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Munificence

November 21, 2016

PAMUN

Issue 4

Another Successful Conference

Wrapping up PAMUN XVI

Flavie de Germay

Staff Writer

As the PAMUN XVI comes to a close today, the executive team, chairs, delegates, press team, and admin staff can all wholeheartedly congratulate themselves for pulling off a successful conference, thereby contributing to the legacy of the event.

Many attended their first PAMUN conference this year, whereas for others, it was their third or fourth time. Moreover, many have undertaken various roles over the years. American School of Paris student Sara Kamboj, for instance, has seen PAMUN through the eyes of a delegate and finally, this year, as Secretary General. For this reason, PAMUN is a particularly special conference for her; one wherein she grew as she watched PAMUN do the same.

Others too have matured throughout the conference. For Deputy Secretary General (DSG) Nicholas Julian, who was DSG at last year's PAMUN conference too, PAMUN'16 was an entirely different experience. It may be the same role as last time, but the thrill and fever towards configuring such a conference still seems to motivate the DSG, as he expressed that "it is just as fun as the first time"

As Sara Kamboj suggested in her opening ceremony speech, PAMUN is largely a student-run conference. In fact, as previously mentioned in our previous issue, one of the first things the Upper School Director of the American School of Paris, Aaron Hubbard, commented on when he appealed to PAMUN's participants was the extent to which students run the show entirely by themselves. The spirit of PAMUN and the notion of empowerment is reflected not only through strong debate, but also through a conference whose success is largely in the hands of students.

However, the conference couldn't been done without the determined director: Ouriel Reshef; also the man behind PAMUN's inception 16 years ago. From as early on as last February, he begins the preparations. It is thanks to Mr. Reshef's hard work and dedication that today PAMUN hosts about 900 participants from 60 schools, 25 countries, and 4 continents. Moreover, PAMUN is also affiliated with the THIMUN organization, and in 2012, set up a partnership with UNESCO.

Welcoming students from all over the world, the PAMUN fever continuously spreads. Oksana, Nikitendo, for instance has come all the way from Dubai



American Accademy in Dubai for two years now as a reporter and writer for Munificence. The delegate Joseph Hildritch in the ICJ Committee told the Press Team on Saturday afternoon, "I really like Paris, and being apart of the PAMUN conference made the trip even better!" Listening to all the delegates' thoughts on PAMUN, we found that they all concluded with the same statement: PAMUN isn't like most MUN conferences in that participants at PAMUN exemplify a high level of fruitful debate, as well as a genuine interest and desire to make a difference. Many added that the opening ceremony is spectacular too. The opening speaker, Nathan Furr, was inspirational, as was the Secretary General's opening speech. Speaking to a number of chairs, such as those in the ICJ, Security Council and ECOSOC, they were all highly impressed by the level of debate carried out, as well as the way in which the committee itself evolved.

Others, like Nicholas Julian, have also felt a similar sort of attachment towards PAMUN. Many students from the host school, the American School of Paris, attend each year often as admin staff or delegates. For many seniors at the school this year, today's closing ceremony is a bittersweet event. But the bond of the PAMUN family is a strong one.

Ultimately, as executive team emphasized in the opening ceremony speeches, whatever it may be that brought everyone to PAMUN this weekend, the PAMUN team hoped they enjoyed it. As Sara Kamboj outstandingly said, she hopes that PAMUN XVI members keep in mind that they must stand together to fight for peace, justice, and for the good of humanity. They must do this even if controversy seems to block this from happening. One must never forget the spirit of PAMUN - the belief that one can make a difference through peaceful but constructive debate.

Humans of PAMUN. What did they have to say?

Luigi Maruani

Photographer



What's the hardest part of being an admin?

"Walking, because my shoes are really uncomfortable and my feet hurt."



What's been the funniest note you've received?

*"pulls a wad of notes out of his pocket"
"I have quite a couple"*

Behind the Scenes

Jess Schot, Tech Wizard and Sophomore at ASP

Flavie de Germay

Deputy Head of Press

The PAMUN XVI turned out to be yet again another successful year of PAMUN. But who is behind the preparation of this conference? Who is in charge of keeping track of each participant's role? The press team had the chance to catch up with the IT Tech Wizard, Jess Schot, to understand the preparation process and what it's like to have an important role in the conference.

How do you prepare for the MUN conference?
I am the IT and Database Wizard. This means that I make all the badges and I make all the certificates. I also make sure that the website is running correctly. Then, I make sure that the database is updated. The data base is all the information of the admin, delegates, chairs, directors, and secretary generals. So I transcribe people's committee, their names, their positions, their country they are representing.

What was your job on the PAMUN website?
Well, the website was already created from past conferences. So, I don't design the whole website or anything, but I attach all the research papers, newsletters and I had to change all the logos so that they are up to date. It was a pretty menial task. It was just that navigating through the website was a bit tricky, but once you got it becomes a breeze.

What were you thinking in the process of doing all the IT

work?

It was really tedious. Like the website, once you get it, it becomes pretty easy. Nonetheless, it takes so much time. For example, getting all the order right in the database can be a bit stressful, but I got the hang of it. My graduated sister actually had this same role in past conferences, so it was funny to go through the same work she experienced. But since I was working on this individually, I kind of had to figure things out alone a lot of the time.

After doing a lot of work before the conference, do you see a positive outcome in your work?

I think it's cool to see all the 750 participants wear their name tags and know that I helped organizing them. Every little act counts. Including the name tags! There were definitely little mistakes here and there, but that what makes the conference a little less flawless and more human. Overall, it's nice to see the work I put into this conference.

What is your role during the conference?

So the first day of the conference, I checked that all the certificates are correct in parallel to the badge changes. I also collect the fees from the advisors of the school and check that everything is paid. I do a lot of the work before the conference, so when the conference actually takes places, I help out the admin.

November 21, World Television Day!



Photo from BBC: John Logie Baird, inventor of the first color television

Laura Marcoul

Staff Writer

Information, communication, awareness on current issues happening in our World today, such matters are fulfilled by the United Nation's (UN) Television (TV). Today, Monday 21st of November, we are celebrating the UN's TV for having shared and spread in our World significant information on diverse topics since 1947.

Nowadays, social media, journals, internet, and television share an amass of news on which we can more or less rely on. Between biased articles, the selection of facts,

information we collect is to be taken with caution and we must all be wary towards what we read or watch. Actually, information has such an influence on our beliefs and on the choices we make that it can be considered today as a form of Power. The power to control people's knowledge, the power to influence our daily customs.

The UN's TV shares numerous documentaries depicting our World today. Between the UN's accomplishments, the current occurrence of different states, and testimonies, the UN's report have tried to "put a face to crucial issues of our

time" {un.org}. They have aimed towards the spread of accurate information which provide a reliable source to us all. These records are precious, and we must all than the UN for accomplishing this work.



Nearby Restaurants: With Full Bellies Comes Happy Hearts

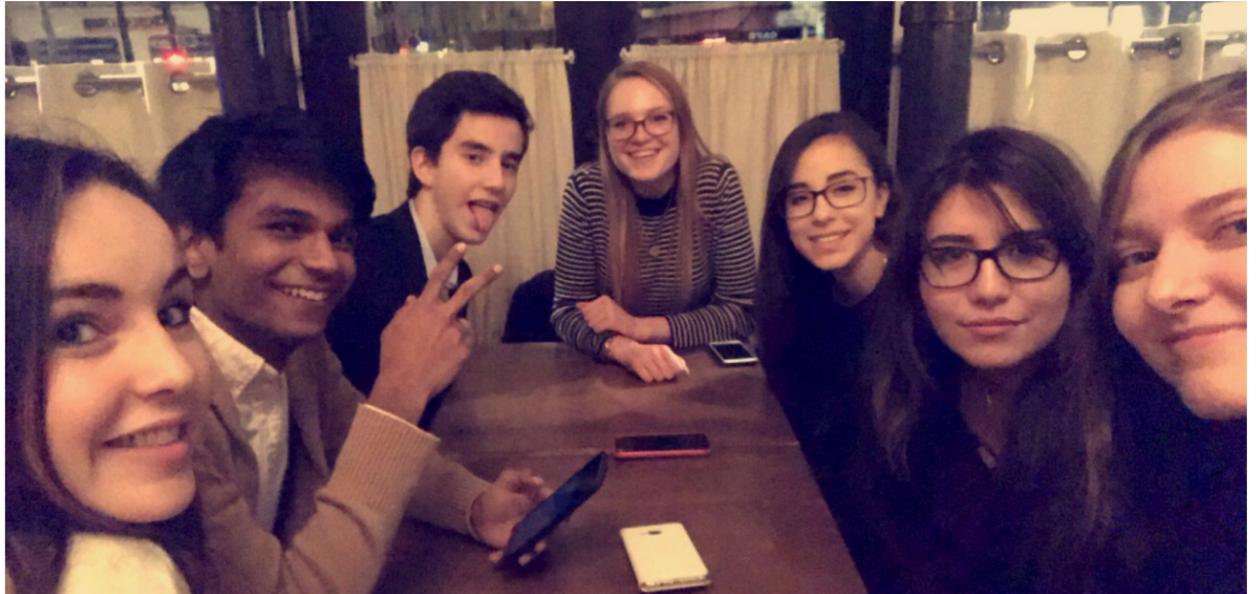
*There's literally
a cafe on every
corner.*
- Sofia Camacho

Laura Aguila

Staff Writer

PAMUN committees need to do lots of thinking during sessions, and there can't be efficient thinking with empty stomachs. As conferences start early in the morning and end up early in the evening, committees and the staff need a well-deserved rest to eat and chat with friends and colleagues.

La Maison de la Mutualité, the building in where PAMUN is held is surrounded with lots of different restaurants and cafes, all molded for customer's preference. Very near, and also just across the PAMUN building, you find two places where you can eat: Café Saint-Victor, and the bistro restaurant called Terroir Parisien Mutualité. If you are searching for some other French cuisine, around the area you'll find two really good ones called la Petite Périgourdine, Au Bistrot de la Montagne, and Le Petit Pontoise; for Vietnamese cuisine there's the restaurant Petit Saigon, very good for those who like fried rice; for those who love Mexican you



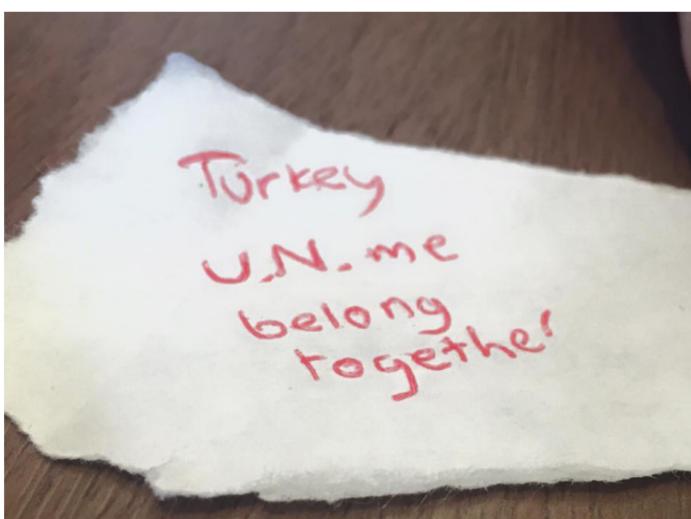
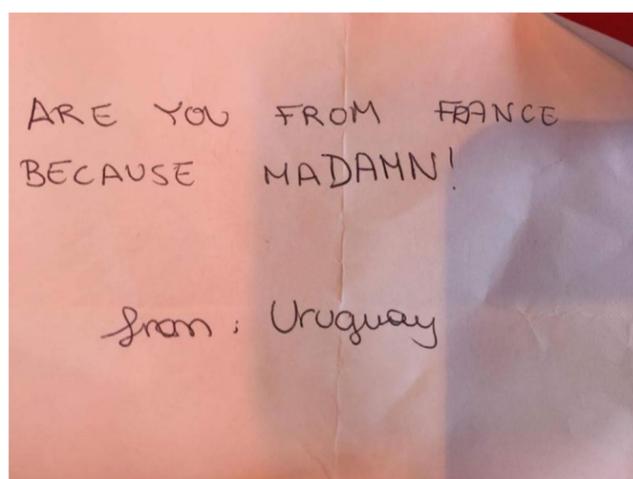
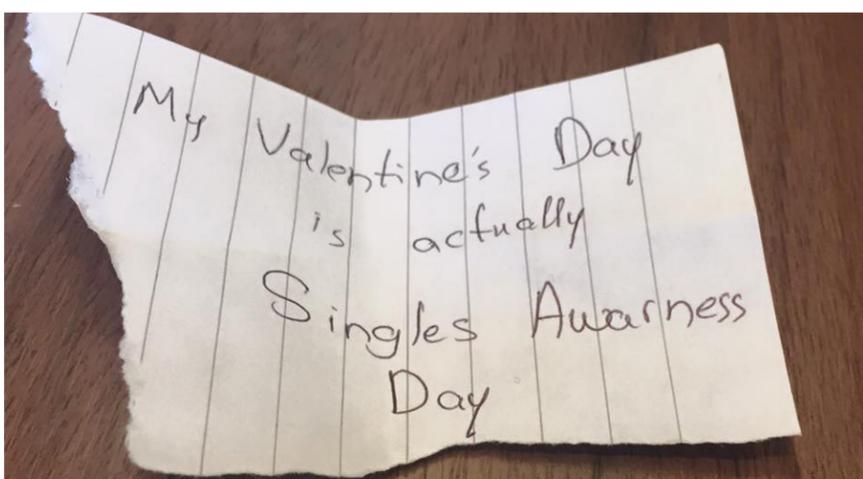
Part of the Press Team at dinner after a long workshop on November 19th, 2016

can go classic with Chipotle, or even with a further away yet very nice restaurant called Anahuacalli; Chinese meals can be found almost every around the corner, but the most frequently visited is one called Inagiku; and finally, for those who love Japanese food, there are plenty around, especially Sushi Shop.

For us, the Press Team, the first day of PAMUN ended with smiles on our faces. Sofia Camacho, the Head of Press, decided to book a table on a nearby restaurant called "Chez Rene" with the rest of the press team to enjoy and connect over a great dinner. Since we had amazing food for lunch, and (ehem) had a bit in between, we weren't very hungry for dinner hence the reason we were moved to a little "less comfortable" table, which didn't bother us. We ordered a little food and got to bond

over sharing funny stories. We ended the night by taking a video for Caitlin's "A Second Per Day" project, which will be added to a compilation of all videos taken throughout the year. We said goodnight and went separate ways to meet again the next day, with the rest of the PAMUN staff and committees.

A memory's value and base have to do with these three things: time, place and occasion. When we combine all three, we get new ones which we'll remember preciousely in our mind, even if we forget bits of it with the years. Certainly this year's PAMUN helped to create new bonds and memories for everyone, and we can't deny that we are all going to miss each other till our paths meet again.



Throughout the conference we visited various committees to summarize debates, capture tense moments, and talk to the different delegates.

We recently recieved many notes from these debates passed on from country to country. Not all of them were conference-worthy, but they were definitely much-needed laughs after a long week.

What Went Down in the Security Council?

Aftermath of The Arab Spring: Time for the Movie To End

Amy Lee

Deputy Head of Press

The Arab Spring, which occurred from 17th December 2010 to mid 2012, was a revolution against Arabian governments. Initially, it was just a series of protests, riots and civil wars in Tunisia; it was the response to the government corruption resulting in the citizens' distress level to increase significantly and living conditions to deteriorate. The primary cause of the Arab Spring was the totalitarianism in several countries including Syria, Libya, Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Algeria, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and of course, Tunisia. This domineering of the government eventually provoked the citizens to riot and present a behavior of civil disobedience followed by a series of other forms of protests. These people were demanding the elimination of corruption - fair elections, democracy and free economics. What started as a non belligerent protest brought forth the start of a fierce armed conflict.

After the Arab Spring, it was followed by the Libyan crisis which can be divided into three parts: the first civil war, the inter-civil war atrocities and the second civil war which is still taking place in Libya today. The primary cause that kindled the civil war was the dictatorial behavior of Muammar Gaddafi Gaddafi. His government was brutal by belittling the civilians, ignoring their human rights and restraining their freedom of speech. Consequently, Libyans stood face to face to the government of Gaddafi by demanding their basic human rights.

The first part of the Libyan crisis, the first civil war, was primarily inspired by the protests in its neighboring countries and protests started in Benghazi. They wanted to overthrow the government of Muammar Gaddafi and end its dictatorial rule. These small protests eventually led to a pervasive rebellion in the country and soon ended in violent conflicts with government. This was extremely fast paced; United Nation's Security Council passed a resolution to inhibit the travel of Gaddafi in the same month the conflict began. However, the fighting continued.

It lasted for several more months spreading the conflict to neighboring countries such as Tripoli. Consequently, a plethora of civilians chose to flee the country and seek refuge in Egypt, Tunisia and Turkey whereas others had to stay in the Libyan border. Moreover, the civilians of Libya were already suffering from extremely low level of aid, food and medicine which continued to decrease as the civil war began. Later, many organisations such as Amnesty International and Interna-

tional Red Cross worked together to help those in desperate need in the country of disorder.

Recently, it was reported that Colonel Gaddafi in last July. The National Transitional Group, NTG, gained power and is currently appreciated as the main governmental party in Libya. In October, Colonel Gaddafi was captured and killed after being found hiding in the drainage pipe.

After the death of Colonel Gaddafi, several advocates of Colonel Gaddafi became extremely furious and began to continue the war with the NTG. In this inter-civil war, which lasted from the 1st November 2011 to 16th May 2014, it was reported that there were over 1300 deaths especially due to guerrillas, mercenaries and Islamists.

This inter-civil war provoked the beginning of the second civil war which started on 16th May 2014 and is currently ongoing. This conflict is between four groups - the Council of Deputies, the General National Congress, the Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries and the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant.

There were a myriad number of resolutions proposed by the UNSC in order to palliate this incessant conflict in Libya such as referring the current situation to the International Criminal Court, establishing an embargo in Libya and imposing a no-fly zone or banning the use of force for civilian protection. And today, the situation was vigorously deliberated and discussed by the Security Council in PAMUN XVI; many viable clauses passed.

One clause submitted by France was to call for Member States to act upon their obligation under Resolution 1540 (2004) that all States shall take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, and reaffirms its decision that Member States shall inform the Security Council immediately of any violation of resolution 1540 including acquisition by non-State actors of chemical weapons, their means of delivery and related material, and requests the further cooperation of the Security Council. The Security Council would reaffirm the decision of taking power away from the Gaddafi government in order to implement effective stability with the assistance of the UN peacekeepers and demand that military intervention must be enforced by the United Nations Security Council in order to protect civilian lives and uphold the aforementioned resolution 1540 and the Security Council resolution 1973 implementing a ceasefire within Libyan conflict. This clause

was able to pass as it had a focus on the assure of the civilians' safety. Moreover, the act of taking the power of the Gaddafi government was able to grant the stability of the government in Libya. The country would not be left in the basket after the withdrawal of the Gaddafi government with no more protection but they would be protected from further conflicts with the assistance of the UN peacekeepers. This would also be bolstered by the subclause of banning the chemical weapons of Libya and ensure the destruction of these weapons.

Another clause that was submitted by the United States of America was to uphold a reformed Government of National Accord, GNA, that supersedes and integrates both the GNA and the General National Congress, GNC, which is the rival Islamic government, and the government of General Khalifa Haftar. This reformed GNA would also create a multiparty-democracy based on the current Libyan Political Agreement with elections to be suspended until the defeat of IS, restart civil services such as water, medical, security, long-term infrastructure rebuilding plan with the help of the United Nations and associated NGOs and seek the support and integration of the Petroleum Facilities Guard, Central Bank, and the National Oil Corporation with the reformed GNA. This clauses touches upon many different domains such as civil services and a reformed GNA. It ensures both a stable government and safety and high quality of life of the civilians. However, it fails to specify how such actions are to be put in place. For example, how would the reformed GNA supersede the GNA and the General National Congress and the government of General Khalifa Haftar? For it did not specifically propose plausible solutions, this clause was unfortunately not passed.

The Security Council at the PAMUN XVI tackled several problems that jeopardize the safety of the civilians in different countries. Some clauses were very sophisticated and plausible while others lacked some specific details. It was very astonishing how several high schoolers around the world came up with high quality clauses. Their passionate debate epitomized that we can, in fact, raise our voices and make significant changes for the world.

The Heated Debates of the Environmental Committee

Caitlin Fowlds

Staff Writer



One could argue that no debates on ECOSOC or human rights can occur without a planet to host them. This year, Environmental committee's discussion topics were the preservation of ecosystems, and biotechnology and its safety.

Eshaan Agrawal, delegate of China, faced the challenge of supporting a viewpoint that was not his own. When asked his country's stance, Agrawal gave a long response, stating that countries needed to "educate the public about how GMOs are not as harmful as many corporations make them out to be." Evidence used for his country's viewpoint China's responsibility to feed one fifth of the world's population, which is expected to reach 9 billion people by 2050.

However, when asked about his own views on the topic, Agrawal shifted instantly to say: "I live in a country that is not plagued with overpopulation, and has plenty of arable land, and I personally would not eat GMOs." Having learned to represent interests that were not his own, Agrawal was happy with his points raised in the conference room.

Despite new skills acquired, some were less than impressed with the implausibility and over-ambition of the committee's resolutions. One clause, which was passed, aimed to cut emissions by 50 per cent by 2030, which was much more ambitious than real-world goals. Stranger still, many LEDCs voted in favor of this reduction, which is nonsensical considering that many LEDCs pledged during last

year's COP21 conference to only reach a peak in emissions by 2030.

Although agreement on this audacious clause may reveal the environmental concerns of students debating in PAMUN, the impossibility of the clause displays a lack of sympathy for LEDCs who are still industrializing. The resolution could have been more realistic if more generous time limits had been offered to LEDCs than their more developed counterparts.

While some may scoff at the goal, the boldness of PAMUN's Environmental committee could set an example for the real UN. Many complained after COP21, in Paris 2015, that the conference's resolution may not be vigorous enough to fight impending consequences of climate change. The fact that there have been 21 COP conferences could reveal a lack of resolution and meaningful action arising from the meetings.

Some clauses were over-ambitious, but Agrawal reported that "[he] had a blast in the committee, and it was lots of fun to debate about current issues." PAMUN's discussion on GMOs was more realistic, with concrete (if vague) steps being implemented to ensure the education and safety precautions of GMOs. Shoutout to the delegate of Iran, who Agrawal reported "was able to address the issues well in a realistic and specific manner." Agrawal would love to return to PAMUN next year to continue debating.

"I had a blast in the committee, and it was lots of fun to debate about current issues.

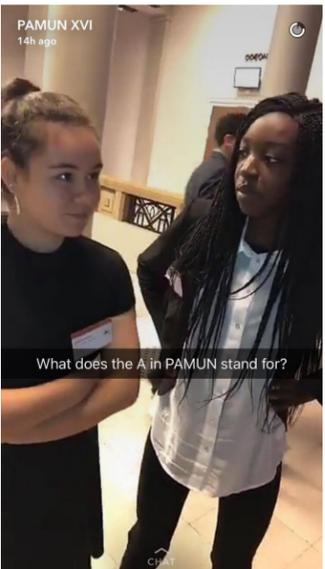
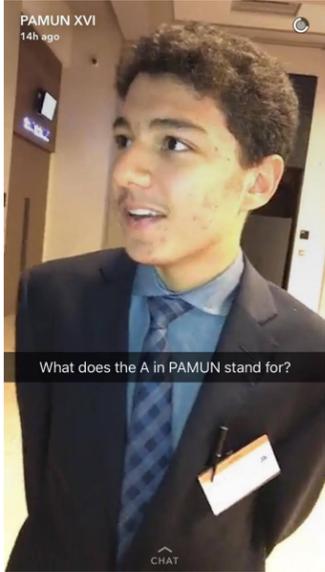
- Eshaan Agrawal

PAMUN Snapchat Q&A

by Luigi Maruani, Thyne Schlotte, and Magdalena Klett

Photographers

We caught up with some fellow delegates during the many breaks and had a blast!



Child Soldiers in Syria

Too Many Stolen Childhoods

Lenoy Christy

Staff Writer

The fallout from the unrest and eventual civil war taking place in Syria has impacted people from all walks of life, and children are no exception to this. Reports from the UN, Human Rights Watch, and Amnesty International point to children as young as seven years old being used by all sides in the war, including the Kurdish Army and the Free Syrian Army.

The collapse of a societal system combined with a need to protect one's family and earn a living pushes young children and adolescents to enlist with many of these groups and take up arms. The lack of any sort of job or school in many of these towns and cities does not do much to help the matter, as more and more young people are left with a dwindling number of choices: either join and protect what is left, or struggle to survive.

This makes it very easy for groups such as

the Free Syrian Army to recruit increasing number of disjointed minors, because what they have to offer is very appealing to impressionable young men and women. The FSA offers its recruits \$30-35 once in awhile from the leaders, while the Islamic State receive around \$65 per month.

A UN report revealed that ISIS has more than tripled its number of child soldiers that are being mobilized and sent to fight, while the opposition forces such as the Kurdish Army has taken measures to demobilize minors, due to international pressure. In fact more than two-thirds of child soldiers in the opposition forces have been released from their ranks.

Nevertheless, it is horrifying to think that children the age of those attending this conference and younger are sent into battle amongst one another. Many of these kids have dreams and aspirations, much like us, but unlike us, they've had to give that away in order to survive and care for the ones they love.



A Free Syrian Army child soldier making his way through the wreckage of a building.



A boy, a member of the Free Syrian Army, poses with his weapon in Aleppo city December 29, 2012. Syria faces "hell" if no deal is struck to end 21 months of bloodshed, an international mediator said on Saturday, but his talks in Russia brought no sign of a breakthrough after a week of intense diplomacy. (Photo by Ahmed Jadallah/Reuters)

Corruption Cockroaches

And How to Spot Them

■ Laura Aguila

Staff Writer

When cockroaches feel comfortable in one place, eradicating them can be very difficult. They may eat one's supplies, damage one's possessions, or some species may proliferate germs to the people staying in that place. Some must be removed so that no pests form after a while; and yet, these insects never go away completely.

Corruption holds a similar concept. According to Transparency International, this term is generally defined as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". Corruption can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of money lost and the sector where it occurs.

The concept of a government providing help or aid to an adjoint country in need has been around since the beginning of mankind. The very institution of granting foreign aid to a nation or region in despair, is one that remains still relatively young and recent. In the last decades, two examples of these aids are the Marshall Plan, initiated after World War II for the reconstruction of European countries' goods, and the Truman Doctrine which established that the United States could support "the free people who are resisting attempts at domination by armed minorities or external pressures".

However, this good deed is now tainted by the corruption. Currently, there are three organizations that although separate institutions, all work toward similar goals and all play major roles in the distribution of foreign aid. Those organizations are the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development), the World Bank, and the IMF (International Monetary Fund). Among the 20 least corrupt countries we also find countries like Germany with 78, the United King-

dom with 76, Belgium with 75, Japan with 74 and the United States with 73 over 100. Uruguay, with the same score as the United States, is the only country of Latin America that is among the 20 least corrupt countries in the world. Corruption is far more present when the numbers from that country don't match up with what less corrupted countries give to the. For example, Egypt has 5.5 receiving capability. Yet, the percentage of GDP from United Kingdom which has 76 didn't make it till its arrival to Egypt. As it comes from one country to another, the receiving country tends to be with a crashing economy or something on the same concept but, in this case, corruption may be happening because someone stole my deposit money.

According to studies, the issues often fueling or causing corruption in aid are the lack of transparency and the bilateral, the miscellaneous, and the multilateral aid. Transparency is about shedding light on rules, plans, processes and actions. It is knowing why, how, what, and how much. It is the surest way of guarding against corruption, and it helps to increase confidence in the people and institutions on which our futures depend.

A repellent for this cases is are a mix of build partnerships, proceed step-by-step and stay non-confrontational. It's about trusting fully in one each other but to respect that countries aren't just a lifeless piece of dry undiscovered land.

It's about trusting fully in one each other but to respect that countries aren't just a lifeless piece of dry undiscovered land.

■ Oksana Nikitenko

Staff Writer

Solving the Refugee Crisis One by One

A very pertinent issue of the international community today is the refugee crisis, which the UNHRC worked tirelessly to resolve.

This committee was quite unique in that it only addressed one topic to debate: Redefining the role of the neighboring countries in Refugee Crisis. As co-chair Raag-

ini Sarkar explained, the delegates had discussed not only the importance of taking military action, but also facilitating diplomatic dialogue and constructive negotiations between countries, and targeting the root of the issue which is evidently the presence of non state actors in countries such as Iraq and Syria. They also concluded that refugees should be provided with opportunities to work and

to better the economy of the host country. Additionally, many clauses focused on the standard of living in the refugee camps. In total, they were able to pass a total of six clauses, and thus one resolution.

When asked about the environment of the committee, Sarkar confessed, "We found the [first day] to be quite pessimistic, mostly because the del-

egates were criticizing a lot of clauses; however, the second day really changed as more people began to realize there was no point in being destructive, and so they started being constructive."

One of the most vocal and entertaining participants was perhaps the delegate of Togo, who "was quite a troublemaker, but in the best way possible, everyone really liked him", as

Sarkar elaborated. She continued, "he was really all about trying to get his point across the most hilarious way possible."

Fighting for Justice, Fighting for the People

Oksana Nikitenko

Staff Writer



Photo by Luigi Maruani

Intense. Aggressive. Competitive.

Those were the adjectives used by others when asked about the International Court of Justice this PAMUN XVI. Palestinian advocates from Dubai American Academy, Mohamadou Bella Bah and Kshitij Seth were trying to extract certain prayers and get some justice back for Palestinian people against Israeli advocates. Bah explained, "Everything we were looking at was the placement and magnitude of the wall. We recognize Israel's right to self-defense and we looked at the self-determination of the people, particularly the Palestinian people, and whether the wall was infringing that right, and other hu-

manitarian rights such as the freedom to move, freedom to life, freedom from discrimination". Whereas the Israeli advocates from Anglo-American School of Moscow, Joseph Hilditch and Mehin Abdullayeva were trying to persuade the ICJ to decline to rule. This decision was due to the fact that the negotiations between the two parties would be prejudiced. Moreover, they believed that the ICJ should not have any role in deciding borders due to previous agreements between the two concerning countries.

Each set of advocates had three witnesses. In the case of Palestine, they had a testimonial from a widow whose son died in Israeli rays and whose

husband died in an Israeli detention because he was suspected of terrorism, who was later cleared. They had a security expert that was an expert on walls and defense. Lastly, they had a legal international law expert, who was well versed in international customer law. Essentially, the advocates' strategy was to realistically represent the Palestinian people, as well as their main issues and concerns. The witnesses brought by the Israeli advocates were stressing the technicalities of this issue. They brought in Robert Sabel, who is a professor and former ambassador on international law, Sir Elihu Lauterpacht, who is an expert of international law and ICJ, and Israeli ambassador to Canada,

Alan Baker. Both parties did an excellent job in interrogating their opponent's witnesses, but still managed to get their point across.

Both the Palestinian and Israeli advocates concluded their debate with closing arguments and we shall find out the judges verdict in the closing ceremony. Regardless of the verdict, both parties had an amazing experience and we all congratulate them with their successful debate!

Intense. Aggressive. Competitive.

A Special Thank-You from the Head of Press

I would really like to thank the Press Team for all of their hard work and dedication. You guys are awesome and I couldn't have done any of this without you. We definitely produced great work this year and I couldn't have asked for a better group of people to work with. You're the best!

Fun on the Way Home

PAMUN Word Search

Z R H G E F I T H P P Q A Y T	AMENDMENT
I A D T W U T N Q M M Y M C E	CHAIR
E E G U F E R E I B G R E A R	CLAUSE
Y D V E P E H M G O O C N V R	DELEGATE
E R I O G C C P L X S H D I O	DEVELOPMENT
Y C E Y T Z U O Z K C N M R R	DRONE
J P N V D E N L S C X U E P I	ECOSOC
Q K L E A H Q E H Y I R N V D	ECOSYSTEM
G T E A C L Y V N D S A T E C	GMO
M B I E C I S E B O L T L Y E	ICJ
O H T M K A F D S H R E E C Y	MONITOR
Z T E R R O R I S T G D O M F	MUNIFICENCE
M O N I T O R D N A F S X Z W	PLACARD
E S U A L C O J T U O K N D C	PRIVACY
C H A I R X Y E K C M C T B X	REFUGEE
	SLAVERY
	TECHNOLOGY
	TERROR
	TERRORIST
	UNHCR
	VOTE

Riddle Me This

You will always find me in the past. I can be created in the present, But the future can never taint me. What am I?

History

What belongs to you but others use it more than you do?

Name

Your

What is harder to catch the faster you run?

Breath

Your

Who is the Press Team?

I'm a junior at the American School of Paris and I love taking pictures and playing drums! I'm french and was the photographer here at PAMUN for the 2nd year. I love telling stories through pictures! I hope you all enjoyed the Facebook page

- Luigi Maruani (Photographer)

I am a senior at Zürich International School, and I'm German, Swiss and Italian. I enjoy playing the piano and listening to music, playing tennis and badminton, I am in my School's Drama club and my biggest passion is Photography which I express in various amounts of extra curricular activities. I hope to become a professional and well renowned photographer in the future.

- Magdalena Klett (Photographer)

I am a junior at the American School of Yaounde who enjoys running and has a deep passion for basketball and badminton. I'm Dutch and as part of the Press Corp I served as a Photographer. As for the next stage in my life I strive to become an electrical engineer.

- Thyne Schlote (Photographer)

I'm a senior at ASP. I'm from Chile and I'm very fond of almost any kind of writing cuz I wanna study creative writing in college so I can be a novelist. It may seem small compared to other things like medicine but for me is a very special and precious goal. And I also love listening to music and go to the beach!

- Laura Aguila (Reporter)

I'm a senior at Institut-Notre Dame de St Germain en Laye! I'm both french and scottish. I enjoy creative writing as well as Art in general. Music often accompanies me through my spare time! Sport wise, i love playing tennis and enjoy swimming.

- Laura Marcoul (Reporter)

I'm a senior at Zurich International School, and I'm Australian and South African. I love cross country and track and field, and often communicate my opinion on current issues through my role of Editor in Chief for my school newspaper, the Lion's Journal.

- Caitlin Fowlds (Reporter)

I'm a senior at Dubai American Academy and I'm Ukrainian. I love volleyball and track. I'm my school's editor in chief of the newspaper and literary magazine. I had tons of fun at PAMUN and would definitely recommend it!

- Oksana Nikitenko (Reporter)

I'm a junior at ASP and I'm Indian. I love playing music and reading and writing. I also love playing rugby. Had a lot of fun at PAMUN!

- Lenoy Christy (Reporter)

I'm a sophomore at ASOY being at PAMUN for the first time. I love psychology, soccer and movies, and consider myself to be uncomfortably modest. I enjoy writing fiction, but usually have long periods of writer's block. As for life after graduation... let's just say I have 2 more years to figure that out.

-Rhina (XXXX) (Reporter)

I'm a senior at the American School of Paris, and I'm Mexican-American. However, I'd been living in Buenos Aires, Argentina for most of my life. I really love running whether it be cross country or track, and I also love film-making and visual-arts. When I'm older I would love to work for National Geographic in their film department for documentaries.

-Sofia Camacho (Head of Press)

I am a sophomore at ASP and I am French. I really enjoy playing soccer and track. I always gravitate towards activities that revolve around team work. I believe the best memories are created when you're with the people who respect and push you to your full potential. I usually play the role of a delegate at MUN conferences, but working with the Press Team at PAMUN'16 was an amazing experience. In 20 years, I hope I will be working United Nations and I'll own a golden retriever named Sheldon.

-Flavie de Germy (Deputy Head of Press)

I am a junior at American School of Paris. Although I'm Korean, I have spent most of my youth in Australia and I enjoy watching movies especially those related to crime. I also enjoy sitting down on a Sunday afternoon and just watching cat videos with a slice of cheese cake and a caramel macchiato. When I am older, I would like to work in Canada as a cardiology physician and live in a big house with my munchkin cat.

- Amy Lee (Deputy Head of Press)