

LMCMUN 2024

ISSUE II

MUNiverse of Madness



OPENING CEREMONY

With the traditional opening ceremony marking the commencement of the 13th edition of LCMCUN'24 on day one, commotion met with culminated excitement, as delegates were introduced to each other, and to their committees.



The ceremony was inaugurated with the lighting of the lamp by our esteemed Chief Guest, Mr. Santosh Pandey. This was followed by the cultural programme put up by the students of La Martiniere Calcutta Schools; the girls school displayed a fusion of 'East and West', and the boys school band performed a soulful rendition of 'Everybody Wants to Rule the World', by Tears for Fears.

The Chief Guest's address followed, where Mr. Pandey's words of wisdom instilled in us the multitudes of Model UN.

After which much-awaited gavel ceremony took place, and then followed the official declaration of the opening of the Conference.

As students and schools gather to reach harmonious conclusions and aspire to protect global peace, we hope that the Delegates emerge enthusiastic, and inspired, from a fruitful Conference.



UNGA - SPECPOL

It all started with Iraq walking up and beginning to speak long-suppressed words.

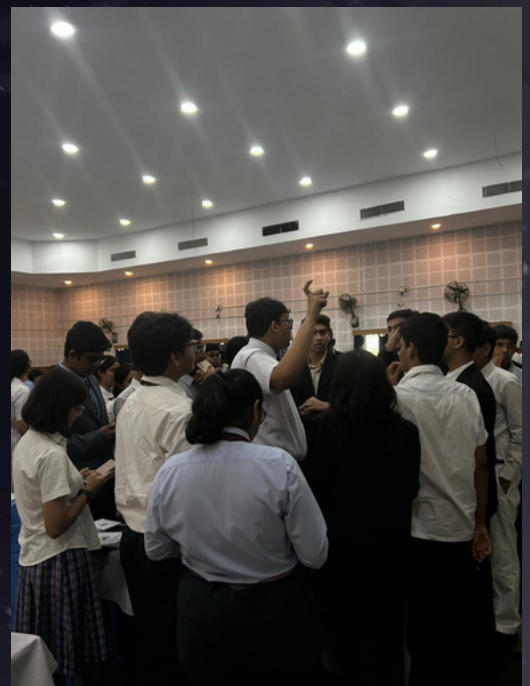
“Let us open our eyes and our research folders” Iraq’s statements revolved around how it was essential for independent thinking amongst individuals. The need for environmental clauses to be modified, insisting on supervision through military programs, was brought up. Next, Italy presented a confident stride, well-framed words, firmly stating that militarisation in space poses significant risks, to combat which, we would need to track and monitor objects in space. The delegate further emphasised on how space debris were a threat to space missions, expressing interest in collaboration with nations.

Afterwards, India’s journey of words hit everyone harder than bullets; as it discussed how technology has made what was a fantasy in 1967 – turn into a reality. India suggested that the solutions may sound too radical in the moment, but they will be feasible in the long run, emphasising the need for appropriate amendments against militarisation in space.

Canada began with a witty twist – asking the committee what the time was. On receiving a reply, the time to change was realised. Canada was the first to talk about the space debris being a grave matter and also provided solutions — one of them being debris cleansing systems.

“The PAROS treaty can bridge the gap,” Iran stated. North Korea expressed their objections to space militarisation and demanded the establishment of effective space laws. USA’s words were engulfed by questions. Luxembourg asked if the United States of America is militarising space. To this, USA simply replied with one single— “No.”

China mentioned the “James Murder Case” and also delved into leaks in outer space. India simply asked if the news agency that reported on the case was reliable. Ironically enough, China dug its own grave by admitting to destroying its missiles.



On the other hand, Austria said that we can either choose between a universe of militarisation or a realm of peace. Russia brandished a dagger of words, attacking Austria about the OS9102 Program. Accusations flared up against South Africa— “How can we ensure you won’t militarise space the way you militarised nuclear reactors?”

In December 2023, ISRO revealed that it was planning to launch 50 satellites in the next 5 years – designed to investigate activities belonging to military and non-military purposes.

Recently, one was launched for revising the topographical map of Jammu and Kashmir. However, Space & Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) stated otherwise: this was a spy satellite. While this satellite was supposed to loom over Kargil, it was seen hovering over Gilgit-Baltistan, a region bordering India and Pakistan, monitoring and detecting all activities happening in the region.



It came to light that the satellite has a structure similar to the Ofek 16 electro-optical reconnaissance satellite, launched by Israel. It can capture images in adverse weather and low visibility while protecting satellite uplink which will benefit the country in situations requiring combat. The satellite is equipped with a camera that can capture very detailed images of objects on the ground. Chaos ensued and an uproar of voices followed. India blamed Pakistan, and vice versa.

“Israel is backing India,” another insisted. When attacked about how the satellites may not come from the same source, Pakistan yelled “Having twins does not mean the twins are the same people. However, it does mean that the mother is the same.” “Pehle isthmal karo, phir vishwas karo,” Iraq stated, causing an uproar of laughter.

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As the committee proceeded, fresh news slithered in. On December 14th, 2021, a few historians uncovered a set of objects in the Dongola region, Sudan, that

surprisingly did not appear to be old, including some different-looking electronics and metal pieces. After further investigations, and a year and a half of putting it all together, it formed a satellite. This satellite was equipped with unprecedented capabilities, including features to evade detection, the ability to target and disable other satellites or ground-based infrastructure, rapid orbit changes for evasive manoeuvres, and the capacity to launch cyber-attacks on critical networks. On May 17, the SS-AdvX24 satellite launched by Sudan, caused devastating attacks on government satellites belonging to Egypt, South Africa, Syria, Ghana, and Nigeria, resulting in the destruction of the targeted satellites, extraction of all intelligence data they held, and the complete wiping of their memory banks.



However, the shockwaves did not end there. On May 18th, the SS-AdvX24 satellite was observed moving towards Asia, but suddenly started experiencing critical software glitches. The satellite malfunctioned, exploding after 39 minutes. Debris from the destroyed satellites scattered across Earth's orbit, posing risks to other space assets.

This not only caused significant distress in space but also fell on Saudi Arabia. 120 people in Al-Habala lost their lives. Additionally, one of the hanging gardens in the surrounding region was destroyed. It also resulted in the loss of all intelligence gathered from the targeted countries, leaving them and Sudan without crucial data essential for national security. India went up and spoke accusatorily about how the report was released by a Pakistani News Agency. India promised to look into the matter and reassured that these were not spy satellites. With that it all came to an end, at least for the day.

UNGA - HISTORIC

The committee began in good spirits, attempting to mitigate possible obstructions to diplomatic action due to deadlock in the Security Council". It was brought to the attention of committee on 1st November at 5:57 PM, that Lieutenant General Walker, the highest ranked US military official was killed in a vehicle accident in Seoul.

Soon, speeches were heard where Iran strongly condemned the action of the Soviet Union. This statement was immediately attacked by other nations, for Iran was in favour of U.S.A, which had a history of war crimes. Iran firmly believed that it had a say in global affairs and that Soviet Union clearly did not care about the other countries. The committee was now in a frenzy of activities as delegates from different nations came together to help overcome the situation. France referred to the war as the "deadliest military conflict" and felt that the worst part was not being able to prevent it. France rightfully suggested the dismissal of veto power in chapter 6 and 7 dealing article 33 to 39 in the UN charter regarding acts of aggression. France along with Iran criticized the Soviet Union. East Germany rightfully demanded to know how France could feel sympathetic towards South Korea since they themselves have a capitalist regime in France. France proceeded to emphasise how the harmful actions will continue to happen against South Korea until unless they take some actions and use the veto powers.

As tensions mounted, U.S.A. accused the Soviet Union of using the Veto carelessly. France was quick to question USA's violation of article 32 of the UN charter stating that both the parties of the conflict are to be present in the meeting, when USA had denied Admission to North Korea. Mexico believed that lack of transparent equality and democracy in the Security Council was resulting in such wars.

Lebanon displayed its disappointment at the west being unable to co-operate in the Security Council, for the other nations walk out as soon as the West enters. Ironically



enough, moments after the speech, while answering a question Lebanon stated “we do not want cooperation we only want diplomacy.”

Lebanon contradicting its own words, put the committee in a state of confusion and laughter. “The problem is not the abuse of power, but the power to abuse” echoed through as Argentina started its speech. UK fairly compared a knife to a Veto power. A knife can be used to make a religious meal as well as to kill a person — after all it all depends on the bearer’s mindset. In the exact same way, a veto can we used to benefit the public and stop a war or it can be abused for one’s personal privilege. This evidently changed the mindset of the nations. They further suggested that more nations should be added to the Security council to maintain a better democracy. Philippines raised a fair point on how admission of new members would affect the decisions, because the veto power would overpower the new countries as well. India was convinced that the voices of other countries went unheard in the international sphere. Soviet Union started its speech with a bang while tearing the UN Charter. This was to be a metaphor for USA’s violation of the charter. On being questioned, Soviet Union explained how USA complies with the Charter when it is in its favour but immediately violates it when it does not align with its policies. New Zealand’s critique towards other nations was immediately questioned. On answering them he admitted to have committed genocides, quoting “just because we are doing it does not mean we cannot comment on others” A sudden update shocked everyone.

A communication released by the Arang Dong police department stated that on 2nd November, a fisherman found some strange looking objects on the southern coast of Arang Dong Island. On closer examination they turned out to be hazardous military equipment with inscriptions on them. Upon fifteen minutes of fierce and disruptive debating, the blame was tossed from Russia to North Korea. Despite the intrigue the first day brought on, committee was no closer to finding a solution to the crisis.



UNHSC

The deliberations began with a shocking incident at the United Nations headquarters in New York City-- the Minister of South Africa was shot and killed. The Minister was in New York for an important agreement signing with the Cuban and Angolan foreign ministers and was shot with a single-shot pistol called an NRS-2. The assailant, who has not been identified and claimed to have no allegiance to any country, took his own life by swallowing a cyanide pill right after the attack.

Countries like the USA, Israel, and several African nations, including Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Angola, have been drawn into the discourse. Some speculate that the USA might have had knowledge of or even supported the attack, though there is no concrete evidence to support these claims. This led to increased tensions. Israel was involved in the discussion due to its past arms deals and political actions. Questions like "Is Israel facing similar human rights issues as apartheid South Africa?" surfaced. Brazil has condemned the attack strongly and is concerned about South Africa's stability. They asked, "What does this mean for South Africa's future?"

Many countries, including Brazil, China, and India, called for a thorough investigation to find out who was behind the attack and why. India also condemned the assassination and apartheid, calling for international support for freedom movements. The People's Republic of China has strongly condemned the apartheid system in South Africa, which segregates communities and deprives citizens of their fundamental human rights. They emphasized that apartheid contravenes Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, which promotes universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, irrespective of race, sex, religion, or language.

Mozambique echoed the need for a comprehensive investigation into the assassination. They also brought up broader issues of political repression and human rights violations, questioning how countries with poor human rights records can contribute to international peace and security discussions.

Soon, interesting developments came to



light. An international group of scientists from Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Angola conducting aerial research over the southwest African deserts had reported significant findings. While surveying the Kalahari Desert, they noticed an unusual flash of light with an abnormal double hump signature and felt strong vibrations in the ground.

This event was recorded as a 5.7 magnitude earthquake on the Richter scale. Fortunately, the area is sparsely populated, so no civilian lives were affected. One scientist, whose nationality is Angolian, reported serious health issues after this observation, which include lung scarring and pulmonary sarcoidosis, a condition indicating severe inflammation in the lungs.

The cause of the light flash and earthquake remains unclear, and further investigations are needed to understand these phenomena. The apartheid system in South Africa has been a focus of international condemnation, with countries like China and the UK taking strong stances against it. Meanwhile, the issue of nuclear disarmament and nuclear research has also been a topic of discussion among various nations, each expressing their views and concerns.

It was brought to attention of the committee the establishment of a new atomic research center for atomic reactors. It was located in the west of the Kalahari desert and was a collaboration between the United States of America and South Africa, with America doing it in the hope of letting South Africa regain its power of peaceful nuclear testing and research. Algeria considered nuclear threats to be not only a regional matter but also a threat to the whole of Africa. They believe that weapons of mass destruction pose a danger to international peace and that nuclear disarmament is the only way forward. Egypt raised concerns about the possibility of atomic resources being misused or exploited. They emphasised the need for guarantees to prevent such misuse.

While some countries like the USA advocated for peaceful nuclear research and disarmament, others raised concerns about the misuse of nuclear resources and the need for international monitoring and regulation. As these discussions continue, the hope is for progress toward a more peaceful world!



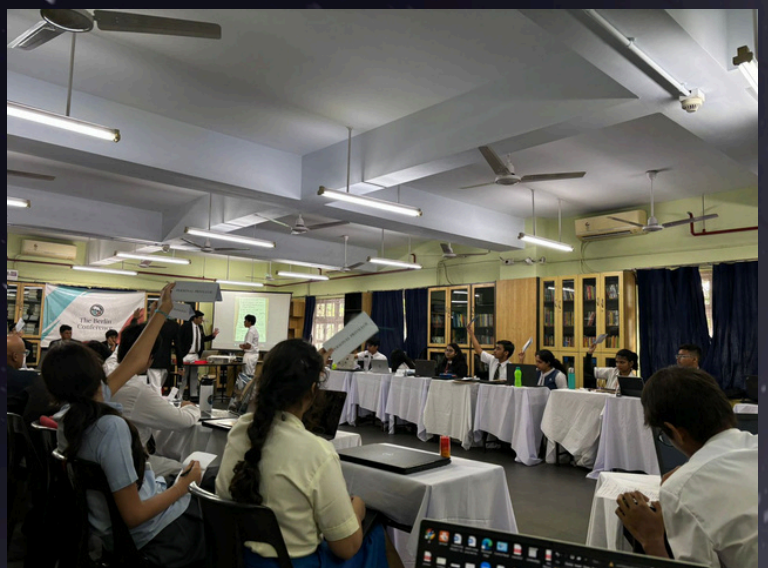
BERLIN CONFERENCE

The German Act 1884, a set of laws adopted by the German Government, resulted in rage amongst the Catholic Power Structure of Europe. The laws significantly curbed the freedoms of the Catholic Church in Germany, enforcing strict policies and resulting in the elimination of numerous tax-exemptions to ecclesiastical property and land. In light of these developments, Pope Leo XIII, the Bishop of Rome, issued a statement condemning these restrictions imposed on the Church and its impact on the future of Catholicism. The Pope found it unacceptable and encouraged the masses to fight for the “glory of God”, urging the delegates to “counter the evil forces” and “spread the Gospel of the Lord throughout Africa and the world.”

Two spies were captured by the Belgian Army in Congo trying to instil a sense of disapproval and dissatisfaction among the natives living in that region. They were largely successful in their mission, causing severe riots through certain tribal regions on account of mistreatment and forced conversion to Catholicism. However, before the spies could mobilise this into mass anger, they were apprehended by the Belgian Army. On further interrogation, it was discovered that these spies were sent by the Ashanti Kingdom to destabilise Belgian control over Congo.

On the other hand, an expedition by the United Kingdom and Spain along the banks of the river Nile had come across villages left in desolate state due to affliction amongst its populace. Later it was found out to be Arsenic poisoning. Most of the wells and portions of river water had been contaminated by heavy amounts of Arsenic with traces found in soil, crops and cattle. Investigation into this led to the discovery of a crate recovered from the bottom of the Nile with no significant form of writing visible except a tiny note on the outside of the crate reading "Produit à Paris".

Germany delved into the developments and gave a comprehensive understanding on what Germany attempted to implement. They confirmed that they do not reject the religion, and



the Act does not impose any restriction on the Catholic Church, instead it protects them.

Denmark explained the crucial role they played in the trading market of the Africans and in developing infrastructures. They provided schools for African kids, which they think is a great way to help them as education is a basic human right.

Belgium was radical in their approach on how Africa should be divided between the riches and let it be in power of the Europe colonialism. They mentioned that if the African colonies were divided, and given under the European power, then there will be less bloodshed and it would prove to be better for the nation and the people. Belgium was harshly denounced by Spain and French for being radical, and questioned all the atrocities that African people had to go through because of Belgium. Italy came up with strong constructive solutions on how the European countries trying to colonise the African trade markets can stop the monopoly and work together for the nation.

The Portuguese showed off the legacy they had established. They explained that the Europeans wouldn't be able to have made so much progress in Africa. If not for Portuguese navigators like Prince Henry and successor, and even claimed that the Portuguese had single-handedly initiated the modern European colonisation. Spain strongly denounced Russia for supplementing the African kingdoms with large amounts of military aid, which showed that they want a blood-shedding war. United States of America provided constructive resolutions on how to frame a peaceful resolution and help both the African kingdom and the European colonial power.

The committee took a dynamic turn as a radical alliance block was built between the African kingdoms known as AFRICE and German Block. The AFRICE block was found sending special troops.

The recent development caused things to heat up. Belgium accused Germany of killing many American people, but USA was still supporting them. Russia even criticised Germany as they were found near the Congo basin. Spain accused

Russia of sending military troops to the African kingdoms. Germany even made a very radical statement that day and Belgium will never be together, and they are trying their best to support the African kingdoms and even trying to get them out of the Belgium smart play.



OSCE

Evaluating the impact of political instability in the region of Kosovo and the grave impact of a mere mistake.

The proceedings of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) commenced around 11 a.m. Delegates looked forward to a day of bashful excitement and deliberation. The day kicked off with several countries giving their point of view on formulating feasible solutions for the situation in Kosovo. As speeches were heard, sharp and quick-witted retorts stood as a barrier to each pillar of opinion.

The committee then transitioned into discussing NATO'S intervention in the crisis in Kosovo. Most delegates seemed to express their support towards NATO and agreed that it was indeed the accurate way to deal with the situation. Contrarily, some delegates revealed to committee that NATO had violated certain UN charters. Further, it was unanimously agreed upon believed that it was best to stop the assassination of innocent people.

Immediately, new information surfaced from some of the reporters present in the situation. A refugee camp in Kukes in the Northern part of Alabania had had been administrating vaccines into refuges as a part of a routine health protocol. However, it was reported that countless civilians faced symptoms such as nausea, headaches, extreme fatigue and loss of movements in limbs. It had the symptoms of the Ebola virus. This new disease was named as the 'Crimson Contagion' Each person facing these symptoms had two doses along with a booster dose. The delegates moved into utter confusion as to who was actually behind this new set of circumstances.



The delegates took time to discuss this grave situation. They decided to investigate about the supplier of the vaccines. However, after much debate, there was no proper solution and ended in a dirty blame game.

In a surprising turn of events, concerning news came into light. The refugee camp in Alabania which was in much chaos had suddenly out of thin air disappeared

overnight. Reporters who had gone to cover the situation of the refugees found overturned tents and scattered belongings with no sign of the refugees. The delegates seemed dumbfounded and did not know how to react to this course of events. Most delegates did not seem to be convinced that Yugoslavia under the nose of the Albanian Government would be able to carry out such a task. The delegates decided to form a research team to find out as to where the refugees were being forced to play hide and seek.

The committee soon learned that United States of America, Japan and France had sent a team of doctors along with medical supplies to Albania and a team of scientists. This team also included Albanian scientists and doctors. The delegates even decided to put up health camps and help in all possible ways. Germany had withdrawn from war and would not be contributing any troops. Soon enough, the attention of the committee switched to another major blow back. The United Kingdom had made a devastating “error”. They bombed a Portuguese embassy resulting in the death of three Portuguese diplomats. There were protests in Portugal against the United Kingdom. This act questioned the integrity and accountability of NATO and even questioned NATO’S interference in the Kosovo crisis.

Imagine someone killing an innocent citizen and then saying that it was an accident...That’s what actually happened. The delegate of United Kingdom made amends for the mistake by simply saying that it was an accident. It filled the delegates with fire and they showed sympathy towards Portugal.

As the delegates were discussing more about the situation in Portugal, the situation took a wild turn when the delegates came across a recording which highlighted a conversation between two people to which one of them had said “make sure the allies don’t know”. This left the committee in a tense situation. It came to light that France’s daily radio program had been hijacked and was playing this



very sound. The delegates had no idea how to handle this sequence of events and were behaving like a group of students who had no idea as how to solve the mathematics question paper.

The day commenced in an open floor however, the committee had set the floor for a rather heated argument the next day. The delegates finally got time to recall the events that had just occurred.

CONCLAVE OF THE 49ERS

The entrepreneurial spirit had brought California to this point, and the committee was determined to harness it. However, the unity soon started to fray as differing opinions emerged. Rodman Price, bursting with capitalistic ideas could not help but point out passionately that if taxes were placed on the immigrants the development of Canada was imminent. William David Bradshaw however did not share his monetary thoughts and rather wanted to focus on the betterment of the lives of the indigenous community.

The committee took a dramatic turn when an update was provided about a new variety of gold found in Roseburg and Medford. Miners based around 'Rough and Ready' were already preparing to travel to seek a fortune.

This information angered Oliver Meredith Wozencraft and caused his words to be as hot as his blood. Filling himself with what he thought to be true American spirit he passionately called for the removal of Native Americans from Canadian soil. After this, as if to treat everyone on an equal basis as the Indians, he stated the influx of the Negros from Africa should be restricted as according to him – they were not letting white men do their work themselves.

Like him, the committee seemed to have forgotten, obviously by accident, that the immigrant population comprised not only of Negros but citizens from several other countries as well.

Miguel Telesforo Pedrorena observed that the foreign immigrant population were popularising gambling and he called out that gambling was a sin and the main point of focus was to stop it. He called the immigrants foreign aliens and conveniently ignored the fact that he himself was brought up in Europe and travelled to North America only during the later years of his life and also ignored the other more pressing problems.

And update followed suit which contained the information that from now on all further enterprises, firms, entrepreneurial endeavours and associated operations etc owned and



operated by Samuel Brannan or a recognized business associate will now be operated via the parent company “Brannan Enterprises”.

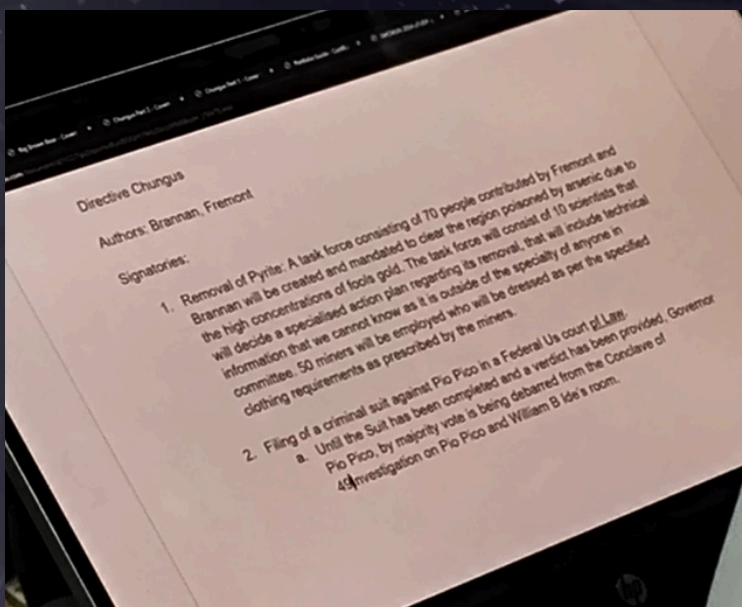
Another piece of information revealed was that as hostilities seem to be increasing daily and complex legal frameworks are being constructed, Samuel Brannan had decided to expand this business into another industry, Insurance, through “BIC” or “Brannan Insurance Company”.

This information channelled the committee to question the environmental concerns and threats that this would cause the Californian land which was already not in very good shape due to the mining of gold. Somehow the discussion deviated from this peaceful topic of flora and fauna. Henry Wager Halleck, after suggesting the development of agricultural land had a sudden fit of gusto and was suddenly heard exclaiming with intense fervour that ‘OUR MONEY IS OUR MONEY! THE IMMIGRANTS WILL NOT HAVE IT!’

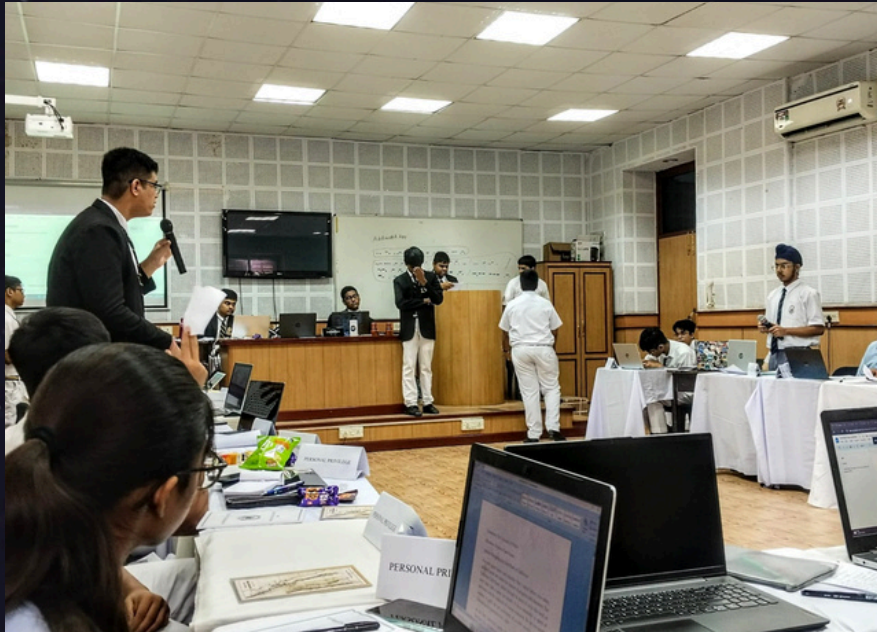
Following this, all of hell broke out. The committee was in complete chaos. Several respectable conclave members were heard using unparliamentary language and having no regard for their positions whatsoever. All the members had a temporary loss of memory and forgot basic decorum as they tried to cut each other off and speak all at once. The result was an incoherent blabber of noises amidst which shouts concerning a capitalist government and immigrants being threats were heard.

The conference reached its climax when Pío Pico pointed out that a wire of fake gold had been found in William Brown's room and that recently a man going by the name John Cummins was selling fake gold. As the room buzzed with murmurs and whispers, this allegation created an atmosphere more suited to a drama rather than a respectable conference session. William Ide straightforwardly denied it and countered Pico by asking him what he was even doing in his room. Ygnacio del Valle decided to use his common sense and

stated that how come Pío Pico knew about, conducted and even caught the supposed criminal before the information had even been disclosed in the committee? Majority of the members then began having bad impressions of Pico and demanded that he be suspended from the committee. However, after a bit of heated discussion they agreed to give Pico



a chance and judge the characters of several people before they arrived at the conclusion of who was the actual criminal and if Pico was actually the one who had planted the evidence to cover up the fact that he was the actual criminal. All hiding in plain sight, the day began by the various members of the Conclave of the 49ers walking into the committee room and choosing to ignore an important Morse code message written on the board.



INDIRA GANDHI'S CABINET

“Mai mazak to karungi nahi Cabinet mein”, said Indira Gandhi. Operation Smiling Buddha, also known as Pokhran-I, holds a significant place in India's history as it marks the country's first successful nuclear weapons test. Conducted on May 18, 1974, in the Indian Army's Test Range in Pokhran, Rajasthan, the operation demonstrated India's emergence as a nuclear power. Following the Minister of External Affairs' greetings, the committee was bombarded with phrases like “India is subjected to exploitation”, and that India's journey towards achieving nuclear power was simply ‘unbearable’ to others. Despite such statements, the minister continued to request the Cabinet to maintain diplomatic relations with foreign countries like the United States of America and Canada. One of the questions raised was whether India should sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), in order to maintain peaceful relations, by giving up on their advancing defence technology, to which no proper answer was provided.

Moving on the Chairman of AECI went on to call Pakistan a “puppet” and how “China is scared of competition regarding its defence and technology”. After he completed reading out his presentation, questions poured in. “Would China truly be afraid of a nation that performed its first nuclear test?”, this received a simple reply which stated how China is not an ally and is hence scared of India launching nuclear weapons. Upon being asked whether more nuclear tests were going to be conducted, no proper answer was given.

As the committee proceeded, all the Ministers were in for a surprise, as latest news stated that an Ex-Chief Minister was murdered, and many other Ministers were in line to face the same.

The Western Commander of India went ahead and made claims that India is in fact a “passive aggressive country”, without acknowledging the death and



threats imposed on fellow Ministers. Ruthless questions demanding answers were executed by one of the Ministers which questioned the Western Commander's competency, as he had caused hundreds to die during the Sino-Indo War. An answer highlighting India's weakness, was provided, "India is defenceless and nuclear practices are done to only show off", to be exact. Soon enough, the Ministers were provided with even more information which clarified that Barkatullah Khan (EX-Chief Minister) had locked in stacks and stacks of classified information regarding the testing of Smiling Buddha. Silence beamed through the room and the mystery of who leaked such information, remained unsolved.

The Principal Secretary continued by demanding Rajasthan to send credible information and resources regarding the murder and had blatantly stated that the Rajasthan Local Police needs to be more efficient, or else a curfew would be imposed. The Secretary came under fire after stating that, "The death of an Ex Minister is unimportant", and was questioned for not paying more attention to leaked classified information and presence of spies.

The Minister of External Affairs had mentioned how he hoped to sign the NPT and once again, regain a peaceful position in world. This statement was met with extreme criticism as it indicated India surrendering to other countries, and remaining defenceless. When questioned about this, the Minister refused to have mentioned about agreeing to sign treaties.




Furthermore, he had gone ahead and loosely said that Indira Gandhi should watch her back as her own Secretary might resort to murdering her.

The session got heated as a new news reached everyone's ears. Apparently, people who worked at Diego Garcia (under the British jurisdiction), an island located below Sri Lanka, had travelled all the way to the Gulf of Kutch and not back to the Atlantic Ocean, which is their usual path. Their sudden invasion was not met with repercussions, and only an apology has sufficed the Government.

Such information was deliberately ignored as the Minister of Health went on to attack the Principal Secretary regarding his statement about inefficient

local police, and how such important matters should not be left up to them. Statements regarding the signing of NPT circulated again, as many were worried that besides the foreign relations, India's economy would also be affected.

Recent developments came to light, with heart wrenching news of the Chairperson of AECI's family supposedly being under threat. According to the information given by him, his family member has hastily called him to tell him about how his house was broken into. He was eventually requested to step out of the meeting for leaking classified news to his family member which was discussed amongst the Ministers. There was an outbreak of the infamous "blame game", played by the Chairperson of AECI and the Minister of External Affairs. It was eventually unveiled that the Minister of External Affairs had shown more interested in the internal affairs of the Chairperson. Within the next minute, the room gushed with accusations stating that all claims made by the Chairperson were false. To sum up the statements, "GADAAR HAI, GADAAR HAI, HOMI SETHIA, GADAAR HAI", gushed through the walls of the room. The Chief of Indian Army stated how "The Chairperson of AECI is a disturbing element of this proceeding.", and soon enough the Executive of the INCO demanded re-elections as none of the Ministers were "trustworthy". The ultimate statement given by APJ Abdul Kalam was "Homi Sethia is incompetent".


THE TIMES OF INDIA

Murder at Bikaner Estate

EX CM, BARKATULLAH KHAN MURDERED IN BIKANER ESTATE

BARKATULLAH KHAN

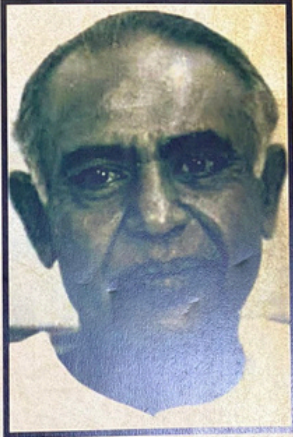
Barkatullah Khan, a revolutionary figure in Indian History, ignited the flames of anti-colonial fervor in early 20th century India. He was born in 1874 amidst the bustling streets of Bhopal.

Khan's revolutionary zeal accumulated into the Ghadar Movement, a movement that advocated armed resistance against the iron grip of the British Raj.

BARKATULLAH'S DEATH

Fate, it seemed, had a cruel twist in store. 7.00AM, 18th of May, Khan was found murdered within the confines of his Bikaner estate. The news had been relayed by a distraught Mr. Zafar, a member of Khan's household staff.

The Rajasthan Police, is determined to bring the perpetrators to justice.



IPC

“When it comes to national security, the stakes are high.” exclaimed Retuers. And this committee meanders around the high walls of journalistic integrity deliberating upon journalistic sources, whistleblowing, and its consequent effects on national security and protection of journalists.

Al Jazeera boldly declared that the press cannot be trusted given its history tainted yellow by journalists in the past. The Guardian stated that the illegal transfer of information may be critical to national security. With this mention of national security, the need to uphold the protection of whistleblowers, as an extension of protecting sources, and the integrity of press freedom, was agreed upon. The need to combat the risk to journalist safety was met with passionate speeches by IRNA, Washington Post, Times of India and Yemen Times.



It was revealed that a Chinese ophthalmologist at Wuhan Central Hospital, Li Wenliang (Chinese: 李文亮) had warned the public about the COVID-19 pandemic on 30 December 2019. Later, the Wuhan Police admonished him for "making false comments to an unnamed Chinese News Agency." While the committee moved

into a fruitless debate about the ophthalmologist's competence, some notable remarks were made by delegates calling Xinhua News Agency a 'danger to journalism' and simultaneously criticizing them for spreading Chinese propaganda.

As the delegates discussed these findings, TASS who claimed that journalists that are, "minutely scrutinised and hugely publicized" put accuracy at stake to protect journalistic sources. This, in turn, jeopardises national security, as pointed out by delegates.

Like a merry-go-round, proceedings spun back to whistleblower protection. "They should be advocated. They should be granted anonymity." mentioned

New York Times, in vain attempts at drawing the committee's attention to whistleblowers instead of drawing on to the debacle of journalistic sources. New York Times, and TASS, who have strongly advocated for the protection of whistleblower's identity, starkly contradicting Washington Post's drive to maintain confidential journalistic sources.

The day came to a close just as a voice recording was heard of an employee of AGIBridgers,
Bernard Steinbeck.

"I urge you all, to beware of AGIBridgers.

This AI agency stands as a threat to your privacy, every online interface that you use, can be jeopardized.

Long Live the King!"

AGIBridgers, disclosed to be an AI-run news agency, collects information from Social Media databases, and publishes daily newsletters online.

Sources, sources, sources.

Committee was dispersed with repetition, and inconclusive debate.

