

HoMMUNC Jr. VI

7TH ANNUAL
HORACE MANN JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 22ND, 2020

DELEGATE GUIDE

HoMMUNC Jr. VII

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WELCOME FROM THE SECRETARIAT

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Rebecca Rosenzweig
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Ari Salsberg
Armaan Kakodkar
Conference Coordinator

Nina Gaither
Sonia Shuster
**Junior HoMMUNC
Coordinator**

Eva Abbamonte
Catherine Garrison
Faculty Advisor

DEAR DELEGATES,

Welcome to Horace Mann's 7th annual MD Model United Nations conference, HoMMUNC Jr. Since 2013, HoMMUNC Jr. has engaged the future leaders of the world in a day full of learning, debate, and compromise. The conference brings together intellectually curious middle school students to contemplate and discuss serious global concerns. We are honored to have inherited the responsibility of preparing this event for over 150 students that will participate in HoMMUNC Jr. VII.

Regardless of your age or experience in Model UN, we challenge you to remain engaged in the discourse of your committees and truly involve yourself in the negotiation process. Each committee is comprised of an eclectic group of delegates and will address an important global concern. Take this opportunity to delve deep into that problem: educate yourself to think innovatively to create the best solutions, and lead the committee to a resolution that could better the world. Through the platform of Model UN, you will have the chance to gain invaluable skills in leadership, public speaking, and writing and will become a more globally-aware person. As a bonus, you will meet like-minded students from around the area and create lasting friendships.

Horace Mann Model United Nations has played an immense role in our lives over the past three years, and it has been our pleasure to organize HoMMUNC Jr. VII along with a dedicated junior and sophomore staff over the past several months. We hope you have a fun and enriching experience at the conference.

Sincerely,

**AARON SHUCHMAN, GARO AMERIKANIAN, BECCA
ROSENZWEIG, AND ARMEEN CHOUDHURY, MIDDLE DIVISION
COORDINATORS**

SCHEDULE

8:30 - 9:00 REGISTRATION

9:15 - 9:45 OPENING CEREMONIES

10:00 - 12:00 COMMITTEE SESSION I

12:00 - 1:00 LUNCH (STAGGERED TIMES)

1:00 - 3:30 COMMITTEE SESSION II

3:30 - 4:00 CLOSING CEREMONIES

COMMITTEES

Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC)

Chairs: Charlie Shapiro, Sonia Shuster

Location: Rose Hall Atrium

Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM)

Chairs: Ermeen Choudhury, Nina Gaither

Location: Rose Hall Room 206

Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN)

Chairs: Becca Rosenzweig, Sabrina Freidus, Ari Salsberg

Location: Rose Hall Room 209

Crisis: The Warren Commission

Chairs: Garo Amerkanian, Aaron Shuchman

Location: Rose Hall Room 208

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

OPENING OF THE COMMITTEE

ROLL CALL (ATTENDANCE)

During the Roll Call (in which the Chair takes attendance), the Chair (or Moderator) of the Committee will read aloud each country's name. When you hear your country, answer "present" or "here," unless you wish to declare that your country will never abstain from a vote, in which case you must answer "present and voting." The committee will proceed if there is a quorum.

MOVE TO DEBATE

Formal debate revolves around the secondary Speakers' List. Once the agenda is set, a delegate will make a motion to open the Speakers' List. Included in this motion is the delegate's proposal for a speaking time (the maximum length of each speech). The Chair then asks all delegates who would like to speak to raise their placards. The Chair then chooses delegates to be placed on the Speakers' List. A country can only be on the Speakers' List once, but delegates may add their country again after they have addressed the committee by sending a note to the chair.

FORMAL DEBATE

During formal debate, delegates' speeches often describe their countries' positions on the topic being considered; bloc positions; ideas and potential working paper proposals; and agreements/disagreements with other proposed solutions.

YIELDS

After making a speech in formal debate, a delegate can then yield in four different ways if s/he did not use all of his/her allotted speaking time:

1. A yield to questions allows the members of the committee to ask the delegate questions pertaining to his or her speech. The delegate will use his/her remaining time to answer the questions. Speaking time is not subtracted for the asking of a question.
2. A yield to another delegate gives the remaining time to another delegate so that this other delegate can speak for the remainder of the time. This other delegate will not be allowed to yield with any of his or her remaining time.
3. A yield to the chair gives the Chair the remaining speaking time, disallowing questions and the speaking of another delegate. The committee will then move back to the Speakers' List.
4. If the delegate does not yield, at the Chair's discretion, two thirty-second comments pertaining to the preceding speech are in order. The chair can also simply move back to the Speakers' List.

INFORMAL DEBATE (CAUCUSING)

Informal debate, in which the committee departs from the Speakers' List and formal debate, is divided into moderated and unmoderated caucuses. At any time during the course of the committee session (except during voting procedure or presentation of resolutions), the committee can move into informal debate.

MODERATED CAUCUS

A committee will move into a moderated caucus if a delegate motions for a moderated caucus (of a certain length of time) and a majority of the committee votes in favor of the motion. During moderated caucuses, the Chair calls on delegates one-by-one so that each can address the committee in short speeches of predetermined length. Each moderated caucus must have a specific topic or purpose, set when the caucus is motioned for. There is no yielding in a moderated caucus.

UNMODERATED CAUCUS

A committee will move into an unmoderated caucus if a delegate motions for an unmoderated caucus and a majority of the committee votes in favor of the motion; the delegate will then set the time of the caucus (usually 5-10 minutes, though the time limit is subject to the Chair's approval). During unmoderated caucuses, the committee breaks for a temporary recess so that delegates can meet with each other and discuss ideas. Further, delegates may begin to work together to formulate working papers or resolutions.

CLOSURE OF INFORMAL DEBATE

Informal debate will close when the time elapses and no delegate motions to extend the caucus or when no other delegates wish to speak (in a moderated caucus). Once informal debate closes, the committee moves immediately back into formal debate and the Speakers' List.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

RESOLUTIONS

All actions of a HoMMUNC Jr. committee will take form of a resolution. A resolution is introduced to a committee by one or more member states who choose to sponsor this resolution. These sponsors are primary writers and developers of the resolution. For the committee to consider a resolution, however, signatures from at least one-fifth of the member states must be obtained. These nations are known as signatories, and they do not necessarily agree with or support the resolution; rather, by being a signatory, the delegate is saying that he or she would like to see debate on the resolution. Member states may become a signatory to more than one resolution.

WORKING PAPERS

Working papers, otherwise known as proposed resolutions, are resolutions that do not yet have the necessary signatures nor have yet been read aloud to the committee.

AMENDMENTS

An amendment, which is submitted to the chair in writing, changes a resolution by adding, striking out, or substituting a phrase or a clause in a resolution. There are two types of amendments: friendly and unfriendly. A friendly amendment is an amendment that is accepted by the sponsors of the resolution; it is read out loud by the chair and becomes immediately incorporated into the resolution. An unfriendly amendment is an amendment that is not supported by all sponsors and consequently requires the signatures from at least one-fifth of the body (like a resolution). An unfriendly amendment is voted on before its respective resolution, and in the order submitted; these amendments require 2/3 majority pass and if it does pass, the changes it dictates will be incorporated into the resolution. Amendments can not be amended but can be withdrawn if all of its sponsors agree.

CLOSE OF FORMAL DEBATE

Once a delegate feels as if the Speakers' List is exhausted and/or there are enough resolutions on the floor, the committee will vote on a motion to move into voting procedure. Two speakers will speak against the motion; this motion requires a 2/3 majority.

VOTING PROCEDURE

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedure. During voting procedure, the committee room shall be sealed and silent. At the chair's discretion, the committee may divide the question, take a placard vote (in which delegates vote by raising their placard) or take a roll call vote (in which the Chair will call out each nation to determine the delegate's vote). Amendments are voted on first, then resolutions. During voting procedure, delegates can either vote in favor, against, or abstain. Once all of the resolutions are voted on, the committee moves on to the next topic.

POINTS AND MOTIONS

1. A motion to set the speakers' time sets or changes the amount of time each delegate has to speak on the Speakers' List.
Requires a simple majority vote to pass
2. A motion to open the Speakers' List allows delegates to sign up to speak. The delegate who makes this motion must also specify the speaking time (the amount of time each delegate has to speak). This motion is decided on with an immediate vote.
Requires a simple majority vote to pass

3. A motion for an unmoderated caucus or a motion for a moderated caucus allows for a suspension of formal debate. These motions require a specification of the duration of time and, depending on the chair, the purpose.
Requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass
4. A motion to recess ends the committee session until the next session.
Requires a simple majority vote to pass
5. A motion to adjourn debate (also known as a motion to table debate) is not the same as a motion to adjourn the meeting. Rather, it is used to table, or put on hold, all of the work that the committee has completed on a particular topic. Two speakers will speak for and two against this motion; after these speeches, the motion requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass and the committee will then move on to the next topic on the agenda (without voting procedure on any resolutions for the previous topic).
Requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass
6. A delegate makes a motion to move into voting procedure to close debate in order to vote, usually when the delegate has made his or her country's position clear and there are enough proposed resolutions on the floor. Two speakers will be selected to speak against this motion.
Requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass
7. A delegate can make a motion to introduce a resolution or a motion to introduce an amendment in which the delegate places a resolution or an unfriendly amendment on the floor. There will be a requisite number of signatories/sponsors to introduce either type of document.
Requires no vote to pass
8. Immediately after debate is closed on a topic and after any unfriendly amendments are voted upon, a delegate may motion to divide the question, indicating that the delegate wishes for the committee to vote separately on each clause. Should the motion be approved, the Chair will accept all propositions to divide the resolution; at the Chair's discretion, the committee will entertain the motions to divide in order of severity, moving from most to least severe. Each separate motion will require one speaker for and one against and a simple majority vote.
Requires a simple majority vote to pass
9. A point of parliamentary inquiry can be asked when the floor is open (when no other delegate is speaking and/or when the chair asks there are any points or motions on the floor) in order to ask the Chair a question regarding the rules of parliamentary procedure.
Requires no vote to pass

10. A point of personal privilege can be raised when the floor is open. This point is used to inform the Chair of a physical discomfort a delegate is experiencing, such as not being able to hear another delegate's speech or a very high/low room temperature.

Requires no vote to pass

11. A point of order is used when a delegate believes the chair has made an error in the running of the committee. The delegate should specify the errors they believe were made in the formal committee procedure, and may not address the topic being discussed. It should be noted, however, that the Chair (or Moderator) has the final say in the the interpretation and implementation of the rules.

Requires no vote to pass

RESOLUTIONS

There are three main parts to a proposed resolution: the heading, the preambulatory clause(s), and the operative clause(s). The heading includes the committee and topic, along with the resolution number. It also lists the proposed resolution's sponsors and signatories. The sponsors of a resolution are the primary writers. Signatories are delegates would would like to see debate on the resolution (but do not necessarily support it). The preamble of a proposed resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a preambulatory phrase), and ends with a comma. Operative clauses identify the actions or recommendations made in a resolution. Each operative clause beings with a verb (called an operative phrase), and ends with a semicolon. If a clause requires further explanation, bulleted lists set off by letters or roman numerals can also be used. After the last operative clause, the resolution ends in a period. Consult the sample resolution below for more information.

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

Sponsors: China, Turkey, Pakistan, Malaysia, South Korea, Croatia, Vietnam, Libya

Signatories: USA, Canada, Iran, Latvia, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Belgium, Honduras, Haiti, UK, Mexico

Noting with regret the lack of regulation on tax collection, government economical securities, and loans,

Expressing its appreciation for measures which regulate government spending,

Having examined the consequences of weak austerity measures,

Emphasizing the importance of regaining economic stability in the EU,

1. Urges an increase of funds, agencies and NGOs to monitor and review finances in the Eurozone by:
 - a. calling upon the strengthening of the European Financial Stability Fund and the ESM (European Stability Mechanism)
 - b. endorsing an annual full review of government spending that should be provided to get rid of unnecessary spending, fraud, and waste,
 - c. increasing supervision over taxation;
2. Emphasizes the importance of tourism in Europe and its effects on the economy by:
 - a. recommending funding towards promotional campaigns,
 - b. creating a fund for restoration of certain historic sites,
 - c. advertising tourism both within and outside of the European Union;
3. Resolves to remain actively seized of the matter.

PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming

Alarmed by

Approving

Aware of

Bearing in mind

Believing

Confident

Convinced

Declaring

Deeply concerned

Deeply convinced

Deeply regretting

Deeply troubled

Reaffirming

Realizing

Recalling

Recognizing

Referring

Seeking

Taking into account

Taking into consideration

Taking note

Having considered

Having devoted attention

Having examined

Having heard

Having noted

Having received

Having studied

Keeping in mind

Noting with regret

Noting with satisfaction

Noting further

Noting with approval

Observing

OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Deplores	Further reminds	Reminds
Affirms	Designates	Further recommends	Requests
Approves	Draws the attention	Further request	Strongly affirms
Calls	Emphasizes	Further resolves	Strongly condemns
Calls upon	Encourages	Has resolved	Supports
Confirms	Endores	Notes	Takes note of
Condemns	Expresses its hope	Proclaims	Trusts
Congratulates	Expresses its thanks	Reaffirms	Transmits
Considers	Further invites	Recommends	Welcoming
Declares accordingly	Further proclaims	Regrets	

Campus Map



HORACE MANN SCHOOL

MIDDLE & UPPER DIVISIONS CAMPUS

1. SPENCE COTTAGE - HEAD OF SCHOOL
2. ADMISSIONS OFFICE GRADES 6-12
3. TILLINGHAST HALL - UPPER DIVISION
4. KATZ LIBRARY
5. MULLADY HALL
6. MAIN ENTRANCE - VISITOR CHECK-IN
7. ALFRED GROSS THEATRE
8. PRETTYMAN GYMNASIUM & POOL
9. FISHER HALL - ARTS & COHEN DINING COMMONS
10. FACILITIES MGMT, MAINTENANCE & SECURITY
11. ROSE HALL - MIDDLE DIVISION
12. COLLEGE COUNSELING
13. PFORZHEIMER HALL
14. HEAD OF SCHOOL HOUSE
15. VAN SANT COTTAGE - BUSINESS OFFICE
16. ALUMNI FIELD
17. FOUR ACRES ATHLETIC FIELD

LOWER DIVISION CAMPUS

18. KINDERGARTEN COTTAGE I
19. KINDERGARTEN COTTAGE II
20. LOWER DIVISION HAZEN GYMNASIUM
21. LOWER DIVISION COMPLEX
22. ADMISSIONS OFFICE GRADES N-5
23. ALUMNI HOUSE & DEVELOPMENT OFFICE
24. GRASSHOPPER FIELD

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