



### **3rd SCH: Anti-Immigration Sentiments and Capital Punishment**

Hi delegates! My name is Gabby Dunlap and I will be your head chair for the 2018 MVHSMUN Conference. I'm 17 years old and a junior at Mission Viejo High School. This will be my third year in MUN and third year as a chair for our conference. I run Cross Country, compete in Track and Field as a distance runner, and am involved in CSF, NHS, and run my own club, called Serve It Up. I enjoy surfing, spending time with family and friends, helping those in need, and traveling. I'm so excited you are in my committee and I cannot wait to chair for you during the conference!

Bonjour delegates! My name is Madelyn Novick, and I will be your vice chair for the 2018 MVHS MUN Conference. I am a junior at MVHS and this will be my third year in MUN and my first year as a chair. I am a major nerd in every sense: I binge watch Netflix regularly, I participate in our school's robotics club and have won first place with the team twice against colleges. I also enjoy the Star Wars and Marvel franchises, and enjoy watching The Walking Dead. I am on track for the full IB diploma for physics, and I am an editor for the school newspaper. Let's make this committee a great one!

*The General Assembly allocates to the Third Committee, agenda items relating to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world. As in previous sessions, an important part of the work of the Committee will focus on the examination of human rights questions, including reports of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council which was established in 2006. In October 2016, the Committee will hear and interact with special rapporteurs, independent experts, and chairs of working groups as mandated by the Human Rights Council.*

#### **Anti-Immigration Sentiments**

##### **I. Background Information**

The topic of immigration has always been a reason for debate, but has especially increased within the last 50 years due to the roughly 191 million immigrants now living in foreign countries. The causes of immigration vary, but usually occur because families are forced to leave their homes or are no longer able survive, or be safe, where they have been living. When people emigrate, they most often come to developed nations, such as the United States, Russia, and Germany, however,



some immigrants flee to undeveloped nations as well. When in these countries immigrants are often faced with racism and are forced to live with hatred and opposition to their families.

Anti-immigration hate groups have recently increased in activity within the United States in particular, but throughout the world as well. With fears such as the fear of losing their jobs, the fear of becoming the minority, or fear of immigrants taking a country's resources, citizens in immigrant-accepting areas tend to discriminate these incoming people. Many citizens feel threatened by the immigrants and prejudice them to make themselves feel less concerned or uncomfortable. Governments can also be known to discriminate against these incoming immigrants and refuse them their natural rights.

## **II. United Nations Involvement**

The United Nations has worked to provide immigrants and refugees with proper care and protection as they migrate into countries other than their own. The UN has adopted Resolution 70/147 which promotes the protection of immigrants and their human rights, and has also submitted Resolution A/RES/71/280, to provide safe and orderly immigration regularly.

Additionally, the UN, acknowledging the discrimination faced by immigrants, and the difficulties they face when migrating from country to country, adopted Resolution 71/237 as well, helping to in the development of immigration internationally. The Population Division of the UN, is working to collect data and regulate migration policies with the help of the UN ECOSOC. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or UNHCR, has created the 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration, which works to provide the migrants with the securities they need.

## **III. Possible Solutions**



With the mass amount of immigrants crossing borders into countries, action to prevent anti-immigration sentiments must be taken in consideration. Due to the large number of extremist groups and racist attitudes in the world, hate and discrimination easily surface. Therefore, one possible solution would be to combat the negative sentiments seen throughout the world today by pinpointing the racist groups and promoting positive attitudes about immigration. Another solution would be to establish proper humanitarian care for incoming immigrants, and regulation of human rights conditions within each country's government. Maintaining proper care, and support for immigrants will help to counterattack anti-immigration viewpoints, as they will be more stable within the country, rather than being alone where problems may arise. In addition, creating easier access to necessary paperwork and policy forms for an immigrant to reside in a country, will allow for less persecution as they travel across borders.

#### **IV. Guiding Questions**

1. What policies does your country have on immigration?
2. Are there any anti-immigration groups within your country currently?
3. How can your country provide aid and protection for immigrants?
4. Would your country be willing to provide assistance for immigrants to receive proper care necessary for their survival?

#### **Works Cited**

"Anti-Immigrant Sentiment/Nativism." *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation* .  
Encyclopedia.com, n.d. Web.

"Anti-Immigrant." *Southern Poverty Law Center* . N.p., n.d. Web.

Bushwick, Sophie. "What Causes Prejudice against Immigrants, and How Can It Be Tamed?" *Scientific American* . N.p., 29 July 2011. Web.



"International Migration - United Nations Population Division | Department of Economic and Social Affairs." *United Nations* . United Nations, n.d. Web.

Office, Peter Dizikes MIT News. "Understanding Anti-immigrant Sentiment." *MIT News* . N.p., 19 Feb. 2010. Web.

Stark, Lindsay. "The High Cost of Refugee Discrimination." *The Huffington Post* . TheHuffingtonPost.com, 19 Jan. 2016. Web.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Mixed Migration." *UNHCR* . N.p., n.d. Web.

"United Nations Population Division | Department of Economic and Social Affairs."

## **Capital Punishment**

### **I. Background**

Capital Punishment, also more commonly known as the death penalty, has always been a hot topic for debate. Many view this punishment as inhumane and immoral, while others go back to Hammurabi's Code, reasoning that if one takes a life they, the perpetrator, should lose theirs. Capital punishment has been used all throughout the ages, and the early United States colonies adopted the "excessive" use from Britain's love of hanging people, with over 222 were punishable by death in that country by the 16th Century. The abolitionist movement has been around since the Quakers landed in America, that being one of their main reformation points and reasons for separating from the Anglican church. In the United States, Michigan was the first state to abolish it, with Venezuela being the first nation to abolish it in 1863.

### **II. United Nation Involvement**



Recently, the United Nations passed a resolution that called for an international abolishment of capital punishment, however some countries, such as the United States, have refused to do so. The most recently passed resolution called for a global moratorium on the death penalty, moving towards abolition. The main difference between an abolishment and a moratorium is that a moratorium is a temporary prohibition, whereas an abolishment is a complete prohibition. Another major United Nations action was another resolution passed, which was very similar. However, the major distinction is that in addition to suggesting abolition, the committee also called for countries that continued to carry out executions to not execute the mentally ill, pregnant women, or minors.

### **III. Possible Solutions**

There are many possibilities to resolve the debate over capital punishment. There are compromises that can be made, such as certain conditions for capital punishment to be enforced. However, most countries are black and white on the subject: legal or cruel and unnecessary. In countries for capital punishment, some solutions include improving upon your own capital punishment systems, and possibly setting up an international standard for those who choose to use it. For those against, those countries need a convincing argument to persuade countries who still use it, as to avoid any violence or retaliation from those for capital punishment.

### **IV. Guiding Questions**

1. What is your country's stance on compromising for certain circumstances?
2. What is your country's current policy on capital punishment? Do they use it?
3. Does capital punishment impact your country's crime rate at all?
4. Is having it helpful to your country or cause conflict?



## V. Works Cited

"Capital Punishment in Venezuela." *Wikipedia* . Wikimedia Foundation, 06 Sept. 2017.

Web.

"The Death Penalty: Questions and Answers." *American Civil Liberties Union* . N.p., n.d.

Web.

"CapitalPunishment-.-." *Possible Solutions* . N.p., 01 Jan. 1970. Web.

"INTERNATIONAL: United Nations Passes Death Penalty Moratorium Resolution With

Record Support." *INTERNATIONAL: United Nations Passes Death Penalty Moratorium*

*Resolution With Record Support | Death Penalty Information Center* . N.p., n.d. Web.

"Part I: History of the Death Penalty." *Part I: History of the Death Penalty | Death Penalty Information Center* . N.p., n.d. Web.

"Welcome to the United Nations, It's Your World." *United Nations* . United Nations, n.d.

Web.