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# General Assembly 4 Background Guide 2015

## I. Israel-Palestine Conflict

"Hit the *snooze* button on the Israel-Palestine situation enough times, and eventually the clock becomes a time-bomb."-Shira Tamir

### *Introduction*

In 70 AD after the siege of Jerusalem, the Jewish population of Judea (Modern-day Israel) fled to other areas of the Mediterranean and eventually migrated to Western Europe and Eastern Europe.<sup>1</sup> In the 1880's Russian Jews began early Zionist movements due to growing anti-Semitism within the czarist empire.<sup>2</sup> Between the years 1882-1914, the population of Jewish people with Palestine nearly quadrupled from 23,000 to 85,000.<sup>3</sup> In 1897, Theodor Herzl, orchestrated the first World Zionist Organization which advocated the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine and gained the support of hundreds of thousands of Jews in Europe.<sup>4</sup>

In 1916 a secret agreement between English and French Diplomats Sir Martin Sykes and Georges Picot divided the territories of the Ottoman Empire with England being rewarded Palestine.<sup>5</sup> In 1917, Zionist leaders lobbied the British rulers for a Jewish state within Palestine and their proposal was granted with the Balfour Declaration. This declaration called for the creation of a "Jewish national home" in Palestine.<sup>6</sup> After the declaration, the rush of European Jews within the region led to increased hostilities with eventually led to the Arab revolt of 1936-1939.<sup>7</sup> This revolt led to the British proposing an Arab and Jewish state within Palestine, was agreed to by the Jews, but denied by the Arab. After the end of the rebellions, the Middle East was again divided, with Palestine being given to the Jews, which greatly angered the Arabs of the region.<sup>8</sup> After the failure of the UN general resolution 181, due to Arab disapproval, the Jewish population of Palestine declared the land as theirs in 1948.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <http://library.cqpress.com.db28.linccweb.org/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqresrre2013062100>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> [http://go.galegroup.com.db28.linccweb.org/ps/i.do?&id=GALE|A301555832&v=2.1&u=lincclin\\_tcc&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w](http://go.galegroup.com.db28.linccweb.org/ps/i.do?&id=GALE|A301555832&v=2.1&u=lincclin_tcc&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/sykes\\_picot\\_agreement.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/sykes_picot_agreement.htm)

<sup>6</sup> <http://library.cqpress.com.db28.linccweb.org/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqresrre2005012100>

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Peace/Guide/Pages/UN%20General%20Assembly%20Resolution%20181.aspx>

## *The First Arab-Israeli War*

Since the Inception of the state of Israel on May 14 1948, the state has been in continuous conflict with its Neighboring countries. This is mainly due to Israel gaining control of what once was British-mandate Palestine. Twenty-four hours after the proclamation from the Israeli government, the first series of Arab-Israeli wars had begun when the Arabs launched an air attack on Tel Aviv.<sup>10</sup> This war between the army of Israel against the armies several Arab states, which included Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt, & Transjordan (Modern-day Jordan).<sup>11</sup> The first Arab-Israeli war ended with heavy casualties on both sides. Due to the war, Israel lost about 1% of their total population (6,673) while the combined Arab states loss 10,000.<sup>12</sup>

A result of this war was the Al-Nakba or the great catastrophe. The great catastrophe was the exodus of an estimated 726,000 Palestinian refugees, which was an estimated 70 percent of the Arab population in Palestine.<sup>13</sup> Of the Palestinians who left during the Al-Nakba, the majority left for either Lebanon (100,000), or Syria (75-90,000).<sup>14</sup> To deal with this large influx of refugees on December 11 1948, the UN passed resolution 194, which was "a call for the return of refugees".<sup>15</sup> The war ended by way of an armistice agreement between Israel and the Arab states in early 1949. The different interpretations of this armistice between the Israeli and Arab sides eventually lead to further conflict in the region.<sup>16</sup>

## *Continued Conflicts*

After the armistice agreement the period of 1949-1956 can be described as "unremitting, if generally low-key, conflict".<sup>17</sup> Also during this time, most leaders of the Arab world refused to recognize the existence of Israel.<sup>18</sup> Conflict over the Suez Canal had eventually sparked another war between Israel and the Arab world. The main reason for this was Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalizing the Suez Canal, transferring the ownership from French and English shareholders to the Egyptian government<sup>19</sup>. Seeing this as an act of hostility and fear of a new Arab nationalist movement, the English and French governments held secret meeting with Israel to create an offensive military attack to topple the Nasser regime and gain control of the canal. This later culminated into the Suez Canal Crisis on October 29 1956 in where Israeli forces invaded Egypt and advanced as close as 10 miles from the Suez Canal.<sup>20</sup> After Israeli from the Suez Canal in 1957 the tension became even greater between Israel and the Arab world with Arab leaders spoke only speaking about the need for a third round' [after 1948 & 1956], in which Israel would be destroyed, these statements eventually culminated into the Six-Day War in 1967.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/arab-israeli-war>

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup> <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/AboutIsrael/History/Pages/Israels%20War%20of%20Independence%20-%201947%20-%201949.aspx>

<sup>13</sup> <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=000635#israel1>

<sup>14</sup> <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.answers.php?questionID=545>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.cfr.org/israel/un-general-assembly-resolution-194/p13769>

<sup>16</sup> <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.answers.php?questionID=487>

<sup>17</sup> <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=000635#israel1>

<sup>18</sup> Ibid

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.countriesquest.com/middle\\_east/israel\\_and\\_palestinian\\_authority/history/the\\_suez\\_crisis.htm](http://www.countriesquest.com/middle_east/israel_and_palestinian_authority/history/the_suez_crisis.htm)

<sup>20</sup> <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/suez>

<sup>21</sup> <http://israelipalestinian.procon.org/view.resource.php?resourceID=000635#israel1>

The Six-Day War was a war between Israel and its Arab neighbors Syria, Jordan, Iraq, & Egypt. After severe tension in the aftermath of the Suez Canal Crisis, this war sparked because a mutual pact defense between President Nasser of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan.<sup>22</sup> Responding to this, Israel began an preemptive airstrike on its neighboring countries. By the end of the war Israel captured new territories such as : Sinai Peninsula (Egypt), Gaza Strip (Egypt), West Bank (Jordan), East Jerusalem (Jordan), and the Golan Heights (Syria).<sup>23</sup> The conquering of these new lands would give rise to a new threat and even further tension within the Arab world.

### *The PLO and Black September*

In May of 1964, the Palestine Liberation Organisation began in Jordan. The primary goal of the PLO was to regain the land handed by the United Nations to Israel.<sup>24</sup> Although the PLO perpetrated no acts of violence in its beginning, after the Israeli conquering of Arab lands due to the Six-Day the war they soon shifted. These events led to more extreme factions within the PLO to develop, which culminated with the Fatah beginning to dominate the PLO and the rise of Yasir Arafat.<sup>25</sup> The two groups most associated with terrorism were the Black September and the Palestinian Front for the Liberation of Palestine.<sup>26</sup> The terrorist act that brought Black September to the global stage was the Munich Massacre. During this event eight members of the Black September faction of the PLO killed two members of the Israeli Olympic team at the 1972 Olympic games in Munich and took a further nine Olympians hostage.<sup>27</sup> During a rescue attempt by the German Police known as operation Sunshine, all nine hostages were killed along with five Black September members and two German officers.<sup>28</sup> The future release of the three surviving terrorists a mere two months later further fueled the Israeli-Palestine conflict and led to a Israeli operation called Wrath of God which targeted and killed several members of the Black September.<sup>29</sup>

### *Hamas and the Situation*

Hamas is a Palestinian militant movement and is a spinoff of the Muslim Brother of Egypt. The group was founded during the first intifada, which was a Palestinian uprising between 1987 and 1993.<sup>30</sup> Hamas has mainly grown in popularity within Gaza because they largely play foil to the PLO which is seen as corrupt by many due to their negotiations with Israel. During this uprising Israeli forces killed more than a thousand Palestinians far exceeding the Israeli death toll, while a thousand more Palestinians were killed by their own people for being collaborators with Israel.<sup>31</sup> The main goal of Hamas as stated in its charter is the destruction of Israel and also the establishment of an Islamic society in historical Palestine.<sup>32</sup> Beginning in April of 1993 the

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/850855/Six-Day-War>

<sup>23</sup> Ibid

<sup>24</sup> [http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/palestinian\\_liberation\\_order.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/palestinian_liberation_order.htm)

<sup>25</sup> Ibid

<sup>26</sup> Ibid

<sup>27</sup> <http://history1900s.about.com/od/famouscrimesscandals/p/munichmassacre.htm>

<sup>28</sup> Ibid

<sup>29</sup> [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Operation\\_Wrath\\_of\\_God](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Operation_Wrath_of_God)

<sup>30</sup> <http://www.cfr.org/israel/hamas/p8968>

<sup>31</sup> [https://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/First\\_Intifada.html](https://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/First_Intifada.html)

<sup>32</sup> <http://fas.org/irp/world/para/docs/880818a.htm>

Hamas began the use of suicide bombers for which the militant group is how widely known. Five months after their bombing campaign started the PLO was able to, through the Oslo Accords, self-governed part of the West Bank and also Gaza.<sup>33</sup> In 2006 Hamas were able to win Palestine elections but were promptly dismissed in 2007 which led to the bifurcation of the West Bank and Gaza. While the Fatah asserted control of the West Bank, Hamas has been able to de facto rule Gaza.<sup>34</sup>

### ***Second Uprising***

In 2000 the second intifada, also known as Al-Asqa intifada begun between Israel and the Arabs of Palestine; this uprising began when Ariel Sharon, backed by a thousand Israeli police, shouted "The Temple Mount is in our hands" while appearing at the Al Asqa mosque.<sup>35</sup> This was seen as an act of provocation due to the mosque being the third holiest site in Islam. Due to deployment of suicide bombers on the Palestinians and Israel invading Palestinian towns with tanks and helicopter guns the second uprising differed greatly from the first one due to massive death tolls on both sides.<sup>36</sup> This conflict was effectively resolved with a truce between president of the Palestinian Authority Mahmoud Abbas and Prime Minister of Israel Ariel Sharon signing a truce, which involved the release of 900 Palestinian prisoners.<sup>37</sup>

### ***Operation Protective Edge***

While Hamas has given up suicide bombing since the end of the uprising, they have now graduated onto launching crudely made mortars and rocket into Israeli territory. Due to these random and indiscriminate attacks along with the death of three Israeli teens which prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu attributes towards Hamas led to operation protective edge.<sup>38</sup> The goal of protective edge is to stop rocket attacks and destroy Hamas' capabilities. Since the beginning of operation protective edge their has been over 2500 rockets shot into Israel.<sup>39</sup> Due to the ineffectiveness of these rockets nearly ten percent of all rockets launched land within Gaza itself and the overwhelming majority (86%) are shot down before they hit Israel.<sup>40</sup> Also more importantly only two deaths have resulted from these rockets while an estimated 1,973 people in Gaza, with 70% being civilians, have died from the ongoing Israeli military onslaught.<sup>41</sup> During the course of this operation an estimated 475,000 people have been displaced while over 10,000 have been injured and 58 hospitals within Gaza have been damaged.<sup>42</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

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<sup>33</sup> <http://www.cfr.org/israel/hamas/p8968>

<sup>34</sup> Ibid

<sup>35</sup> <http://www.ampalestine.org/index.php/history/the-intifadas/343-the-second-intifada-introduction>

<sup>36</sup> Ibid

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/meast/06/02/mideast.prisoners/>

<sup>38</sup> <http://www.haaretz.com/news/diplomacy-defense/.premium-1.602235>

<sup>39</sup> <https://twitter.com/IDFSpokesperson/status/493662684722647042>

<sup>40</sup> <http://america.aljazeera.com/opinions/2014/7/rockets-hamas-gazaisraelipressaging.html>

<sup>41</sup> Ibid

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-28252155>

On August 26 2014, both Israel and Hamas agreed to an open-ended ceasefire agreement. The agreement include Israel easing the blockade on Gaza, open border crossings for more aid to come through, and extending the fishing limit off the coast to 6 miles.<sup>43</sup> Although this is agreement positive sign, as proven many times over, further conflict could be around the corner.

### ***Questions to Consider:***

First, would a two-state solution be feasible? In addition, should Palestine have full statehood? If so, why and how would that affect the global community? If no, why not and how is it affecting the global community? How does the Israeli/Palestinian Conflict reflect other current conflicts?

## **II. Self Governing Territories, *Eradicating Colonialism***

*"Colonialism. The enforced spread of the rule of reason. But who is going to spread it among the colonizers"*

- Anthony Burgess

### ***Introduction***

During the height of the British Empire, one single quote described the vastness of the empire. The quote was "the sun never sets on the British Empire".<sup>44</sup> For centuries, European powers such as Portugal, Spain, the Dutch Republic, France, and England colonized much of the known world.<sup>45</sup> The horrors of colonialism include the deaths of millions upon millions of peoples.<sup>46</sup> The most horrid of colonial tales is the reign of King Leopold II in the Belgian Congo.<sup>47</sup> Through acts of murder, chopping off hands, and many other atrocities, Congolese historian Ndaywel e Nziem estimates the death toll at thirteen million.<sup>48</sup> Other such tragedies in the colonialism include the Aborigines of Australia, the Amerindians of South America, and the Native Americans of North America among others. Due to the horrible legacy of colonialism, one of the General Assembly Fourth Committee's main objectives is to deal with decolonization.<sup>49</sup>

### ***The State of Colonization when the UN formed***

In the UN charter a non-self-governing territories is defined as a territory where whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.<sup>50</sup> The territories were colonized by administering powers. When the UN was creating a special committee was creating to deal with this specific global issue, this committee was the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Since the creation of the fourth committee, also known as the Special Political and Decolonization committee deals which issues such as decolonization, Palestinian refugees, and

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<sup>43</sup> <http://www.cnn.com/2014/08/26/world/meast/mideast-crisis/>

<sup>44</sup> <http://www.friesian.com/british.htm>

<sup>45</sup> <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/126237/colonialism-Western>

<sup>46</sup> <https://www.hawaii.edu/powerkills/COMM.7.1.03.HTM>

<sup>47</sup> [http://www.yale.edu/gsp/colonial/belgian\\_congo/](http://www.yale.edu/gsp/colonial/belgian_congo/)

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/ga/fourth/>

<sup>50</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter11.shtml>

human rights among other issues. When the UN was created on October 24th 1945 colonization was one of the most troubling issues plaguing the global community. When the UN was founded, a staggering 750 million people lived in territories dependent on colonial powers. The population living dependent on colonial powers was nearly 1/3 of the global population.<sup>51</sup>

### ***The Path to Eradicating Colonization***

Since the founding of the UN, more than 80 former colonies comprising some 750 million people have gained independence.<sup>52</sup> The path of decolonization began with a meeting between administering powers: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.<sup>53</sup> Together these eight colonial powers enumerated seventy-two territories that they considered non-self-governing.<sup>54</sup> In chapter eleven of the UN charter states that these colonial powers have a sacred trust to these non-self-governing territories and must assume responsibilities of those peoples who have not attained a full measure of self-government.<sup>55</sup> This sacred trust led to several territories such as Morocco, Libya, Sudan, and others to attain self-governance before 1959.<sup>56</sup>

### ***Resolution 154***

Between the years of 1960-2002, fifty-four colonies attained self-governance.<sup>57</sup> This mainly attributed to resolution 1514 (xv) passed on December 14 1960.<sup>58</sup> This resolution was a declaration for all colonies to grant independence.<sup>59</sup> This historic resolution coupled with committee of 24. The committee is exclusively devoted to the issue of decolonization.<sup>60</sup> They mainly are able to do this through monitoring to implementation of resolution 154. They do this by doing an annual review of non-self-governing territories and make recommendations that will lead these territories to decolonization.<sup>61</sup>

### ***Case Study: Falklands War***

In 1982 the little known Falkland Islands, with a current population less than 3,000 came into the forefront of international news media.<sup>62</sup> The reason why is that a war between the United Kingdom and Argentina over who staked dominion over the island. Although Argentina was 300

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<sup>51</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/decolonization/index.shtml>

<sup>52</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/index.shtml>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/events/nonselfgoverning/background.shtml>

<sup>54</sup> Ibid

<sup>55</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter11.shtml>

<sup>56</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/events/nonselfgoverning/background.shtml>

<sup>57</sup> <http://collegeyig.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/S-13-2014.pdf>

<sup>58</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/declaration.shtml>

<sup>59</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/declaration.shtml>

<sup>60</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/specialcommittee.shtml>

<sup>61</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/reports-and-briefings/annual-review-of-implementation.shtml>

<sup>62</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/fk.html>

miles away from the islands, the Falklands were and still owned by the UK over 8,000 miles away.<sup>63</sup> Leading up to the war the issue of the Falklands had been a controversial issue between Argentina and the UK for centuries dating all the way back to when British forces evict the Argentineans of the Islands in 1833.<sup>64</sup>

On April 2, 1982, Argentinean president Leopoldo Galtieri authorized the invasion of the Falkland Island. The Junta, Argentina's military organization, quickly took over islands in three days and claimed rule, which prompted a British response.<sup>65</sup> In response to the Argentinean attack Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent a naval task force to reconquer the islands.<sup>66</sup> The war over the chain of islands would only last for seventy-four days.<sup>67</sup> The war has effectively by the British liberation of Port Stanley, the capital and largest city located within the Falkland Islands.<sup>68</sup> In the end over 900 people died with nearly 2/3 being Argentinean.<sup>69</sup> The results of this conflict were immense on both sides. Three days after the surrender of the Junta president Galtieri has removed from office while Prime Minister Thatcher was assured re-election due to the rise of national confidence victory gave the UK.<sup>70</sup> While Argentina still presently claim the Falkland Islands, in a recent local ballot over sovereignty 99.8 of voters were on favor of staying with the UK.<sup>71</sup>

### *International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism*

On November 22 the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/47 declaring the decade 1990-2000 the international decade for the eradication of colonialism.<sup>72</sup> This resolution stressed to administering powers the importance of decolonization. The resolution also made it so that the General Assembly would adopt an action plan aimed an ushering in the twenty-first century of world free of colonialism. Later, resolution 46/181 passed and was the plan for the decade of decolonization.<sup>73</sup>

In resolution 54/91, the special committee of 24 concluded that the action plan for the International Decade could not by conclude by 2000 and that colonies would still be present.<sup>74</sup> Due to this fact, resolution 55/146 later declared that 2001-2010 would be the second international decade for the eradication of colonialism.<sup>75</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> [http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/background\\_falkland\\_islands.htm](http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/background_falkland_islands.htm)

<sup>64</sup> <http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/plaintexthistories.asp?historyid=ac51>

<sup>65</sup> <http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/battleswars1900s/p/falklands.htm>

<sup>66</sup> Ibid

<sup>67</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-18437000>

<sup>68</sup> Ibid

<sup>69</sup> [http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Falklands\\_War.html](http://www.princeton.edu/~achaney/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Falklands_War.html)

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.theguardian.com/uk/2012/apr/01/falklands-war-thatcher-30-years>

<sup>71</sup> <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/southamerica/falklandislands/9925693/Falkland-islands-referendum-who-were-the-three-No-votes.html>

<sup>72</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/43/47](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/43/47)

<sup>73</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/46/181&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/46/181&Lang=E&Area=RESOLUTION)

<sup>74</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/54/91&Lang=E](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/54/91&Lang=E)

<sup>75</sup> [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/146](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/55/146)

## *Current state of Colonization*

Presently there are sixteen territories, which are counted as Non-Self Governing Territories by the UN.<sup>76</sup> These territories still dependent on colonial powers are : Western Sahara, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Montserrat, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands, Gibraltar, American Samoa, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Pitcairn, and Tokelau. Although not as prominent of a issue as it was when the UN began the issue of colonization is still present with more than 2 million of the globe's populous dependent of colonial powers.<sup>77</sup>

## *Why Colonies still Exist*

Since 2002 when East Timor won full independence from Indonesia, no other colonies have achieved independence. There are several core reasons why these sixteen territories have not yet achieved self-governance. One reason why is dispute over which country have sovereignty.<sup>78</sup> In three of these territories, multiple countries have claimed dominion. These territories include Western Sahara (Morocco & Sahrawi Guerillas), Falkland Islands (Argentina & U.K.), and Gibraltar (Spain & U.K).<sup>79</sup>

Another core reason why some non-self-governing is because of the outright refusal of several administering powers. On numerous occasions the U.S. and the U.K. have, each of which retains control of several territories, refuse to cooperate with the UN.<sup>80</sup> Also when voted on by some territories they decided to stay a colony instead of becoming self-governing. This can be seen in Tokelau when they twice (2006, 2007) decided to stay a dependent colony instead of becoming self-governing with free association with New Zealand.<sup>81</sup>

## *Conclusion*

While not being as prevalent of a global problem as it was when the U.N. began, the eradication of colonialism is still paramount. Although most colonies are small islands that equate for only 2 million peoples of the world's population, professor and former minister of external affairs for the U.S. Virgin Islands, Carlyle Corbin correctly stated, "Size should not be a factor in determining whether a territory can exercise its right to self-determination".<sup>82</sup>

## *Questions to Consider:*

How can we solve questions of sovereignty in territories where two or more countries claim dominion? How can gain the support of distrusting administering powers? How can we sway those under colonialism to begin the path to decolonization?

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<sup>76</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/index.shtml>

<sup>77</sup> <http://www.un.org/en/decolonization/nonselvgovterritories.shtml>

<sup>78</sup> [http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Last\\_Colonies](http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Last_Colonies)

<sup>79</sup> Ibid

<sup>80</sup> Ibid

<sup>81</sup> [http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c\\_id=1&objectid=10368712](http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10368712)

<sup>82</sup> [http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Last\\_Colonies](http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/geopedia/Last_Colonies)