



MUNS AND ROSES

ISSUE -II



UNGA – DISEC

The session began on a high note, with nearly full attendance from the delegates on Day 2 of the Assembly, dated 19th February, 1979. Kuwait expressed that it condemned the ongoing military tensions worldwide. The delegate brought to the committee's attention the noticeable silence and exclusion of Jordan, in a discussion about the Middle East. "They must come out of their rabbit hole," Kuwait remarked.

Qatar raised concerns about the trustworthiness of Kuwait in the region. However, Kuwait maintained its stance, stating that it is a neutral country seeking only to offer help and promote the resolution of conflicts. Pakistan began its speech with "Salam to Cease fire." They criticised Palestine's actions for accusing article 204 of the UN Charter, stating it wasn't solely Lebanese and Iranian forces instigating issues. Israel however reminded the committee of Pakistan's role in an important genocide—"Operation Searchlight" which was held on Bangladesh's soil, against Hindus in Bangladesh. Israel added that it was hence very hypocrite of Pakistan to criticise the misdoings of other nations, when they have themselves been involved in that grave genocide. In a shocking twist, the Executive Board released intercepted audio recordings, reportedly provided by British intelligence, between the Soviet Union and Iran. The tapes confirm the delivery of Sarin Gas, with explicit intent to destabilize the Middle East, "devastate all Western establishments in an attempt to make "Middle East will be ours very soon." In another major development, India appointed a new delegate to replace the one tragically shot at a nearby café on Day 1. The committee immediately entered an open floor.

Qatar warned that Sarin gas is used to paralyze victims. Iran defended itself, claiming the intercepted conversation was in their native language and deliberately mistranslated by the UK. The USSR added that it was done as move as a preventive/protective measure only Qatar brought to attention that this wasn't a short-term ploy between the countries; weapons were being stockpiled. USSR in its defence, blamed the UK for vetoing a Day 1 resolution meant to secure the region, suggesting the UK aimed to trigger this intra-regional conflict. France attempted to offer solutions, proposed economic sanctions against the USSR, met with loud table-banging in approval. Bangladesh accused the United Kingdom of falsely blaming the USSR and Iran in an attempt to divert



the committee's attention and make them overlook the UK's negative veto on a globally beneficial resolution. Meanwhile, Turkey reminded the committee of the USSR's involvement in a similar deal back in 1936 and called for strong action to be taken against the USSR in light of its current alignment with Iran.

The EB revealed midway that:

Ayatollah Khomeini released interrogation audio of a SAVAK agent and issued an ultimatum to Egypt, demanding the extradition of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi whom in response, the US and UK released satellite imagery showing Iranian military build-up along the Parviz border, including SAR missiles—signalling dangerous escalation ahead.

The loud open floor continued with a bang. The USSR declared, "Economic sanctions affecting Eastern Europe stem directly from the USA." Jordan called for an immediate disbandment of chemical weapons. The USA responded sharply: "This is a direct threat to Egypt. If they want war, we shall have it." Pakistan accused Iran of hypocrisy—"Just yesterday, they condemned expansionism; today, they're pursuing it with Soviet backing."

The UK closed the enthusiastic debate, claiming the only reason Iran issued an ultimatum was due to Soviet pressure. Elsewhere, Syria, Jordan, and the PLO signed a historic tripartite agreement in Damascus, committing to mutual non-aggression. However, the summit was disrupted by a sudden drone-deployed bomb.

A second signing was held in Jordan—only for it to be targeted again, by a chemical attack involving Sarin nerve gas released through the air conditioning system. The committee became a war committee, prompting it to split into two blocs before moving into an open floor discussion. Iran opened by denying involvement in the Majlis protest, claiming the demonstrators were not Iranian as they spoke Egyptian Arabic. Sudan, however, rebuked Iran's defence with a sharp remark: "Language has no barrier." The UK pointed out the contradiction in Iran's earlier statement that weapons like Sarin gas would only be used for self-defence—yet these had appeared in the Jordanian Assembly, signalling clear failure in that promise. Yemen condemned both Iran and the USSR, stating they had already "revealed their true colours" through their actions. Iraq questioned the supposed nonaggression pact, demanding clarification on how it could be seen as a defensive measure.

Seeking to redirect the increasingly volatile discussion, the UK posed a sobering question to the room: "Where are we heading?"

With that, the open floor concluded. The session took a dramatic turn when an Action Order by the USSR and Iran was presented, triggering uproar as it appeared to target multiple states, including Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, and Iran. This led to a series of questions directed at the authors, who were compelled to respond on behalf of all signatories.



The EB revealed that Amidst growing regional tensions, the United States announced a massive deployment of aircraft and naval forces across key Egyptian air bases and the Suez Canal, including B-52 bombers, F-16s, and the USS Nimitz carrier group. This move, supported by South Africa and France, is intended to secure Egypt's sovereignty and block Bloc Vodka's intervention in the Suez Canal.

Simultaneously, the USSR positioned long-range S-75 and S-125 air defence systems across Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Iran, while also deploying submarines and bombers to the Aqaba naval base in Jordan, underlining a solidifying Eastern front.

To counter this, the U.S. has mobilized the USS Los Angeles and other destroyers in the Red Sea, signalling open military resistance to Soviet encroachment. Yemen was quick to raise doubts, questioning how Jordan could use typically civilian Boeing-manufactured aircraft for bombing missions. In response, Iran, speaking on behalf of the bloc, claimed the use of dual-purpose aircraft. Libya then posed a widely appreciated question: "How could Lebanon, embroiled in a civil war, dispatch 30,000 troops to attack Israel?" The USSR,

responding diplomatically, stated that, out of Lebanon's 400,000 troops, 30,000 was "insignificant," and emphasized that it was Lebanon's sovereign decision.

However, the Executive Board delivered the most controversial query—asking whether, by calling for the erasure of Zionism, the action order sought to wipe Israel off the map. This led to table-banging and heightened tension. Though visibly unsettled, the USSR, speaking for Jordan, clarified that Zionism is not a religion, Judaism is, and they had no intent to target the beliefs or people of Israel. Further discussions in the war committee took a darker tone:

The United States, supporting Yemen, accused Iran of repeatedly making threats and warned of possible military retaliation, including airstrikes. Syria countered by accusing the U.S. and Israel of secretly supplying nuclear weapons to Iran, further heightening tensions. The USSR questioned the origin of such hostility in international politics, suggesting that global powers naturally drift toward conflict when given influence.

With that, Day 2 of LMC MUN 2025 drew to a close. The committee now stands deeply divided and volatile, setting the stage for a critical third day.

UNGA – SPECPOL

Another day, another start. As the humanitarian crisis deepens and civilian suffering mounts, global actors have gathered not just to discuss aid, but to navigate their political stakes in the region. South Africa emerged as one of the more vocal advocates for justice, declaring its commitment to the people of South Sudan. Yet its stance was immediately challenged by Pakistan, which questioned how any nation could offer peace when South Sudan's own Vice President is "abandoning his nation" and its responsibilities. South Africa countered this criticism by emphasizing making peace between the president and vice president. Morocco, while calling for the delivery of humanitarian aid, stirred controversy by admitting to supplying arms to third parties in South Sudan. It defended these actions by arguing that without "fire for fire," humanitarian aid would never reach those in need. Meanwhile, Germany sought to redefine peace, stating that the absence of war was not enough. True peace, it argued, must be built on impartial aid, "not politics, not profits." Qatar provided one of the most powerful condemnations of the current violence, describing the crisis as a "deliberate crushing of humanity." It noted that schools—once centres of learning—had become execution grounds. Saudi Arabia echoed calls for unity.

Sudan delivered a fiery presidential statement, painting a picture of inhuman brutality. Aid convoys, it said, were greeted not with open hands but with machine guns. Asserting it would no longer remain passive, Sudan announced "Operation Iron Promise," a campaign to guard its borders and paths. It proposed an international fact-finding mission and strongly rejected accusations that it had ever promoted peace without intention to act. It states "The world has heard enough fake promises."

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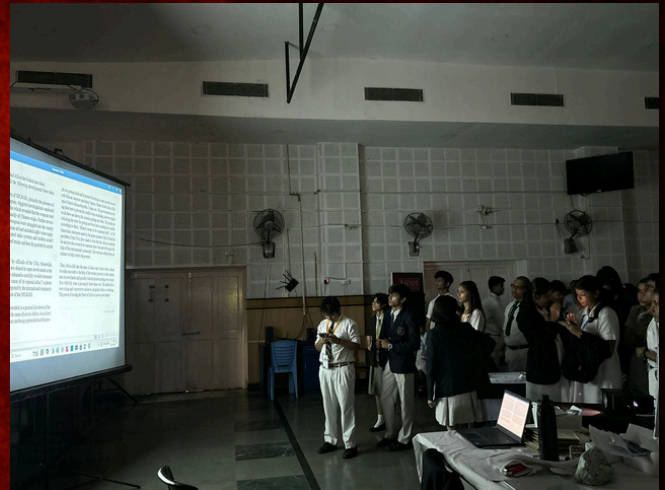


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In a surprising turn, South Sudan itself declared a suspension of all military operations, announcing the temporary suspension of fundamental rights and a pledge to prosecute those responsible for attacks on civilians. It thanked the United States for sending helicopters. The Republic of China reaffirmed its alliance with South Sudan, pledging grain and medical shipments through its Red Cross network. The SPLM's detention of four opposition leaders from the SPLM-IO further sparked outrage. The lack of transparency surrounding their arrest triggered mass protests, which, though initially peaceful, quickly turned violent. The public viewed the detentions not as lawful custody but as politically motivated abductions. At last, the people protest for what they believe to be right and wrong. Kenya found itself on the defensive after being reminded of a 2016 incident in which it deported South Sudanese opposition leaders seeking asylum, thereby endangering their lives. Kenya claimed its military presence at the border was for protection, not

provocation. The USA emphasized the importance of transparency within the SPLM and emphasised that “democracy is the only thing to bring peace” and criticized Russia for questioning American aid efforts despite offering little help itself. France pushed for full access to UN peacekeeping operations and warned that any violations would be addressed.



The United Kingdom joined in urging a UNHCR-backed investigation into atrocities, denying support for the SPLM despite historical military collaboration with it to provide support to Juba. Pakistan tells the committee how “China talks highly of peace” and proses to provide humanitarian aid. Indirectly blaming him which China brought up with irony that Pakistan was condemning China, as “the only country which assists their legitimate goal to occupy the POK.”

We are only condemning China’s action in Africa” Reasserting its commitment, Pakistan declared, “We’ve already delivered humanitarian aid to South Sudan—and yes, before anyone forgets—juice boxes and biscuits included.”

As the week progressed, new allegations emerged. A joint investigation led by the United States and South Sudan—ratified by the Executive Board—uncovered upgraded Chinese-manufactured weaponry in the possession of the SPLM-IO. These were no ordinary arms: tactical drones, encrypted communications gear, night-vision devices, and modern assault rifles were discovered hidden within what was supposedly humanitarian aid. Heavily armed personnel had accompanied the shipment, disguised in the camouflage of compassion.

The committee took a turn. The United States of America commented, “They thought America was a capitalist country but then China came into the picture.” They proposed to provide greater economic aid to the countries and in full support asked the African countries to put forward their needs because “African problems require African solutions.” Russia, long critical of Western interventionism, voiced satisfaction that the international community had “finally opened its eyes,” declaring Western efforts in Africa as historically harmful and presently untrustworthy. Echoing this sentiment, Sudan emerged as one of the most vocal powers in the room.



Citing its elevated global role, Sudan emphasized that it would not allow Africa to become a “hall of proxy wars” and urged the African Union to organise emergency meetings. China, faced with mounting evidence, issued a carefully worded denial, calling the investigation “politically motivated” and “false.” China refused to relent. It portrayed itself as the victim of Western manipulation and dismissed the EB’s findings as propaganda. “We are the biggest donors to South Sudan,” it asserted. “We support peace, not conflict.” France pledged “€35 million” in aid and emphasized that its role in the region was no longer one of imposition but of assistance. Acknowledging colonial history, France declared its support for “African solidarity” and the security of aid convoys.

The United Kingdom, meanwhile, issued a strong statement from its Prime Minister, calling for “payback to the African people” in the form of supervisory aid and structural reforms. While many African states rejected foreign intervention, the UK argued that without visible African-led solutions, international assistance became not just necessary but inevitable. Nigeria comes forward and states that they believe the whole of Africa, “don’t want or need the western powers” for any aid. Algeria took a firm stance against foreign interference, stating unequivocally that it “does not want any foreign powers to interfere”, including “the United States.” Sudan, increasingly under scrutiny for its expanding influence, voiced its frustration over what it sees as a violation of its national sovereignty. “Why are the nations questioning our sovereignty?” Pakistan sharply criticized Sudan’s aggressive posture, arguing that possessing regional power does not grant any nation the right to act unilaterally or violently. “Just because Sudan has power does not mean it can bomb others” Pakistan warned. It accused other African countries of attempting to “shift blame” onto Sudan rather than confronting the complexity of the crisis collectively. In stark contrast, the United Kingdom declared that it saw no clear, coordinated African-led solution emerging from the crisis. “We have to intervene,” the UK stated, suggesting that inaction would be more harmful than involvement. Russia’s comment that “America is not a parent—it is a baby” encapsulated the scorn many non-Western nations felt toward U.S. involvement.

KATIPUNAN

A series of radio transmissions sent shockwaves through the resistance, beginning with an urgent update on frequency 2.94 that included live gunfire and the devastating news that the brother of a revolutionary had been murdered in cold blood. Additional reports revealed people were being captured and relocated for slavery, while massive quantities of opium were being trafficked to the black market. Calls rose among the revolutionaries to launch a surprise assault on Spanish forces before they could organize a defense. However, doubts persisted—some questioned whether the gunfire had truly come from the Spaniards, or if other actors were now involved.



Amidst the extended session, delegates engaged in a tense and chaotic debate over mounting external pressures and the evolving nature of colonial resistance. Discussion centered around the manipulation of communication channels and possible breaches in secrecy. The involvement of Spanish authorities was widely suspected in recent intelligence failures, and concern grew over the possibility of communication lines being traced or compromised.

A chilling Morse code message cut through the confusion: “Help us, they are everywhere.” Delegates scrambled to decipher it during an unmoderated discussion. The message was followed by a voice in Spanish demanding, “Who is this? Who are you?” Debate erupted over the identity of the sender—some believed it was not a Filipino or Katipunero, while others speculated it might be a Spanish soldier manipulated by colonial authorities. Psychological warfare was considered a strong possibility.

Roman Basa delivered a strongly worded address, warning of the dangers of leaked information and the serious consequences it could bring upon the movement. He emphasized that the secrecy of the Katipunan was at risk, likely due to a deliberate effort by the Spanish colonial forces.

During the debate, Teodoro Plata raised concerns about Spanish colonialism, declaring that Spain’s continued acts of aggression must be met with resistance. He suggested possible diplomatic or strategic contact with China, highlighting their potential as a resource for arms and support.

Jose Dizon contributed to the discussion by distinguishing between different forms of threat, including those masked under false pretenses. His concerns were echoed by others who debated whether British forces posed a similar danger, or if they were being used as a distraction.

Delegates discussed the possibility of relocating operations to bomb-sheltered caves, showing a unified desire for strategic withdrawal and survival. A curfew from 9 PM to 4 AM in Manila and surrounding regions was unanimously supported in response to escalating violence and perceived threats.

The session reflected growing anxiety over potential manipulated broadcasts, fictional disease propaganda, and the possibility that communication with China may have already been monitored or exploited by colonial forces. Calls for stronger internal discipline, better resource allocation, and secure communication formed the backbone of the later portion of the debate.

Paranoia spread rapidly. Delegates compared the situation to the oppressive tactics of the East India Company, lamenting the lack of resources and organized support. With no aid from the military, operations relied solely on personal contributions. Communication had already been breached twice, signaling a dangerous compromise in location security. Many urged immediate retaliation, declaring they must fight fire with fire.

Suspicion grew that weapons trafficking and forced labor camps were being conducted under the radar. The idea of a strategic plan gained traction, even as news came in about a successful operation led by Vicente Molina, Valentin Diaz, and Mariano Alvarez. Despite its initial promise, the outcome was disheartening—Spanish laborers were unknowingly used, compromising its secrecy.

Tension spiked when a green bottle was discovered on the floor of a factory—traced back to a Japanese rice wine company, raising suspicion of foreign involvement or diversion tactics. An opium shipment “enough to blow your country” was reported en route from Manila Port, with only 30 minutes remaining before its departure. Diodato Arellano called for the immediate deployment of Katipuneros to the site.

The unmoderated debate spiraled into chaos. An emergency floor session followed, where General Miguel Malvar warned of psychological manipulation and emphasized the destructive effect of fear spreading faster than bullets. Confusion remained over the true identity of the enemy, with forces posing as Japanese, British, or Spanish. Calls for evacuation, defensive units, and chemical threat response were made. Malvar advocated using women’s revolutionary networks and private forces, as traditional military support had vanished. Citing the 1864 treaty between Spain and Japan, he cautioned that impersonation and



manipulation were likely in play. A directive was passed with unanimous approval and presented by four authors, followed by a session addressing concerns and questions. Despite efforts, the plan failed. Curfew was imposed in Manila and surrounding regions from 8 PM to 4 AM. In the wake of this, Roman Basa warned that the Katipunan’s secrecy had been compromised. Theodoro Plata decried the latest attack as an act of colonial violence and proposed seeking weapons from China. Emilio Jacinto rose to speak—not as a soldier, but as a grieving son of a ravaged land. He condemned the slaughter of innocent children who were killed in a fire that had spread from the warehouse to a nearby school. Twenty-five students were confirmed dead, with many more injured. Rumors spread of a fictional disease used as propaganda, possibly engineered by Chinese or European agents. Some dismissed it as a lie, while others insisted on further investigation. The session ended in chaos, as fear mounted and time ran out. As the final countdown ticked away, panic gripped the room. It was concluded that a mole existed among them. Secret agents were ordered to be dispatched to track Spanish troop movement. Curfew hours were extended to 8 PM to 4 AM, and a call was made to form a council of internal investigation.

IPC

The committee began with an update by the reporter of the New York Times stating as to how the American media is not as free as it seems. What began as a silent disappearance of an independent news agency has now erupted into a media maelstrom that is gripping global headlines, dividing nations, and sparking a crisis of trust in journalism itself. In this unreleased memoir, Ames details a covert U.S. drone strike that took place over six months ago in the volatile Zubari Highlands — a region of the disputed Northern Zubarah territory. The target, described in the manuscript as a “probable arms convoy,” was later revealed to include two civilian officials from Zubarah’s Ministry of Agriculture.

The operation, never disclosed to Congress or the American public, is described by Ames in chillingly cavalier terms: “We buried the operation so deep you’d need a State Department archaeologist to find it. The drone feed was rerouted to a NASA livestream of the moon.” In the aftermath of this explosive leak, a chain reaction of media denials, government silence, journalistic disappearances, and political blame games has reverberated around the globe — exposing not only the dangerous consequences of media suppression but also the vulnerability of truth in today’s polarized information landscape.



Originally uncovered by the now-defunct Press Gazette, a small investigative outfit based in Vermont, the airstrike story was reportedly suppressed before it could gain traction. According to early reports, the agency’s founders went missing under “unclear but suspicious circumstances,” and their digital infrastructure was swiftly dismantled.

The reemergence of the story via The New York Times has reignited the controversy, raising pointed questions about the U.S. government’s role in silencing investigative voices and undermining public transparency. The White House has declined to comment, while President Bradford has remained publicly silent. In the words of Times columnist Lydia Chen: “What we are witnessing is not just the return of a buried truth, but the unmasking of a systemic strategy to kill stories before they breathe.”

Following the Times’ exposé, media organizations across the world have responded — often less with facts and more with politically tinted rhetoric.

CNN, in a fiery broadcast, placed the blame squarely on the current U.S. administration. “This government is responsible,” an anchor stated. “The same silence that once defended Trump now defends covert killings.” Simultaneously, the network dismissed Fox News as “unreliable and complicit in obscuring national truths.” Fox News responded with its own counter-narrative, accusing rival outlets of “baseless slander” and even alleging that its journalist had been kidnapped at the Wall Street Journal headquarters, sparking disbelief and ridicule from multiple quarters.

Reuters has proposed that the International Press Council (IPC) consider a sanctions framework targeting governments found to be obstructing or endangering journalists — a potentially unprecedented move in press diplomacy.

What’s most striking in this unfolding story is not just the content of the leak — but the maelstrom of narrative manipulation it has unleashed.

Haaretz, the Israeli daily known for its investigative strength, wrote in a somber editorial: “We live in a world where truth is not just silenced, but twisted, rebranded, and repackaged until it’s unrecognizable. Investigative journalism is under siege — and we must decide if we still have the courage to speak truth to power.”

Even The Times of India, a publication generally cautious in tone, weighed in forcefully: “This is not merely a media issue. This is a national crisis for every democracy. Truth must never be optional.”

Some nations have seized on the chaos to discredit their opponents. In a bizarre twist, The Telegraph India published a now-debunked leaked audio alleging that Rahul Gandhi wanted to abandon politics under maternal pressure. The story was soon exposed as a fabricated smear campaign — yet the damage to public discourse had already been done.

As newsrooms clash and misinformation spreads faster than retractions, small independent agencies — like the one that originally uncovered the Zubarah strike — are disappearing from the landscape. “Smaller press groups are being wiped out — not by market forces, but by fear,” noted News24, a South African outlet, in a stark editorial. “What we are witnessing is the slow erasure of truth-tellers.” This pattern is not accidental. Across various political regimes, the cost of transparency is rising, often paid for in reputations, careers, or lives. The disappearance of Press Gazette's founders remains uninvestigated and unexplained.

Calls are growing for an independent international investigation into the airstrike and its cover-up, as well as the broader question of how journalists are being targeted

globally. Yet, the more urgent question may be even simpler: Who will tell the story when the storytellers are gone?

As media outlets spiral into partisan combat and citizens lose trust in the very institutions meant to inform them, the world finds itself at a dangerous inflection point. The battle isn't just about what happened in Zubarah. It's about whether anyone will be allowed to uncover what happens next.

Until then, The Noise Behind the Curtain may be more than a title — it may be the only sound we're still allowed to hear.



AHCPARS



Humanity has been eroding this world!" Day 2 of committee begins with a bang, from the delegate of Mehrzamin. "We're leading species to extinction. This meeting is useless!" The delegate pledged to ask for the forgiveness of Shahbaz-e-Mehr and emphatically stated that the world needs to be rebuilt peacefully, through trade and conversation and not by violence.

The delegate of Xaverions did not hesitate to jump in, demanding how Mehrzamin planned to rebuild civilization when Mehrzamin is itself in a critical condition with food shortages straining the population and their reliance on outdated technologies.

Bahri Houthan ridiculed the aspect of "War through peaceful conversation".

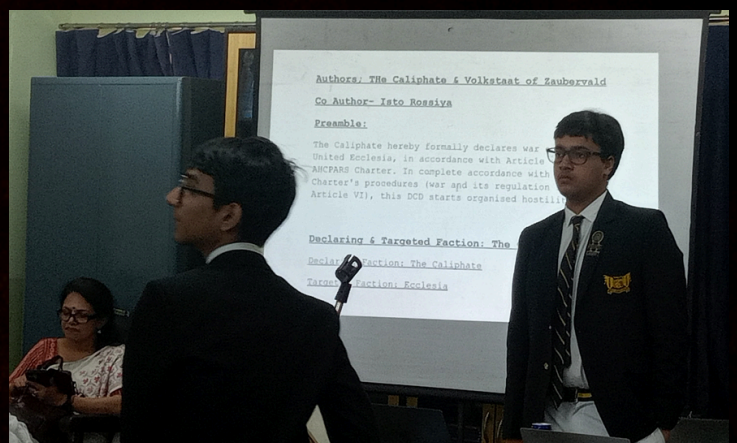
The Great Takhmalan Empire asked Mehrzamin why they thought the meeting was useless, and what, in their opinion, should be discussed to have fruitful debate in its stead.

Mehrzamin responded to all these comments by repeating that humanity should be resorting to violence. "We have to eradicate the Doomsday People. Create a framework that will lead us to work together, help us to develop the environment," concludes the delegate. Then came the paperwork to rage war between two factions, one of which having gathered 13 people in committee. The other faction is unaware of the attack. The Cryostel meeting had turned into a war cabinet. The war broke out between United Ecclesia and the Caliphate. The stakes were high. All the losing party's resources were to be bid on. Highest bidder wins the resource. United Ecclesia was accused of forcefully converting Muslims into Christians in their conflicted land. The Caliphate, in their document, confidently declared that they would leave committee and surrender all its resources if they lose. United Ecclesia received support from the Holy Roman Empire, along with the Alravo Empire and Yisrael. Isto-Rossiya supported the Caliphate seeking revenge for its stolen ICBMS. Orda Tengri, Australis Protectorate and Illuminati supported the Caliphate. Meanwhile, four delegates in this committee then receive a message from an extremist, radical religious group. The four members being Isto-Rossiya, Illuminati, Dostan-e-Baluch and Sibirskiy-Orden. The first three delegates received the message "Thank you for your loyalty."

Sibirskiy-Orden's message was longer. It confirmed the innocence of Nile Ascendency. The war was won by United Ecclesia. The Caliphate Kingdom, as decided, surrendered their to the committee, and left. The delegate of Muskanian Empire joined committee in place of the Caliphate.

Delegates who were in support of the Caliphate during the war also brazenly proceeded to bid on their resources. The first bid was on the Death Drone. The Great System offered 20 units of Viyara; Isto-Rossiya offered a million barrels of oil. The Roman Empire won the first bid, with the help of resources from the resources from the Amazonas. Novaterra offered two vigilant floating cities for the Suleman Railgun System and won.

The last item for auction was revealed to be the land of the Caliphate itself. The committee once again descending into chaos; a cacophony of outrageous bids one after the other. The Holy Roman empire used the resources of three other factions to make the offer. United Ecclesia offered 30% of Ecclesian land and 1.5 tons of Viyara.



It was then decided that two factions could team up to make a joint offer. Isto-Royssiya and Novaterra competed with Sibirskiy-Orden and the Holy Roman Empire. They outbid the latter, giving up 60% of their gold reserves, 15 million barrels of oil and the entirety of Finland, and won the land of the Caliphate, only to find out that the land of the Caliphate had become unusable because of a self destruct system they had designed. Their land was now immensely radioactive. They felt that they had lost it all for nothing. All the offers made by the delegates was going to the Cryostel Dominion, which had now become more powerful than ever. What had started off as a neutral hub for building peace in community suddenly had so much more. Then came their revelation: "The Cryostel Dominion has always wanted revenge," they declared. "Revenge on each one of you. And that is why you were called here. Your factions are left unguarded. We will have war with each one of you. You cannot defend your faction. All of you are incompetent. Each and every one of you." There was a dramatic entrance by the Delegate of USA, who chose to "save the day". The Cryostel Dominion was held on trial. The four delegates opposing the Cryostel Dominion were The Holy Roman Empire, Isto-Rossiia, Sibirskiy-Orden and Neo-Nazis. Out of these four, The Holy Roman Empire and Isto-Rossiia pleaded that the Cryostel Dominion was not guilty. However, USA declares the Cryostel Dominion guilty along with The Holy Roman Empire and Isto-Rossiia for supporting them. The Cryostel Dominion was indeed revealed to be the true villain of the committee as it was all preplanned. USA was an isolation faction presumed to come and save committee . The Doomsday People are no longer a threat. The current goal remains to strengthen inter factional dynamics and establish a new world order. The charter is declared null and void.

In a chilling revelation, the delegate of Yisrael claims that before the collapse of the Cryostel Dominion, they engineered mutant abominations through advanced gene manipulation. These genetic nightmares (later allegedly seized and modified by the Cryostel Dominion) have resulted in the birth of a rabid, amphibious creature, now reportedly loose in the Red Sea, Sea of Japan, Indian Ocean, and Pacific Ocean. Sibirskiy-Orden ridiculed the report as "folk panic" and "hysteria," while Novaterra assured that they could deal with the crisis. The Great System, relying on its AI logic and intelligence protocols, questioned how Yisrael obtained footage or data from oceans it has no operational access to. With the world plunged into a policy of "finders keepers", a mysterious "Secret Envelope Hunt" has emerged two hidden envelopes, containing untold strategic benefits. They have already been discovered by Isto-Rossiia and Dostan-e-Baloch and the USA has moved fast to negotiate with both. Isto-Rossiia secures food, water, and full U.S. resource access at the cost of future sovereignty if in the cause of death of the delegate. Dostan-e-Baloch surrenders completely, trading national control for aid and a U.S. cabinet seat—marking the first voluntary post-Cascade merger into America. USA boasts that "it is lonely to be on top" and seeks another world power to rule alongside it. Amazonas, Illuminati, and the Great System had been voted into the top three to rule alongside the USA in a new global order.

While the USA initially appeared as a saviour, its overwhelming influence has led many blocs to question its true intentions. Amazonas won leadership by a single vote and is now expected to lead the drafting of a new world charter. The future hangs in fragile balance. Whether or not history will repeat itself remains to be seen.

ASEAN

Tension hung in the air like smoke before the first statement even fell. The GSL resumed with the UK starting, blaming Vietnam for the suicide bomber and stating that it was all staged. The UK accused the USSR of the naval patrols. Bangladesh came next, wanting to figure out who had done the attack and hold them responsible, and wanting Thailand to strengthen its security. Romania wanted a temporary naval standby in the South China Sea. Czechoslovakia wanted international solidarity, supporting Vietnam. They defended Vietnam. An update was announced about two leaders having an anomaly. GSL resumed. Indonesia spoke next, urging Vietnam to withdraw. An open floor was in motion, chaos filling the entire room. In between, an update was announced: the EB had received a voice transmission announcing that two leaders had narcotics.



The open floor continued, but no resolution was found. Singapore said, "Vietnam wants to invade EB's table. We are ASEAN, not a fight club." North Korea made a statement of having received 13 fighter jets, sending 5 to patrol the South China Sea. An urgent update followed. The drug was recognized as Kavrexin-B. It was found with the delegates of the USA, Cambodia, and Malaysia. Statements were made; questions were answered along with clarifications. No sooner had this happened than another update was announced. The drug was traced back to the fertile northwestern regions of Vietnam and the Laos-Vietnam border. An open floor had started again, the same chaos occurring, blames shifting and tables turning. Afterwards, a moderated caucus began, led by Vietnam. It was followed by the USSR, Indonesia, Laos, Singapore, China, and North Korea. Everyone kept on shifting the blame to another country, trying to prove their own innocence. Some wanted to make resolutions but could not, while others were busy shouting the same thing again and again. Another update was announced. The update being: As the smoke near the Aranyaprathet district in the aftermath of the bomb cleared, Thai military personnel and UN observers reported a convoy of unmarked vehicles leaving the camp twenty minutes before the blast, and refugees noted the gates were opened early that morning for a "medical inspection," but there is no official record of the same.

The moderated caucus continued with Thailand, followed by the UK and France. Thailand defended itself, saying it was not their fault that the refugees died. They kept on blaming Vietnam. The UK talked about how the currency was abolished, religion banned, and there was no one left to celebrate Christmas with in Cambodia. Mothers, children, and people with glasses were executed. France told Vietnam to take diplomatic measures and admitted that there was a breach of sovereignty from both sides. The committee was informed about another update.



The update being:

Leaked documents from the Bank of Singapore revealed a \$2.6 million USD transfer two days before the bombing, originating from an anonymous offshore account and deposited into Paramount Logistics Holdings, a Singapore-based firm with no prior business history. Although flagged initially, the transfer was approved at the executive level. It was now Bangladesh's turn to speak. They took a defensive stance and were against Cambodia, saying Cambodia does not have a heart. They urged Thailand to save the refugees, take action against the two leaders, and relocate people if required. Cambodia believed that it did not violate anyone's sovereignty and kept on blaming Vietnam. Cambodia said, "Every resolution is accompanied with happiness thanks to our colonization history." The USA started its speech by saying that sovereignty is a right which everyone should enjoy. The USA said that no country had a right to invade another country because of its power.

Another update was revealed, sharing that on the day of the bombing, Paramount Logistics made an unusually large purchase of heavy-duty shipping containers and rented warehouse space near the port of Laem Chabang, Thailand's main deep-sea port. The company had no prior history of logistics operations or warehousing.

Czechoslovakia began their speech. It supported Vietnam, saying that Cambodia was planning against humanity. According to Czechoslovakia, the US was playing a game where one day it was supporting Cambodia and the other it wasn't. They urged everyone to stop blaming Vietnam for protecting itself. Malaysia talked about how Cambodia deserved peace and not another war.

Another open floor was now in motion. It was originally for 10 minutes, then extended to 3, and again to 2 minutes. In the last 2 minutes, there was a ray of hope for some solutions. Singapore said an aggressive line here: "The puppet is speaking more than the puppet master." After which, the committee moved back to GSLs. The USA started it by talking about defending regionality. The USA blamed Vietnam for the displaced refugees and said that it was not possible for Vietnam to get so many naval warships, so it must have taken the USSR's help.

The speech had just ended when another update was shared. Earlier this morning, residents along the Sông Đà (Black River) woke to a disturbing sight — the river's waters had turned deep red. Several villagers who entered the river to draw water for morning use have since developed painful rashes and visible blistering, prompting immediate medical concern. Local officials report that the discolouration appears to have originated upstream, with the flow of tainted water intensifying over the past few hours. Medical teams have been dispatched, and the area has been placed under health alert. No official explanation has yet been given for the phenomenon.

The motion for GSL was raised. Laos spoke about how peace had five letters, like the main ASEAN countries, out of which three were incompetent and one had left. They urged people to come up with constructive solutions. Another update was announced, stating that there was a trading vessel passing through the Black River via the Gulf of Tonkin which saw the water colour changing and also blue barrels with a specific design, unknown to the crew. There was an unmoderated caucus for 30 minutes to make two action orders. Their names, authors, and signatories were mentioned. They were going to be discussed the next day.



FRANK CHURCH'S INTELLEGEENCE COMMITTEE



The committee began and had officially moved into a war cabinet, after the declaration of civil war by the NSA and the FBI against the ss the previous day, an outbreak of what we can call an undefined open-floor had happened, the blame game and the constant lies and spies, led nowhere which is why today when the committee convened the delegates had fire in them, the fire of hatred, the fire of revenge and the fire that wanted justice.

On the second day of deliberations, the Frank Church Intelligence Committee formally assumed the structure of a war cabinet. This shift was not merely procedural; it was a necessity born from a spiralling crisis that had overtaken the nation's core intelligence agencies. The previous day had culminated in a joint declaration of civil war by the NSA and FBI against the United States Secret Service (US SS), and by the time the committee reconvened, diplomacy had eroded, leaving behind only vengeance, distrust, and desperation. Delegates entered the room no longer as cautious representatives but as agents of fractured states, burdened with fury and unwavering loyalty to their respective causes. The Assistant Director of the FBI's Intelligence Division captured the prevailing atmosphere in his opening statement, his words searing with the fire of betrayal and urgency. Matters escalated further with the arrival of the day's first classified update. A U.S. Navy vessel en route to Chesapeake Bay had been intercepted, carrying an anti-surface missile and a high-frequency communication system. Simultaneously, a CIA black budget shipment was seized by Mexican pirates, its contents still unaccounted for. The most startling revelation, however, was the emergence of a shadowy and influential mafia group known as Black Hand. This criminal syndicate had begun negotiating with U.S. agencies, offering allegiance in exchange for operational resources. The Executive Board invited each delegation to submit confidential proposals outlining what they would provide to secure Black Hand's cooperation in the unfolding conflict.

As the open floor resumed, the CIA attempted to justify its dealings with Black Hand, insisting that public safety was paramount and that any engagement with the mafia was purely strategic. The FBI quickly retorted, citing recent incidents in Maryland particularly the suspicious death of NSA Director Lew Allen as evidence that the CIA had crossed into morally indefensible territory. The CIA's defence was simultaneously brazened and cold: "We usually don't do this. But since it's war, we are joining with Black Hand," followed by the assertion that "if we don't consider external actors, they become internal enemies." The committee's tension crescendoed with the release of Black Hand's decisions. Proposals from the CIA, FBI, and NSA had all been accepted. CIA delegates appeared triumphant, declaring, "With the help of Black Hand, everyone who harms us will be dead," and adding that "Black Hand has agreed to kill US SS. America will return to where it was." The FBI stated that it had offered legal immunity to Black Hand operatives, while the CIA had promised 90% of its MKULTRA resources. The sense of strategic victory, however, disintegrated almost instantly. Black Hand had accepted all offers and provided nothing in return.



Accusations quickly shifted. The CIA blamed the US SS for failing to submit a proposal, suggesting a covert alliance. The FBI claimed to possess evidence of secret dealings between the US SS and Black Hand. The NSA joined in, calling the US SS “hypocrites and kidnappers.” The committee froze when the US SS delegate admitted, “We did kidnap the American President.” The CIA immediately declared the US SS criminals. The FBI charged that the US SS was not only working with Black Hand but operating under its direction. The day’s most shocking event followed: the FBI Director was found dead and poisoned. His role was assumed by a new presence: the Mind Kontroller (MK), an operative allegedly created under the MKULTRA experimental program. MK’s first words reverberated through the chamber: “The US is now screwed. Italian Black Hand Mafia rules.” The CIA demanded his expulsion. A moderated caucus was initiated. MK declared his intent to seize control of the United States and welcomed collaboration with the nation’s enemies.

Phyllis Shantz of the US SS attempted to redirect attention, denying affiliation with Black Hand and requesting an investigation. Jerry Parr, also from the US SS, accused the CIA of leaking classified blueprints of advanced weaponry, the Whisper and Chimera guns. CIA’s Gambino fired back, calling the situation “a psychological insurgency” and demanded that MK be exterminated. NSA operatives followed with threats and countermeasures, including Tracy’s direct warning to MK: “A bullet will go through your head.” The second update revealed that recent CIA crackdowns on Black Hand uncovered alarming similarities between Black Hand operations and Secret Service protocols. Simultaneously, FBI Headquarters had been infiltrated, and blueprints of the Whisper and Chimera weapons had been stolen, possibly by Black Hand or a rogue internal actor. Most concerning was a CIA raid on Site 72, where encrypted files labelled “Agent 174C” and “Test Subject B22” were recovered, indicating that MKULTRA had not only survived but advanced to its third stage of development. A mole revealed that Black Hand had accessed MKULTRA REDEN files as early as 1969. As the moderated caucus continued, CIA’s Nelson accused the US SS of harbouring the President in a secret location. Vernon Walters warned that Whisper and Chimera technologies now rested in hostile hands. Brenon of the FBI expressed intent to collaborate with the NSA, while highlighting the CIA’s long history of covert operations. The location of the President was revealed in a further update: he was under care at Albert Einstein College Hospital, assisted by H. Stuart Knight of the US SS who would not survive the day.

The next report stunned the committee. Staten Island Mall had been attacked by cloaked assailants bearing an eagle star insignia. Gunfire erupted. According to multiple witnesses, a CIA agent approached the assailants and said, “We are all ghosts,” immediately before violence broke out. H. Stuart Knight was later found fatally wounded. His final words were, “My own people have betrayed me. My intentions have been misunderstood. Please The day closed with a final General Speakers’ List. Charles Brenon of the FBI insisted that MKULTRA and all related data pointed to CIA culpability. Tracy of NSA demanded dismantling of the US SS to save the President. William Nelson of the CIA admitted to opportunism and manipulation. The nation stands fractured beyond recognition. The President is wounded. The FBI Director lies dead. The Mind Kontroller sits unopposed. Black Hand holds technological superiority.



The agencies that once defended the United States are now entrenched in civil war. As the committee adjourned, one truth became self-evident: the American intelligence community had imploded and the republic, as it once stood, had ceased to exist.

UNHSC

The crisis in Panama took a dramatic turn on the second day of discussions. Canada raised serious concerns about an international criminal syndicate, Black Lily, referring to Noriega as a political asset discarded after serving his purpose.

They strongly condemned the alleged assassinations and massacres that had occurred under Noriega's command. Canada labelled Black Lily's actions as a deliberate and well-planned assault — an act of war rather than a defensive manoeuvre — and demanded to know who was funding the group. They also voiced deep concerns over civilian safety, stating, "When a diplomat's safety cannot be guaranteed, how can we be sure of our civilians' safety?"

A major revelation came from the Pentagon, which announced that Noriega was allegedly in U.S. custody, alive and awaiting trial in a high-security prison. This revelation had immediate implications. Latin America was accused of being under U.S. control, with fears growing over the future of the Panama Canal and regional trade.

Critics questioned whether a prisoner of war like Noriega could be tried under U.S. law, especially if his actions had not directly impacted the United States. Questions also arose around the legitimacy of American actions under Article 82 and whether the U.S. had any legal jurisdiction over Noriega.

However, the situation took a surprising turn when a video emerged showing Noriega proudly claiming that the individual in U.S. custody was not him. In the video, Noriega declared that he was safe, and that Panama — along with allies from the Darién Gap — was fully aligned with his cause. According to him, this was no longer a brewing revolution, but one already in full motion.

China stepped forward in support of Noriega, accusing the U.S. of detaining the wrong person and calling the move hypocritical in light of the U.S.'s condemnation of dictatorships.



A sharp divide became evident, with only two to three countries supporting the U.S. while the vast majority backed Panama. In a startling announcement, Black Lily, a revolutionary organization based in Panama, declared they were holding two high-ranking officials and would begin executing them within 48 hours unless six demands were met: full military withdrawal from the Darién Gap, immediate dissolution of the Jungle Warfare Unit, release of all prisoners detained since 1988, suspension of military actions against Black Lily, official recognition of the group as a revolutionary society, and compliance with their broader interests. Negotiations commenced involving the U.S., China, Panama, and Venezuela. Venezuela reported a massive reduction in its forces in Panama, scaling down from 100,000 to 8,000 troops. However, the talks ultimately failed because Panama rejected to acknowledge Black Lily as a revolutionary organisation. As nations began to state their positions, Brazil warned that Latin America had effectively become a '*playground for foreign powers*'. France criticized Panama for its failure to protect its people, while Colombia declared the country a non-functioning state and denounced Black Lily as illegitimate. Chile criticized the incompetence of the U.S. and called for the removal of Black Lily, while the U.S.

Retaliated by accusing China and the USSR of hypocrisy for backing Noriega. The DPRK advocated for direct negotiations with Black Lily and urged a full U.S. withdrawal. The UK described the situation as a dictatorship and a *breeding ground for violence* while Japan blamed Panama's leadership and pointed out Panama's failure to negotiate. Mexico called for calm and stability, ridiculing the USA by calling it '*the first state to capture the wrong person*'. Cuba called for an end to imperialist interventions. Argentina proposed a joint task force and surgical strikes against both FARC and Black Lily, claiming that these organisations have been funded by state actors. Meanwhile, the USSR claimed that the USA had invaded Panama because they wanted to establish trade routes and establish control over the Latin American states. They issued dire warnings of retaliation, accusing the U.S. of past interventions and stating that the USSR would be forced to fight the USA and other attacking countries if the situation worsened. China criticized the U.S. for supporting terrorist organizations and ignoring Panama's call for independence. Mexico stated that the previous day itself, the USA's actions were termed as '*mini-hiroshima*' and now they have arrested the wrong person. Venezuela stated that revolutionary bodies that are 'terrorist in nature' are still being empowered. They threatened military action if any of its soldiers were harmed. Later developments further escalated the crisis. The USSR was revealed to have revived the smallpox virus for potential use in targeted assassinations. Nicaragua spoke next about how the US always intervenes at its own convenient time.

They claim that through this invasion US aimed to escalate tensions in Latin American countries. They point out that by developing smallpox as a biological weapon USSR has violated the *Biological Weapons Act of 1974*. Chaos spread as the news of a vessel dubbed the Ghost Fleet, carrying radioactive material and bio-containment units found in the Pacific and Caribbean waters was brought to light. The vessel was said to have biocontainment wards which had in them two disease-causing viruses, one having been linked to a lab in Yuan, China. This news sent all the nations into a frenzy. Nicaragua accused the U.S. of inflaming the crisis, while Chile, the Dominican Republic, and Colombia confirmed the presence of biological weapons and called for immediate investigation. Latin American nations began discussions about the possibility of legal biological warfare, while the U.S. declared it would resort to military intervention. Panama yet again pleaded with the other nations, emphasizing that the issue was not about democracy but rather about foreign domination. Yet another chilling development struck the nations, as China, the USSR, and Japan warned that they would launch missile strikes on Panama, especially targeting two major dams. Venezuela, The SSR and China decided to form a solution to the crisis at hand. They stated that too much damage had already occurred with the superpowers misusing their powers. Venezuela proposed to open its borders to all Panamanian citizens and also decided to invest 8 million dollars in refugee camps around Venezuela. DPRK had decided to lend Venezuela 2 million dollars as aid so that Venezuela could further help in the situation. Venezuela claimed that they would shut down their waterways. Also, Venezuela proposed to make temporary medical centres in Panama and support all humanitarian organisations. USSR too claimed to support the effort by providing 12 million dollars as aid. Countries like the US, Chile, Japan, Panama, France, Nicaragua, DPRK, UK raised questions on this statement, showcasing their disapproval of this proposition. Chile, the Dominion Republic and Panama too came together to propose a solution stating that they have plans to evacuate Panamanian cities with populations over 250,000, lay landmines to fight against the US invaders and relocate civilians to Nicaragua, Brazil, and Mexico. Multiple countries, including the Columbia, UK, China, Japan, USA, and USSR, conducted intense questioning on the contents of the proposal, about their roles and justifications in the crisis. Though both propositions were discussed in great detail, both directives failed to convince the other nations, who found the proposals, inefficient and lacking. In conclusion, the situation remains deeply unstable. With the potential use of biological weapons and the looming threat of targeted missile strikes, the situation in Panama seems to rapidly evolve into a global conflict.

