



**Rotary District 5340**

**Pathways to Peace**

**Rotary Model United Nations Conference**

**May 14th & 15th, 2011**

**Joan B. Kroc Institute For Peace & Justice  
University of San Diego  
Crowne Plaza Hotel San Diego**

**Advisor's Manual**



## Table of Contents

Acknowledgement .....	1
Responsibilities.....	2
How The Model UN Operates .....	3
Advisors .....	4
Selection of Student Delegates .....	5
Benefits of Participation to the Student .....	6
Matching of Delegates and Nations .....	7
Preparation .....	8
A Message from the Secretariat .....	9
Agenda .....	10
Parliamentary Rules .....	11
Resolution #1 .....	12
Resolution #2 .....	13
Resolution #3 .....	14
Caucuses .....	15
MUN Resources .....	16
Contacts.....	21



## **Acknowledgement**

The seventh annual District 5340-Pathways for Peace Model UN program is based on a program that the Rotary Club of Winnipeg has been successfully sponsoring for 50 years. That conference brings together teams from high schools in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin in the USA, North-West Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It is a cooperative effort of Rotary Clubs in these areas. The conference has evolved over the years into a smoothly operated event which is well attended. Many of the organizers and advisors have been involved in the project for a long time.

Southern California presents different challenges and opportunities than does the Winnipeg catchment area. We are emphasizing representation from a diverse spectrum of ethnic and socio-economic groups. Our venture is still in its early years, and we hope that it will grow and evolve to best serve the needs of our communities and our students. You, as participants, will serve a vital role in helping our program grow and change to meet our needs.

We are most grateful to Bert Friesen, the cornerstone of the Winnipeg Rotary Model UN project. He, and the members of his committee have been most generous in advising us and sharing ideas. Much of the material presented comes directly from their manual and website. We also wish to thank Dr. Jim Ferguson, professor at the University of Manitoba and President of the Winnipeg Rotary Model UN for many years.

## Responsibilities

The Model United Nations Conference will be successful utilizing a balanced system of cooperation and shared responsibilities. There are four major entities contributing to this program:

- 1) The sponsoring Rotary Clubs
- 2) The student delegates and their families
- 3) The Advisors
- 4) The Model United Nations Steering Committee

1) The responsibility of the sponsoring Rotary Club includes the careful selection of the delegates and advisors with financial assistance and encouragement to them. It would be satisfying to all for delegates to report to the Club when they return, possibly as a program at a regular weekly meeting.

2) The responsibilities of the students who are selected should include an interest in world affairs. Each should have a great deal of pride in their school and community because they serve as representatives of these. They must be prepared to do a considerable amount of reading and research in preparation for the conference. An unprepared delegation is a liability and impairs the success of the entire conference.

After the conference, the delegation should report to the sponsoring Rotary Club and to their schools. This suggests that each delegation keep a record of interesting events, of votes recorded, etc. for these reports. The students are encouraged, also, to take every opportunity to tell others about their experience at the Model United Nations Conference, and about what they learned about the United Nations and the country that they represented. The delegates will be a vital source of informing their classmates and of recruiting and helping future participants.

3) The responsibilities of the Advisors are great. Unless interest and continuing advice and direction are given to the students, the value of the MUN Conference is seriously reduced. Advisors need not be experts in international affairs, but they must be ready and willing to learn and work with the students during the home phase of preparation as well as at the Conference. Some instruction in the parliamentary procedures used at our conference will be very useful. Advisors must be available to work with students as well as being available as a contact should an untoward event occur. The advisor will transport the delegates to and from the conference and partake in their supervision during the conference. They will stay overnight at the Conference to help supervise the students.

4) The Steering Committee has the responsibility of selecting the format for the Conference. It will be involved in club recruitment. It will also serve to offer initial training and advice to the Advisors and offer an initial training session to the students. It will make all country assignments and will arrange for the facilities such as hotel accommodations, meeting facilities, and meals. The Committee will aid and advise all participants. Together with the Advisors it will provide a secure and safe environment for the delegates.

5) Dress Code: In order to create the appropriate atmosphere for the learning experience offered by the Model UN Conference, participants would be expected to conform to a code during the meetings of the General Assembly and various caucuses. Gentlemen should wear a jacket and tie with appropriate shoes. Ladies may wear a dress, skirt and blouse, or a business pants suit with appropriate shoes. Outside of formal meetings, one may dress as one pleases. The advisors with the help of the Steering Committee shall help those students who do not own appropriate clothing to obtain what is needed.

## How The Model UN Operates

The Model United Nations is a reproduction of the United Nations itself. A number of nations that have membership in the UN are represented by a delegation of two students. These students are selected, sponsored, advised and sent to the Conference by the participating Rotary Clubs.

Several months before the Model UN Conference an agenda of topics, which closely relate to issues before the current General Assembly are prepared for debate. The students will be assigned countries and are asked to gather information on the view of the country which they will represent on all agenda items, and one item in particular. The country assignments are based on actual active participation in the UN debates.

There are many sources for researching the topics. A good place to start is with the website of the United Nations in New York, as well as the United Nations Association in San Diego. Most of the delegations to the UN have their own website where students can discover their positions on many issues. English speaking newspapers in the individual countries are a good source for specific views on the agenda items as well as general information and positions. The consulates of the countries can be contacted and are often cooperative in helping the students. Another excellent source of research sites is the High Tech High Model United Nations database. The website for this is [http://mun.hightechhigh.org/research\\_database.php](http://mun.hightechhigh.org/research_database.php). There is a complete resource list at the end of this manual.

When delegates are advised of the country that they will represent they will also be advised as to which resolution they will be called to speak to at the main assembly. During the two days of meetings each of the agenda items is presented to the General Assembly for final debate and vote.

## Advisors

The purpose of the advisor is to bring mature advice and knowledge to the delegations. It is a replica of the permanent staff of the Mission that each member nation maintains at the UN. Adults are chosen to aid each student delegation as they prepare to represent their assigned country at the Model United Nations.

There has been an active UN Association operating in San Diego which has worked to promote and support a Model UN program. However, many students have not had the opportunity to participate in the program because of the scarcity of school resources. We have instituted our program to fill this void by differing from the year round Model UN in two main areas. Firstly, our effort will be aimed toward participating in one conference annually as opposed to multiple conferences. Secondly, the traditional Model UN program utilizes teachers as advisors. Because of the demands of our times and their many responsibilities, it is often difficult to recruit teachers for this commitment. Our program will be using volunteer Rotarians as the principal advisors. Of course, if your partner school has a teacher who is willing to advise or help, they would be most welcome. Multiple advisors including other Rotarians as well as active or retired teachers are also welcome. However, only one advisor will be part of the actual team and will sit with the students at the conference. Others involved may attend as observers, space permitting.

The advisor is expected to have an interest in the development of the youth of the community, as well as some knowledge of or interest in international affairs and problems. They must be committed to giving sufficient time to the task as well as attending the actual conference.

All advisors and other adults participating in the conference must be certified under The Rotary District 5340 Youth Protection Policy.

The advisor should meet with the students on a regular basis for the eight to ten weeks preceding the Conference, probably no longer than 1-2 hours per week. This time should be spent outside of school hours. They should discuss the basics of the conference and make sure that their delegation understands them completely. Ultimately, they should coach the students using the actual speech that their delegation will give. They should encourage study by emphasizing that the experience is only worthwhile if you understand what everybody is discussing.

In the unlikely event that the advisor cannot attend the conference, they should notify the program committee so that a substitute may sit with their delegation at the conference and stay overnight at the hotel to help supervise the students.



## **Selection of Student Delegates**

Delegates may be selected in any manner desired by the participating Rotary Club in cooperation with its partner school. Some Clubs may choose to give the choice exclusively to the administration of the high school. Others will ask the school for a list of candidates and have a Rotary committee choose its delegates utilizing an interview and/or a written statement. The school can either select nominees based on teacher recommendation or student application. Some clubs may also want recommendations in support of candidates from teachers and others.

The selection process should be determined by the amount of hands on participation your club desires as well as the amount of time they wish to spend. In any event, the students should have a strong interest in foreign affairs, and be willing to commit the time and effort required to make this a worthwhile experience.

## **Benefits of Participation to the Student**

There are many benefits associated with the program. Students will become exposed to and engaged in major world issues, while meeting and working alongside their peers from different socio-economic groups, cultures and backgrounds. This exposure is similar to that experienced by actual delegates to the United Nations. They will strengthen their leadership qualities while applying their studies in such areas as history, geography, and science to a practical situation. Most importantly they will become peace builders.

Students participating in the program will learn about many different nations and about the dynamics of international affairs. In addition to learning about the cultures and policies of the countries that they represent, students also learn about the world as a whole. They learn the details of important global issues, the policies of many countries toward these issues, the activities of the United Nations, and develop a better understanding of world affairs.

The experience forces the student to re-examine prejudices, beliefs, and stereotypes about other cultures. The student accomplishes this by having to uphold the foreign policy of a country alien to him/herself, even when the country's policies are in conflict with the student's own feelings. In today's global economy, there is a major advantage to a person whose understanding is not limited to just their own society.

During the preparation process, students will develop personal and technical skills. The student will gain experience in researching their country and agenda topics. To persuade other countries students will hone their persuasive writing and speaking skills. We will be helping the students with these skills prior to the conference during a student training session dedicated to the workings of the actual conference, and to public speaking skills. In addition, they will be experiencing conflict resolution, negotiating, and critical thinking, abilities that will serve them for the rest of their lives.

Participation in the Conference will strengthen the student's college application. The period spent with the advisor and the ensuing relationship will serve as a good source for letters of recommendation in the future. Advisors are encouraged to offer to write letters of recommendation for the students.

## Matching of Delegates and Nations

After the resolutions have been framed along with a list of countries who are most involved with each resolution, the Model UN committee will prepare a list of these nations. This list will include which of the countries will present, second and discuss each resolution at the Assembly. Delegations are then assigned to this list in the order in which their applications are accepted.

The actual assignments can be given to the participating Rotary Club only after payment in full is received for the conference. Each delegation and its advisor can then begin preparation. Although emphasis will be on the actual resolution that the country is assigned, it is important that the students familiarize themselves with their nation's position on all of the resolutions so that discussions may be more meaningful in both the General Assembly and Caucuses.

It is not possible to hear appeals from delegations, and assignments must remain as established by the Model UN committee. The assignment of delegations to strange and unfamiliar nations is one of the outstanding educational features of the program. It enables the delegates to gain some insight into the lives and activities of other nations around the world.

## Preparation

There are two phases of preparation for the participating delegates; the first general and the second specific.

*General Preparation:* Both delegates and advisors should familiarize themselves with the nation they are assigned: its history, people, economy, international alignments, etc. Next, in this general area, the history, objectives, functioning and achievements of the United Nations should be reviewed and understood. If the participants have an appreciation of the role of the UN as an instrument of world peace and understanding, it will greatly add to the success of the conference. Preparation on the United Nations can be begun before the actual country and speaking assignments are made.

*Specific Preparation:* An agenda of items of current interest in the United Nations General Assembly and in international affairs will be chosen. These specific topics must be studied by all delegations. Each agenda item is discussed and then brought to a vote on the floor of the Assembly. It is important that each delegation be informed and be able to advance or defend the view of their nation.

Each delegation is advised of the agenda item to which one of its delegates will speak. Each agenda item is set forth in the form of a resolution. Be sure to research all aspects of the resolution, particularly unfamiliar terms or UN documents. To facilitate this understanding, we will be sending you translations of the resolutions in simple English as an accompaniment to the resolutions.

The mover of the resolution may speak for three minutes, while the seconder may speak for 1 1/2 minutes. The remaining delegates assigned to speak to the item are permitted 1 1/2 minutes each. The addresses should be prepared in written form in duplicate in advance of the opening session. One copy of the presentation should be presented at the registration desk for the permanent record.

Statements should be supported using statistics, facts, and quotes. Also, since the delegates are representatives of a country they must speak using word such as “we, us, my country, my government, and/or the country’s name,” rather than “I or me.” Also, when referring to one of your colleagues at the conference avoid referring to them as “he, she or they.” “The Honorable Delegate, the Honorable Delegate from (name of country), or country name by itself is a more courteous means of indicating to who you are referring. Also refer to the leaders as “Mr. or Madam President, Vice-President or Secretary General.”

Delegates and advisors should familiarize themselves with parliamentary rules of procedure. A copy of the basic rules of procedure to be used at our Conference is included in this manual. Delegates will participate more effectively and derive more satisfaction if they are familiar with these basic rules.

## **A Message From the Secretariat: The Spirit of Model United Nations**

It is your job as advisors to help your student teams gain a better understanding of the world through the eyes of the countries they represent. In Model United Nations, we often have to make decisions spontaneously and under pressure. It is at times like these when the delegate's knowledge of his or her policy becomes most apparent. Included in this manual is a list of some websites and sources that can help a student better understand his or her nation's policy.

Model United Nations is really about broadening your ability to perceive the world around you. It gives each participant an unforgettable chance to see the world from the perspective of an Iranian consulate, North Korean embassy, or the Green Zone in Bagdad.

That said, diplomacy is a critical element of any MUN conference. The UN, contrary to popular belief, is not all about arguing. We're here to approach global problems with a rational and cooperative nature in a manner respectful of others' points of view. While the rules of the conference provide structure, we do not emphasize their importance over the likes of policy and diplomacy. For the last time, Right of Reply can only be used for personal insults (i.e., people making fun of your tie). No exceptions. There should be no reason to insult each other anyways. Even when countries' policies differ greatly, they all maintain a level of respect and keep in mind their common goals.

We hope that this letter and the advisor training will help to clarify any questions about this conference, and help it to run smoothly this May.. We're looking forward to working together this year, coming to comprehensive solutions, and maybe deciphering the meaning of life along the way.

The Secretariat:  
Kelvin Do  
Nitesh Padmanaban  
Vivek Vishwanath  
Jake Fineman  
Lina Jemili

# Agenda

The following is a preliminary agenda to help you prepare for the Conference. Exact times and many specifics still need to be determined. We will send you the actual agenda as early as possible.

## Saturday, May 14th

8.00am arrival at University of San Diego. Luggage will be collected. Delegates and advisors will register for MUN. Delegates to submit copies of their prepared speech.

Delegates and Advisors are seated.

Opening ceremonies of the Assembly

Report of the Secretary General

Presentation of Resolutions #1, #2, and #3

Lunch break

Guest speaker to address the Assembly on topic pertinent to the United Nations

Caucuses to discuss the resolutions and to propose amendments (note: amendments will have to be submitted in writing to the Secretariat before dinner this evening so that they can be selected for discussion and voting at Sunday's Assembly).

Advisors may check into hotel pending availability at conclusion of guest speaker.

Delegates may check into hotel at conclusion of caucuses.

Free time

Banquet Dinner and Evening Program at Crowne Plaza Hotel.

## Sunday, May 15th

Advisors and delegates vacate rooms and bring luggage to central point for transfer to University of San Diego.

Breakfast

Debate and vote on Resolutions #1 and #2 and their proposed amendments

Lunch Break

Debate and vote on Resolution #3 and its proposed amendments

Closing Ceremony and Awards Presentation

Adjournment of Assembly

Claim luggage at University of San Diego and head home

## **Parliamentary Rules**

Point of Order- A delegate may use this point to complain about departure from parliamentary procedure.

Point of Personal Privilege- A delegate may use this point to request permission to leave committee temporarily, be added to the speakers' list, etc.

Point of Parliamentary Inquire-A delegate uses this point to ask how specific parliamentary rules work.

Point of Parliamentary Procedure- A delegate may use this point to request specific changes to parliamentary procedure. This should be used to increase the number of comments or speaking time, and may be used to request a roll call vote.

Right of Reply- A delegate may request “the right of reply” in the instance that another delegate makes a statement that personally attacks them.

Resolution #1  
**Aggression on the Korean Peninsula**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the UN Police Action of 1950-1953 in response to Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK), hereafter North Korea, aggression on the Korean peninsula,

*Deeply concerned* by North Korea's renunciation of the 1953 ceasefire agreement on May 27, 2009,

*Further recalling* previous Security Council resolutions on North Korea's nuclear weapons' program, especially resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1854 (2009),

*Noting* North Korean violations of resolutions 1718 and 1854, as well as its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement with the United States,

*Deploring* North Korea's March 28, 2010 unprovoked attack upon, and sinking of a South Korean naval vessel outside of North Korean territorial waters,

*Further deploring* North Korea's 23 November, 2010 unprovoked attack on the South Korea island of Yeonpyeong,

*Expressing grave concern* about North Korea threats of war against South Korea, including the threat to employ nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* that these actions by North Korea amount to acts of aggression in themselves, and portend the possibility of future North Korean aggression against South Korea,

*Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations*

1. *Calls upon* all member states to provide a formal military commitment to deter North Korean aggression under Article 45 of the Charter,
2. *Calls upon* all member states that provided forces to the UN Police Action in 1950-53 to enter into formal military discussions with the government of South Korea under Article 43 of the Charter,
3. *Requests* that a formal UN military command structure be established per Article 47 of the Charter for the explicit purpose of deterring North Korean aggression,
4. *Urgently requests* that the Secretary-General appoint a Special UN envoy to consult on urgent measures and communicate the UN's resolve to deter aggression to the North Korean leadership.
5. *Decides* to remain actively seized of this matter.



Resolution #2  
**Space Security and the Non-Weaponization of Outer Space**

*The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the principles embodied within the 1967 Treaty “Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies”,

*Reaffirming* in particular the Treaty’s preamble that recognizes the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

*Recalling* the emphasis on state actions being guided by the principle of cooperation and mutual assistance in Article IX of the Treaty,

*Recognizing* the right of self-defence found in Article 51 of the UN Charter,

*Deeply concerned* by tests of anti-satellite weapons in January 2007, and February 2008,

*Further deeply concerned* by the collision of a Russian and American satellite in February 2009,

*Recognizing* the growing threat of on-orbit space debris to the peaceful use of outer space for all humankind,

*Further recognizing* that the use of anti-satellite weapons will contribute to on-orbit debris potentially rendering space unusable as predicted by the Kessler Syndrome,

1. *Calls* for the prohibition on the placing on orbit around the Earth any weapons or objects carrying weapons, installation of weapons on the Moon or any other celestial body, or stationing of weapons in Outer Space in any other manner,
2. *Calls upon* all Member States not to develop or test or use a satellite itself for weapons’ purposes,
3. *Requests* that all launching states provide at least seven days notice prior to the launch or attempted launch of a satellite into space from its territory, vessels, or aircraft under its jurisdiction,
4. *Calls upon* all states not to test or use a satellite to approach purposely, rendezvous or otherwise operate in close proximity to another satellite without providing sufficient prior notice to the state of registry of the other satellite,
5. *Calls upon* the UN Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space, in conjunction with the Conference on Disarmament, to negotiate the addition of the above principles into the Outer Space Treaty.

Resolution #3

**Comprehensive implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2001), and the outcome of the Durban Review Conference convened in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009,

*Noting* that the approaching tenth anniversary in September 2011 of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action represents an opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its commitment to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

*Expressing deep concern* at recent marked tendencies within numerous societies to characterize migration as a problem and threat to social cohesion,

*Alarmed* at the increase in racist violence and xenophobic ideas in many parts of the world, in political circles, due to the resurgence of associations established on the basis of racist and xenophobic platforms

*Expressing grave concern* at the lack of progress made in the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action,

1. *Calls* for the full implementation of the Durban Declaration and Program of Action, particularly key paragraphs 157 to 159 of the Program of Action,
2. *Stresses* that States and international organizations have a responsibility to ensure that measures taken in the struggle against terrorism do not discriminate in purpose or effect on grounds of race, color, descent or national or ethnic origin, especially through the use of racial profiling,
3. *Calls upon* all member States to pass legislation banning racist organizations,
4. *Urges* all States to review and, where necessary, revise their immigration laws, policies and practices so that they are free of racial discrimination and compatible with their obligations under international human rights instruments,
5. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with the commitments undertaken in paragraph 147 of the Durban Program of Action, to take all measures necessary to combat incitement to violence motivated by racial hatred, including through the misuse of print, audio-visual and electronic media and new communication technologies,
6. *Condemns* recent actions taken by some Member States to deport the Roma, which is a vulnerable ethnic minority.

## Caucuses

To simulate various formal and informal discussions that occur at the UN, caucuses are arranged which represent different areas that are linked by geographic, political or economic relationships. The number of caucuses and the specific caucuses will be determined by the number of delegations and the emphasis of the resolutions. Examples might include: African, Latin-American, Asian, Arabic, European, etc.

During the first afternoon, after the three resolutions have been moved and seconded, the caucuses will meet in separate rooms to discuss their positions on the resolutions. A member of the Secretariat will be assigned to chair each meeting. Most delegations will have investigated the position on the resolutions of the governments that they represent. This is the view that they must follow, although the discussions may shape their views somewhat. The meetings will also decide on amendments to the resolutions, which are to be presented the second day.

Amendments must be filed with the Secretariat in writing before the banquet on Saturday night. There should be one amendment to each resolution emanating from each caucus. The Secretariat will review the amendments and remove duplicates. They will prepare the amendments to be distributed at the General Assembly on Sunday for debate. During the preparation process, the students should be thinking about how their country might want to amend each of the resolutions.

It is important that during the caucuses as well as in the General Assembly that the delegates must forget that they are Americans and must represent their assigned nation. This is not easy, but it is the purpose of the entire program.

## THE MUN RESOURCES

### UNA'S WEBSITE:

<http://www.unasd.org/home/index.html>

### HIGH TECH HIGH'S MODEL UN DATABASE:

[http://mun.hightechhigh.org/research\\_database.php](http://mun.hightechhigh.org/research_database.php)

### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WORLD FACT BOOK:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>

### UNITED NATIONS:

<http://www.un.org>

### U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT:

<http://www.state.gov>

### LINKS TO WORLD MEDIA:

<http://www.escapeartist.com/media/media.htm>

### OTHER RANDOM AND NOT SO RANDOM SITES YOU WILL FIND INVALUABLE!

**Turabian Style**- <http://www.libs.uga.edu/ref/turabian.html>

**Midwest Model United Nations** - <http://www.mmun.org/>

**Model United Nations Research tips** -

<http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/modelun/prep.html>

**Links to research** - <http://cyberschoolbus.un.org/modelun/links.html>

### Learn about the Country you are representing

Economist

<http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=aph&jid=ECO>

BBC <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>

Newspapers Lexis-Nexis Universe

[Lexis-Nexis Country Profiles](#) Click Reference then Country Profiles

CIA World Fact Book

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/>

Portals on the world

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/portals.html>

NetLibrary <http://www.netlibrary.com>

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

University of British Columbia Library Index to Comparative  
Foreign Governments

<http://www.library.ubc.ca/poli/compartaf.html#Tanzania>

Reference Books

*The Statesman's Yearbook* (R JA51.S7)

*The Greenwood Encyclopedia of International Relations* (R JZI 160.N65 2002)

## **Background Information on the United Nations Organization**

*Basic Facts about the United Nations* (JX I 977.Z8 U554)

*Everyone's United Nations:*

*A Handbook on the Work of the United Nations* (JX 1977 A37 E9)

*The Statesman's Yearbook* (R JA51.S7)

*United Nations Handbook* (JX 1977.A1)

United Nations homepage

<http://www.un.org>

United Nations NewsCentre

<http://www.un.org/News/>

United Nations Documentation research guide

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/index.html>

Yearbook of the United Nations - R JX 1977.A37 Y4

Permanent Missions to the United Nations - Tanzania

Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the  
United Nations

205 East 42nd Street, 13th Floor

New York, N.Y. 10017 USA

Telephone: 212-972-9160

Fax: 212-682-5232

The United Republic of Tanzania <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/>

Country profile Tanzania look in [Lexis-Nexis](#) under Reference

## **Texts of UN Resolutions**

UN Documentation Centre

<http://www.un.org/documents/>

Official Documents of the UN

<http://documents.un.org/welcome.asp?language=E>

## **Finding Voting Records**

Research guide

<http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/scvote.htm>

Search Voting Record

<http://unbisnet.un.org:8080/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=voting&menu=search&submenu=power#focus> Must change default pull down menu on the left from UN Resolution Symbol to keyword to search voting records by keyword

## **Available Periodicals & Journals through Lambuth Library Databases Resources**

Academic Search Premier

<http://voyager.lambuth.edu:2048/login?url=http://search.epnet.com/login.aspx?authtype=ip.uid&profile=ehost&defaultdb=aph>

InfoTrac OneFile

[http://voyager.lambuth.edu:2048/login?url=http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/tel\\_a\\_lambuth?db=ITOF](http://voyager.lambuth.edu:2048/login?url=http://infotrac.galegroup.com/itweb/tel_a_lambuth?db=ITOF)

*American Journal of Political Science* EBSCO (1975-present)  
*CQ Weekly* EBSCO (1998-present)  
*Economist* EBSCO (1990-present)  
*International Affairs* EBSCO (1975-present)  
*Journal of Economic Issues* (1991-present) TEL  
*Journal of Public Health* EBSCO (1999-present)  
*Modern China* (1997-1 998)TEL  
*New Statesman* EBSCO (1996-present)  
*3rd World Quarterly* EBSCO (1990-present)  
*UN Chronicle* EBSCO (1996-present)  
*Washington Quarterly* EBSCO (1997-present)  
*Women Environmental International Management* EBSCO (2001-present)  
*World Policy* EBSCO (1990-Present)

### **AIDS in Africa**

<http://www.afroaidsinfo.org/>

### **Africa**

<http://www.afrika.no/index/Subjects/index.html>

<http://www.africa-union.org/>

<http://allafrica.com/whoweare.html>

[http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African\\_Studies/](http://www.sas.upenn.edu/African_Studies/)

### **Conventional Arms Control**

<http://www.armscontrol.org/act/>

<http://www.iansa.org/>

<http://www.cdi.org/program/index.cfm?programid=21>

<http://usinfo.state.gov/>

<http://www.fas.org/asmp/>

### **Desertification**

<http://www.fao.org/desertification/default.asp?lanq=en>

### **Global Compact**

<http://www.unglobalcompact.org/Portal/Default.asp>

### **Global Climate Change**

<http://dels.nas.edu/ccgc/>

<http://www.usgcrp.gov/>

<http://www.exploratorium.edu/climate/>

<http://www.pewclimate.org/>

<http://www.ucsusa.org/>

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarminci.nsf/content/index.html>

<http://www.gcric.org/index.html>

<http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/about/director/>

### **Globalization**

<http://www.ifg.org/>

<http://www1.worldbank.org/economicpolicy/globalization/>

<http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~nrubini/asia/>

**Global Policy Form**

<http://www.globalpolicy.org/>

**Human Rights**

<http://www.hrw.org/wr2k3/>

<http://www.oneworld.net/article/frontpage/10/3>

<http://hdr.undp.org/>

<http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/>

**International Atomic Energy Agency**

<http://www.iaea.or.at/About/index.html>

**International Conflicts**

<http://www.monitor.upeace.org/>

<http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=1098&l=1>

**International Monetary Fund**

<http://www.imf.org/>

**International Relations**

[http://wwwa.house.gov/international\\_relations/](http://wwwa.house.gov/international_relations/)

<http://www.library.ubc.ca/poli/international.html>

**International Statistics**

[http://www.lib.msu.edu/publ\\_ser/docs/igos/stats.htm](http://www.lib.msu.edu/publ_ser/docs/igos/stats.htm)

<http://www2.auckland.ac.nz/lbr/stats/offstats/OFFSTATSmain.htm>

**NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations)**

Research Guide for NGOs (From Duke University)

<http://docs.lib.duke.edu/igo/guides/ngo/>

Statistical Data for NGOs

<http://billie.lib.duke.edu/pubdocs/ngo/data.asp>

Hauser Center for Non-Profit Organizations

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/hauser/>

Action Without Borders

<http://www.idealists.org/>

IGC Internet

<http://www.igc.org/>

Millennium Summit

<http://www.un.org/millennium/summit.htm>

<http://www.un.org/millennium/>

**Post Combatants**

<http://www.usaid.gov/gn/postconflict/>

<http://www.developmentgateway.org/node/118839/>

**Sustainable Development**

<http://www.usaid.gov/>

<http://www.worldwatch.org/>

<http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/>

**United Nations Children's Fund**

<http://www.unicef.org/>

<http://www.un.org>

**United Nations Documentation Center**

<http://www.un.org/documents/>

**World Bank**

<http://www.worldbank.org>

**World Trade Organization**

<http://www.wto.org/>

<http://www.worldwatch.org>

**Key words and search strategies**

Key words: AIDS, Famine, Military, Policy, AIDS patients, Global Trading System, Poverty, Arms Control, Globalization Production Patterns, Climate Change, Governance in Africa, Sex Discrimination, Combatants, International Relations, Subsidies, Conventional Arms, International Terror, Sustainable Development, Desertification, Iraq, United Nations

**Best Internet Search Engines and Directories:**

**Google** - [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

**Altavista** - [www.altavista.com](http://www.altavista.com)

**Alltheweb** - [www.alltheweb.com](http://www.alltheweb.com)

**Teoma** - [www.teoma.com](http://www.teoma.com)

**WiseNut** - [www.wisenut.com](http://www.wisenut.com)

**Open Directory Project** - [www.dmoz.org](http://www.dmoz.org)

**Librarians Index to the Internet** - [www.lii.org](http://www.lii.org)

**Lexis Nexis:** This database includes current to back issues of newspaper articles and journal publications. You can access this site by going to the Library's main web page and looking under finding articles. Then go to Lexis-Nexis and click on the link:

<http://voyager.lambuth.edu:2048/login?url=http://web.lexis-nexis.com/universe>. Once you are there, type in your specific topic or the newspaper to find articles. This site can also be accessed through the dorms or one of the other campus computer labs.

**Government Documents: Marcive**

<http://voyager.lambuth.edu:2048/login?url=http://www.marcive.com/webdocs/webdocs.dll>

**FirstGov.com** - <http://www.firstgov.com/>

**Google Uncle Sam** - <http://www.google.com/unclesam>



## Contacts

Rob Mullally,  
District 5340 Chair  
jamirish@sbcglobal.net  
(858) 449-8705

Martin Rosenstein,  
District Chair Emeritus  
shamartr@hotmail.com

Dory Beatrice,  
Founding Chair  
dbeatrice@san.rr.com

*Conference website:* [www.modelun5340.com](http://www.modelun5340.com)  
*USD IPJ Website:* [www.sandiego.edu/peacestudies/venue/](http://www.sandiego.edu/peacestudies/venue/)  
*Crowne Plaza Hotel Website:* [www.cp-sandiego.com](http://www.cp-sandiego.com)

*Rotary New Generations Websites:*

LEAD (Leadership, Ethics, And Determination) link, [www.rotary4230lead.org](http://www.rotary4230lead.org)  
RYLA (Rotary Youth Leadership Awards) link, [www.rylaconference.com](http://www.rylaconference.com)  
Service Above Self Video Contest link, [www.interactvideocontest.org](http://www.interactvideocontest.org)

### **MUN Steering Committee**

Patty Garcia  
Erin Bala  
Kourtney Kennedy  
Dale Barnes  
Bettina Hausmann  
Kevin Cahill  
Ron Kohl  
Everardo Aguilar  
Jason Salazar  
Erik Mjoen  
Thomas Lewis  
Marty Rosenstein  
Rob Mullally

## Notes



**The Four-Way Test** of the things we think, say, or do:

1. Is it the ***TRUTH***?
2. Is it ***FAIR*** to all concerned?
3. Will it build ***GOODWILL*** and ***BETTER FRIENDSHIPS***?
4. Will it be ***BENEFICIAL*** to all concerned?