

UNITED NATIONS WORKS TO PREVENT MULTIPLE CRISES



ECOSOC & Sci Tech Address the Crisis
in Chile

Disaster Strikes: Death and Resolutions

By: ECOSOC and Science &
Technology Press Representatives

Debate erupted as furiously as Chile's volcano when the Science and Technology and Economic and Social Committees joined forces to battle a crisis. Delegates were informed the Villarrica Volcano, in the Andes Mountain region of Chile, had erupted, resulting in a mudslide heading towards a nearby city of 22,000 inhabitants. Chilean officials also reported the possibility of the hot mud melting glaciers, which could flood the Villarrica Lake and cause even more damage. Chile quickly responded: "Chile

is just devastated by this news. We would like to ask for our neighboring countries' help by taking in our refugees." Delegates formed four distinct blocs, each writing separate resolutions to solve the crisis. Communication between blocs was difficult, though formal debate facilitated discussion. Every delegate had his or her own opinion to add; a few main ideas appeared repeatedly.



The committee's most important goal was the safety of the Chilean citizens. This conundrum

produced numerous potential solutions, such as building a moat to divert the mud and propelling the ash with a force field; but reason eventually triumphed. The delegation agreed to evacuate all the citizens of the town away from the danger zone, which made the question of how to do this the main topic of debate. Air travel was discouraged, due to the heavy ash in the atmosphere. The delegate from the United Kingdom ultimately submitted a resolution that suggested using buses to evacuate the citizens of the region and to minimize traffic out of the area.

When a solution was finally agreed upon, the Chair provided an update to the crisis and shocked the committee. The volcano's seismic activity had disturbed another volcano inside

Security Council Succeeds Against Strait Struggles

By: Security Council and General Assembly Press Representatives

Immediately after closing debate, the Secretary General entered the Security Council to introduce the crisis: due to an increase of sanctions from the Security Council, Iran had militarily blocked the Strait of Hormuz and would not allow any

Chile's borders, and the dangerous ash cloud from the first volcano was heading towards Argentina. The joint SciTech and ECOSOC committee immediately went to work saving as many lives as they could.

Upon hearing the news, the delegate from Argentina announced that it would close its borders to Chile, which would let Argentina focus on protecting and evacuating its own citizens. The committee quickly wrote an amendment that called upon Argentina and Chile to accept refugees together. The delegation continues to edit the resolution and danger looms on the horizon for the citizens of Chile and Argentina as it takes a break for lunch.



other naval vessels to access the Strait. The Strait would only be opened if the Security Council removed all sanctions and issued a resolution supporting Iran's nuclear development program. A heated

debate soon followed in which the United States adamantly stated, "The United States would just like to come outright and say that we will not support that at all. If the Security Council removes all sanctions, then Israel has stated that they will attack Iran, in which case Iran will then attack Israel, and you can see how that could get very messy very quickly."

In the midst of debate, an update was issued in which a Saudi Arabian vessel had approached the Strait and had been issued a warning by the Iranian military not to approach. An Iranian representative was requested for a set time of fifteen minutes to answer questions from the body. Considering the demands that the Security Council lift all sanctions, the body decided that a list of all sanctions placed by the Security Council would be necessary in order to accurately debate the demands of the Iranian government.

One delegate discouraged attack, as it would turn Iranian civilian support to the Iranian president, who is currently in hot water within his country in large part because of the desolate state of the economy.

"What the Security Council needs to recognize is that President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad is backed into a corner, but the Iranian people do not necessarily support him. So,

taking any sort of military action would turn that support towards Ahmadinejad," the delegate from Mexico said.

With the arrival of the Iranian delegate from the Special Political Committee, the body moved to committee of the whole to gain information from the delegate. The Iranian representative said, "We would like to have full range over our nuclear program. We want all freedoms granted to us just as a way to research any nuclear findings that we have. We don't plan on using them in a dangerous aspect; we just want the freedom to research."

The delegate from Iran made it clear that the United Nations and the international community had pushed the nation to this point.

"The delegation from Iran feels as though the United Nations and much of the nations of the world, having imposed unbearable sanctions upon our nation, quite honestly deserve to have this kind of strain put upon it. The nation would never be in a position to violate international law should these nations be working with us in an effort to work towards international peace and security and economic prosperity."

Following the information from the representative, another speaker representing Israel arrived to give their position of removing some, but not all,

sanctions on Iran. "If the Security Council were to cut a small majority of the sanctions, Israel would not at that point see it as support for the Iranian program; the problem that Israel has with that is...at what point does it stop? Getting rid of 5% of the sanctions isn't bad but what happens when Iran does this again and asks for 10%? That is when issues occur."

The body agreed to issue a Presidential Statement in order to solve the crisis. The Security Council was able to use the information given to them by the representatives to form three operative clauses for a Presidential Statement which was adopted by consensus. The Security Council was able to make great strides in solving this crisis, though they did not pass an official resolution as the nation of Iran had initially demanded.