



21°C
Mostly
sunny

In this newspaper you get informed about daily events, updates, fun facts and snapshots. Everything is in the spotlight... take a look behind the curtains through interviews and articles. Games? We've got them! Enjoy!

THE DELEGATE

Mindful Global Awareness:

Finding the meaning behind the words

Upon first hearing the term "Mindful Global Awareness", one is definitely perplexed. Why does awareness need to be both mindful AND global? Why can't it just be "awareness"? Well, for starters, if it is *just* awareness, then it definitely fails to be what it means to serve. Awareness can only be mindful and global.

We cannot consider ourselves citizens of the world without actively knowing all the ugly sides of it.

We must care about Kashmir.

We must care about the Parthenon marbles,

We must try to find a solution about pressing environmental issues.

We must stop caring about what immediately affects us. Instead let's try to truly operate like citizens of the world.

Ironically, the biggest threat to humankind *is* humankind itself. It's very common for people to occupy extremes. You either care too much or you don't care at all. Apathy and extremism are two different ends of the same spectrum; unfortunately, the middle ground can rarely be reached. In a world full of differences, in a time when these differences are more visible than ever, it is very easy to choose to be extreme rather than be sensible.

Is everything too grim though? The answer depends on how willing you are to work. Global awareness, mindful global awareness, needs effort. It needs dedication and time and sacrifices. The outcome, however, will be worth all the pain.

The mistakes of the past cannot be changed, but the future is ours to shape. This world is ours, this world is yours.



YOU can change it.

YOU will change it.

by The Press Team

Why ATSMUN?

Interview with an anonymous delegate (she could be one of you!)
Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Why did you choose to participate in the MUN Conference?

I have been anticipating this Conference since last summer, it's my first year as a delegate and I personally love that we get to communicate and socialize with other people, develop diplomatic skills and make new friends.

In your opinion, which one is the most interesting Committee?

I believe that all issues are important and all committees have their own challenging aspect, however this year my favorite committee is the one I am participating in, SPECPOL.

What does it take to be a delegate?

Diplomatic and communication skills, the appetite for hard work and knowing how to best represent your given country. Also you have to be friendly towards your fellow delegates, yet follow MUN procedures, as to create a trustworthy and enjoyable environment.

Which speech from the opening ceremony did you appreciate the most?

I think Mr. Stern's speech was very motivational, especially to newcomers. It was reassuring and very friendly. My favorite part of his speech was when he embraced diversity and promoted the exchange of different beliefs.

Do you think that the MUN Conferences in general can build the foundations for a better society in the future?

Of course! Participating in such conferences, you get to be more conscious about issues that concern society, economy and politics, thus you are more likely to become a better leader in the future. There's no doubt that our generation is more eager and capable of leading with integrity and efficiency.

UN QUOTES

If the United Nations is to survive, those who represent it must bolster it; those who advocate it must submit to it; and those who believe in it must fight for it.

- Norman Cousins

There's no such thing as the United Nations. If the U.N. secretary building in New York lost 10 stories, it wouldn't make a bit of difference.

-John Bolton

There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure.

- Colin Powell



Describe the MUN in one word

-YDF: "Cooperation", "Unity"

-SPECPOL: "Exciting"

A few words about your experience

- It's a unique experience that everyone has to go through.

- It is intriguing because we understand the issues that every country faces and try to solve them.

UN FUN FACTS

- The UN was founded after the Second World War to replace the League Of Nations which had been so ineffectual in preventing war
- The most recent country to be admitted to the UN was South Sudan in 2011
- The United Nations was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001
- The U.N. began with 51 countries and is now comprised of 193 Member States
- The longest speech ever given to the UN was delivered in 1957 by the Indian politician VK Krishna Menon, who talked for nearly eight hours while defending India's position on Kashmir

Interview with Secretary General: Aggelos Tsitsiridakis

Recall two of the most significant moments of your MUN career!

"It's really hard to choose, because MUN is a big part of my life, as I have been doing this since I was 15; that makes 5 years up to now but if I really had to choose, I would choose two closing ceremonies, that really affected me emotionally as a person... The first one, was the last time I went as a Chair in a Conference in CGS MUN in 2018. My two best friends were there and a person that had guided me through all this journey was there as well, Mrs. Aspasia. Although I tried to make my final speech short, I had to thank each and everyone in this journey so at the end we were all very emotional, and obviously I started crying and hugged my friends and Mrs. Aspasia. The second one is last's years closing ceremony in ATS MUN, in which I really felt that people from the Organizing Team and the Chairs Committee totally understood how much unforgettable the whole experience was and it was the first time that every single member who just participated in the particular Organizing Team and Chairs Team was actually my friend."



Parthenon Marbles Coming Home?

How many of us have visited the Acropolis Museum and have left with a strong feeling that something is missing? That something is half? The Greeks are looking forward to this day, while the conflicts and the negotiations about the return of the Elgin marbles have been escalating. Was it for maintenance or just a plunder? Should the marbles be returned to Greece or not? These questions are currently being discussed in the Legal Committee of the 5th ATSMUN.

It all started in 1801, when Lord Elgin brought to Athens a group of artists, in order to record the monuments of Athens and in particular the Acropolis, measure and stamp them, draw topographical drawings and obtain templates. These marbles, now located in the British Museum, include some of the sculptures of gables, metopes and the Parthenon's frieze that adorned the upper part of the temple nave. In reality, they represent more than ½ of the Parthenon's sculptured ornament!

On the one hand, the British government denies that the Elgin marbles should be returned for several reasons. First, they claim that the removal was legal, because Elgin was permitted by the Sultan's firman to act like that.

Another assertion of the British is that the removal of the marbles was a way to prevent them from being destroyed, as the Parthenon itself had experienced significant architectural and cultural alterations throughout the centuries and consequently, they may have had the same 'luck' as the other sculptures that were ruined. Finally, the Elgin marbles in the British museum are exposed to a bigger audience and so it's easier to compare and appreciate their value, while being in a place full of other objects from different times and places.



On the other hand, the Greek government has submitted request for the return of Parthenon marbles since 1832, the year of independence recuperation, while the negotiation fields are still open, without remarkable fluctuations.

So why should the marbles be returned? This question is answered by Melina Merkouri, Greek Minister of Culture in 1983: "You must understand what the Parthenon Marbles mean to us. They are our pride. They are our sacrifices. They are the supreme symbol of nobility. They are a tribute to democratic philosophy. They are our aspiration and our name. They are the essence of Greekness".

By Chara Papatsori

Recap of Day 2: What happened in the committees?

The **Disarmament and International Security Committee** started debating and passed one resolution, whereas the other resolution has failed. They are currently debating on the third topic of the agenda (Addressing the Kashmir region issue). The debate is going smoothly, the delegates are relaxed and they have managed to build a great team between them.

The **Special Political and Decolonisation Committee** had a very busy day, debating on a lot of topics. The delegates presented their resolutions and participated a lot. The chairs stated that the debate was fruitful. They passed a resolution about the first topic and they are about to start debate on the second.



In the **Social Cultural and Humanitarian Committee**, they debated on the first topic of the agenda (Establishing global standards for prisoner rights and prison conditions) and they managed to pass a resolution. They also debated on the third topic but still haven't debated on the third topic.

The **Legal Committee** has passed two resolutions on the topics regarding the use of personal data by the government and "Establishing a legal framework for diplomatic and political asylum for dissidents". Even though there are a lot of newcomers in the committee, they are living up to the challenge and they are eager to participate.

Two resolutions have passed in the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations Committee**, with high levels of participation, whereas in the **International Labour Organization** they conducted open debate, discussed three resolutions and passed two of them. The **Economic and Social Council** continued lobbying and started debate on their second and third topic.

The **United Nations Environment Programme** debates three resolutions. All of them passed but after the voting process there was a motion to reconsider a resolution. Furthermore, they reached a tie (11 votes in favour-11 against) for one resolution but they managed to resolve the issue. The **Young Delegates Forum** visited the ASEAN committee to get accustomed to debate mode, to realize the rules and the process and to see how the more experienced delegates handle ATSMUN.

The **Security Council** started debating the first topic about the situation in Somalia. They had a few differences and they had to focus a lot on the P5 and their vetos. They have managed to find very interesting solutions for the situation. The delegates are cooperating amazingly and they all represent their countries effectively.

The **Historical Security Council** addressed the issue of the resolution of the Soviet Union, focusing on what the economic reforms should be and how they could realistically implement a realizable trade union in the Balkans. They also reflected on the strong impact such a decision could have on the global economy.

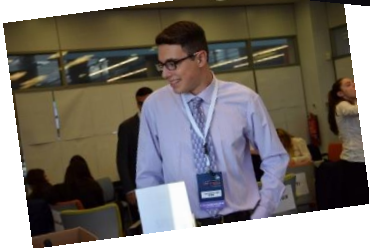


Yesterday, in the **International Court of Justice** the advocates gave their opening statements, submitted stipulations, presented and marked their documents and papers with real evidence. Nauru presented two witnesses and today one more. Australia presented witnesses as well, the judges asked the advocates questions about the case, closing arguments were delivered and the case is done.

Snapshot time!



laughing our Hearts Out!!!



by The Press Team

It's Game Time!!!

SUDOKU

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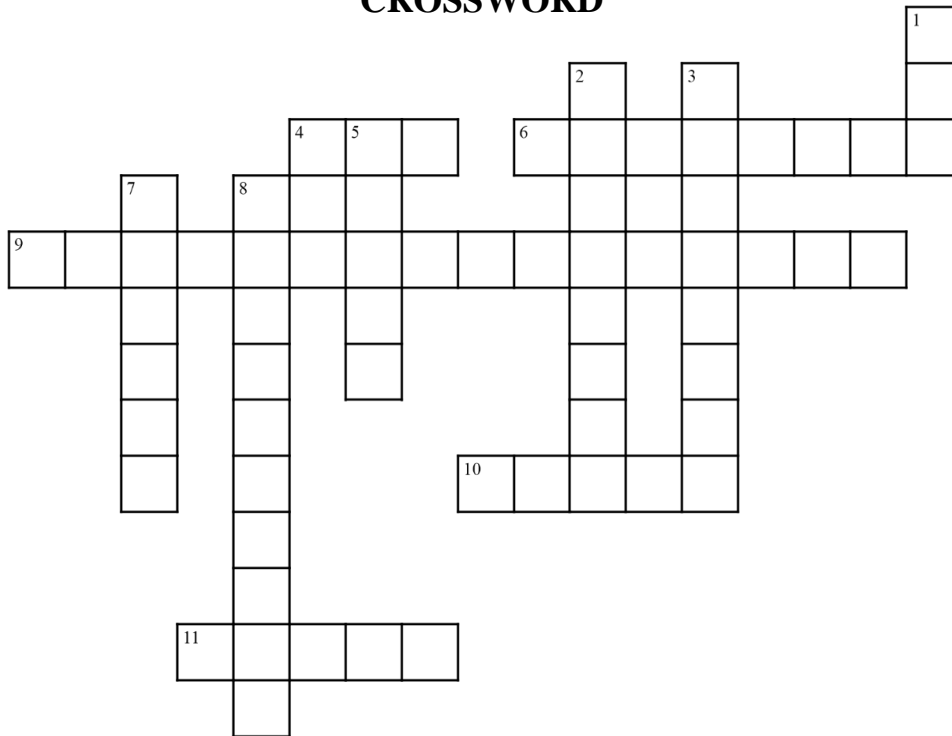
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RIDDLES

- 1) A man is looking at a photograph of someone. His friend asks who it is. The man replies, "Brothers and sisters, I have none. But that man's father is my father's son." Who was in the photograph?
- 2) In 1990, a person is 15 years old. In 1995, that same person is 10 years old. How can this be?
- 3) I am the beginning of sorrow and the end of sickness. You cannot express happiness without me yet I am in the midst of crosses. I am always in risk yet never in danger. You may find me in the sun, but I am never out of darkness

Answers: 1) His son 2) The person was born in 2005 BC 3) The letter I

CROSSWORD



Across

4. Its principal mandate includes settling legal disputes brought to it by UN Member States.
6. The scope of this Council focuses purely on human rights violation issues.
9. What was Kofi Annan for the U.N. from January 1997 to December 2006? (two words)
10. The Team responsible of the daily news of ARCMUN.
11. What did the U.N. won in 2001?

Down

1. The international day of U.N. peacekeepers (month).
2. A person sent or authorized to represent others, in particular an elected representative sent to a conference
3. The current secretary general of the United Nations (Surname).
5. A person who is a designated staff member responsible for the overall supervision of the Council/Committee they have been appointed to.
7. The committee dealing with socioeconomic issues, emphasizing the underlying connection between social and economic problems.
8. A document that contains all the issues that the committee wants to solve and the proposed solutions to that issue.

- ANSWERS:
 Across
 4. ICJ
 6. SECURITY
 9. SECRETARY GENERAL
 10. PRESS
 11. NOBEL
- Down:
 1. MAY
 2. DELEGATE
 3. GUTERRES
 5. CHAIR
 7. ECOSOC
 8. RESOLUTION