

LOUISA DODD | ELWIN DOBROPOLSKI | EMILY SULTANI



Conflicted Nations United: The Fight on AIDS

Background

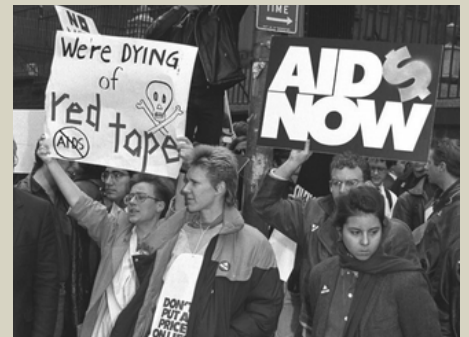
The Historical Crisis 2 committee convened to address the global AIDS and HIV crisis.

The nations came together to debate how to approach highlighting, researching, and eventually curing these deadly diseases. This topic was difficult to cover because of various countries' religious, economic status, and conservative beliefs. While some countries wanted to fully ban homosexuality, drugs, and unsafe sex, other nations wanted to protect their citizen's freedom and way of life. The delegates had all decided on three key things, educate the society of the need to practice safe sex, issue condoms, and that the nations must collaborate to stop the spread. The countries knew they had to research and gain information and knowledge of these diseases. China wanted to mass produce condoms and issue them out to other more rural countries that did not have the money to do so. Italy's main problem was that people were sharing needles, which spread bodily fluids. The delegates knew that we must save our people and act, even though this disease is still very unresearched. The president of Brazil said "We can't sit and wait for answers to be given to us. The time is now, we must ask." Japan and South Africa started to use breakable needles and spring-locked needles, with poor results due to a lack of funding. All nations saw the need to be transparent. By educating the citizens of the countries about the danger of unsafe sex and sharing needles, AIDS can and will be prevented. If the people know the risks, the hopes are that people will start to practice safe sex and be mindful of drug use, as long as a global effort is taken.

Interview

An interview with the delegate from Romania demonstrated that developing countries need attention too during this epidemic. In the debate, there was a great focus on developed countries that had the funding to pursue research and locate treatments. What wasn't talked about enough, was ensuring that nations that are developing can have the resources to combat the epidemic just as much as developed countries do. The delegate stated "Some powers, as in the United States and India are being a little stingy with their resources. So as the general secretary of the Romanian communist party, I would like to propose a solution to share funds. In situations like this, we need collaboration, we aren't just fighting for one, we are fighting for all. We need to come together and combat this epidemic together. People are dying left and right and with the shared funds, we can use these to do research and hopefully find a cure to end this madness." Not only would sharing funds with smaller countries such as Romania which is still developing boost aid in combating the disease but it would raise awareness for these smaller countries.

"We are small, yet mighty. This situation needs to be put to an end, please, help us and allow us to use any additional aid to demolish this epidemic."



Crisis Update:

The snowballing effect of the AIDS pandemic globally

Breaking news revealed the deadly AIDS outbreak, identifying homosexual men and drug users to be the most at risk. Dr Richard Welling of the CDC expressed that they had known about HIV/AIDS since the late 60s, and are yet to develop a cure. With this knowledge, the recent spike has caused scientific collaboration to help fight this epidemic plaguing the globe. He also mentioned how AIDS is only spread through intercourse, infected blood through syringes, and other drugs. Dr Susan Baker was also there to voice her concerns, detailing the vast hospitality of AIDS patients, due to the brutal symptoms. She pushes for sex education, how to discard needles, and how to handle bodily fluids. To close, Marsha Smith highlights the rising panic in Haiti, with hospitals quickly filling as it is ill-equipped to fight the disease that ravages throughout the world, as they await information.