

Caracas, 26 de Febrero de 2010

Colegio: San Ignacio

San Ignacio Model of United Nations (SIMUN)

Estimados Faculties y Delegados:

En nombre del Colegio San Ignacio y el comité organizador SIMUN 09, les doy una cordial bienvenida a la cuarta edición del San Ignacio Model of United Nations.

Es para mi persona y para el Colegio San Ignacio, un gran honor y privilegio poder recibirlos durante este evento, que espero llene y exceda sus expectativas, que les permita la formación de consciencia y que promueva en ellos la importancia del factor cambio que necesita el país en el que hemos crecido y vivimos. Los modelos de naciones unidas no pueden quedarse en un simple fin de semana en el que uno que otro delegado cumple el papel de líder dentro de un comité para llegar a una solución en específico con respecto a una problemática mundial; si somos nosotros los que logramos solucionar en un fin de semana infinitas problemáticas que afectan a tantos países, no veo el límite en nuestras capacidades de analizar y buscar soluciones a las problemáticas que sufre nuestro país en la actualidad.

En las palabras de Mark Twain "Cada vez que se encuentre usted del lado de la mayoría, es tiempo de hacer una pausa y reflexionar.", se encuentra mi mensaje, vivimos en un país con tres grandes mayorías las cuales ninguna termina por convencer a la otra de unirse a ella; se puede apreciar que no todos se han puesto a pensar en las verdaderas razones por las cuales siguen a esa mayoría y en todas las consecuencias que su apoyo puede causar. Si bien para unos la oposición es la solución para otros no lo representa, esto nos lleva a pensar que este movimiento no está bien planteado ni incluye suficientes beneficios para toda la población de Venezuela; reflexionemos con respecto a nuestro entorno y lo que sucede en el mismo, es el único medio que nos garantiza un crecimiento personal, sin él simplemente escuchamos y olvidamos.

Por último, les recuerdo a ustedes los faculties la importancia de su misión en el desarrollo de los líderes del mañana, que sea su ayuda y liderazgo la que forme los líderes de este evento es sin duda un aporte significativo, ya que sin ustedes, no podríamos tener una experiencia como la que esperamos.

“En todo amar y servir” ,

Alejandro Brillembourg

Secretario General de SIMUN 2010

Luoyang, 225 D.C

Dear delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to SIMUN 2010 and the Three Kingdoms Committee. We must act quickly and decisively in order to function as this committee is supposed to run. We are taking decisions for a whole kingdom, and our future depends on the wisdom of our actions

We stand alone against hordes of barbarians in a rich but hard land, where crops may not always yield what we expect from them. We are disciplined people, for we have been hardened by the cold and the wind of the north. We are at the heart of what once was the great Han kingdom, and their wealth is our heirloom! Great traders come through the Silk Road, which enters through our east and ends on our main cities, we being the last outpost before turning back to their own foreign lands.

We must act wise and think quick, for time runs out faster than what we consciously perceive. We are here to unite the the Middle Kingdom under our one only Flag: the Cao Wei standard!

Alfonso Hernandez

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THE END OF THE HAN DYNASTY:

The Three Kingdoms:

China is one of the world's oldest civilizations, dating back for more than six millennia. The three Kingdoms period developed during the Imperial Era, spanning from in 220 to 280. The kingdoms of Cao Wei, Shu Han and Eastern Wu competed for the control of China.

The story begins back with Liu Bang prince of Han and a rebel leader that defeated the Qin Army in the valley of Wei and created his capital at Ch'ang-an. The Qin Dynasty had disappointed people and under the promises of carrying out fast political changes in government, Liu Bang conquered the Qin. But in fact the old Legalist Form of Government was only changed by new Confucianism ideals. As many other Dynasties, the main goal of the Han Dynasty was the unification of China, but palace eunuchs increasingly involved themselves in court politics, engaging in violent power struggles between the various consort clans of the empresses and empress dowagers, causing Han's ultimate downfall. Human and natural disasters brought poverty and delinquency by the end of the century and as the economic situation intensified, groups of peasants started roaming the land surviving on what they could find. The floods caused by the Yellow river, the surplus of labour, and the heavy taxes imposed on landless peasants caused the forming of armed bands. These groups dedicated to assault commanderies and prefectures, killing or banishing the officials, suppressing taxes and repairing roads; soon they had reached eight provinces where their followers count by millions. This movement became The Rebellion of the Yellow Turbans under a leader named Zhang Jiao. The struggle between the eunuchs and the officials was put aside in view of the threat that this army represented. Even after a premature uprising, the rebels managed to wage war effectively during the first four months of 184. It was only after the fifth month that the imperial army started to inflict substantial defeats to the rebels. Within a year, the Han Forces had exterminated Zhang Jiao's rebellion; the repression was cruel and merciless and by the end of the year there was over 500.000 deaths.

After the rebellion, many local generals kept their armies and did not disband them, so the country experienced an arousal on local power that eclipsed the central dynasty; a succession of useless emperors, domination by the empress family, the usurpation of the power by the eunuchs contributed to the weakening of central power. The situation came to a head when the warlord Dong Zhuo massacred the eunuchs, burned the palaces, profaned the tombs and captured the young Emperor Shao and the Prince of Chenliu (future Emperor Xian), who had disappeared from the palace during the time of the Yellow Turban Rebellion in an attack against He Jin (General-in-Chief and half-brother to Empress He). Dong Zhuo found them in the countryside, and under the pretext of protecting the emperor; he seized control of the capital and eventually placed Emperor Xian in power, forcing Emperor Shao to run off. Yuan Shao, in an attempt to stop Zhuo in his usurpation of power, led an alliance between former officials and officers against Zhuo; Dong Zhou's decided to burn Luoyang, along with its library, palaces and major buildings. Yuan Shao kept his revolt against Zhuo, and although the rebels were disorganized, Zhuo kept anxious and decided to move the capital to the Western Han capital of Chang'an, that was decured under his control. Dong Zhuo kept alert to resist any rebel attacks but eventually, the rebels, afraid of his battle skills and their lack of supplies, scattered and returned to their territories.

The young nine year old Liu Xie, Prince of Chang An, was proclaimed Emperor Xian, also becoming Dong Zhou's puppet emperor. Dong Zhuo eventually won enemies on court, and Wang Yun (an official who was made prime minister by Dong Zhuo) soon realized that Dong Zhuo had to be eliminated and started a plot along the officials Huang Wan, Shisun Rui, and Yang Zan, until finally Dong Zhuo's fierce warrior, and adopted son, Lü Bu to joined the plot and killed him

Dong Zhou's regime of cruelty and tyranny left the Han Empire divided into various regions governed by local warlords. One of them, Cao Cao, governor of the Yan Province, intelligently amassed power, and soon started to have influence on the Imperial Court. Yuan Shao was another warlord who controlled the northern center of Ye and extended his power north of the Yellow River after defeating Gongsun Zan. Unlike

Yuan Shao, Cao Cao realized that there was an advantage on having the young emperor in his hands. Cao Cao moved to Luoyang and won the trust of generals Yang Feng and Dong Cheng, securing his loyalty to the Emperor.

Cao Cao's wit in court won him support from most of his subordinates, so he moved the capital to Xuchang in 196. He secured the emperor's favor, and after trying to pacify Yuan Shao several times, he was forced in 200 AD to present battle in Guandu, a strategic point on the shore of the Yellow River. Even though Yuan Shao's force was 5 times bigger than his, he and his veterans managed to hold their ground, and stopped Yuan Shao's advance. After days of intense fighting, Cao Cao finally destroyed Yuan's food supply, giving him the upper hand to a seemingly impossible victory. Yuan Shao died shortly after, and the remnants of his army were destroyed easily since his sons fought each other and were unable to present a united front against Cao Cao.

Cao Cao extended his control to the North of the Empire, and even secured parts of Korea. He then turned his head South, and after the initial surrender of the Jing province, he was stopped by the momentaneous alliance between Liu Bei (founder of the Shu Empire) and Sun Quan (founder of Eastern Wu empire) on the Battle of the Red Cliffs. This would be the last chance to conquer the South for Cao Cao, since he lost most of his army, barely being able to escape himself.

In 213, he was granted the title of Duke of Wei and the prestigious nine bestowments. He was titled King of Wei in 216, and would dedicate his last years to consolidate the North of China under his kingdom. He died at Louyang in 220, failing to effectively unify China under his rule. His will instructed that he be buried in everyday clothes and without burial artifacts, and that his subjects on duty at the frontier were to stay in their posts and not attend the funeral as, in his own words, "the country is still unstable".

After his death, he was succeeded by his son Cao Pi, which in turn made Emperor Xian abdicate and proclaimed himself the first Emperor of Wei. At the same time, Liu Bei of Shu copied his move and proclaimed himself Emperor of Shu, and Sun Quan of Wu followed suit in 222. The period of the Three Kingdoms had begun.

THE THREE KINGDOMS: CAO WEI

Our Kingdom, Cao Wei, is located north of the Yangtze River, and we represent the northernmost border of China. Beyond the Great Wall lies the Xianbei State, a confederation of nomadic tribes who at the moment do not represent a threat to us; they do not have enough numbers or organizational capabilities, but we could come to terms with them in turn for their support. We have a mainly agricultural economy, with trade coming in from all our borders. The Silk Road is mostly in our control, and it is vital we keep it that way, for a thick part of our revenues comes from taxes on these merchants.

The Kingdom of Shu Han lies to our Southwest. Governed by the coward Liu Bei, they claim to be the descendants of a dead Dynasty: the Han Dynasty. That can only be confirmed by the fact that they will perish soon, since their leader has always been famous for his incapacity. They control a very abundant land, ideal for the cultivation of grains such as rice and wheat. They are presently alone and weak after a defeat in the Battle of Yiling.

The Kingdom of Wu lies to the Southeast of our borders. It is composed by a very different territory than ours; a monsoon area, with a humid climate perfect for rice paddies. It is still remains mostly as a wild jungle, and its founder, Sun Quan, has made a quite bold move to establish a kingdom on that region. He is a very intelligent leader whose hand will not shake when it is required to do what is necessary.

It is clear that our goal is to fulfill Cao Cao's dream: to unite China under the Cao Wei standard.

ECONOMY:

By the end of the Han Dynasty and the second century, war, locust plagues, drought and the crumbling of the state administration, had, among the deterioration of social welfare, left the national economy completely damaged. War, pest and hunger were exterminating people, and those that did not die, emigrated from their homelands. It was only great warlord Cao Cao who realized that the organization and direction of the peasants was essential for social and economical improvement. Cao Cao's idea was mostly to settle the nomadic peasants and force them to tillage and weaving. He, through techniques used during the Western Han Dynasty, pushed the creation of economically self-sustained military colonies. It consisted on

the tilling of fields by both, peasants and militaries; and there were two types of agrarian colonies: civil and military; the first one conformed by peasants and the latter one by soldiers, who could be called to serve if necessary. In the beginning the people in these agrarian colonies were required to till their fields in order to become a soldier, but later they were forced to make unpaid work and the restrictions in the colonies were not pleasant. They became a kind of "state-owned peasant-slaves". The population had shrunk significantly, some say about 80-90%, and it was vital to control and keep the remaining peasants, that is why Cao Cao resettled the peasants, the forced laborers, and the slaves, in the nearby territories around the city and in the estates to guarantee the economical survival of the state.

CULTURE:

After the fall of the Han Dynasty, Confucianism had left a hole, and recent religions emerged to fulfill it, the principal ones were Buddhism and Daoism, because they had true spiritual significance, something that this afflicted society desperately needed. After the Han Dynasty, Buddhism took two directions; the Small Vehicle; which emphasized on the control of mind, concentration and the suppression of passions, and the Great Vehicle that emphasized the task of the believer to see the conditioned facts of reality and the elements how they really are. Daoism was a movement founded by Zhang Daoling, and its principal belief is that there is an energy source known as qi that pervades all things; in 215 Zhang Daoling's grandson Zhang Lu, presented to Cao Cao the surrender of his state in exchange for gaining state religion status for Tianshi Daoism.

During the Three Kingdoms period and in Cao Wei, literature developed largely, particularly literature critics, which began to analyze and to systematize, styles and writings of the old, in books. Among literature critics there were: Cao Pi, who wrote "Discussing the norms for literature"; Zhong Rong, who wrote a critic about poetry; Lu Ji who wrote about "Prose and Rhapsodies"; Zhi Yu and Liu Xie who wrote "The heart of literature and carving dragons. Besides literature critics, new calligraphy styles also developed; the standard or regular script appeared, and it is the newest of the Chinese calligraphy styles; its first known master was Zhong Yao.

In the arts, during the Three Kingdoms period it was usual pottery, which is glazed with

light brown, yellow or green-yellow colors; this art shows often a military motif, presenting soldiers and warriors.

CHARACTERS

Cao Pi:

Second son of Cao Cao, founded the Cao Wei Dynasty in December of the year 220, his father had died as the Imperial Chancellor of the Han Dynasty in March of that year and Cao Pi succeed him, finally he deposed the last Emperor Xian of Eastern Han and founded the Wei Dynasty, prolonging the war his dad had started. He was formally known as Emperor Wen of Wei, and was very astute man who knew how to persuade people to get what he most wanted. He died in June of 226.

Cao Rui:

He was the son Cao Pi had with Zhen Luo, during the last days of his father he was crown prince and at the age of 21 he became Emperor of Wei. Cao Cao chose for his son three senior officials for his empire; Cao Zhen, Chen Qun and Sima Yi. Cao Rui was very cautious and always listened to the valuable and wisdom advice of these officials, but also knew he had to keep his distance, to show his authority. He was a very capable man to make his empire a great empire, but in many ways he did not wish to act throughout his governance and in military manners. He died in January of 239.

Cao Fang:

He was the third emperor of the Cao Wei Dynasty, born in the year 231 was an adopted son of Cao Rui, who made him Prince of Qi in the year 235. He had the longest reign of all Cao Wei's reigns, but in fact he didn't have authority and others controlled the Kingdom while he was their puppet. Those officials who embraced power for themselves were Cao Shuang, Sima Yi and Sima Shi who against his wills deposed him from Emperor. He died in the year 274.

Cao Mao:

The fourth emperor of Cao Wei was born in 242, he was son of Cao Lin and grandson of Cao Pi. His started in 254 and lasted until 260. He reached the throne thanks to Cao Fang's stepmother Empress Dowager Duo, who wished to preserve Cao Wei's imperial authority and effectively persuaded Sima Shi to make Cao Mao emperor. He was very recognized for his

intelligence and his studies. He died in the year 260.

Cao Huan:

The last emperor of Cao Wei was born in the year 246, son of Cao Yu and grandson of Cao Cao. He was called by Sima Zhao to become emperor and was forced by Sima Zhao's son, Sima Yan to abdicate the throne in his favor. His reign lasted five years, since 260 to 265, and during it the Simas had all control over the emperor's power and were responsible for Shu Han's destruction in 263. When Cao Huan abdicated the throne in Sima Yan's favor, who founded the Jin Dynasty, he retired to be a prince and died in 303.

Hua Xin:

He was an advisor under the warlord Cao Cao, he was present since the Han Dynasty period, when he was a minister, but eventually changed to serve under Cao Cao's command. His role was advising Cao Cao and giving him his wisdom. He was born in 157 and died in 231.

Wang Lang:

He was a politician, who occupied very high positions during the Han Dynasty and the Wei Dynasty. He was called into service under the rule of Cao Cao and served as the Minister of Works. He is in charge of the infrastructure to make sure the country runs properly.

Cao Xiu:

He was born in the year 174 and was a Military General. Cao Xiu was appointed Great General who Conquers the East, he supervised more than twenty armies from various regions and overcome Sun Quan's forces in an offensive personally led by Cao Pi. He was promoted Great Defender in Chief during the command of the second emperor of Wei, Cao Rui. He died in the year 228.

Yu Jin:

He was a military general who achieved rank with his skills and helped very closely the warlord Cao Cao to become the principal figure of Cao Wei. He was very talented in the battle field and in strategy manners. He died in 220 and was given the posthumous title of Marquis Li, which means cruel marquis.

Zhang Liao:

He was born in the year 169 and was a very important military general who served to the

warlord Cao Cao during the end of the Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms period. He was especially distinguished for his role in the Battle of Hefei, a battle against Wu forces in 208. When Cao Cao succeeds he was promoted to General of the Front. He died in 222 in Jiangdu and was given the title Marquis Gang which means resolute marquis.

Xu Huang:

Born in the year 169 in the county of Yang; he was an outstanding military general, who served to the warlord Cao Cao and to his son Cao Pi. Although he was at the beginning to the service of the Emperor Xian, when Cao Cao deposed the emperor, he surrender to him and served greatly as a military. The most remarkable moment of his career was in the Battle of Fancheng in 219. He died in 227.

Zhang He:

He was born in 167, and his military career started along the Yellow Turban Rebellion, eventually he moved to serve under the warlord Cao Cao during the Battle of Guandu. He had important roles in Cao Cao's campaigns and was promoted to General Who Crushes Rebeles in 215. In 231 during an encounter with Zhuge Liang's forces he was wounded from an arrow and died.

Cao Zhen:

He was born in the year 185 and was Cao Cao's nephew. Well known for his bravery, he fought especially against Zhuge Liang's forces in the Northern Expeditions and was a respected military general, recognized for his humility and generosity. In 222 he was given the command of all domestic and foreign military affairs when he was promoted to Supreme General of the Forward Army. He fought in Cao Cao's campaigns against Liu Bei and Sun Quan. He died in 231 Cao Zhen and was posthumously titled Lord of the First Rank.

Zhuge Dan:

He was a military general of Cao Wei, who tried to keep the Simas from usurping the Wei Dynasty, but failed to do it. He refused to serve the Jin Dynasty. He died in 258.

Sima Zhao:

He was born in the year 211, and he controlled Cao Wei when Cao Cao's family governors failed to do it during the last years of Cao Wei's empire. His father, Sima Yi and his brother, Sima Shi, had opened the path for him to

usurp the throne, task that has finally done by his son, Sima Yan, who proclaimed the Jin Dynasty. By his father achievements he climbed up in status and left the Emperor and the Empress with little power, which allowed him to force the emperor to offer him the Nine Bestowments, another step in order to usurp the throne. He died in 265 without receiving any actual imperial authority.

Sima Yi:

He was born in the year 179 and was named by Cao Cao regent of his son, Cao Pi, when he was Crown Prince of Wei in 216. He was very recognized for defending Cao Wei from the Zhuge Liang's North Expeditions, and he opened the path for his grandson Sima Yan to found the Jin Dynasty, which ended with the Three Kingdoms period. He died in September of 215.

Sima Shi:

He was a regent of Cao Wei and along with his father Sima Yi, overturned the imperial power and became the principal authority of the empire, removing the regent Cao Shuang. He inherited his father status and stuck to power keeping the Sima family in power which finally allowed his brother's son, Sima Yan, to usurp the throne in 265. He was very intelligent and managed Wei's politics and administration easily. He died in 255 leaving his brother, Sima Zhao, his power.

Sima Yan:

He ended with Cao Wei Empire, when he forced Cao Huan to abdicate in his favor. He founded the Jin Dynasty and proclaimed himself Emperor Wu of Jin. He achieved unifying China, and reigned from 265 to 290. He was generally seen as someone kind and generous, and that along with what he tried to correct from Cao Wei's governance, lead, ironically, to Jin's failure. He died in 290 and left power to his son, Sima Zhong, and as regent, Yang.

Zhong Yao:

He was born in the year 151 and served as an advisor of Cao Wei; in 226 was appointed as a Grand Tutor of Wei. He developed especially as a calligrapher. He died in 230 and had only one son Zhong Hui.

Dong Zhao:

He was an advisor, who served to Yuan Shao but changed to serve the warlord Cao Cao, he made campaigns in his favor and helped him get the title of Prince of Wei. Dong Zhao worked

in state affairs and provided suggestions and advice to the rulers. He was born in 156 and died in 236.

Jia Chong:

He was born in 217 and was an advisor in Cao Wei's empire, when Cao Wei Empire ended he served to the Jin Empire. He became very important for the Sima family and was crucial for Sima Zhao. He died in 282.

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE JOINT CAMERA CRISIS COMMITTEE

CHAPTER I

About the structure and function of the authorities of the committee

Article 1

The main authorities of the committee are:

- a. Emperor
- b. Regent
- c. The Protocol members.

Article 2

About the Emperor

- a. The Emperor is the main authority in the camera. There's only one in each camera.
- b. The Emperor will declare the formal opening and closure of every formal session.
- c. The Emperor will make follow the rules of procedure at any time. He will lead the debate, and he will take measures in case the rules are violated. Also, he is responsible of keeping order in the committee's way.
- d. He will give the right to talk only to those who ask for it, taking in account the different points of view of the members of the committee.
- e. When a directive paper has been introduced, or when a crisis communicate arrives, the emperor will ask the questions, communicate decisions and put directive papers to vote.
- f. He can suspend temporarily or totally the points and motions (but not the point of personal privilege), and he chooses when to restore them. He can suspend the message sending for the time he considers necessary.
- g. He will decide directly, or will propose the members about:
 - The speaker's time limitation.
 - The extension or the closure of the debate.
 - The suspension of a session.
 - The order in which the worksheets are presented.

Article 3

About the Regent

- a. The Regent will replace Emperor in all his attributions in case the Emperor decides it.
- b. He will assist the Emperor in his functions during the development of the sessions.
- c. He will check the working papers, evaluate and correct the projects, in order to be presented to the Emperor.
- d. He will take assistance at the beginning of each session, and will notify it to the delegates and to the chair.
- e. He will make know the exact number of delegates required for a simple majority, a qualified majority, and an absolute majority.
- f. He will take care of the solicitation and administration of documents such as working papers.

Article 5

About the Protocol members:

- a. They will support the Regent's attributions.
- b. They will resolve the drawbacks that the members might have.

c. They will transfer messages to other committee members. They have the right to read them, and they will take them to the regent in case of inappropriate.

CHAPTER II

About The Procedures.

Article 1

Quorum: The Emperor will open the session when at least one third of the total delegates in the committee are present.

Article 2

Speech Maximum Time: On a Moderated Caucus, speeches should last a maximum of 45 seconds

Article 3

Seconding a Motion: after a motion has been made, another delegate who wishes to emphasize the importance of this motion must second it. The delegate/s that wish to second the motion should raise his/their placard and wait to be recognized by the Moderator. If the motion is not seconded, the Chair must make sure that the whole committee understood the motion just made. If the motion is not seconded, the Chair will discard it immediately and proceed to the next pending issue.

- a. The delegate seconding the motion is only agreeing to the proposal of the motion.
- b. The purpose of motion seconding is to avoid time consumption in a matter only one delegate wishes to discuss
- c. The delegates that propose and second the motion have the right, but are not bound to, address the matter firsthand. In case they reject it, the delegate first wishing to speak will proceed to expose his point.

Article 4

Caucus: It is an informal meeting between delegates where direct debate is permitted. The delegate who proposes it must give a detailed explanation of the purpose of the motion and specify the time limit, with a maximum of 20 minutes. The motion must be immediately seconded and voted, requiring a simple majority of the members present. The Moderator can consider this motion out of order and his decision will not be subject to appeal.

Article 5

Specified Moderated Caucus:

The purpose of Specified Moderated Caucus is to facilitate substantial debates in critical aspects of decision taking. The Moderator will give the word to delegates who wish to express themselves, at his own discretion. The delegate must expose the purpose and specify the time limit of the Moderated Caucus, as well as the individual speaker time. Once the motion is made, it must be seconded and voted, requiring a simple majority. The Moderator can consider this motion out of order, and his decision will not be subject to appeal. A Motion for the extension of the Caucus will be in order if the Chair deems it necessary. In this committee the only formal mean of discussion will be Moderated Caucus, so most of the time the committee will run on this.

Article 6

Directive Papers: Delegates can propose Directive Papers for the consideration of the committee. Directive Papers are the way the committee functions; through these papers the committee transmits its orders about the subject being treated. They do not require a special format. They will require the Chair's approval to be voted in the committee. The Moderator will read it out loud for the committee and the committee will approve

it or disapprove it. After the Directive Paper is introduced and voted, the necessary actions in the Directive Paper will be taken.

Article 7

Suffrage: Each member will have a vote inside the committee. All issues are to be voted by the lift up of the placard, unless there is a motion for List Suffrage. After the Moderator has announced the voting process, no delegate may interrupt it, with exceptions being Point of Personal Privilege and Point of Order concerning aspects of the voting process. All delegates must vote. No abstinence is allowed.

- a. Qualified Majority: Represents the vote of two thirds of the present voting members. (66.6%)
- b. Simple Majority: Represents the vote of half plus one of the present voting members. (50%+1)

CHAPTER III

About the Debate

Article 1

Obtaining and Assigning Right of Speech: No delegate has the right to speak unless given permission by the Chair.

- a. To obtain Right of Speech, the delegate must raise his placard when no other delegate is speaking.
- b. The Chair has the duty to recognize any delegate that requests to speak, if the delegate is in his right to do so.
- c. If two or more delegations request Right of Speech at the same time, the Moderator must take these three aspects to give the delegate Right of Speech:
 - * If one of the members has not spoken.
 - * No delegate has the right to speak for second time while other delegates have not spoken yet.
 - * If the chair knows that one or more delegates have different opinions about the subject being treated, the chair must give the right to speak alternating delegates in favor and against.
- d. The Moderator can call to order a delegate if the argument made was out of relevance to the theme in discussion, if the delegate exceeds the time of speech or if the comments said are offensive to other delegate.

CHAPTER IV

Points and Motions

Article 1

When referring to the forum, the delegate must refer to a point or motion present in these rules.

Article 2

Points:

The following points can interrupt the speaker and they are in rule at all times:

- * Point of Order
- * Point of Personal Privilege

This point does not interrupt the speaker and it will only be in order when the forum is open:

- * Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

Article 3

Point of Order

It may be used when a delegate considers that the Chair or another delegate has committed an error regarding the procedures and wishes to make it notice respectfully. The moderator can consider these points out of order when they are mistaken. This decision cannot be appealed.

Article 4

Point of Personal Privilege

It may be used if a delegate feels affected or diminished by an external matter that interferes with his/her participation in the debate. The delegate who uses the Point of Personal Privilege incorrectly repeatedly will get a warning. The delegate cannot be denied before hearing the petition.

Article 5

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

It is a request to clarify the procedure being done. Is duty of the Chair to answer these doubts.

Motions**Article 6**

The motions can only be used to propose a change in the normal course of the debate. The motions are only in order when the forum is open. To be considered, it must have the consent of at least one delegation that supports it. Then the Chair will submit it to a vote (simple).

The Chair can accept or deny the petition of any motion if is considered necessary.

The motions may be used for:

- * Initiate a caucus or specified moderated caucus
- * Increment or reduce the time of speech
- * Solicit a recount of votes
- * Introduce a strategy
- * Solicit a list vote.

Article 7

Motion for a Round Robin

It may be used to speed up the debate establishing the official positions of each member of the committee, in a determined time about any subject. The proposal of this motion must be followed by the time of speech and a detailed explanation of the purpose of it.

- a. This motion cannot interrupt the speaker.
- b. It must be seconded
- c. It is voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair decides or recommends the Speaker's time for the Round Robin.
- e. The Chair can deny this motion if they consider it necessary.
- f. The delegates must establish their positions, they cannot abstain.
- g. The Chair's decisions are irrevocable.

Article 8

Motion for a Caucus or a Moderate Caucus:

It will be used with the object of speed up the debate, or to accept a working paper. It can also be used, when the debate reaches a critical point and a simpler mean of discussion is necessary to solve the presented problems.

- a. It can't interrupt the speaker.
- b. It has to be seconded
- c. It will be voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair decides or recommends the appropriate time for each caucus (Moderate or not) as necessary.
- e. The Chair can deny this motion if it considers it dilatory.
- f. The Chair's decisions are irrevocable.

Article 9

Motion for the closure of the session:

This motion will take place when the members of the committee don't wish to continue the debate, by reasons such as being tired or the beginning of a recess.

- a. It cannot interrupt the speaker.
- b. It has to be seconded.
- c. It will be voted by simple majority.
- d. The Chair can deny this motion if it considers it dilatory.
- e. The Chair's decision is irrevocable

CHAPTER V

About the working of the Committee:

Article 1

The committee is a Joint Camera Crisis Committee, therefore:

On each session, it is recommended one or more directive papers, so the troops can be mobilized and for solving any problem. The directive papers of each camera will be passed to their commanders who will decide, depending on the exactitude, wisdom and strength, who wins the battles.

After recess, the results will be exposed in each camera, creating new strategic situations and new crisis.

- a. The troops' mobilization throughout the country will be made by working papers.
- b. For the troop mobilization process, the map will be divided in little squares called "grids". These "grids" will have detailed terrain that will directly affect the development of battles, army movement, supplies, and other aspects of importance to the outcome of events.
- c. The main purpose of this committee is to eliminate the armies of the other two Kingdoms