



6th Legal: Legality of Airstrikes and Combatting Internet Extremism

Hey delegates!!! My name is Pasha Hashemi, and I'll be your head chair for the MVHS MUN 2018 conference. I am currently in my sophomore year in high school and this is my second year ballin' up in the MUN program. I am also a part of the California Scholarship Federation, or CSF at Mission Viejo and the Boys' Basketball Program. In my free time, I love to go to the beach and spend time with my friends. I am looking forward to our weekend together (one day actually), and if you have any questions or concerns, hit me up at novice6thlegal@gmail.com .

Hey Delegates! My name is Bri Masoni and I will be your Vice Chair for the committee. Like Pasha, this is my second year in the MUN program and also second year as a Vice Chair. I am also on the volleyball team and play soccer outside of school. I am involved in Key Club and Save the Children. In my free time I enjoy spending time with my friends and binge watching "Friends" and "Stranger Things" on Netflix. I can't wait to you!! Questions or concerns? > Hit up Pasha and me at novice6thlegal@gmail.com .

The UN General Assembly has an express mandate to promote the progressive development of public international law. Article 13 of the UN Charter establishes, in particular, that the "General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of: (...) encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification. Subsequent practice has interpreted this provision as a broad authorization to elaborate new treaties on the widest range of issues, to adopt them, and to recommend them to states for their subsequent signature, ratification, and accession. While international law-making negotiations take place in a variety of specialized bodies of the United Nations, depending on their actual subject-matter, those negotiations related to general international law are usually held at the Sixth Committee.

Legality of Airstrikes

I. Background:

As early as the first world war, the usage of airstrikes was extended as technology became more advanced. This strategic form of attack was first carried out during the Italo-Turkish War, fought between the nations of Italy and Turkey, and thus has extended on from that point into the global warfare taken place in the twentieth century. The usage of airstrikes can possibly be known from the deliverance of atomic bombs on Pearl Harbor, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki during the second world war. Technological innovation has allowed for more effect on nations, having more firepower



and a larger arsenal altogether. Technology is, however, much more advanced in some regions than other, classifying those more powerful countries as nuclear-weapon states. These states consist of the United States of America, the Russian Federation, China, France, and the United Kingdom.

Considering the fact that the utilization of nuclear airstrikes endangers innocent civilians and puts in the risk of desolation of infrastructure, general laws of warfare have been implemented restrictions upon the usage of nuclear airstrike in order to abide by international humanitarian laws and to avoid damage done towards civilians and infrastructure of the global community.

II. United Nations Involvement:

In order to achieve the goal of ensuring the safety and welfare of the people and infrastructure, the United Nations has approved and established many treaties and regulations such as the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in which it means to prevent the spread of any nuclear technology and to promote usage for peaceful purposes like generating electricity within a nation. The treaty recognizes five independent nations as states who hold possession of nuclear weapons; this involves the countries of the United States, the United Kingdom, China, the Russian Federation, and France. Non- governmental organizations of the United Nations such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, or OHCHR, make efforts to promote and ensure the safety of human rights; this includes protecting citizens against the heavy fire power of nuclear air strikes.

III. Possible Solutions:

Delegates, the objective of this committee is to debate and discuss about the legality of airstrikes. Be aware whether or not your country's policy and position in this topic either supports this solution or is against it. Also be aware if your country is aligned with other countries in the committee and if so, you can collaborate with one another and agree upon a solution. Other possible solutions delegates can also discuss about are methods of how to sustain treaties and laws



made and how to provide protection for civilians and infrastructure of other nations. It is essential that all delegations come together and agree upon one or multiple solutions on the legality of airstrikes.

IV. Guiding Questions

1. Should the usage of airstrikes and other nuclear weaponry be legalized and allowed? Why or why not?
2. To what extent is it acceptable? To what extent is it not?
3. What are some possible ways to ensure the safety of civilians and infrastructure if an airstrike were to be carried out?

VI. Work Cited:

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Combating Internet Extremism

I. Background

The internet is a vital way for violent radicalists to encourage others to join their causes or believe what they believe and worship what they worship. In their messaging to potential followers and easily persuaded audiences, extremists use simple analytical tactics and offer violent solutions to issues that span over intricate social, economic, and political problems at local and global levels. With access to social media it only takes a few taps on a screen to spread radicalism messages to the whole world. Many people are on social media and have direct access to the online content posted by possible threats. Possible threats might include terrorists or people who wish to personally attack someone and persuade others to believe in causes that might break laws or go against people's rights and freedom. Because there is freedom of press in America, this issue is especially difficult to combat. When posting something on social media using someone's opinion, it is likely there might be criticism in some comments, but anyone could simply state their right to freedom of press and no one could easily argue against it.

II. United Nations Involvement

Internet companies use technology to remove posts from people who engage in extremist activity or express support for terrorism. The United Nations are trying very hard to assist the removal of internet extremism, however, there are some issues with enforcing the law of no response or inappropriate posts. Freedom of press and speech in America is a difficult law to avoid. The citizens of the United States are very fond of the idea that opinion is able to be spoken. The UN is working to rid of this troublesome situation by reaching out to several major internet suppliers in possibly blocking or removing profiles of terrorists or possible threats upon nations. If someone on



a social media is threatening a specific person, the United Nations might consider taking the attacked person and hiding them or making several efforts to protect them.

III. Possible Solutions

A few possible solutions might include promoting counter narratives through media outlets and making a space in a counter narrative for any new extremist messages on outlets. Another way to resolve the issue is to offer rapid counter-narratives to political developments and consider selective take-down of extremist narratives that have the elements of success. Ensure that counter-narratives include messages of empathy and understanding of political and social conditions facing the target audience, rather than limiting the counter-narrative to lecturing or retribution. Include more solutions based on your country's policy on the topic. Research past resolutions your country has passed and considered passing and include them in possible solutions.

IV. Questions to consider

Think of questions that might align with your country and its policies.

1. How will the combating work according to the freedom of speech and press in America?
2. What is an idea to increase the speed of checking social media's and posts on websites?
3. How would people react to the government going through their private information?

V. Work Cited

“Internet Extremism and How to Combat It.” *Google*, Google,
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