other ten nations rotate semiannually. The Security Council focuses on resolving issues that are a threat to international security and peace. Unlike committees in the General Assembly and EcoSoc branches, the Security Council has the authority to mandate more actions, including economic sanctions and can even resolve to use military force, although the latter is generally regarded as a last resort. As a delegate, you will have the responsibility of working to establish and preserve order and make a safer international climate. It is important that you preserve the sanctity of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through your decisions.

Topic 1: The Situation in Iran

Topic 2: Iran-Israel Relations

Historical Security Council, 1950

In 1950 the world was a very different place. With the threat of Communist growing as the Red Veil began to cover the Eastern Hemisphere, many Western powers became increasingly fearful of the communist presence growing in that part of the world. On June 25, 1950 North Korean troops invaded the Democratic South Korea and attention was immediately thrust upon the UN Security Council. The United States demanded that a resolution be passed to end this invasion; however, not all parties were in favor. What makes this period so pivotal in the history of the UN Security Council is the absence of Russia from the Council at this time; therefore leaving many decisions to be made without the USSR. It will be the duty of the delegates of this Security Council to deal with the invasion of North Korea while still dealing with the absence of Russia.

Topic 1: The Invasion of South Korea by North Korea and if Action should be Taken

Topic 2: The Absence of the USSR from the Security Council

Berlin Conference

After the Russian victory in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, the Russians signed the Treaty of San Stefano as a temporary draft of the treaty until they could consult with the rest of the European Great Powers. In the summer of 1878, Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor of Germany called together statesmen from the Great Powers and the declining Ottoman Empire to demarcate the borders and emerging states of the Balkans. The Congress hoped to balance the vying interests of the European balance of power system, the threat that was arising from a disintegrating Ottoman Empire and a stabilization policy in a multi-religious, ethnically diverse Balkan region. Additionally it was necessary to placate Russia's claims as the victors of the War while still revising the Treaty of San Stefano and curbing Russian gains as it pushed capitulations on the Ottomans. A prominent example of international diplomacy and the shifting relationship among European states in the late 19th century, the Congress of Berlin showcases balance of power politics and the redrawing of maps according to the wants and interests of the

Great Powers.

Topic 1: The revision of the Treaty of the San Stefano, especially the Principality of Bulgaria, and the drafting of a new treaty to conclude the Russo-Turkish War: the Treaty of San Stefano had created an enormous 'Greater Bulgarian state' which would be advantageous to Russian interests. It may be necessary, as with any of these topics that certain countries be afforded certain territories in order to ensure their cooperation.

Topic 2: The curbing of pan-Slavism and Russia's growing influence in the East: Russia's insistence of a Russophilic Bulgarian state and their victory over the Ottoman Empire shows the power that Russia has in the East and its insistence on a continued power increase. Additionally, this pan-Slavism movement could break apart the Habsburg Empire and this Slavism is being espoused by Russian cultural expansion.

Board of Xe

Xe Services LLC (formerly known as Blackwater USA, and subsequently Blackwater Worldwide) is a private military contractor founded in 1997 by former US Navy SEAL Erik Prince. The corporation provides security services and operates several subsidiary organizations that offer aviation, maritime, and other specialized services. It is the largest of the United States Department of State's three contracted security firms. Xe has established notoriety over the past decade pertaining to its involvement as a contractor employed by the State Department in Iraq and has been at the center of several controversial incidents that have resulted in the deaths of Iraqi civilians, the most notable having taken place in Baghdad's Nisoor Square in which seventeen civilians were killed. While it has not been confirmed, it is believed that Xe has been involved in covert operations against the Taliban and al Qaeda in northwest Pakistan on contract with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Topic 1: Continued covert operations in northwest Pakistan in the ongoing War on Terror.

Topic 2: Legal defense for contractors alleged to have been involved in violence against civilians in

Iraq (notably those involved in the Nisoor Square incident).

2012 Environmental Summit

Throughout committee sessions, delegates will engage with, debate, and attempt to resolve the most pressing environmental issues facing our world today. The resolutions passed by the end of the conference will be significant given the disappointment following the 2009 UN Copenhagen Climate Change Conference; in Copenhagen, countries failed to enact an alternative to Kyoto Protocol, which is due to end in 2012.

Topic 1: Climate-change induced migration

Topic 2: US vs. China: Who should be held responsible for greenhouse gas emissions?

International Criminal Court

Established in 1988 by the signing of the Rome Statute, the International Criminal Court (ICC) is a permanent tribunal that enforces international law and upholds human rights. The ICC prosecutes individuals for crimes against humanity, genocide, crimes of aggression and war crimes. Currently, 114 states are members of the Court although several nations such as Russia and the United States have not formally joined the Court. Nevertheless, given its broad jurisdiction and power to prosecute, the ICC is an important institution of global justice.

At JHUMUNC, the ICC will hear several cases. Students will try Pol Pot, the leader of Cambodia from 1976-79, who killed millions of his own citizens. Through this counterfactual, students will learn about the value of the ICC and the importance of its mission. The trials of Muammar Gaddafi of Libya and Laurent Gbagbo of Cote d'Ivoire will allow students to engage contemporary crises and think critically about ICC intervention in Africa (all 6 currently open cases are in Africa). Although trying acts of terrorism is not part of the ICC's current mandate, a terrorist act may fall within the definition of one of the other crimes under the Court's jurisdiction. Students will be forced to work through these issues as they try Ayman Al-Zawahiri, a leader of Al-Qaeda and one of the world's most wanted terrorists.

Advisory Panel to the Security Council

The Advisory Panel is a special committee that counsels the Security Council on specific issues. Participants won't be called Delegates but rather "Experts"; these Experts would be divided into two categories; Domestic Affairs and Foreign Relations. Even though the committee would stick to JHUMUNC parliamentary procedure for the most part, resolutions would be made by debating clauses. The Advisory Panel has the specific role of offering practical advice to the Security Council; all resolutions passed by this committee would need to be approved by the Security Council. To this effect there would be a Plenary Session with the Security Council to debate proposed resolutions; there would be one resolution per category covering both topics.

The Advisory Panel will be discussing issues in Iran.

Whites (Joint Cabinet Crisis)*

In the aftermath of the collapse of the Russian Provisional Government to the Bolshevik controlled Petrograd Soviet in the October Revolution of 1917, the Bolsheviks found themselves in a position to establish their authority throughout Russia. However, the Marxist Bolsheviks, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin, were not without their enemies in the old Russian Empire. Various forces opposed the Bolsheviks and their drive for supremacy throughout the nation. The most organized of these groups were the Whites, an alliance of anti-Bolshevik elements of Russian society. From 1917 until 1921, the Bolshevik Red Army and anti-Bolshevik White Army fought a protracted and bitter struggle known as the Russian Civil War. The outcome of the Russian Civil War not only affected the fate of Russian history, but that of the entire world in the 20th century.

Topic 1: Recruitment of Soldiers- The White Army found itself in the constant need for more soldiers to fight the Reds. The Whites were understaffed and undersupplied. Unfortunately, some of the Whites actions alienated local populations through oppression and abuses, known as the White Terror. The leaders of the White Army must find a way to maintain an

army, and stop of the tide of revolutionary Russia.

Topic 2: Recruitment of Soldiers- The White Army found itself in the constant need for more soldiers to fight the Reds. The Whites were understaffed and undersupplied. Unfortunately, some of the Whites actions alienated local populations through oppression and abuses, known as the White Terror. The leaders of the White Army must find a way to maintain an army, and stop of the tide of revolutionary Russia.

Red (Joint Cabinet Crisis)*

Following the Revolution of 1917 and the collapse of the Russian Provisional Government that followed, the Bolsheviks or Reds took hold of Russia through the formation of the Petrograd Soviet in the October Revolution of that year. The Marxist Bolsheviks, controlled by Vladimir Lenin, took hold of the Russian government but were not without any type of resistance to their rule. With the leaders of the party beside Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Joseph Stalin, the greatest affront to Bolshevik power in 1917 was the anti-Bolshevik party known as the Whites led by Mikhail Vasilevich Alekseev began to take military action against the ruling Reds that lasted from 1917-1921, known as the Russian Civil War. It will be the duty of the Reds to take on this military affront and to regain control over the fledgling Russian nation.

Topic 1: Controlling the Petrograd Soviet and Maintaining Control of Russian State

Topic 2: Military Action with the Whites

Continental Congress (Quadrivirate)*

When the American Revolution first broke out, no one expected that the disadvantaged American rebels could win against the wealthy and organized British army and their Iroquois allies. Now it's 1778, and with a home-field advantage, popular support from colonists, and France joining the war as an ally to the rebels, the tides are beginning to turn more in favor of the American rebels. However, there are still several issues that must be worked out before the Americans can win this war for their freedom - and its up to the members

of the Second Continental Congress to deal with this issues.

Topic 1: Gaining more international allies for the American cause

Topic 2: Dealing with Iroquois/British alliance

British and Parliament (Quadrumvirate)*

The British Empire, the world's dominant colonial power, is yours to command. Member of Parliament, your expert opinion is requested immediately! It is the year 1778, and rebellion in the Thirteen Colonies remains foolishly fierce. Step into the Palace of Westminster on the north bank of the River Thames, and help your fellow Englishman lead the Kingdom of Great Britain to victory throughout the Empire. Have the Thirteen Colonies truly been lost, or can a final punishing push or well-negotiated "compromise" restore order to our overseas territories? How can we keep our European rivals in check, and what of recent developments on the Continent? Be warned, for a government remains in power only so long as it retains the confidence of parliament—so keep your intrigue under tables and behind closed doors, and watch your tongue—make good use of well-rehearsed rhetoric.

Topic 1: The Question of a British-Indian Alliance

Topic 2: The Threat of Open War with France

French King (Quadrumvirate)*

In the 18th century, France played a big role in helping the USA achieve freedom in the iconic American Revolution by providing military and economic aid. As members of the Joint Quadrumvirate Committees, delegates from the French Cabinet will respond to the events that lead up to the American Revolution. The focus of the committee will be to respond to the military operations in the New World. This committee will also seek to address domestic fiscal reforms to relieve the debt after the Seven-Year's War and economic operations in France's colonies. How will France continue foreign policies in its colonies? How should France address the increasing power of the British? Will France support the Americans and wage wars against the British colony? The fate of the great nation of France lies with you.

Topic 1: Military Operations in the colonies

Topic 2: Resolving the Debt Crisis – New Fiscal Reforms

Iroquois Confederacy (Quadrumvirate)*

The Iroquois Confederacy is a league of six major indigenous Native American tribes in North America. They include the Oneida, Seneca, Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, and the Tuscarora, all of which had some role to play during the American Revolution. Four of the nations lent their efforts to the British forces while two reserved themselves for the American colonists. Within this committee, the members of the Confederacy will be faced with the challenge of staying neutral during a time of war that will greatly affect them and their people. However remaining silent will soon no longer be an option. With the remaining effects of the French and Indian War still hanging in the air, the Iroquois Confederacy will need to figure out what they will do with the French, how they will support or abstain from the Revolutionary War, and eventually how they will deal with a face to face confrontation with its own tribes that will threaten the very survival of the Confederacy.

Topic 1: Splitting of the Confederacy of 6 Nations to join sides for the American Revolution: 2 Tribes to the colonists (Tuscarora and the Oneida) and 4 Tribes to Great Britain (Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga)

Topic 2: War on the New York Frontier: Against American Revolutionaries (Joseph Brant)

Press Corps

The Press Corps provides JHUMUNC with its news in the form of a daily newsletter. Delegates have access to nearly every aspect of the conference, and are thus able to enjoy a holistic JHUMUNC experience while working in a fast-paced journalistic environment. Potential article topics include committee sessions, individual proposals, human interest pieces, editorials, and JHUMUNC's social events. In addition to writing at least one article a day, delegates are able to learn basic layout skills, take photographs to complement their articles, and distribute the newsletter. Delegates will also produce a slideshow containing photography and short video clips to be featured at the closing ceremony.

**Joint Cabinet Crisis committees are two committees that will interact during the conference, while Quadrumvirate committees are four committees that will interact during the conference.*

Position Paper Guidelines

The main purpose of a position paper is to convey and articulate the positions of your country in regards to the topics debated in your committee. Strong position papers will contain arguments that justify a country's position on a given topic and that are supported with solid research. Each country has some sort of political ethos infused in it. Therefore, as a delegate you must convey what the ethos of your country is and use it to shape your policy proposals. Strong position papers also tend to engage other nations' political ideologies or viewpoints, as well as to note similarities and/or differences in policies between your country and others. It is in the best interest of each delegate to conduct research, not only so he or she can write good background guides, but also so that he or she can be well informed during the conference. Being knowledgeable allows delegates to construct successful arguments during committee debate, which are strong because they are both persuasive and accurate.

Unless otherwise stated by your Chair, each position paper should be one-page single-spaced, and structured in the following manner:

1. Background of the topic (remember, do not simply summarize the background guide)
2. Your country's position
3. Possible solutions (it is best to include both short-term and long-term solutions to the conflict)

Delegates must write a position paper for each of the topics that will be debated in committee. Because most JHUMUNC committees will have two topics, this means that you will most likely have write two separate position papers before you attend JHUMUNC 2012. Position papers must be submitted electronically by uploading them to the website by January 27, 2012. Only Microsoft Word or PDF versions of position papers may be uploaded. Please view the sample position paper below for some guidance. Feel free to contact your Chair or your Undersecretary(ies)-General if you have any questions.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Below you will find a sample position paper written by a previous JHUMUNC delegate. Although it is quite dense and a bit longer than the necessary length, it is an excellent position paper and clearly captures the essence of each of the three sections contained within it.

IMMIGRATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION: UNITED KINGDOM

- A. Given the large geographical area of the European Union (EU), immigration has always been one of the topics most relevant to all EU member states. While the EU has tried to serve as a medium for economic cooperation – thereby leading to migration to increased legal migration – there has also, of course, been the problem of illegal immigration between EU member states and between EU members and non-EU states. However, the modern realities of terrorism have made illegal immigration even more of a concern for EU member nations. To date, one of the greatest advances in EU cooperation regarding immigration has been the Hague Programme. This policy covers a wide range of issues that deal with immigration policy and it has also served as the building block for many regional agreements. Nonetheless, the European Union has been unable to come up with a straightforward and agreeable policy to tackle the problem of illegal immigration. Perhaps most serious of all, the EU has also not been able to reconcile many differences among national immigration policies with common EU-wide ones.
- B. Under a Protocol to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom (UK) has the right to decide whether or not it wishes to participate in measures concerning immigration and asylum (the Republic of

Ireland is the only other member state in this position). To date, British policy has been to participate in measures concerning the Common European Asylum Policy (e.g. directives on refugee qualification, minimum reception standards, procedures for determining asylum claims, etc...) and measures to tackle illegal immigration. The British government has chosen not to participate in measures concerning legal migration on grounds that these could impact its ability to determine who can or cannot enter the UK legally. Furthermore, the UK does not participate in the "Schengen" arrangements that entail a lifting of border controls among certain member states. At the same time, the United Kingdom also does not participate in the Common Visa Policy (a.k.a. the EU visa waiver program), preferring instead to determine its own arrangements. In general, however, despite the United Kingdom's reluctance to give up some of its sovereignty to the EU administration, the British government has been at the forefront of immigration reform. In fact, during its 2005 presidency, the United Kingdom chose to highlight immigration as one of the topics that needed progress.

- C. Simply put, the United Kingdom has a three-fold immigration proposal. First, the UK would like to see the EU play a larger role in managing migration internationally, which would mean implementing action plans for partnerships with key countries on EU borders to deal with migration flows across the Mediterranean and from the East. Moreover, this policy would also include bringing forward the EU's role in providing regional protection. The second part of the British plan is devoted to strengthening borders. The UK encourages all members to support the efforts of the European Border Agency (Frontex) to set up its risk analysis function and structures for coordinating joint operational activity. Moreover, the UK would like to see all members work on introducing biometrics into residence permits and pass-

ports. Along the same lines, the UK encourages working towards a solution for biometrics in relation to visas and cooperating on improving the security of national identity cards. Moreover, the UK would advocate that the EU work on innovative solutions to air borders and work with the European Commission (EC) to develop a joint strategy to combat human trafficking and organized immigration crime. The third part of the proposal revolves around practical co-operation on managing migration. The British government encourages the exchange of information between member states through EC proposals on a mutual information network and common approaches to the presentation of statistics. Similarly, the UK would like to see more work done in the field of asylum and the exchange

Rules of Parliamentary Procedure

These rules are based on Robert's Rules of Order, but have been modified to fit the structure of JHUMUNC. Please be aware that, while JHUMUNC employs rules of parliamentary procedure that are very similar to many other Model U.N. conferences, JHUMUNC's rules are unique and will be the only ones enforced.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

1. Scope of Rules

Unless otherwise stipulated by the Secretary-General, these rules, in their entirety, apply to all Johns Hopkins University Model United Nations Conference (JHUMUNC) committees. These shall be considered adopted in advance of session.

2. Language

English is the working language of JHUMUNC committees. Should a delegate wish to speak in an alternative language, it is that delegate's responsibility to provide a translator. If a time limit exists for the speech, both the speaker's and the translator's time shall count against this limit.

3. Attire

All delegates are required to wear Western Business Attire (as defined in the JHUMUNC Policies) during all committee sessions.

4. Conduct

Delegates are expected to maintain decorum during JHUMUNC sessions. This includes respecting staff decisions at all times, being recognized before addressing the committee, standing when addressing the committee, and refraining from the use of undiplomatic or offensive language.

5. Topic of Debate

The agenda for the regular session of all committees shall be drawn up by the Secretariat, approved by the

Secretary-General, and transmitted to all member states. In crisis situations, other topics may be added, subject to the approval of the Secretary-General.

6. Statements by Secretariat

The Secretary-General or a designated member of the Secretariat or staff may make, at any time, oral or written statements to any committee regarding the topic before it.

7. Credentials

The credentials of all delegates have been examined and approved by the Secretary-General prior to the start of the conference. Objections to the credentials of a delegate must be submitted to the Secretary-General in writing. Any member whose credentials have been objected to will be seated provisionally with the same rights as other members until such time as the Credentials Committee has rendered a decision.

8. Credentials Committee

The Credentials Committee shall, if needed, consist of nine (9) members appointed by the Secretary-General. If called into service by the Secretary-General, the committee shall examine the credentials of members and will promptly report its findings to the Secretary-General. The Credentials Committee shall be presided over by a member of the Secretariat.

CHAIR

9. Function of the Chair

The Chair shall open and close committee session, enforce the rules, recognize speakers, put questions to vote, and announce decisions. The Chair has the right to act at his or her discretion to ensure smooth operation of the committee. He or she has the ultimate authority over committee proceedings and maintenance of order within the committee. The Chair has

the authority to entertain, deny, or question the propriety of any motion. The Chair shall also set the time for speeches regarding procedural motions.

10. Representatives of the Chair

The Chair may, at any time, delegate a staff member to replace him or her. In this situation, the appointed staff member shall have the same power and authority as the Chair.

11. Appeal of the Chair's Decision

A delegate may motion to appeal the Chair's ruling on any discretionary matter. The appealing delegate speaks first in favor of overturning the Chair's decision. The Chair then speaks in defense of his or her ruling. Two-thirds of the committee must vote in favor of this motion to overrule the Chair's decision.

COMMITTEE AS A WHOLE

12. Roll Call

The first order of business at any committee session is a roll call. The Chair shall call the name of each delegation. If the delegation is present, its representative shall declare either "Present" or "Present and Voting" when called upon. Should a delegation arrive after roll call, it is the delegation's responsibility to inform the Chair of its presence. All delegations not present during committee session will be reported to their respective Faculty Advisor.

13. Members Present and Voting

Members Present and Voting shall be defined as members casting only negative or affirmative votes with no abstentions.

14. Substance and Procedure

A substantive matter is defined as a resolution or amendment. A procedural matter is all that which is not substantive.

15. Voting

Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote. All members must vote on procedural matters. Observer delegations may not vote on substantive is-

ssues, but must vote on procedural motions.

16. Quorum

One-third of the expected members of a committee must be present for session to be opened and for debate to proceed. A majority of the expected members must be present for any substantive vote to be taken.

17. Simple Majority

A simple majority is defined as a vote in which more member-states vote in favor than those who vote against. If a vote is equally divided, the motion fails. Unless otherwise provided for, decisions of committee on all questions shall be made by a majority of members present.

DEBATE

18. Adoption of Agenda

The Chair will open a Speakers' List for the purpose of deciding the agenda. At any time during that debate, a Motion to Set the Agenda will be in order. In the event of such a motion, the Chair will entertain one speaker in favor and one speaker against setting of that topic. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. If the motion carries, debate will be opened on that topic. If the motion fails, then the committee will proceed with the Speakers' List until such a motion fails for each topic. At that point, it is the Chair's discretion to set the agenda or continue debate.

19. Changing the Agenda

A Motion to Table the Topic allows the committee to postpone debate on the current topic and begin discussion of a new one. When making this motion, the delegate must specify which topic he/she wishes the committee to discuss next. This motion will take two speakers for and two speakers against and requires a two-thirds majority to pass. If passed, a new Speakers' List will be introduced for the new topic. The original topic will remain tabled until a Motion to Re-open the Topic is made.

20. Question of Competence

A Motion to Question the Competence of a committee

to discuss a resolution, working paper or amendment is in order if a member feels that a topic is outside the scope of the committee's jurisdiction or expertise. This motion is not intended to cut off debate, but merely to prevent misguided discourse. The Chair shall have the power to rule on this motion at his or her discretion. Such motions are not applicable to the issued debate topics. One member may speak for and one may speak against the motion. This procedural motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If the motion passes, the committee will immediately cease all consideration of the target of this motion.

21. Notification Under Article Twelve of the UN Charter

Article Twelve of the United Nations Charter states that a General Assembly committee and the Security Council may not consider the same topic at the same time: "While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests." In this vein, the General Assembly will be notified of relevant Security Council actions.

22. Speakers' List

Once a topic has been chosen, the Chair shall open a Speakers' List to be followed for all debate on that topic area. Speakers may comment generally on the topic area being considered, any resolution on the floor, or any proposed amendment to any resolution on the floor. Separate Speakers' Lists may be opened by the Chair for motions that require discussion different from direct debate on the topic. After a Speakers' List has been created, a member may add its name to the list if it is not already on the list and if the list has not been closed. Such a request may be submitted in writing, or, if the Chair specifically allows, by a show of placard. When the Speakers' List is exhausted and no other nations wish to speak, debate will be considered closed and the committee will move directly into voting procedures.

23. Closure and Re-Opening of the Speakers' List

A member may, at any time, move to close or re-open the Speakers' List. When a Speakers' List is closed, debate continues, but no further speakers may be added to the list. There shall be two speakers in favor and two speakers against the motion. The motion requires a two-thirds majority to pass. Upon reaching the end of a closed Speakers' List, the committee will move directly into voting procedure.

24. Speeches

No member may address a committee without having previously obtained the permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if the remarks are inappropriate or irrelevant to the subject matter under discussion.

25. Time Limit on Speeches

The committee shall allocate a limited amount of time for each speech and comment. A Motion to Set the Speaking Time must be made for this to occur. The member making the motion must specify the amount of time that he or she proposes set. This motion may be used to establish comments after a speech for which the number of comments and time must be specified. The motion requires a simple majority to pass.

26. Comments on Speeches

Comments relevant to the last speech or previous comment may be allowed. A time limit will be established in the same manner of Speeches (see Rule 25). Comments are in order unless the speaker has yielded his/her time.

27. Yields

A member who has been granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield his time in one of three ways. Yields may be made before or after the speech. Yields after the speaking time has expired are not valid. If no yield is made, two comments will be in order. Comments are not in order after any yield.

- (a) Yield to the Chair: Gives the remaining time to the Chair
- (b) Yield to Questions: The remainder of the speaker's time will be devoted to answering questions. The Chair will select the delega-

tions to ask questions relevant to the speaker's speech. There will be no dialogue between the speaker and the committee.

- (c) Yield to another delegate: Allocates the remaining time to another committee member. A delegate who has been yielded to may not yield.

28. Right of Reply

A member may request a Right of Reply in response to remarks that are scathing, derogatory, or impinge upon the honor or national integrity of a member state, the delegate, or the leader of the member state. A Right of Reply is granted at the discretion of the Chair and should be requested in writing at the conclusion of the speaker's remarks. There is no Right of Reply in response to a Right of Reply.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

29. Point of Order

A Point of Order is used when a member wishes to draw attention to a procedural error made by a member or the Dais. This point must be raised at the time of the incident and may interrupt a speech. The Chair must rule immediately on the matter.

30. Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry is a question to the Dais regarding procedure, rules, and any ambiguities.

31. Point of Information

A Point of Information is a question to the Dais regarding events occurring outside the committee room in another committee.

32. Point of Personal Privilege

At any time a member experiences personal discomfort that impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege. The Chair will attempt to relieve the cause of discomfort. Unless this point is being used because the speaker cannot be heard, this point should only be used between speakers.

33. Motion to Appeal the Chair's Decision

See Rule 11 (Appeal of the Chair's Decision)

34. Motion to Set the Agenda

See Rule 18 (Opening Debate by Setting a Topic)

35. Motion to Set the Speaking Time

See Rule 25 (Time Limit on Speeches)

36. Motion to Suspend the Rules

At any time there is an exception to the standard rules of a committee, a delegate may motion to suspend the rules. The Chair will rule whether the motion is in order, and there must be a consensus among the committee.

37. Motion to Close Debate

If at any time a member wishes to end debate and move directly into voting procedure on that topic, he or she may make a Motion to Close Debate. There will be two speakers for and two speakers against this motion. The motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass. If this motion passes, all debate on the topic ends and all resolutions and amendments on that topic are brought to a vote.

38. Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus

This motion causes a suspension of normal debate for free discussion and meeting or the drafting of a resolution, amendment or other document. The purpose and duration of the unmoderated caucus must be specified. If brought to a vote, this motion requires a simple majority to pass.

39. Motion for a Moderated Caucus

This motion causes a temporary suspension normal debate format where individual speakers are chosen by the Chair for a short duration. The purpose of the moderated caucus, the individual speaking time, and the total duration must all be specified in the motion. If brought to a vote, this motion requires a simple majority to pass.

40. Motion for Suspension of the Meeting

At the end of a committee session, a Motion to Suspend until the next committee session may be in order. If brought to a vote, this motion requires a simple

majority to pass.

41. Motion to Adjourn

At the end of the final committee session, a member may make a Motion to Adjourn. When brought to a vote, this motion requires a simple majority to pass. This motion is not subject to appeal if declared out of order by the Chair. If this passes, the Chair will close the committee.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

42. Working Papers

The Chair, at his or her discretion, may allow “Working Papers.” A Working Paper is not voted on and is used as a preliminary draft. Its purpose is to allow for the entire committee to see the draft and work on it. Working Papers are accepted at the discretion of the chair. Working Papers are not put to a vote.

43. Resolutions

All actions of a JHUMUNC committee (unless otherwise specified by the Chair) take the form of resolutions. A resolution is introduced to a committee by one or more member states that choose to sponsor the resolution. A sponsor of a resolution may withdraw his or her sponsorship of that resolution at any time before the commencement of voting procedure. If at any time a resolution is without sponsors, the resolution will be removed from consideration. For the committee to consider a resolution, signatures from one-fifth of the member states present must be obtained. For the purposes of determining one-fifths, a sponsor shall also be counted as a signatory. Signatory member states do not necessarily support the resolution; they merely wish to see it debated. Member states may sign or sponsor multiple resolutions per topic.

44. Amendments

An amendment changes a resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a word or phrase in a resolution. An amendment may only be made to an operative clause, and not a perambulatory clause. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. All amendments must be submitted to the Chair in writ-

ing. A friendly amendment is an amendment agreed upon by all sponsors of the resolution. The amendment must be submitted to the Chair with the signatures of all sponsors to the resolution. The amendment is then read aloud by the Chair and considered to be part of the resolution. An unfriendly amendment is an amendment introduced without the support of all sponsors. Such an amendment requires the signatures of one-fifth of the body to be considered. Unfriendly amendments are voted upon at the closure of debate, before their respective resolutions, and in the order submitted. Should the amendment be passed by a majority of the committee, it immediately becomes part of the resolution. Amendments may not be amended. However, once a friendly amendment is incorporated in the resolution, it becomes a part of the resolution and can therefore be amended.

45. Introduction of Resolutions and Amendments

Up to two sponsors of a resolution may be called upon to introduce their proposed resolution or amendment. At the Chair’s discretion, a short summary may be given or document read. During this time, any technical questions regarding grammar may be addressed and substantive questions regarding certain clauses may be allowed at the discretion of the Chair.

46. Previously Written Documents

Any resolutions, amendments, working papers or other documents brought into the committee, having been drafted before the opening of the committee on Thursday evening, are illegal and cannot be introduced. Any members found to have brought pre-written documents to JHUMUNC are subject to expulsion by the Secretaries-General.

VOTING

47. Conduct During Voting

Upon entering into voting procedures, the chamber shall be sealed and silent. Members may neither enter nor leave. No member may interrupt voting procedure except on a Point of Order or Point of Parliamentary Inquiry in connection with the conduct of voting. Communication between delegates, including but not

limited to note passing and talking, is not allowed.

48. Roll Call Votes

A member may request a roll call vote on a resolution. If the request is granted, the Chair shall read through the committee roster and each member, when called, shall vote only: Yes, Yes with Rights, No, No with Rights, Abstain, or Pass. When the Chair finishes reading through the roster, those members who previously passed shall be asked to vote in turn. Members who pass may only vote Yes or No and may not pass again on that matter. Explanations of voting with rights should be to the point and regard only those instances in which a delegation, by its vote, is straying significantly from national policy.

49. Important Question

A resolution may be deemed an Important Question, thereby requiring a two-thirds vote to pass. This request is made of the Chair immediately prior to voting on the resolution. Important questions shall include:

- Recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security;
- The admission of a new member to the United Nations;
- The suspension of the rights and privileges of membership;
- The expulsion of a member; and/or
- Budgetary questions.

If the Chair determines that the resolution falls within one or more of the categories, the body shall vote to label the resolution an important question.

50. Division of Question

Immediately after debate is closed on a topic and after all unfriendly amendments are voted upon, a member may make invoke a Motion to Divide the Question. This motion indicates that the member wishes to consider two or more parts of the resolution separately. The committee shall then hear two speakers for and against the above division. A procedural vote to divide the question shall then be taken, requiring a simple majority to pass. If this vote fails, then the resolution is voted on in its entirety. If this vote passes, the Chair shall ask for plans of division of resolution and suggest

an overall plan for division. Then, a substantive vote shall be taken as to whether to include each division in the final resolution. No roll-call vote is allowed in this stage. Once all divisions have been voted on, a final vote is taken on the resolution as a whole. Roll call votes are in order at this point.

51. Passing Multiple Resolutions

A committee may pass multiple resolutions on a topic if they do not conflict with a resolution already passed. Any such announcement will be made by the Chair, who shall specify the resolutions and clauses that are in conflict.

52. Reordering Resolutions

If there are multiple resolutions on a topic, the committee shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they were submitted. However, a member may move to change the voting order before any voting begins. When this motion is made, the member must specify the new voting order he or she proposes. There shall be one speaker in favor and one against this motion. This motion shall be put to an immediate vote and will pass with a simple majority.

Glossary of Important Model UN Terms

Below you will find a glossary of important MUN terms and a guide to the format of parliamentary procedure that will be used at JHUMUNC 2012. We hope you find these final two sections of the guide helpful as you instruct your students on important aspect of Model United Nations in preparation for the conference.

General Assembly Committees

These committees are the largest both in real life and at JHUMUNC. They encompass some of the General Assembly committees of the real United Nations, as well as the historic Roman Senate. The size of these committees is substantial, but there is a limit of 150 delegates per each one.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Committees

These organizations constitute some of the many that make up the actual ECOSOC, as well as our simulation of the Kyoto deliberations of 1997. These bodies are the medium-sized committees at JHUMUNC and all have a limit of 54 delegates, as in the real United Nations.

Specialized Committees

In contrast to Standing and ECOSOC committees, these committees are nearly all 15-member bodies that simulate smaller U.N. organs, regional groups, and more inventive simulations, such as The Most High Council of Ten and our Triumvirate committees.

Voting Bloc

This is the time – typically at the end of a committee session – in which delegates vote on proposed resolutions and amendments. Nobody may enter or leave the chamber during Voting Bloc. There are six ways to vote at JHUMUNC. The three most popular (and encouraged) are either: “yay,” “nay,” or “abstain.” The other three ways are discussed under the definition for a Roll-Call Vote.

Speakers’ List

The Speakers’ List is the primary form of debate at JHUMUNC. It is a list that determines the order in which delegates will speak. Whenever a new topic is opened for discussion, the Chair will create a Speakers’ List by asking all delegates wishing to speak to raise their placards and calling on them one at a time to be added to the list.

Moderated Caucus

A Moderated Caucus is a type of debate in which delegates remain seated and the Chair calls on them one at a time to speak for a short period of time, thereby enabling a quicker exchange of opinions than would be possible when using a Speakers’ List.

Unmoderated Caucus

An Unmoderated Caucus is a type of debate in which delegates are able to leave their seats to mingle and speak freely. This type of debate allows for the freest exchange of ideas and is often used for delegates to write Working Papers and Resolutions, which are also defined in this section.

Placard

This is a piece of cardstock with a country’s name on it that a delegate raises to signal to the Dais that he or she wishes to speak. It is also used to vote during Voting Bloc.

Dais

The Dais is the group of people in charge of the committee. JHUMUNC has three members on each Dais – a Chair and two to three Directors. While all three members of the Dais help to run every committee session, the Chair is the leader of the group. All delegates should exhibit good behavior when around the Dais.

Point

This is a request raised by a delegate for information or for an action relating specifically to that delegate. Examples of important Points include: Personal Privilege, Order, and Inquiry. For more information on relevant examples of Points, consult this guide's section on parliamentary procedure.

Motion

This is a request raised by a delegate that the committee as a whole takes some sort of action. Examples of important Motions include: Move into a Un/Moderated Caucus, Introduce a Resolution, and Close Debate. For more information on relevant examples of Motions, consult this guide's section on parliamentary procedure.

Yield

A Yield is the action taken by each delegate when finishing a speech while on the Speakers' List. Unless time elapses for the speech, every delegate must indicate how he or she yields. Delegates may yield: to the Chair (which forfeits the remainder of the time); to questions (in which case the Chair calls on any delegates wishing to ask questions about the speaker's speech and the speaker uses his or her remaining time to answer); and to another delegate (in which case another delegate can use the remaining time of the first speaker). Bear in mind that you cannot yield twice (i.e. if delegate x yields to delegate y, then delegate y cannot yield to delegate z). Finally, if a delegate does not yield, then two 30-second comments by other delegates are automatically in order.

Roll-Call

This is time at the beginning of each committee session in which every country is called in alphabetical order to determine two things: how many delegates are present and how delegates intend to vote if the committee moves into Voting Bloc at some point during that session. Delegates can either respond with "Present" or "Present and Voting." By indicating that you are "Present and Voting," however, a delegate forfeits his or her ability to abstain on a Resolution. As a result, JHUMUNC highly encourages delegates to respond

with "Present."

Roll-Call Vote

A Roll-Call Vote is a procedure that can be motioned for once in Voting Bloc. As soon as it has been motioned for, it is automatically in order and forces the Dais to call Roll-Call again, and one by one each delegate indicates his or her vote. As discussed under the definition for Voting Bloc, there are six main ways to vote (three of which are unique to a Roll-Call Vote). In addition to "yay," "nay," and "abstain," delegates can also vote "pass," "yes with rights," and "no with rights." While JHUMUNC does not encourage voting with rights, doing so affords a delegate 30 seconds at the end of the Roll-Call Vote to explain why he or she voted in such a manner. However, it is very important to note that delegates can only vote with rights if they are casting their vote in a way that is completely opposite what they have argued for the committee session (i.e. if a delegate was completely in vocally favor of a resolution before an amendment was added, but once it was added does not vote for the resolution). Finally, a delegate can vote "pass" the first time down the Roll-Call Vote, but must vote either "yay" or "nay" the second time. JHUMUNC highly discourages calling for a Roll-Call Vote in larger committees.

Working Paper

This is a document in which the ideas of some delegates are proposed. This document does not need to have the format of a finalized Resolution and is intended to give delegates the ability to freely exchange ideas on paper before drafting a formal Resolution. Until a Resolution has been formally introduced to the committee, it is JHUMUNC policy to refer to any written document with proposals on it as a Working Paper.

Resolution

Once it has been introduced to the committee (which requires 1/5 of the committee to be either a Sponsor or a Signatory), this is the document that is the final collection of ideas of a group of delegates. It must be in proper Resolution format (see the JHUMUNC website for details) and will be voted on during Voting Bloc. JHUMUNC allows for the passage of multiple Resolu-

tions as long as they do not directly contract each other (i.e. if one Resolution funds a program and another Resolution explicitly says not to do so).

Preambulatory Clauses

These are the first clauses of every Resolution that describe previous action taken on the topic, the reasons why the Resolution is necessary, and the general sentiments of the Sponsors. Crucially, Preambulatory Clauses do not take any action (see the JHUMUNC website for details). Furthermore, Preambulatory Clauses cannot be amended, so it is important that delegates take great care when crafting them.

Operative Clauses

These make up the second half of the Resolution and describe what action the committee will take. Operative Clauses always begin with an action verb (see the JHUMUNC website for details). Please note that the Operative Clauses “Condemns” and “Demands,” as well as any other version of them (i.e. “Strongly Condemns”) can only be used by Security Council or a body that is not in the United Nations (i.e. the Shanghai Cooperation Organization).

Sponsors

These are the principal writers of a Resolution. Sponsors agree with each aspect of the Resolution and, as such, Friendly Amendments can only be created if all Sponsors agree.

Signatories

In contrast to Sponsors, Signatories are delegates that simply want to see the Resolution discussed. Signatories do not need to necessarily support the Resolution; instead, they simply want to debate it.

Amendments

Amendments are changes to only the Operative Clauses of Resolutions. There are two types of Amendments. “Friendly Amendments” are supported by all of the Sponsors and are automatically incorporated into the Resolution. In contrast, “Unfriendly Amendments” are not supported by all of the Sponsors. As a result, “Unfriendly Amendments” can be debated and then must

be voted upon first in Voting Bloc. Once “Unfriendly Amendments” have either passed or failed, voting will then begin on the Resolution as a whole.

Agenda

The Agenda is the order in which the topics before the committee will be discussed. The first duty of a committee following Roll-Call is usually to set the agenda.

Background Guide

This is a helpful explanation of the topic being discussed in a committee. Every Background Guide is written by a member of the JHUMUNC staff and is intended to help delegates learn the basics of the topic at hand. While a Background Guide is a good place to start, JHUMUNC highly encourages delegates to conduct research beyond what is contained in every Background Guide.

Decorum

Decorum is the order and respect for others that all JHUMUNC delegates must exhibit. Most importantly, the Dais expects that all delegates will only speak when called upon and will show a tolerance for divergent opinions. The Chair has the right to call for Decorum when he or she feels delegates are not being respectful to a speaker, to the Dais, or to their roles as diplomats.

Position Paper

A Position Paper is the summary of a country’s position on the topic. Each delegate must write one for each topic and submit it electronically to his or her Chair before the weekend of JHUMUNC (see the JHUMUNC website for details).

Second (that motion)

Certain Motions require a “Second” (i.e. another delegate who feels similarly). For more information on relevant examples of such Motions, consult this guide’s section on parliamentary procedure.

Simple Majority

Nearly all actions taken in committee require a vote. In order to pass most votes, a Simple Majority (50% +

1 of the number of the delegates in the committee) is needed. That being said, there are many different types of committees at JHUMUNC and some, particularly Specialized Committees, have slightly different rules. As such, it is very important that delegates check with their Chair to make sure they understand how many members of the committee need to vote in favor for something to be passed.

Secretary – General

The Secretary-General (or in the case of JHUMUNC, the Secretaries-General) is the leader of the Model U.N. Conference. Both staff and delegates must exhibit Decorum when around the Secretary-General. Any decision made the Secretary-General is final and cannot be reversed unless by the order of the Secretary-General.

Model UN Resources

This group of links focuses on general-reference and country-specific information

www.un.org

The source for everything

www.un.org/en/members/

Link to missions to the UN

www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn

Background, analysis, and some policy for countries from the U.S. State Department

www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html

Information (generally numerical) on countries and other political entities from the CIA

www.economist.com/countries

Facts, articles, and some analysis from The Economist

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/cshome.html>

Country studies from the Library of Congress

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/

Concise information on countries and international institutions from the BBC

This group of links focuses on think tanks

www.cfr.org

Articles, background reports, and guides from the Council on Foreign Relations

www.foreignaffairs.org/

The journal published by the Council on Foreign Relations

www.brookings.edu

Research and articles from the Brookings Institute

www.csis.org

Policy analysis and research from the Center for Strategic and International Studies

www.as-coa.org/

Programs and exchanges from the Americas Society

www.asiasociety.org/

Exhibitions and other resources from the Asia Society

www.aspeninstitute.org/

Policy programs, seminars, and more from the Aspen Institute

www.carnegieendowment.org/

News and analysis from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

www.cato.org/

Often unique and contrarian policy recommendations from the libertarian Cato Institute

www.americanprogress.org/

Analysis on a broad range of issues from the liberal Center for American Progress

www.fas.org/

Information on technological issues from the Federation of American Scientists

www.heritage.org/

Policy recommendations from the conservative Heritage Foundation

www.crisisgroup.org/

News, analysis, and recommendations on all conflicts from the International Crisis Group

www.iiss.org/

Global security information from the International Institute for Strategic Studies

<http://fpif.org/>

Foreign policy publication of the Institute for Policy Studies

www.chathamhouse.org.uk

Reports and policy recommendations from Chatham House

www.ecfr.eu/

Publications from a pan-European organization

www.transparency.org/

Very useful information regarding corruption from the leading think tank of its kind

www.sipri.org/

Information and analysis on international conflict and security from a Swedish think tank

This group of links focuses on health, population, environment, and food information

www.who.int

The main source for health issues from the World Health Organization

www.globalhealth.org

Statistics and useful information from the Global Health Council

www.ifrc.org/where

Reports from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

www.oxfam.org

Papers and analysis from Oxfam International

www.unchs.org/categories.asp?catid=2

Country reports and recent actions from UN HABITAT

www.unaids.org

Information related to AIDS from the UN

www.unfpa.org

The UN's source for information relating to the global population

www.populationaction.org/

General information on the world's population from Population Action International

www.unep.org

The main source for information on environmental issues from the UN

www.unfccc.int

Climate change information from the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change

www.unccd.int

Information on desertification from the UN Convention to Combat Desertification

www.unesco.org/science

Articles and reports from the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

www.wmo.ch

Information on weather, climate, and water, from the UN Meteorological Organization

www.wfp.org

Reports from the UN World Food Program

www.fao.org

Statistics and articles from the UN Food and Agricultural Organization

This group of links focuses on children, women, and education

www.unicef.org

Reports, briefings, and country reports on children from the UN Children's Fund

www.un.org/children/conflict/english

All necessary information regarding children in armed conflict from the UN

www.un.org/youth

Information on how young people live from the UN

www.hrw.org/children

Statistics, information, and reports on children's rights from Human Rights Watch

www.unicef.org/gender

Information on gender equality from the UN

www.un.org/womenwatch

Regional information and links to other resources from the UN

www.unifem.org

Information on gender issues from the UN Development Fund for Women

www.hrw.org/women

Information on gender equality from Human Rights Watch

www.unesco.org

Education information and links from the UN's main education body

This group of links focuses on human rights

www.un.org/rights

The source for all human rights information and links to other sites from the UN

www.ohchr.org

Country reports, briefings, and other information from the UN's High Commissioner

www.hrw.org/

Country reports and other general information from Human Rights Watch

www.amnesty.org

Information and links from Amnesty International

www.freedomhouse.org

Country reports on different types of rights and publi-

cations from Freedom House

www.humantrafficking.org

Country reports and information from a group funded by the U.S. State Department

www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/

Country reports on human rights from the U.S. State Department

This group of links focuses on development, finance, trade, and poverty

www.undp.org

The main resource for development issues from the UN Development Programme

www.wto.org

Information and links from the World Trade Organization

www.imf.org/external/country/

Country-related information and briefings from the International Monetary Fund

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/0,,pagePK:180619~theSitePK:136917,00.html>

Country statistics and information from the World Bank Group

www.ifad.org

General information from the International Fund for Agricultural Development

www.unesco.org/

Information on ongoing projects to alleviate poverty from UNESCO

www.unctad.org

Statistics and links from the UN Conference on Trade and Development

www.un.org/issues/reg-comm.html

The list of UN regional commissions and links to their websites from the UN

www.un.org/esa/sustdev

The base for all resources relating to sustainable development from the UN

www.ilo.org

Articles and documents from the International Labour Organization

www.unido.org

Links to specific projects and general information on industrial progress from the UN

www.unohrlls.org/

Reports, publications, and statistics on development from OHRLLS

www.un.org/esa/

Information and reports on economic and social development from the UN

This group of links focuses on disarmament, security, and humanitarian affairs

www.un.org/peace/

Links to anything related to peace and security from the UN

www.un.org/disarmament

The biggest source of all information relating to disarmament and security from the UN

www.opcw.org

The largest resource from the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

www.unidir.org/

Reports, articles, and other publications on disarmament from the UN

<http://pws.ctbto.org>

Reports and general information on the CTBT from the CTBT's Preparatory Commission

www.iaea.org

The main source for atomic energy information from the IAEA

www.nti.org/index.php

In-depth reports on all nuclear issues from the Nuclear Threat Initiative

www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp

All information on peacekeeping from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations

www.mineaction.org/index.asp

Reports and general information regarding landmines from the UN

www.icbl.org/

Country reports on landmines from the International Campaign to Ban Landmines

www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/index.html

Links to major pages regarding terrorism from the UN Office on Drugs and Crime

www.un.org/terrorism/

Useful links to all things related to terrorism and security from the UN

www.globalsecurity.org/

A Large resource of country reports, articles, and analysis from Global Security

www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home

The main resource for information related to refugees from the UN

www.un.org/ha/

Links to all possible information regarding humanitarian affairs from the UN

<http://ochaonline.un.org>

News and articles on all humanitarian emergencies from the UN

www.unicef.org/emerg/
Humanitarian policy from the UN Children's Fund

www.reliefweb.int
Reports on all humanitarian crises from ReliefWeb, a group affiliated with the UN

This group of links focuses on international law, international trade law, and intellectual property rights

www.un.org/law
The major resource for all things related to international law from the UN

www.icj-cij.org/
Documents, decisions, and all other information regarding the ICJ from the UN

www.un.org/law/icc/index.html
All information regarding the International Criminal Court from the ICC

www.un.org/law/ilc/index.html
Publications and explanations of law from the International Law Commission

www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/index.html
The source for all things related to trade law from the UN

www.wipo.int
Information on intellectual property from the World Intellectual Property Organization

www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/trips_e/trips_e.htm
A guide to the TRIPS Protocol and other intellectual property issues from the WTO

An Insider's Guide to Baltimore

Baltimore's neighborhoods are worth a visit not only in themselves, but also because they each provide inspiring stories about America's heritage. We recommend exploring these neighborhoods and stories by taking a walking tour. Our favorite walking tour is called the Baltimore Civil War Riot Trail, a self-guided adventure that takes you to sites that reveal the deeply divided loyalties of Maryland and the nation during the American Civil War. Stand where the first fatalities of the War occurred, one week after the first shots at Fort Sumter, and pause at Greenmount Cemetery where John Wilkes Booth is buried. Other areas of interest include:

The Inner Harbor

This year's conference will take place in the heart of the Inner Harbor, Baltimore's historic seaport, tourist attraction, and landmark. Having undergone massive redevelopment over the past three decades, the Inner Harbor is now one of the places to be in Baltimore. The area is home to a wide variety of entertainment options to explore, as well as an enormous amount of dining options. Some of the most popular attractions include:

- National Aquarium – widely considered to be one of the best in the United States, if not the world!
- USS Constellation – the last Civil War-era ship still afloat)
- Baltimore Maritime Museum - includes the USS Torsk (one of two World War II-era, Tenth Class submarines still located in the United States) and the Chesapeake, a ship that served as a lighthouse near locations that were unsuitable for lighthouse construction.
- Babe Ruth Birthplace and Museum and Sports Legends Museum at Camden Yards
- The Gallery Mall (located in JHUMUNC 2012's hotel!) and the Harborplace Mall

Mount Vernon

Just north of the Inner Harbor and the downtown area lies Mount Vernon, one of the city's oldest neighbor-

hoods and originally home to the city's wealthiest and most fashionable residents. The area contains the original Washington Monument, which was completed over 50 years before the one in Washington, D.C. was finished. Although the neighborhood is filled mostly with beautiful architecture adorning residential buildings, there are a number of destination spots for delegations:

- Washington Monument
- Peabody Conservatory
- Walters Art Museum
- Maryland Institute of College Art

Little Italy

Following a short walk from the Renaissance Harborplace Hotel east of the harbor, delegates will find Little Italy, named after the huge number of Italian immigrant families that moved to the area in the early 20th century. Here, delegates will find an overwhelming number of restaurants serving every type of Italian food imaginable. It is definitely the place to go for dinner on Saturday night!

Fells Point

Right next to Little Italy lies Fells Point, one of Baltimore's trendiest and most historic districts. Perhaps most famous for its support for dozens of privateers who preyed on British shipping in the early 19th century, Fells Point today still retains that independent spirit. Go explore the many shops, restaurants, and pubs, many of which lie on the area's original cobblestone streets. Fells Point is home to several of Baltimore's best seafood restaurants, which are some of the city's most popular attractions. Some of the main attractions include:

- Baltimore Ghost Tours
- Main Street
- Robert Long House - Baltimore's oldest surviving residence, which was built around 1765
- Broadway Pier

Federal Hill

A short walk from the hotel, Federal Hill is named for the prominent hill that provides a panoramic view of Baltimore City. Given its name in 1789 after it served as the ending point for a parade celebrating the ratification of the new “Federal” Constitution of the country, today the area is one of the most important cultural centers in Baltimore. Some of the main attractions include:

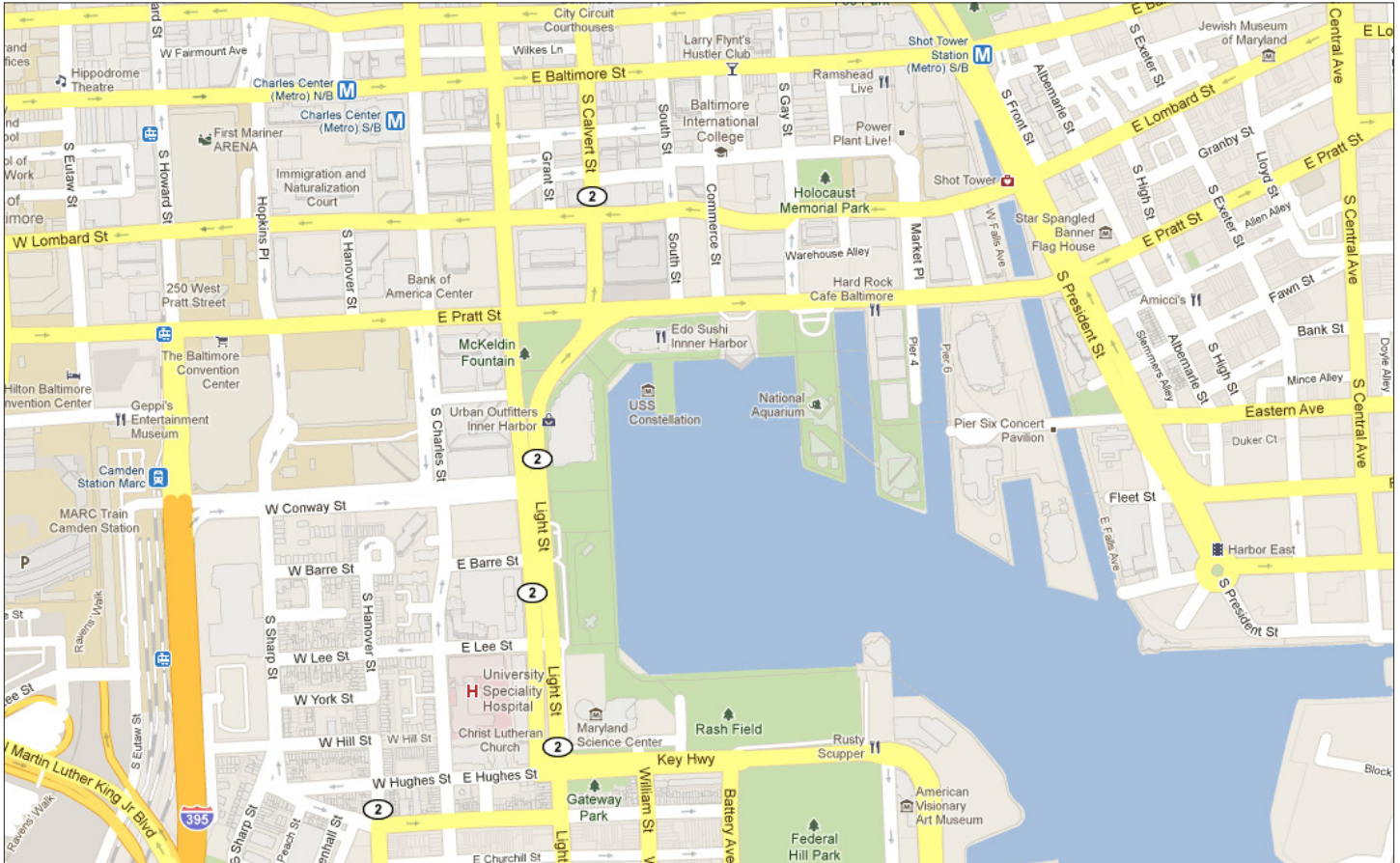
- Fort McHenry - the inspiration for the America’s national anthem
- American Visionary Art Museum
- Maryland Science Center
- Baltimore Museum of Industry

Top 20 Things to Do in Baltimore

- See either “Our Ocean Planet”, an exciting dolphin show, or a 4-D movie in the new Immersion Theater at the National Aquarium located in the Inner Harbor
- See the view from the top of Baltimore’s Washington monument in Mount Vernon
- Explore the shops and restaurants lining the cobblestone streets of Fells Point
- Stroll through Baltimore’s Little Italy and stop for an inexpensive but delicious meal at Sabatino’s Restaurant (Don’t forget to then head to Vaccaros for the best cannoli in town)
- Go to the Baltimore Museum of Art for free!
- Make a mess while eating Old Bay soaked crabs at Obrycki’s in Fells Point
- Catch the members of the JHU Lacrosse team in action as they begin their season
- Catch a tasty meal at the quirkiest and funkiest diner in town, Paper Moon located just south of the Hopkins Homewood Campus
- Gaze at the five tiers of the gorgeous “Cathedral of Books”, the George Peabody Library located in Mount Vernon
- Go see a musical at the Hippodrome in West Baltimore
- Explore historic Federal Hill
- Catch a specialty film, Hollywood movie, foreign film, or cinema classic at the Charles Theatre
- See what inspired the creation of the American national anthem with a trip to Fort McHenry
- Check out the view from the top of Baltimore’s World Trade Center in the Inner Harbor
- Visit the animals at the Baltimore Zoo
- Visit the Visionary Art Museum (Federal Hill) or Walters Art Museum (Mount Vernon)
- Grab a meal at one of the many restaurants at the Power Plant, which located in the Inner Harbor
- Stroll through the vintage shops in Mount Vernon
- Grab crepes at Sofi’s, one of the best crepe places out there
- Enjoy great Mexican food in the hip Hampden hangout, Holy Frijoles

Map of Inner Harbor and Charm City Circulator

Inner Harbor



Charm City Circulator

<http://www.charmcitycirculator.com/content/route-maps>

