

Security Council Fails to Discuss Crisis

Thursday, March 11

New York, USA

Angolan President Dos Santos was reported missing and assumed dead after the plane he was traveling in crashed today. With a precariously balanced political structure, Angola could find itself in complete turmoil with these new developments. The United Nations Security Council met today, and when informed about the developments in Angola expressed their “deep regret” over the news. They then went on to discuss *Somalia* and what the agenda should be set as.

The Security Council continued discussing the situation in Somalia, debating whether or not to send in troops to a sovereign country, and if so, under what mandate. Angola was not discussed. When asked by the journal what the Council has decided regarding the situation in Angola, the delegate from Brazil said that the Council was “watching the situation carefully.” No motion has been set regarding Angola yet, and no preventive measures are being taken. The Security Council is waiting for the conditions to deteriorate to a crisis situation before it decides what to do. ♦

European News Wire



Force militaire: le champ d'action de l'Union Européenne

Jeudi 11 Mars

Bruxelles, Belgique

Le jeudi 12 mars 2004, lors d'une conférence de presse en après-midi avec les représentants de l'Union Européenne, il a été possible de connaître exactement la raison pour laquelle l'Europe veut se doter d'une force parallèle à l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN). En effet, après avoir demandé si la force aurait des impacts sur les relations avec les Etats-Unis, le représentant de l'Union Européenne a affirmé qu'au contraire, ils devraient se réjouir. Cette force est créée dans le but, non pas pour faire de la compétition avec l'OTAN ou avec les Etats-Unis dans leur programme d'aide, mais pour construire une distribution des tâches avec eux afin d'être un véhicule internationale voué à l'aide humanitaire et au combat contre le terrorisme.

Selon le Conseil, les Etats-Unis pourrait penser que l'Europe n'a pas les ressources nécessaires pour une telle organisation étant donné la faiblesse à laquelle elle a fait face lors de la guerre en Serbie. Toutefois, les pays européens répliquent en affirmant que la force de l'Europe est prête à travailler en collaboration avec les autres organisations internationales étant donné l'expertise qu'elles possèdent déjà et pour éviter le dédoublement des interventions. Et comme l'UE s'amuse à réitérer, bien que les Etats-Unis possèdent plusieurs ressources, ils ne peuvent pas défendre, seuls, la veuve et l'orphelin partout dans le monde. Et que penser de l'union militaire? Celle-ci est essentielle en tant que moyen d'implantation d'une politique de défense et de sécurité commune. Elle sera établie afin de favoriser le maintien de la démocratie, de la paix et de l'intégration des pays dans l'Union afin de diminuer l'écart des différences culturelles. Toutefois, le Conseil est encore en pourparler pour la question des prises de décision... On sait que les pays auront chacun un droit de parole, mais seront-ils tous sur le même pied d'égalité?

Fil de Nouvelles Européen

Surveillance Américaine Accrue au Large de la Corée du Nord

Jeudi 11 Mars

Washington, États-Unis

Le Conseil de Sécurité des États-Unis vient récemment d'annoncer un renforcement des forces armées navales et aériennes aux abords des côtes de la péninsule nord-coréenne. Cette mesure est prise suite à l'observation accrue «d'actions suspicieuses» dont la nature n'a pu être confirmée par le chef du personnel du président, M. Andrew Card, tenu sous le couvert du secret militaire. Cela survient au lendemain de la campagne diplomatique menée par le Dr. Condoleezza Rice en Asie du Pacifique, dans le but de rallier les pays concernés aux politiques anti-nucléaires défendues par les États-Unis. L'opération américaine à caractère pacifique, ayant nécessité la collaboration des forces japonaises et australiennes ainsi que celle du gouvernement sud-coréen, est menée sérieusement en regard de «la menace potentielle» que les agissements nord-coréens représentent pour la nation américaine. Le cabinet de la Corée du Nord a quant à lui refusé d'émettre tout commentaire concernant le sujet. ♦

Asie-Presse

Long-Term Poverty Alleviation through Education

Friday, March 12

Ottawa, Canada

It was affirmed by the majority of ECLAC members that education is key to establishing a long-term plan for poverty reduction.

Speaking for the South American block, the delegate from Ecuador commented that a comprehensive system must be developed by ECLAC and the Inter-American Development Bank “Education is the means to restoring human dignity and confidence, while illiteracy is the root cause of all poverty-related problems,” said the Columbian delegate.

Debt relief would be awarded to countries investing in socioeconomic sectors such as education, prevention of HIV/AIDS, eradication of corruption, and methods of dealing with natural disasters. Education and the inter-country transfer of technical know-how are seen as key to sustainable development and eventual self-sufficiency as FDI decreases unemployment. Funding is expected from the US, the EU, and 5% of the GDP of each member country. A transparent working group in the form of an international supervisory body accountable to ECLAC was suggested to prevent corruption.

South American Services



“We Want Tutu!”- Attempted Coup and Chaos in South Africa

Friday, March 12

Cape Town, South Africa

Rioters stormed the CODESA meetings yesterday demanding that President de Klerk step down immediately. De Klerk has recently been under heavy criticism for his role in the apartheid regime as well as for blaming the entire nuclear weapons program in South Africa on one person. The situation in Cape Town is now so dangerous that the UN observers to the meeting have been pulled out. The CODESA delegates have openly pleaded to the people of South Africa to stop the violence.

Despite the fact that almost all sides, including the UN delegates who are now in Nigeria, agree that de Klerk should resign so that some stability can be brought back to the country, the CODESA delegates have decided that they will now have a five member governing council composed of members of the main political parties which will continue to write the new “interim constitution.” There are problems within the committee itself however as de Klerk is under strong pressure to step down and have the popular Archbishop Desmond Tutu take over de Klerk’s voting position, giving the ruling National Party only one vote on the council.

African Press

Links between Third World Debt and Conflict Explored

Friday, March 12

Nairobi, Kenya

At the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) today, the links between environmental degradation, third world debt and armed conflict were discussed with the aim of finding a way to help poor countries that are not rich in resources. As the delegate from Kenya discussed, factors other than the natural resources a country has to offer and the tourism and industry that relate to it should be focused on in its GDP. This concept was expressed in the resolution that was passed as it aims to help countries that do not have as many resources by maximizing what they do have by creating a database of natural resources shared by different countries to maximize efficiency and equality, as well as encouraging biodiversity to develop the resources.

It was noted that Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) in Africa as well as Latin America such as Haiti and Nicaragua have all shown high levels of conflict, and the resolution called for a post-conflict assessment unit to be created to develop the natural resources in countries that were previously at war. The delegate from Kenya said that if the ideas in the resolution are carried out, her country would be in a far more advanced and competitive state.

African Press

Pour une presse libre et responsable

Vendredi 12 Mars

Londre, Royaume Unis

L'assemblée de l'UNESCO ouvrait ce matin le débat concernant la liberté de presse, en faveur de laquelle se sont prononcés tous les pays ayant pris la parole. Évoquée par plusieurs en tant que droit fondamental humain, la liberté de parole et d'expression, considérée comme le pilier de la démocratie, a été clamée essentielle afin, entre autres, de promouvoir la culture et la visibilité de chaque pays et région et de favoriser la transparence des échanges dans le contexte d'un libre marché. Le Royaume Unis a profité de l'occasion pour réaffirmer son soutien envers les journalistes persécutés de par le monde et sa protection contre les menaces d'emprisonnement et de mise à mort qu'ils subissent. Ce faisant, l'accent a été mis, de façon générale, sur l'importance d'une presse responsable dont l'action respecterait un code d'éthique moral, universel ou non selon la position, de façon à ne pas porter atteinte à la réputation de quiconque et d'assurer la sécurité de la nation. Dans cette optique, certaines informations gagneraient à être protégées, notamment en ce qui a trait aux actions terroristes.

Asie-Presse

Sudden Claim Shakes Up Antarctica Negotiations

Friday, March 12

Ottawa, Canada

Recent statements by Europeans have shaken up the Antarctica 2020 conference. The delegate from the European Union, speaking about how European states worked together, said that the council has been "Western dominated."

However, divisions loomed as the Russian oil company LUKOIL announced a shocking claim early this morning. LUKOIL claimed the Russian government has given them permission to speak on their behalf, and that Russia now claims sovereignty over all of Antarctica. That claim was quickly attacked by France. No other delegates voiced their opinions and an argument followed between the Chairwoman of LUKOIL and Madame President of France.

The United Kingdom further displayed the division of European countries after the UK made a bilateral agreement with oil company BP for 100% extraction rights for British territory in Antarctica.

European News Wire



Mandela Assumes Leadership in CODESA as Riots Die Down

Saturday, March 13

Cape Town, South Africa

Just days after massive riots filled the streets of South Africa's major cities, "unprecedented cooperation" of the main political leaders at CODESA (Convention for a Democratic South Africa) in a united plea to the people has quelled the violence. UN and Commonwealth observers are now back in Cape Town after having been pulled out due to the gravity of the situation. According to the representative from the UNHCR (United High Commission for Refugees) the international community is "incredibly pleased", although sanctions on South Africa are still in place. The communist groups that advocated force as an end to the riots have now agreed to "hold their positions" and wait to see the outcome of the talks.

A new five member transitional governing body is now being led by Nelson Mandela, as President de Klerk has given up voting rights, presumably due to public pressure for him to step down. The council is now deliberating the power structure of the new government. They have stressed that there is still much work to be done but that they have made great strides in the development of an equal and democratic South Africa.

African Press

IMF to Relieve Argentina of its Exorbitant Debt

Saturday, March 13

Washington, USA

The Canadian and Mexican representatives are among those willing to forgive Argentina 10% of its previous debt and hold interest on debt (estimated at 371 million dollars) for five years. Argentina approached the IMF in hopes that it may qualify for new loans to improve its country's current financial situation. The condition posed by both the Mexican and Canadian officials is a commitment on the part of President Nestor Kirchner to agree to a plan of monetary and banking reform." If partial debt forgiveness is achieved and principal interest is deferred, we will achieve a major victory for all indebted countries" says Argentina. However, some countries continue to express a deep concern that this could set a dangerous precedent to nations that have been deeply indebted and broken former contracts to repay their debt.

North American Times

En avant contre la corruption

Samedi 13 Mars

Ottawa, Canada

Après de longues heures de débats intenses, les délégués de la commission Économique et financière qui débattaient sur le combat contre la corruption et du transfert illicite de fonds en sont venus à un consensus en votant positivement deux résolutions sur trois. Celles-ci illustrent explicitement l'urgence que reconnaissent plusieurs pays et la volonté qu'ont ces derniers d'intervenir dans ce phénomène qui détruit le bien-être de nombreuses populations.

Les deux résolutions annoncent des moyens quelque peu différents tels que la création d'un fond à la Banque Mondiale, dans l'une, et d'organismes oeuvrant plus régionalement, dans l'autre, mais ils semblent que plusieurs pays s'entendent sur quelques points telle la ratification par tous les États membres de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption.

Express d'Asie





CANIMUN GAZETTE

US to Declare War on North Korea

Saturday, March 13

Washington, USA

The Asian Express has learned that the United States Security Council has confirmed that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) is smuggling nuclear weapons into Africa. According to this source, it is the belief of the United States that it is the intention of North Korea to arm nations against them. These events occur at a time when the US and North Korea have been trying to agree to a “memo of understanding” on nuclear weapons. Currently the US has rejected the six terms set out by North Korea and are drafting their own resolution for submission to the Security Council. According to this source if the resolution is not passed the United States is prepared to go to war with North Korea. North Korean member of National Defence Chon Pyong-ho has confirmed that the DPRK will defend themselves against any military action committed against them, but would not confirm whether they are prepared for war with the US. *Asian Express*

North Korea: “Declaration of War is a Betrayal”

Saturday, March 13

Pyongyang, DPR Korea

The newly named North Korean War Council said today that the United States’ sudden declaration of war on their country is a betrayal their many steps to forge a peaceful dialogue with the country. They stated further that this declaration of war is similar to the United States’ war on Iraq in that it does not have the support of the international community and is devised for the sole reason of serving the superpower’s “imperial” interests. “We have taken many steps towards a peaceful dialogue, and to make this declaration now is to disregard all of our previous efforts,” a War Council member said. They insisted that they do not have ties to al-Qaeda, nor are they a threat to the United States’ security, and that any information that says otherwise is a result of the CIA’s faulty intelligence.

“We are trying to solve this situation diplomatically, and we believe that a peaceful reconciliation is possible,” the defence said. “However, if there is no way to come to a resolution peacefully, we reserve the right to defend ourselves and we are prepared for it and have faith in our military.” *African Press*

China and Russia Veto Vital Resolution

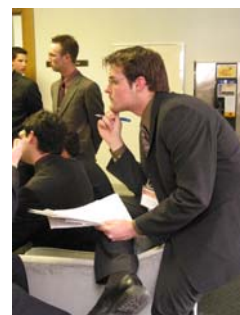
Saturday, March 13

New York, USA

In a desperate attempt to stop the conflict in Angola, the United Nations Security Council failed to pass an amendment to a resolution due to the lack of support from China and Russia. The resolution backed up by the majority in council demanded that the Angolan government find a possible solution to the current domestic crisis, since the number of dead was rapidly escalating.

The amendment asserted that action must be taken by the Security Council if the Angolan government did not act within an acceptable period of time. The United States representative said, “It was not normal for China to veto the resolution.” “This could open a window to let Angola know that if they don’t follow the rules then peacekeeping troops will be sent,” he continued. China commented by stating that military course was not the solution to ensuring long lasting peace in the region.

North American Times



Sous-marin russe responsable d'une collision maritime

Murmansk, Russie

Samedi, 13 Mars

Les autorités russes viennent tout juste de revendiquer la propriété du sous-marin ayant causé le naufrage d'un traversier reliant la Corée du Sud à la Chine. Le sous-marin, porteur d'armes nucléaires et pleinement outillé, avait d'abord été identifié nord-coréen, d'après l'emplacement de la collision. Les investigations sont en cours afin de faire la lumière sur les raisons de la présence du sous-marin dans les eaux nord-coréennes. Après sa capture par les patrouilles maritimes, les armes à son bord ont été désamorçées afin d'éviter tout incident supplémentaire. Les autorités russes assurent que les développements de l'enquête feront l'objet de divulgations publiques. *Asie-Press*

Antarctica Negotiations Rushed Due to Water Crisis

Ottawa, Canada

Saturday, March 13

Although many countries dispute the historical claims on Antarctica put forth by some countries, the claims have now been validated after almost a year of deliberations. The delegate from China said that "had the world not been dying of thirst perhaps better negotiations could have been established", but that this was the best that could be done in the circumstances. The lack of representation for developing nations is distressing as they are the countries with the fewest claims yet they are in the most need of resources.

Other developments include the attack of an Eco-terrorist group called Earth Now on Chile's illegal pipelines into Antarctica. India has also been taking resources illegally from Antarctica, rather than claiming land as they had originally intended. The unclaimed territory, altogether twenty percent of Antarctica, has been deemed international territory and may be supervised by some sort of international committee.

African Press

