



AD-HOC
COMMITTEE OF
THE CHARGÉ
D'AFFAIRES
TOPIC BULLETIN

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Contents:

Letters from the Chairs 3-4
Committee Overview 5
Parliamentary Procedure 5-6
Topic History 6-14
Questions to Consider 14-15
Crash Course in AMAM Ideology 15-16
Work Cited and Supplemental Readings 16-17



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Academy Model United Nations

- THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE -

To this year's Ad-Hoc committee:

Last year, staffing this very committee was one of the most enjoyable and educational experiences I've had in my time doing MUN. This year, as chair, my goal is to extend that atmosphere to delegates and my own staff. My name is Emily Hashem, and I'm a Junior this year in the Medical Academy at BCA. If you're a new delegate, don't be scared: just use your instinct and common sense, send crisis notes, and speak as much as possible. At MUN conferences, us delegates know that we aren't really solving world hunger or anything, but MUN still has this incredible power to get so many people to care about this competition and the world issues it centers around. As a high school student, it's easy to feel powerless waiting for your opportunity to make an impact as an adult. However, I get to feel powerful when I participate in MUN, either as a delegate or behind the scenes. This confidence, which I've only found through MUN, ensures that I never doubt that MUN itself has an impact. Take this time to feel powerful, smart, strong, and open to interacting with others and putting your best self forward.

I come from a debate and literary background, so I value eloquence as well as thoughtful ideas. I also specialize in GA, but while GA allows you to expand your world view and knowledge of current events, people skills, and foreign affairs, I appreciate crisis because it's more theoretical. So, part of what I would love to see is a philosophical and idealistic approach to the topic. Try to connect the events of the crisis to things that are happening in the real world and approach them the way you hope our real life diplomats would. I've provided some external resources in the background guide, and I urge you to seek out your own to learn a little something about political theory and philosophy and how it might be used in the crisis.

All that said, I hope that you take something away from this experience. The CDs and chairs have worked hard to deliver the most thorough topic possible. Even though we might not interact much in committee, know that I still appreciate and will most certainly get attached to all my delegates. So, welcome to BCA, welcome to AMUN 2020, and let the games begin!

Good Luck,
Emily Hashem, Head-Chair, Ad-Hoc Committee of the Chargé d'Affaires
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Hi, everyone!

My name is Erica Choe, and I am a junior in the Academy for the Advancement of Science and Technology. I have a background in debate and Junior State of America, and I am chairing this committee because I value creativity and spontaneity. I believe public speaking is a skill that will follow you wherever you go in life, whether it be medicine, law, humanities or any other field. That being said, I appreciate a delegate who has their own style and identity when speaking. When you stand up, say something new, challenging, or bold. When you speak, I want to hear *you* as a person speaking, not as a parrot of the general consensus in the room. Of course, as Emily said, keep everything respectful. At the end of the day, everyone is here for a positive experience, so do not ruin the vibe of the room to try to get ahead. Overall, I hope everyone gets an experience that fosters a love for public speaking and advocacy. I'm sure you are all here to gain an experience that will prepare you to change the world one day. Become the politicians, diplomats, and advocaters you want to see. I am very excited to meet you all and see the talent and skills you bring to AMUN this year!

Good Luck!
Erica Choe, Co-Chair, Ad-Hoc Committee of the Chargé d'Affaires
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Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Academy Model UN Conference and to this year's Ad-Hoc committee. My name is Aaron Thammavongxay and I, along with Ryan, will be one of your crisis directors for this year's Ad-Hoc! I am a junior in the Medical Academy here at BCA and I have participated in MUN since freshman year. I also participate in the debate as well as numerous other clubs at BCA. I am excited to be your crisis director as this will be a new experience for me; however, I have chaired numerous GA's and crisis committees in the past.

If this is your first time doing an Ad-Hoc crisis like this one, then I would like to tell you something. Don't worry! I mean it. Use this as a valuable opportunity to improve your skills, learn about the confusing yet organized mechanics of crisis, or learn how to make people not want to assassinate you 10 minutes into committee. MUN is always a learning experience for everyone from the beginner delegate to the delegate gearing up for their 20th conference. That's what makes MUN so fun to me; you can go from negotiating a peace treaty with someone to arguing about the merits of overthrowing the government all within an hour! This dynamic is especially why I love crisis.

I hope that you have a unique and enjoyable experience in this year's Ad-Hoc as you work to solve the [REDACTED] and the [EXPUNGED]. I hope that you manage to make compromises and agreements with your fellow delegates and that you creatively express your solutions, thoughts, and secret masterplans for overthrowing the chairs and taking over the world in your crisis notes (although I do not think the chairs would like it if you tried to overthrow them).

Good Luck and May [REDACTED] Be With You,
Aaron Thammavongxay, Crisis Director, Ad-Hoc Committee of the Chargé d'Affaires
aartha21@bergen.org

Welcome Delegates!

My name is Ryan Coohill, and I am a Senior in the Academy of Business and Finance at Bergen County Academies. I've been involved in Model UN since my Sophomore year, and I have greatly enjoyed my time with this organization. In addition to MUN, I serve as Vice President of the Investment Analysis Group, and am the Director of Fundraising for the Mid Atlantic State, in the organization known as JSA. This year in AMUN, I will be serving as the Assistant Crisis Director for Ad-Hoc. I am excited to see this year's conference and all of the debate that is to come. My interest in Model UN first began with the AMUN conference, in my Sophomore year. I staffed for debates and crises, and have enjoyed the excitement that Model UN offers. I encourage everyone to try their best, and have fun, as the results are rewarding.

Sincerely,
Ryan Coohill, Assistant Crisis Director, Ad-Hoc Committee of the Chargé d'Affaires
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Committee Overview:

For the past eight years, tumultuous events involving everything from natural disasters to terrorism has left the world's faith shaken. As of this year, 2030, a separatist group with roots in the terrorist organization Rising Inferno has emerged as AMAM with a cause dedicated to eroding bureaucracy and questioning the core values of the UN. In this special committee, you as delegates have unique opportunities. You are all representatives from nations affected by these disasters and seek to prevent impending catastrophes: as well as to figure out what went so horribly wrong along the way.

Twenty representatives will convene at this summit to address a few key assets of this committee. It is important to consider the roots of this conflict; the layman. With this in mind, you all must determine whether or not AMAM should be identified to the world by considering advantages and dangers of public knowledge. That said, the committee also must take the fates of millions into their hands as they you lay out a course of action to ensure that the fundamental causes of AMAM are addressed; after all, the ideology was brought about in response to real issues of famine, death, and disease. In order to salvage the reputation of the UN, it may be necessary to consider the perspective of the Zeros in the committee room as they highlight the flaws that the international community has buried for decades. Ultimately, the UN looks to you to resolve the deeper situation that goes beyond the fluff and pomp that have come to be associated with UN documents and focus on values as well as concrete strategies.

Parliamentary Procedure:

This committee will follow the standard parliamentary procedure. A majority of the time spent in committee will be in moderated caucuses, but there will also be unmoderated caucuses as the committee sees necessary,



motioned by delegates. The chair reserves the discretion to make final calls before voting on motions.

Topic History:

For the people, and because of the people. That is the reason democracy exists in today's world. From the American and French Revolutions to World War II, people have fought for the representation of the common man and the freedom to govern themselves. Democratic government was established so that the people could decide how they should live their own lives. The creation of the United Nations after World War II further established the idea that governments were focused on upholding the ideals of the people; however, times are changing.

On July 17, 2022, an insurgent group known as las muertes pequeñas managed to break into a maximum security government lab located a few miles off the coast of the Caribbean islands. The insurgent group stole a bioweapon prototype and sent a statement to the Caribbean government demanding immunity, state-of-the-art weapons, and 7,000 kilograms of 24K gold bars within 3 days or they would use the weapon, codenamed Paperclip, on the Caribbean islands.

The Caribbean government decided to wait 2 days before notifying the U.N. of the situation while launching a covert military operation, codenamed Operation Clean Slate, to cover up the breach and take back the weapons by force. The cue for the strike team to engage the insurgent group would be a message from the federal government of the nation. The team received such a message indicating that they should begin the assault at 1200 hours, when the insurgents would be asleep, but internal miscommunications and fallacies in the chain of command led to the assault being launched at 0000 hours.

The entire strike team was slaughtered in the botched operation. With only 22 hours left before the insurgent group threatened detonation, the Caribbean government reached out to the U.N., which put together a team



of diplomats to fly in. In the hours it took for the U.N. team to deliberate their response to the threat, these diplomats conducted damage control on the ground. With a whole island nation being held hostage, the results of the deliberations of the Ad-Hoc committee created to deal with the crisis, along with the global treasury, was the decision to pay the ransom. This plan also fell short due to the slow authorization process for secure transfers of large funds.

The U.N. attempted to cover their tracks, but an independent news organization had caught wind of the situation and within 30 minutes, the so-called “Lost Paperclip Crisis” was making international headlines. The U.N. could do nothing as the world waited for the impending disaster. The insurgent group detonated the prototype; however, it proved faulty and only ended up destroying the insurgent group’s base, located on the small, relatively uninhabited island on which military base was located. The island, now known as the “Dead Isle”, was obliterated, and to this day, there is no biological matter located on the island or within a 10-mile radius of the detonation site. The situation could have been much worse, but still both the Carribean government and the U.N. fell under fire for their parts in the situation. The Carribean government was banned from most weapon imports and manufacturing, but the Lost Paperclip Crisis would never be forgotten and neither would the endless chain of bureaucracy that caused it.

Two years later, on May 9, 2024, reports came from a village beside the Mekong River of a frightening flavivirus ravaging the local population. A medical team sent by the Lao government reported the virus was highly infectious, with a near 91% mortality rate. The team recommended that the Lao government cordon off most of the Mekong River coastline. The Lao government feared hurting their tourism economy and instead, they quarantined only the immediate area around the village and attempted to cover up the virus. An American tourist who had strayed from the tour group somehow ended up in the quarantined area and documented what he saw on his Facebook page. As the tourist was leaving, he encountered a dying villager who coughed on him. Within hours, the Lao government was under fire for choosing its economy over its people. Nonetheless, the Lao



government claimed they had the virus under control, but on the flight back to America, the tourist, now known as Mekong John, was in bad shape. The airline's statement detailed that he was pale, diaphoretic, and vomiting blood. By the time the plane landed in New York, the entire airport was set up for quarantine. Mass panic ensued, newspapers touted headlines proclaiming "The Beginning of the End", and looting took place all over New York. Facing immense pressure to take action, the U.S. government assembled a team of scientists in the U.N. headquarters in New York City and flew in scientists from across the world. The virus was still contained within the plane but it was only a matter of time before the remaining infected broke out, thereby releasing the airborne virus into the U.S..

Within hours, an experimental cure was synthesized using dengue virus samples from labs in the United States. Despite public outcry, the cure was not sent to the airport as the U.S. government required the cure to pass its lengthy drug approval process. With the virus threatening to spread, a rogue team of scientists broke out of the U.N. headquarters in a helicopter and air dropped the cure into the airport. Thanks to a couple CDC agents who knew the consequences if the virus broke out, they took the risk of using the cure without testing. It proved to be nearly 98% effective, and the virus never spread out of the airport. Unfortunately, there were seven fatalities. Shipments of the cure were also sent to the initial outbreak location in Laos. The last infected person was cured on August 22, 2024.

Although the crisis was averted, public opinion of the U.N., the U.S. federal government, and the Lao federal government soured. This was only exacerbated when the rogue scientists were convicted of treason and public endangerment after a highly publicized criminal trial. It was clear to the public that even in a volatile situation, the governing powers wished to follow their convoluted chain of bureaucracy that tended to benefit themselves without a care for what actions were actually necessary.

In the month of January 2025, yet another disaster began. Largely attributed to climate change by the global scientific community, numerous catastrophic weather events took place in many of the most vulnerable developing nations around the globe. These events included a series of



earthquakes in Rwanda, tsunamis in Indonesia, and a massive ice front in the Arctic Circle that plunged the region into lethal subzero conditions. The most drastic of these phenomena is the rapid receding of shorelines on many low-altitude island and coastal areas, a process which had been accelerating for decades. This has already displaced thousands of refugees – and counting. Already weakened infrastructure in these areas, as well as existing food shortages due to climate change’s effect on agriculture, prevented the quick and seamless relocation of refugees and left thousands of casualties unrecovered amongst the rubble. Governments around the world turned to the U.N. to help lead the countries out of this situation, dubbed the Terrastorm. With so many nations in need, resources were growing scarce, and many blamed the U.N. as a whole for its lack of preparation and pointed fingers at larger nations for not providing more aid. Because the U.N. has a multitude of organizations and committees dedicated to supporting nations during specific tribulations, many members of the international community calling for increased humanitarian aid questioned why resources, including finances and personnel, could not be allocated from these other funds to supplement dedicated disaster relief programs. This, they claimed, was another instance of red tape preventing a reasonable distribution of efforts and priorities. Once a torchbearer at the forefront of rapid response to disaster, U.N.DAC and CERF seemed to falter for what felt like the first time. Countries were flailing without the dependability of U.N. disaster relief that had marked hundreds of previous crises. Furthermore, the consequences of the reluctance of countries worldwide to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to allocate funding towards prevention and disaster relief finally came to light after the Terrastorm.

Global governments had been keen on hiding behind the overarching identity of the United Nations to avoid the truth– that the U.N. is made of the governments of sovereign nations and is only as strong as its contributors. Several individual governments were finally forced to accept some blame for the discoordination of international governing forces



when the U.N. issued a call for contributions to the clean-up for the aftermath of the Lost Paperclip crisis in the Caribbean. With the U.N. clearly struggling to streamline the contributions of over 100 member states, many looked to NATO - and especially the U.S. - to resolve this Atlantic issue. For years, partisan politics had been slowing the establishment of NATO contribution budgets in the U.S., and this instance was no different. On top of that, many Americans were questioning the value of investing in international bodies after the U.N. seemed so ineffective during the Terrastorm. The cleanup of chemical waste from the Dead Isle - the location of the Lost Paperclip Crisis explosion - is still not completed to date. Nevertheless, the pressing issue at the time continued to be the Terrastorm.

The natural disasters had completely destroyed all infrastructure in afflicted areas, leading to the U.N.'s prerequisite to build new infrastructure before any disaster relief could take place. The U.N. used decidedly outdated technology and techniques in rebuilding infrastructure to conserve funds, still not seeing the true scale of the disaster. This strained relations between the U.N. and Yemen, indirectly causing yet another tragedy. Yemen, which had recovered from a period of severe famine only a decade ago, experienced food shortages and widespread famine in the summer of 2025. Resisting U.N. intervention out of mistrust, the Yemeni government had a large stockpile of food they were distributing to the public; however, servings of food had to be purchased, and citizens without adequate means had to watch as government officials and wealthy citizens bought most of the food and resold it for profit, leaving little for the majority of the country. Dissent brewed in the country until, on May 9, 2025, it spilled over in an event known as the 1-Hour Takeover.

At 3:27 AM on the morning of May 9th, a revolutionary group known as the Rising Inferno (RI) raided a government food storage facility, overwhelming guards in 10 minutes. Similar raids occurred all over Yemen, and in 40 minutes, all food storage facilities were in the hands of the Rising Inferno. By 4:10 AM, the Rising Inferno had also captured an armory housing old chemical weapons and threatened to unleash them on the



capital if the government did not surrender. At 4:27 AM, Rising Inferno troops marched into the capital, taking the country for their own.

Newspapers around the world had criticized the Yemeni government for their “clearly biased” method of food distribution, and most of the world seemed to be on the side of the revolutionaries. The Rising Inferno established a new government in the capital and immediately sent a delegation to Oman to offer their aid to the country, as it was also experiencing a famine. Oman accepted their help; however, the Rising Inferno instead held the sultan hostage and threatened to use chemical weapons on the whole country if they did not receive 700 metric tons of food products from the U.N. within 7 days. The U.N. was confident in their ability to neutralize this threat until they received a ransom message from the Rising Inferno claiming that they had operatives in several countries with access to everything from secure facilities to automatic weapons to bombs, describing the scale of the threat with disturbing specificity and detail.

The U.N. decided not to capitulate and held a meeting with the Rising Inferno, where they stated that they would use force to expel them from Oman and topple their hold over Yemen. The strategy backfired when the RI called them out on their bluff. The U.N. cited past agreements on the use of chemical weapons to prove to the international community there was no need to respond to the threats; however, on the morning of June 9th, 2026, the RI launched a chemical attack on a U.N. embassy in Oman proving they would not back down. The U.N. was criticized for not taking more concrete actions, and the RI looked poised to begin another civil war in the region. Fortunately, earthquakes and heat waves struck areas of RI concentration, crippling the revolutionaries which allowed the U.N. to completely sweep them with a combined military task force consisting of the U.S., the remnants of the Yemeni military, and Australia. The majority of RI troops were killed, and the leaders went into hiding.

By winter 2026, it appeared as if global citizens had lost faith in the system. There seemed to be a divide between the everyday man and a nameless, faceless government that was apparently scrambling to handle



threats that had been regularly dealt with for decades with poise and confidence. Soon, it seemed as if global governments weren't concerned with their citizens at all- and neither did the U.N.. At first, this idea was frightening to people gathered around their television screens intent on gathering whatever information they could from sensational news broadcasts. Then, gradually, things changed. The global culture of moving on with one's life without a second thought to international politics ensued. Many found this freeing, liberating. Others found that this freedom made them feel powerful. Maybe, in fact, they were powerful.

But you already know about that. The reason you are being assembled here today is because of more recent events. Two weeks ago, on December 12, 2030, a U.N. complex in Yemen was attacked and looted by remnants of the Rising Inferno; however, these people were different. They did not have the customary blazing fire tattoos on their arms, rather they had a Latin phrase inscribed on their foreheads: *a minore ad maius*. Our translators tell us this is Latin for "for the smaller to the greater". Hearing these words alone, they probably do not have much significance to you; however, our reports tell us these words are the name of a new, radical political ideology. For the U.N., an organization drawing its power solely from the power vested in it by trusting nations, this idea proves unsettling.

A minore ad maius did not appear overnight. The aforementioned incidents, along with many other bureaucratic mishaps, led to this movement developing and gaining traction in the homes of everyday people. Sick and tired of a bumbling bureaucracy that only represents the rich and those who provide politicians with power, the common people have banded together in a shared belief for government to return to its original, intended form: representing everyone, equally. Reports on this movement are still in the preliminary stages, but below is a basic outline with a more detailed report following.

Followers of *a minore ad maius* call themselves أصفاء (Zeros) and are united by the belief that the U.N. and federal governments are to blame for most of the problems in the world. The Zeros draw from a hate for



bureaucracy, a system where funds spent on unnecessary projects that serve to increase the power of politicians rather than help citizens struggling in the streets. They look at politicians spending seemingly endless amounts of money on election campaigns and millions of people struggling to make ends meet and wonder how this inequality exists in today's world. While not true anarchists, followers of *a minore ad maius* are looking to completely change the way government works. Right now, their current objectives concern further damaging the reputation of the U.N. and federal governments as well as hurting their day-to-day operations until their ineffectiveness is exposed to the whole world. While still a relatively underground movement, notable followers include such members as Oval Office officials, high-level judicial officials, and many members of the U.N.. There might even be entire governments under control of the minorites..

As of now, very few people know the full extent of the *a minore ad maius* movement, and they themselves have not gone public. It appears their recruitment mostly occurs through backroom deals and some sort of underground recruitment network. We do know that they seemed to be based in Saudi Arabia, but also have a stronghold somewhere in Yemen supporting intelligence reports that suggested the movement originated from remnants of the Rising Inferno. The Secretary-General is keeping the existence of the radicals under wraps from the general public and most of the U.N.. Those that know the full extent of the situation are split; some wish to inform select federal governments around the world to form a coalition to directly oppose the Zeros while others believe that only the U.N. can solve the problem and wish to keep it private. There is even another group that believes the time of the U.N. is over and that *a minore ad maius* is the future.

As of now, the U.N. is keeping the existence of *a minore ad maius* under wraps. The acting Secretary-General states that this is to prevent the organization from gaining support, but many U.N. officials are in favor of drawing agreements between the governments of stable sovereign nations in order for them to be informed of the situation. This would also be



advantageous in order to gain access to their surveillance and propaganda capabilities to monitor and deter insurgent activity. However, others believe that the U.N. is the only body that can handle the situation without inciting full-on rebellion.

Now, the U.N. is not going to stand by idly and sacrifice the legacy and credence they've gathered over nearly 100 years. A committee has been called to do damage control on the situation and prevent word of the Zeros's actions against the U.N. from causing mass hysteria and anarchy. Additionally, the U.N. optimistically urges for a compromise of 20-25 to be drafted resolve this issue. We must get to the bottom of this.

Questions to Consider:

Is bureaucracy and red tape necessary for safety?

Does corruption happen at the hands of individuals or due to a failure in "the system"? A failure of the organization's structure?

What is the role of the U.N. in a modern-day setting? How does this compare/differ to its role post WWII?

Are the Zeros more similar to a political party or a terrorist group? How do the approaches to combating them differ in either case? Are the Zeros calling for anarchy? If so, what are the legitimate arguments against anarchy?

What does it mean for a government to be "by the people, for the people"? Why is this ideology so sought after? Is our own country a good model for it? Is the U.N.?



The U.N. has nearly 200 member states. In this crisis, does its vast reach serve as a bridge to cross for diplomatic purposes, or as a means of spreading dissent?

Consider in depth: how much power does the U.N. really have? Where does it draw its power from?

Where do the Zeros's strength come from: it's secrecy, or its public message and rallying cries?

Crash Course in *a minore ad maius* Ideology:

As with all political and social ideologies, it's hard to say exactly what the true *a minore ad maius* belief is. However, from what the Zeros have preached about their motives, the following seems to be true:

- They are not openly advocating or opting for direct violence, even though their disruptive actions within the U.N. put many of those reliant on U.N. aid in peril.
- They advocate *against* foreign aid through conventional means, advocating instead for whatever rises from the ashes of bureaucracy to help foster self-sufficient states.
- While they have not declared any association with Communism, one of their main demands is for “equal distribution of resources” or as they phrase it “leveling of the capital.”
- They advocate for extreme transparency in all government affairs.



- They promote that the bulk of contributions to worldwide funds be by the richest countries of the world.
- They deny any association with classic or extremist anarchism and instead promote a country-level form of “panarchism” under which no person is unwillingly subjected to corruption and bureaucracy.
- They deny association with fundamentalist/terrorist groups including but not limited to ISIS/ISIL, Hamas, Ku Klux Klan, Taliban, Hezbollah, Boko Haram, white nationalist/separatist organizations, Nazis, Neo-Nazis, and Al-Qaeda.
- They advocate for a future with direct, bottom-up “direct-ocracies” where anyone in a community can vote on any issue if they see fit.

At the moment, this is all the information we have been able to gather; however, be on the lookout for more updates as time passes. We may yet obtain more useful information that will help us get to the bottom of this.

Work Cited and Supplemental Readings:

What does it mean to have a world government? What does it mean to those who want to abolish government and all its corruption?

A review of the failures and potential reforms for the United Nations by Nile Gardiner: <https://www.heritage.org/report/the-decline-and-fall-the-united-nations-why-the-un-has-failed-and-how-it-can-be-reformed>

Current U.S. policy outlook on NATO involvement and spending: <https://www.iiss.org/blogs/military-balance/2018/07/us-and-nato-allies-costs-and-value>



Selected readings from an anarchist manifesto: chapter 8, chapter nine, section “preparation for the liquidation of the state”, and chapter 3, “Is the State a Necessary Evil?” <https://www.panarchy.org/solneman/manifesto.pdf>

A “3-minute read” of the Criticisms of Bureaucracy by jrank.org: <https://science.jrank.org/pages/8501/Bureaucracy-Criticisms-Practice-Bureaucracy.html>

A review of the theory of world government: <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/world-government/>

Case Studies:

A review of U.N. successes and failures by *The Telegraph*: <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/switzerland/11700969/U.N.-at-70-Five-greatest-successes-and-failures.html>

Reports of the Cholera outbreak in Haiti following U.N. aid, BBC: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-37126747>

Corruption in the office of the General Assembly President, NYT: <https://nypost.com/2015/10/11/the-long-sordid-tale-of-corruption-un-leadership/>

