

By: Everest Wicall

The Partition of India: How to Find Peace During Migration Chaos

In a stressful debate, the delegates conversed on what would be the best course to gain peace and safety for all parties, with subjects like funding, the Radcliffe Line, and how the migrants get guaranteed safety.

During Moderated Caucuses, one option brought up was to redraw the Radcliffe Line. Although many were in favor, many were also opposed. Countries like Canada claimed that to redraw the line would cause confusion, chaos, and panic, with Bolivia even claiming that “the Radcliffe Line is unhealthy.” Though some countries, like India, claimed that the line has already been made and we have to work with it now, Ali Jinnah from Pakistan claimed that “Even though it was done poorly, the migration had already happened.” The delegates were even informed during a crisis update that a poll came out that many people who had already migrated did not want the line to be moved, as they had already worked so hard to get to where they are. Another argument during the debate was when Egypt stated that they “would not aid in humanitarian means without plans being set.” This caused a many countries to debate whether or not to send aid to India. Many countries sided with Egypt, while other countries like Czechoslovakia stated that they “condemn countries withholding aid.”

**“Dwelling on the past won’t fix the future”
–Egypt**

When I interviewed the delegate for India, I asked how they plan on convincing the other countries to fund them. They stated they plan on “making sure the money is evenly distributed between India, Pakistan, and neighboring countries who are allowing passage for migrants.” They said that they plan to make sure that everyone is on the same page moving forward. I then interviewed Egypt where I asked what would need to be done by India to convince Egypt to send aid. Egypt claimed that India would have to “work on stopping any conflict, whether it be religious or ethnic.” During a crisis update, delegates were informed that Paraguay had sent troops into India with the intent to hunt terrorist, this caused much damage and chaos, with Pakistan even claiming that “it was a major mistake and caused chaos and havoc.” These conversations put the UN closer to finding a safe solution to this conflict.



CRISIS UPDATE

Urgent news, India’s newly revealed border line has caused conflict between different religions, with Muslims viewing themselves as a minority facing against the powerful Hindus and destruction that urgently needs to be addressed. Tens of thousands have died. With the death toll rising at scary rates every sing day, the UN must quickly find a solution, whether that be the the Radcliffe Line being redrawn, military intervention, or anything else that guarantees safety and peace.

**“Our main concern has to be the people”
–Philippines**

By: Ethan Evans

Chernobyl Nuclear Mess: How Do the World's Leaders Respond to This Issue?

On April 26th, 1986 Reactor 4 in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant exploded and sent radiation spreading around the world. This raises concern from other countries and has a huge impact on the people and environment surrounding it.

The USSR said that it was a minor incident and is being taken care of. Other countries start to accuse the USSR because the levels of radiation that are coming from Chernobyl are significant and not minor. The USSR starts to give more information and countries start to send aid to countries surrounding and inside the USSR to help people with effects of radiation. The USSR allows U.S. scientists to come and start construction on a dome that would be built around the reactor to contain the radiation and stop the spread. Eventually, the dome is completed and the spread stops. More countries join the efforts to send more aid and start a task force to make sure it never happened again. As this happened, tensions started to rise. China commits to more nuclear energy while most disagree.

“Japan and associated nations will aggressively respond to any hostile foreign action”

–Japan

Many countries make a task force to regulate nuclear energy disasters from happening in the future. Countries start to embargo the USSR for covering up the damage of Chernobyl and stop imports that might have contaminated goods. Denmark is leading the charge on the sanctions put on the USSR who, in response, conducted naval exercises in the Baltic Sea. In response, the U.S. and the UK conduct naval exercises in the Denmark Strait. At the same time, Japan begins to build their troops and Denmark mobilizes its troops in fear of a USSR invasion. We will see what unfolds in the coming weeks.



CRISIS UPDATE

Countries start conducting tests of where radiation is and they find trace amounts as far and the U.S. and southern Asia. Further aid is sent to areas surrounding it, and the USSR evacuates areas 50 miles away from the reactor. Rumours start to pop up that the reactor was sabotaged. There were also rumours that Poland aided the USSR in covering up how bad the situation was. The USSR and Iran are both aligned, the USSR agrees to help in a Iran-Iraq war if it was to break out. The U.S. and UK both embargo. Countries like Italy urge of eased tensions and says the focus needs to be on the environment.

“Nato’s guard must be up Because of USSR aggression”

–Denmark