

# Press Release

## FURTHER UPRISINGS IN LHASA

Reports are surfacing that there have been further protests in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa. Following uprisings in the early hours of the evening on Friday, 9<sup>th</sup> of May, Chinese government forces attempting to quash the protests resulted in violence. Reports vary, though it is believed that between ten and twenty Tibetans and around five Chinese officials died, with many more casualties.

The Dalai Lama said today that the “situation is clearly escalating. The people of Tibet have a right to express views which may be critical of Chinese policies. We can only call on the international community for support and for other states to condemn Chinese violence.” Chinese government officials refused to comment.



# Press Release

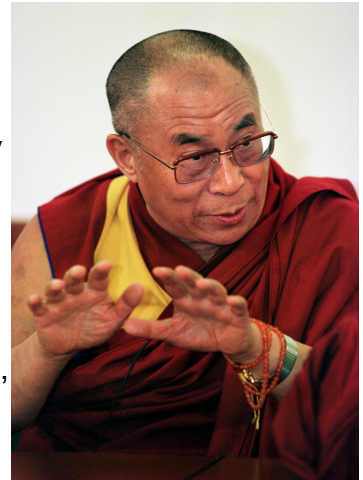
## DALAI LAMA PROMOTES TIBETAN INDEPENDENCE

For the first time, the Dalai Lama, political and spiritual leader of Tibet, has declared that Tibetan independence may be the only way forward. Following weeks and months of extreme tension between China and Tibetan protesters, the Dalai Lama said today that he has “so far promoted an autonomous region within China. But the current situation shows me that any cooperation between both sides is very difficult, almost impossible. An independent Tibet would solve some of these problems and free Tibet from the constant political, violent oppression from Beijing.”

International reception has been mixed. US ambassador to China, Clark T. Randt, Jr., said this would “certainly pour oil into the fire” and suggested that the Dalai Lama “should maybe have chosen his words more wisely, in light of the situation”.

Other states welcomed the Dalai Lama's words. French president Nicolas Sarkozy said that “the Dalai Lama has finally laid his cards on the table. Tibet has a right to independence if China continues as it is doing now.”

One Chinese official talking to media in Beijing this morning dismissed the Dalai Lama's opinion as “the utterings of an aging madman.”



# Quick introduction to MUN debate

## ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW

### What's your Aim?

To make and pass a resolution favourable to your country.

#### RESULTION

A **resolution** is a large statement made by the committee, recommending actions to be taken regarding an issue. See example for the format

#### Example:

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Proposer: Donald Duck

Disney World Welfare Committee

On the issue of Duck Speech

*Believing* in the integrity of cartoon characters,  
*Realising* that ducks have feelings

- 1) Proposes people don't make fun of duck speech
- 2) Supports the duck campaign to promote duck speech

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The *'ing'* clauses are NOT DEBATED, they are just for fun.  
The Substantive clauses (with the numbers ) matter and will be debated.

- **During the debate you can AMEND THE SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES, add new CLAUSES**
- **At the end you will vote to PASS THE RESOLUTION.**

### The General Procedure

- 1) The Chair asks if there are any 'points or motions' before and after each speech and activity
- 2) To which, Delegates raise their placards and after being recognised, they yell out the name of the motion they want followed. The motions are carried out in order of precedence based on the chair's discretion. See page on points of motion for a full list.

#### Two important points of motion:

- 1) **Point of Personal Privilege.** This is to inform the chair if something affects your physical comfort. E.g. you can't hear the speaker. This motion can be made anytime, even during someone's speech. Just raise your placard.
- 2) **Point of Parliamentary inquiry:** You can use this motion to ask the chair about the rules of procedure. VERY USEFUL the only motion/point you need to KNOW!

### How you go about it

#### **1 ) PUT FORWARD YOUR RESOLUTION/AMENDMENT**

Amendments/resolution:

Send your amendment/resolution by note to the chair. Next time the chair asks for 'points or motions' introduce a motion to put forward the amendment/resolution. A session to debate the

amendment/resolution will begin . Amendments of amendments are possible.

## 2) DEBATE AND DISCUSS

### Types of Debate sessions

- 1) **Normal**- When there are no remaining motions. Delegates give speeches, in an order according to a list. To be added to the list send a note to the chair.
- 2) **Moderated Caucus**- This is a session of debate instigated by a 'motion'. In this session the chair chooses after each speech ,the next speaker.
- 3) **Unmoderated Caucus**: it's like a break. There are no rules. You can go around the room, do what you want. Also instigated by a 'motion'.

note : after each speech, delegates can ask the speaker a **question** by offering a 'Point of Information' when the chair asks 'if there are any points of information'. A common trick if you want to make a statement, is to add the clause 'do you agree' after making the statement.

## 3) VOTING TO PASS /FAIL A MOTION

Introduce a motion to go into voting.

## Etiquette

- 1) Always speak in the **THIRD PERSON**. NO 'I's. You speak for your country not yourself.

For example:

"China believes Tibet is part of China " Rather than "I believe Tibet is part of China"

- 2) No conversations in between questions and answers.

## ***Tips and techniques to be a good delegate***

- 1) The aim is to negotiate, not argue. You have to give and take till you have enough support for your resolution.
- 2) Speeches serve only to:

1. Persuade undecided delegates
2. To advertise your opinion, so others can meet up with you later.
3. Keep the atmosphere of the debate in your favour.

- 3) You can pass notes between each other.

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That's all folks!!

Simple!!

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognising the volatile situation in Tibet,

Concerned by Chinese reactions to justified protests by Tibetan citizens,

Further concerned by China's human rights record and appalled by Amnesty International reports stating the country's disregard for human rights,

Supporting the needs of the Tibetan people, who have been oppressed for too long,

1. Trusts that the international community recognises the need for action regarding the issue of Chinese oppression against Tibet,

2. Calls upon Chinese President Hu Jintao to engage in negotiations with the Dalai Lama in guaranteeing peace in Tibet

3. Strongly recommends the introduction of an international committee under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly to monitor the situation in Tibet which

- i) consists of members of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC), UN Development Program (UNDP) and of selected UN country representatives, as to be determined by the General Assembly
- ii) visits the region of Tibet regularly to view the situation
- iii) reports back to the UN Secretary General after one year

4. Further recommends that Tibet become an independent nation if the international committee deems the situation in Tibet untenable in the long run due to Chinese oppression and inadequate conduct with Tibetans

5. Urges this possible independence to be facilitated with UN peace-keeping forces and supported by the wide international community.

6. Welcomes other members of the international community amending this resolution to support the cause.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognising the volatile situation in Tibet,

Acknowledging the positive effect which economic sanctions can have on persuading governments to change policies,

1. Urges the international community to implement economic sanctions against China including, but not limited to:
  - a) reduction of international trade and import of Chinese goods, especially to More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs)
  - b) suspension of all government-funded deals with the Chinese government and Chinese firms
2. Further urges that these sanctions be lifted only upon satisfactory implementation of fair and just policies by China in regard to Tibet
3. Recommends that the satisfactory implementation of fair and just policies be determined by representatives of the General Assembly
4. Encourages all countries to adhere to policies with the aim of promoting the Tibetan situation
5. Welcomes all members of the General Assembly to amend this resolution as they deem fit.