

BUSUN XXI

NOVEMBER 10-12, 2017 • PROVIDENCE, RI



DELEGATE GUIDE

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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Emailing info@busun.org is the most effective way to contact us with questions that cannot be answered on our website at www.busun.org. The BUSUN Secretariat can also be reached via e-mail.

Emergency Contact Information

Secretary-General Cathy Bai
(401) 340-5921

Secretary-General Jordan Waller
(773) 899-3886

Brown Public Safety (*Emergency*)
(401) 863-4111

Brown Public Safety (*Non-emergency*)
(401) 863-3322

CONFERENCE THEME

The conference theme for BUSUN XXI will be Sustainability Beyond Borders.

The impacts of climate change are already being felt worldwide: both temperatures and sea levels are rising. Additionally, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is at an all time high for the last 400,000 years. This means that the impact of climate change will be felt for a long time to come, even if humans stopped emitting today.

Because statistics like these are constantly in the news, it can be easy to forget the human impact of climate change. Climate change is a driving factor behind mass displacements of people, forced to flee their homes because of famine, increased intensity of natural disasters, and rising sea levels. Both domestically and abroad, the burden of climate change often falls upon the most marginalized communities.

We encourage delegates to think about both the macro and individual impact of climate change and not to be disheartened by the scale of the problem. Delegates should engage with the multifaceted issue of climate change in a nuanced way, keeping in mind the intersectionality of the challenge.

We hope that delegates, regardless of the country or individual that they are representing, will leave BUSUN excited to engage with the issue of climate change and with new ideas about how public and international policy can mitigate the issue and help communities adapt to an altered climate.

ERINN PHELAN AWARD

BUSUN is also proud to continue the special award instituted in 2011 – the Erinn Phelan Award, in honor of Erinn Phelan, to be given to the female delegate at BUSUN who demonstrates the greatest commitment to women's empowerment. Erinn Phelan, a former BUSUN Secretary-General, was working as a coordinator in Mayor Bloomberg's NYC Civic Corps when she was involved in a hit-and-run accident in Brooklyn, NY. At that time, she was accompanied by Alma Guerrero, her close friend and another former BUSUN Secretary-General. BUSUN would like to honor these women and hopes that the Award will serve to motivate all delegates to deepen their awareness of and commitment to women's empowerment.

The Erinn Phelan Award is presented to the female delegate that best embodies the following qualities: visionary leadership, dedication, and unwavering commitment to service. Prior to the start of the conference, all shortlisted candidates for the Erinn Phelan Award were notified by email. On Saturday, November 11, the Secretaries-General will conduct a short interview with each of these delegates. Based on the candidates' applications, interviews, and committee performances, a recipient will be chosen and announced during the Closing Ceremonies.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday, November 10th

- 9:00 am – 3:00 pm International Relations classes open to delegates*
- 1:00 pm – 5:45 pm Conference Registration, *Petteruti Lounge*
- 3:00 pm – 4:00 pm Campus Tours, *Faunce**
- 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm Parliamentary Procedure* (*85 Waterman 130*) & Crisis Training* (*Salomon 001*)
- 6:00 pm – 6:45 pm Opening Ceremonies, *Salomon 101*
(*Simulcast in Salomon 001 & BERT 130*)
- 7:00 pm – 10:30 pm Committee Session I (*see page 8 for locations*)

Saturday, November 11th

- 9:00 am – 12:30 pm Committee Session II
- 12:30 pm – 2:00 pm Lunch break
- 2:00 pm – 5:30 pm Committee Session III
- 5:30 pm – 7:00 pm Dinner break
- 7:00 pm – 9:30 pm A Night at Brown: Delegate Social*, *Colosseum*
(*see page 7 for more information*)

Sunday, November 12th

- 9:00 am – 12:00 pm Committee Session IV
- 12:15 pm – 1:30 pm Closing Ceremonies, *Salomon 101*
(*Simulcast in Salomon 001 and BERT 130*)

**Indicates optional events*

LOGISTICAL INFORMATION

Hotel Information

BUSUN has made arrangements for delegates to stay at the following area hotels:

Omni Providence
(401) 598-8000

Hotel Providence
(401) 861-8000

Hilton Garden Inn Providence
(401) 272-5577

Courtyard Providence Downtown
(401) 272-1191

Hilton Providence
(401) 831-3900

Providence Biltmore
(401) 421-0700

Shuttle Service

BUSUN provides a shuttle service between the hotels listed above and Brown's campus. The shuttles will run before registration on Friday, at the end of committee sessions on Friday night, and before the first committee session on Saturday and Sunday. Additionally, the shuttles will run during A Night at Brown on Saturday night a few times throughout the event.

If you requested shuttle service, please refer to the attached handout for more specifics. Take note of your delegation's individual shuttle times provided on the accompanying handout as your delegation will only have space on the shuttle at those times.

Taxi Services

Taxis can be found at the airport, train station, and Kennedy Plaza.

You can also reach them at the following numbers:

East Side Taxi
(401) 521-4200

Checker Cab
(401) 272-1222

College Cab Service
(401) 943-3636

Economy Cab
(401) 944-6700

Advisor Lounge & Meetings

An advisor lounge will be available in Faunce Memorial Room throughout the duration of the conference. The room may be used as a quiet and comfortable space to chat or work. Coffee and refreshments will also be available.

The Secretariat will also hold meetings with Advisors to discuss the conference and any issues that need to be raised. These meetings will be held in Salomon 001. The times for advisor meetings are listed in the Advisor Schedule on page 5.

Information Session & Campus Tour

We have partnered with the Brown University Admissions Office to present an official event for interested BUSUN attendees.

A tour of Brown University will be offered at 3:00 PM on Friday, November 10, departing from the lobby of Faunce House. Please arrive 10 minutes prior to the start of these events.

Additional Logistical Information

ATMs

Bank of America: Thayer and Angell Sts. (Brown Bookstore)

Bank of America (Withdrawal Only): Faunce House Basement

Santander: Faunce House Basement

Santander: Thayer and Waterman Sts.

Pharmacies

CVS (no in-store pharmacy)

291 Thayer St.

Store Hours: 7:00 AM – 12:00 AM

(401) 331-1970

CVS

481 Angell St.

Store Hours: 7:00 AM – 10:00 PM

Pharmacy Hours: 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

(401) 521-4340

Rite-Aid

135 Pitman St.

Store Hours: 8:00 AM – 10:00 PM

Pharmacy Hours: 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM

(401) 861-484

Code of Conduct

Dress Code

Delegates are expected to dress in Western business attire for all committee sessions. Western business attire is a collared shirt, tie, and slacks for males and a dress, business suit, or professional pants with an appropriate blouse for females. Sneakers, jeans, and t-shirts are unacceptable for committee sessions, but appropriate informal attire is acceptable for evening social events.

Alcohol and Drug Policy

Alcohol and illegal drugs are prohibited at all times during the conference, including the hotel stay. BUSUN staff members will provide security in each hotel. If any delegates are caught in possession or under the influence of alcohol or any illegal drugs, parents or guardians will be immediately informed and the delegates will be expelled from the conference.

Badges (Credentials)

Delegates must wear their badges (credentials) in a visible manner at all times during the conference and related events. The badges serve as the primary form of identification recognized by BUSUN staff and campus officials. Lost badges must be promptly reported to BUSUN via email at media@busun.org with BADGE in the subject line.

Delegate Dance

This year, BUSUN is pleased to host our delegate social at Colosseum, a popular nightclub in downtown Providence. In addition to having hosted multiple other Brown student events, Colosseum has held dozens of 18 and under events that are secure and alcohol-free. The proprietor has worked closely with the Secretariat, bringing his own knowledge and experience, to create an exciting and memorable social for our delegates. Shuttles will begin departing from Brown's campus after the end of committee sessions to their respective hotels, and then a shuttle service will be in effect between BUSUN hotels and the venue. Refreshments (pizza, water, and soda) will be provided after students check in at the door.

Please email dg@busun.org with any questions.

COMMITTEES & ROOMS

General Committees

Arab League

Sayles 005

Chair: Christopher Kobel

African Union

MacMillan Hall 115

Chairs: Noor Sarwar, Bailee Peralto

DISEC

Smith-Buonanno 106 (Friday)

CIT 227 (Saturday & Sunday)

Chairs: Nico Goldberg, Michael Mills

HRC

Solomon 003

Chairs: Fabienne Tarrant, Guilherme Barbosa

EU

Smith-Buonanno 206

Chairs: Julia Bennani-Smires, Anna Corradi

Special Political and Decolonization Committee

Barus and Holley 153

Chairs: Jesse Jiang, Kathleen Scheibal

Plenary

Kassar House Foxboro Auditorium

Chairs: Ishan Sahoo, Amy Liu

Security Council

Sayles 300

Chairs: Alex Mukai, Rushil Kumbhani

UNDP

Barus and Holley 141

Chairs: Annie Phan, Priyal Gupta

UNHCR

Smith-Buonanno 201

Chair: Jason Togut

ECOSOC

Barus and Holley 158

Chair: Nathaniel Kublin

Environmental Assembly

List Art Building Room 110

Chair: Jax Ingrassia

UN Women

Salomon 202

Chair: Janie Merrick

WHO

Salomon 203

Chairs: Chrystal Zhang, Kevin Chen

Specialized Committees

Rashidun Caliphate (656 CE)

Alumnae Hall 212

Chair: Allison Meakem

Second Council of Lyon (1245)

Sayles 204

Chair: Connor Cardoso

Peace of Westphalia (1644) (*double delegation*)

Barus and Holley 160

Chair: John Metz

Peter the Great's Court (1721)

Sayles 205

Chair: Daniel Shapiro

Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (1964)

Barus and Holley 157

Chair: Dakota Fenn

**Meeting of the Sherpas and Nepalese Government
(April 23, 2014)**

Barus and Holley 159

Chair: Orlando Garcia

**Governor's Climate and Forests Task Force (2016
Guadalajara)**

Barus and Holley 161

Chair: Ian Lefond

**Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute
(Hague 2017)**

Smith-Buonanno 101
Chair: Aliosha Bielenberg

Sri Lankan Parliament (2017)
Barus and Holley 165
Chair: Elizabeth Hampson

Australian Parliament (2017)
Barus and Holley 155
Chairs: Devyn Collado, Samy Amkeih

The British Parliament (1763-1769)
Smith-Buonanno 207
Chair: Lilith Todd

The Alcegiras Conference
Smith-Buonanno G12
Chair: Nathan Vanelli

Present-day NATO
Barus and Holley 163
Chair: Anuj Krishnamurthy

Crisis Committees

Arab Spring 2011: Egyptian Protests

Gulf States
JWW 503
Chair: Joseph Chen

Egyptian Government/Military
JWW 501
Chairs: Alexander Samaha, Nancy Xu

Egyptian Protesters in Tahir Square
JWW 403
Chair: Nivedita Sriram

Society of the Muslim Brothers
JWW 502
Chair: Simran Gurunath Nayak

1848, March 15th

Imperial Vienna
JWW 301

Chair: Rohit Chaparala
First Hungarian Diet
JWW 302
Chair: Nicole Cheng

Piedmontese Cabinet
JWW 303
Chair: Shane Niesen

New Cuban Government, 1960
Chair: Geoffrey Kocks

Cuba
JWW 202
Chair: Daniel Choi

US
JWW 201
Chair: Yuan (Michael) Tian

Cabinet of César Gaviria, Colombia 1990
Sayles 105
Chairs: Ryan Rose, Patricio Martinez

First National Government of Singapore 1965
Sayles 306
Chair: Quinton Huang

ROOMS BY BUILDING

Alumnae Hall

212: Rashidun Caliphate (656 CE)

Barus and Holley

141: UNDP

153: Special Political and Decolonization Committee

155: Australian Parliament (2017)

157: Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (1964)

158: ECOSOC

159: Meeting of the Sherpas and Nepalese Government (April 23, 2014)

160: Peace of Westphalia (1644) (*double delegation*)

161: Governor's Climate and Forests Task Force (2016 Guadalajara)

163: Present-day NATO

165: Sri Lankan Parliament (2017)

CIT

227: DISEC (only Saturday & Sunday)

J. Walter Wilson (JWW)

201: United States

202: Cuba

301: Imperial Vienna

302: First Hungarian Diet

303: Piedmontese Cabinet

403: Egyptian Protesters in Tahir Square

501: Egyptian Government/Military

502: Society of the Muslim Brothers

503: Gulf States

Kassar House

Foxboro Auditorium: Plenary

List Art Building

110: Environmental Assembly

MacMillan

115: African Union

Sayles Hall

005: Arab League

105: Cabinet of César Gaviria, Colombia 1990

204: Second Council of Lyon (1245)

205: Peter the Great's Court (1721)

300: Security Council

306: First National Government of Singapore 1965

Salomon Hall

202: UN Women

203: WHO

303: HRC

Smith-Buonanno

G12: The Alcegas Conference

101: Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (Hague 2017)

106: DISEC (Friday only)

201: UNHCR

206: EU

207: The British Parliament (1763-1769)

COMMITTEE RULES & STRUCTURES

General Rules

1. Scope of the Rules

Unless otherwise stated by the Secretaries-General, these shall be the rules of procedure for all BUSUN committees and are considered to have been accepted prior to their first meetings.

2. Conduct

Delegates are expected to maintain decorum during all committee sessions and to avoid the use of inappropriate language. BUSUN prioritizes respect for all delegates and will not tolerate disrespectful behavior.

3. Plagiarism

As a college conference, BUSUN takes plagiarism very seriously. Chairs will be randomly checking for plagiarism in the position papers, and any reports or suspicions of plagiarized resolutions will be investigated thoroughly. Delegates caught plagiarizing will be disqualified from receiving awards and evidence will be presented to their advisors who will determine further disciplinary actions. Plagiarism may also impact a delegate's ability to attend future BUSUN conferences. Advisors are expected to take steps to prevent their delegates from plagiarizing. If a pattern of plagiarism is observed by a delegation, the Secretariat reserves the right to reconsider the school's eligibility to attend future BUSUN conferences.

4. Dress Code

During all committee sessions, delegates are expected to wear appropriate Western business attire. BUSUN staff members may ask inappropriately dressed delegates to leave committee sessions.

5. Language

English shall be the working language of all BUSUN committees. Speeches in another language are allowed at the chair's discretion, but the speaker must provide

translations in English. The translation time, in addition to the original speaking time, will count towards the total allotment.

6. Delegations

Each member will be represented by one delegate and one vote on each committee.

7. Functions of the Chairperson

Each committee will have a chairperson, appointed by the Secretariat, who has ultimate authority over the committee's proceedings and the maintenance of order therein. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, appoint additional staff to a committee to assist the chairperson with these functions. The chairperson has final say in all procedural matters of the committee.

8. Quorum

One third of the expected membership of a committee must be present for session to begin. The determination of the existence of a quorum will be made either by the chairperson or an appointed official and may not be challenged by the delegates. However, a majority of the expected membership must be present for a substantive vote and any delegate may challenge this determination by requesting a recount.

9. Voting Rights

Each member state will have one vote in all matters, substantive and procedural. A member state may abstain from voting only during a substantive vote and only if they have declared themselves "present" and not "present and voting" during roll call. Member states who abstain from voting are counted as not voting and do not contribute to the number of votes needed for a majority. Observer states will have one vote in procedural matters only; that is, they may not vote on resolutions. No one may abstain from a procedural vote.

10. Majority

A majority vote is defined as one in which more states are voting in favor than against. A two-thirds majority vote is one in which twice as many states are voting in

favor as against. States that have abstained from voting do not count towards the total.

Rules Governing Debate

11. Roll Call

The first order of business for any BUSUN committee will be to take a roll call to determine which delegations are present. The chairperson will read an alphabetical list of delegations and then ask that all delegations not called raise their placards to make their presence known. Delegates of member states should respond “present and voting,” or “present.” Member states which respond “present and voting” are obliged to vote either for or against all subsequent substantive motions; these member states may not abstain. Member states that respond “present” are at liberty to abstain on substantive motions. Delegates of non-member states or observers should respond “present.”

Chairs may, at their discretion, re-take this count at any time. Delegations arriving after the initial roll call must communicate their presence to the chair via note prior to speaking or voting on any matters.

12. Agenda

Each committee must, prior to opening debate at its first committee session, settle on the order of the agenda.

The chairs will accept proposed orders of the agenda from delegates until they decide that a sufficient number of orders have been proposed. The chairperson will then proceed through each suggestion in the order it was proposed, recognizing for thirty seconds one speaker in favor of and one speaker against each proposed suggestion. Following both speeches, the agenda order under discussion will be voted upon. The committee will continue to examine and speak on the next agenda order until an agenda order passes with a simple majority vote, at which time debate will begin upon the first agenda item on the passed agenda order.

In the event of an international crisis or emergency, the Secretary-General may table the agenda item under discussion and direct the committee to consider a new topic.

Debate: One speaker for and one against

Vote: Majority

13. Addressing the Committee

No delegate shall address the committee during formal debate without having been recognized by the chair.

14. Caucusing

A motion to caucus must be accompanied by a suggested time for the caucus to last as well as purpose. Note that a caucus may be moderated or unmoderated. In a moderated caucus, the chairperson will suspend the speakers’ list and call on delegates as they indicate their desire to speak with their placards or utilize a round robin procedure where delegates are called in alphabetical or chair order. The speaking time during a moderated caucus must be specified with any motion requesting the caucus as well whether the speakers for the moderated caucus will be round robin or at the chairs discretion.

Debate: None / None

Vote: Majority

15. Tabling Debate

This motion suspends debate on a particular topic temporarily. The committee must move to accept this question as the topic of debate again to reopen it. At that time the speakers list that was in use when debate was tabled will come back into use.

Debate: One speaker for and one against

Vote: Majority

16. Closure of Debate

At any time a member may move to close debate. If this motion passes, debate on the current topic is closed and the topic is voted upon immediately. No

more resolutions or amendments may be introduced once this motion has been passed.

Debate: One speaker for and one against

Vote: Two-thirds majority

Speeches

17. Speakers List

After the agenda has been determined, one continuously open speakers list will be established. A separate speakers list will be made for each new topic of debate. Delegates wishing to be placed on the speakers list may send notes up to the chair expressing this desire. In addition, chairs may, at their discretion, add nations to the speakers list based on a show of placards. No delegation may appear on the speakers list more than once at a given time.

Upon exhaustion of the speakers list, the debate is considered closed and the committee will move into voting procedure. a show of placards. No delegation may appear on the speakers list.

18. Speeches

Once recognized, a delegate may speak on any issue he or she feels is relevant to the current debate. The chair may call the delegate to order if the chair feels the speech is not related to the current issues before the committee. Only remarks related to the current agenda item are in order. However, a delegate may discuss any working paper, amendment or resolution that has been presented to the committee with regard to the current agenda item, in addition to any ideas about it.

19. Time Limits on Speeches

The committee may limit each speech to a specific amount of time. A motion must be made to set or change the speaking time and delegates making this motion must specify what limit they would like. This motion requires a simple majority vote and the chairperson may rule it out of order if it is felt that the time is unreasonable. The chairperson will set time

limits on procedural speeches.

20. Comments on Speeches

The committee may elect to allow comments on speeches immediately following them. Note that no comments are in order if a delegate has yielded to points of information. The addition of comments requires a motion and the delegate making the motion must specify the number of comments and how long they will last. A simple majority is required to pass this motion and the chairperson may rule it out of order if the request is felt to be unreasonable. In addition the chair may, at any time during the comments, call delegates to order if their comments are not specifically related to the speech that was just given.

21. Yields

Delegates who have been granted the right to speak off the Speakers List may yield the balance of their time to the chairperson, points of information, questions, or any other member of the committee. If speakers wish to yield their time to another delegation, they must specify to whom they wish to yield at the end of the speech. Once time has been yielded, no comments will be in order. Multiple yields will not be allowed, and chairs will assume that time has been yielded to them if delegates return to their seat without yielding.

22. Right of Reply

A delegate may request the right of reply if it is felt that the delegate's personal or national integrity has been grievously impugned. This request must be submitted to the chair in writing. Please note that it is an extremely rare occurrence at the United Nations. The chair will rule immediately on this matter and the decision may not be appealed. If the right is granted, the chairperson will then set a time limit on the response. There will be no rights of reply to a right of reply.

Amendments and Resolutions

23. Presentation of an Resolution or Amendment to the Chairperson

Once the number of sponsors exceeds three or the chairs specified cut-off and signatories reaches one-fifth the attendance of the meeting, the sponsors of an amendment or resolution may present it to the chairperson. At this time the chair is responsible for approving the format, legibility and legality of the resolution and forwarding it to the conference staff for duplication and distribution.

24. Introduction of a Resolution or a Friendly Amendment

Once the chair has notified the sponsors of a resolution or amendment that it is ready for distribution, delegates may move at any time to introduce it. This introduction will consist of, subject to the chair's discretion, a minimum of two sponsors or one third of the sponsors rounding up summarizing the document and a period of questions. The minimum time to be yielded for questions is at the chairs discretion.

Debate: Chair's discretion

Vote: Majority

25. Friendly Amendments

An amendment to a resolution is considered friendly and is immediately applied to the text of the resolution if it is sponsored by all sponsors of the resolution. After receiving approval from the chair, suitably brief friendly amendments (at the chair's discretion) may be presented without additional copies for the rest of the committee.

26. Unfriendly Amendments

An amendment which is not sponsored by all the sponsors of the resolution it amends is considered unfriendly and is therefore only applied to the text of the resolution if it is passed by the committee. After the chair has notified the sponsors of the amendment that it is ready for distribution or presentation, the sponsors may move at any time to introduce it. This introduction will consist of, subject to the chair's discretion, a reading of the document by one or more sponsors and an optional period of informal debate to

clarify questions of language. Following the period of informal debate, the motion to introduce the amendment will be voted on, requiring a simple majority to pass. If the motion is approved, general debate will be suspended and a new speakers list will be established with speakers in favor and against the amendment. After the Committee has heard two speakers in favor and two against the motion, a motion to close debate will be in order. When debate is closed, the Committee will immediately vote on whether or not to accept the amendment. If the vote receives a simple majority the amendment will be considered a part of the resolution. After the vote, debate will resume according to the previous speakers list.

Debate: Two speakers for and two against against

Vote: Majority

27. Withdrawal of Resolution or Amendment

If all of the sponsors of a resolution or amendment wish to withdraw the document, the committee shall cease all discussion of it following the notification of the chair.

Voting

28. Conduct During Voting

Upon entering voting procedure the committee chamber shall be sealed by a member of the staff. All points and motions except those directly applicable to voting (outlined below) are out of order.

29. Points and Motions of Voting

Only the following motions from normal committee proceedings are in order during voting: appealing the chair, points of personal privilege, order and parliamentary inquiry, questions of competence, and the special voting motions listed below. The order of precedence shall be the same as usual, with the addition of the special motions in the order given below as the least pressing motions.

30. Reordering Resolutions

Normally the committee will vote on resolutions in the order in which they were presented to the committee. However any member may move to change the order before any voting has begun. The new order must be specified by the member. This motion is out of order if the committee has begun the process of voting on any particular resolution (including its amendments).

Debate: None / none

Vote: Two-thirds majority

31. Division of the Question

Immediately before a resolution or amendment is to be voted on, a member may move to divide the document into several separate voting units to be voted on, individually. The preambulatory clauses remain with the largest intact portion of the resolution. Each part will then be voted upon individually, and all parts that pass will be voted on together as the final document. If there is more than one division, the chairperson shall have sole discretion over the order in which those divisions are put to vote.

Debate: One speaker for and one against

Vote: Majority

32. Roll Call Vote

Only substantive questions can be taken to a roll call vote. In such a vote, the chair calls out each nation in alphabetical order and requests its vote. There are four possible responses: *yes*, *no*, *abstain*, or *pass*. A nation that passes during the first round will eventually have to vote once all other nations have voted. Once every nation has initially voted, the chair will return to those who passed and ask them for their vote. At this point in time, they may only vote 'yes' or 'no'. You may not pass more than once. Any state voting either 'yes' or 'no' may request the 'right of explanation'. Once the vote has concluded the chair will recognize all states that requested the 'right of explanation' in alphabetical order and provide them with 30 seconds to explain the vote. The passage of this motion is solely up to the chair's discretion.

33. Voting on Resolutions

Unless a resolution has been deemed an important question, only a simple majority is needed so it may to pass.

Points and Motions

34. Precedence

The order of precedence of points and motions is as listed in the following enumerated points below, from first to last by number. When a motion is pending, it is in order to move any motion above it, but not any motion below it, in order of precedence. Any points or motions not listed below specifically will be voted on from most disruptive to least disruptive and are lower in precedence than any that are listed.

35. Lack of Speakers

If a point or motion calls for speakers for or against and too few delegates volunteer to speak on either side of the issue, then the side with enough speakers prevails and no vote is necessary. If too few delegates volunteer on both sides of the issue, the point or motion will be ruled dilatory.

36. Acceptable Motions

Only those motions listed below will be permitted. When making a motion, delegates must raise their placard, wait to be recognized by the chairperson, rise, and state their point.

37. Adjournment of the Meeting

Only the last scheduled meeting of a body will be adjourned. This motion is dilatory at any other time.

Debate: None / none

Vote: Majority

38. Appealing the Chairperson's Decision

Any delegate may appeal the most recent ruling of the chairperson if they feel it was incorrect for any reason, except those reasons that are designated in the rules as being exempt from appeal.

Debate: None / appellant and chair

Vote: Two-thirds majority

39. Point of Personal Privilege

If at any time a delegate experiences personal discomfort that impairs ability to participate in the proceedings, the delegate may rise to a point of personal privilege. will then take whatever action is appropriate to remedy the situation. A point of personal privilege may interrupt a speaker only if the delegate cannot hear the speech. Note: BUSUN's policy is to allow delegates to use the bathroom without motioning for a point of personal privilege. Delegates should also note that if they are found loitering in the hallways by BUSUN staff will be reported to their respective advisors.

40. Point of Order

A delegate should use this point to bring any procedural errors to the attention of the committee and staff. This point must be made at the time of the error and is dilatory once any other actions have taken place. A point of order may interrupt a speech only if the speech is out of order.

41. Point of Parliamentary Procedure

Delegates may rise to this point if they wish for the chairperson to clarify a procedural question for the body. Note: points of parliamentary procedure should refer to a specifically numbered rule in this guide or a section of the background guide. Excessive spurious points of parliamentary procedure will be frowned upon.

42. Point of Information

This is a question to the speaker. It is only in order if the delegate has yielded to points of information or the chair has asked open the floor to points of information to address a particularly question. Once recognized by the chairperson the member shall rise and present the question. Only the response time shall count against the speaker's allotted time. No cross debate is allowed. The only exception is when the chair

feels cross debate is needed for the purposes of clarification of language.

43. Adoption of an Agenda Item

Prior to the setting of an agenda (or between items) the committee will debate which topic to discuss next. Any delegate may move to set the agenda at any time when the agenda has not been set (or if it has just been suspended) to adopt a particular agenda item.

Debate: Two speakers for and two against

Vote: Majority

44. Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider a substantive motion must be made during the same session as the original motion and must be made by a member of the prevailing side. The chair may rule this motion of out order if no new substantive information has become available to warrant the reconsideration.

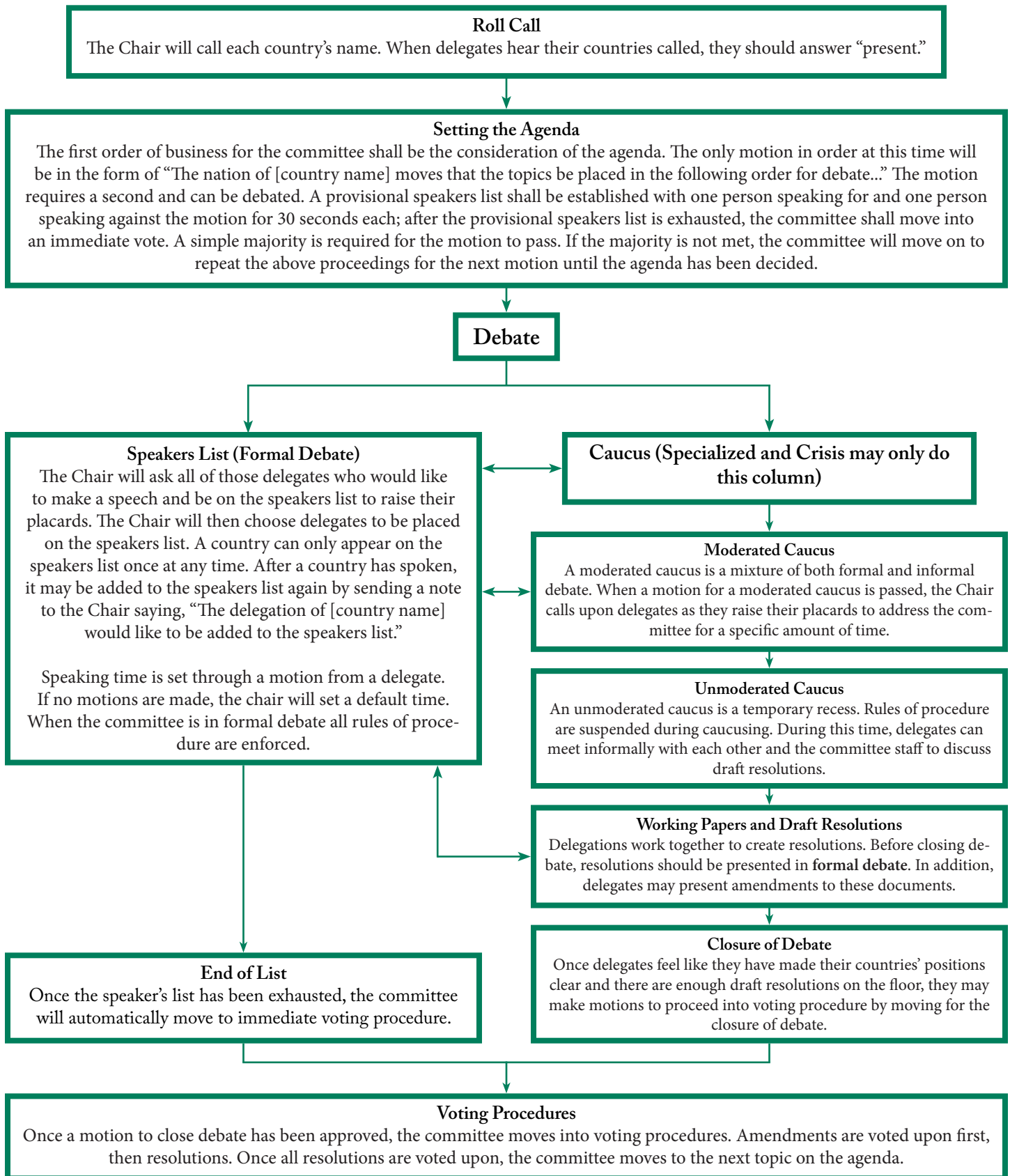
Debate: None

Vote: Two-thirds majority

RULES OF PROCEDURE REFERENCE CHART

Motion	Second Required	Debatable	Interrupt Speaker	Special Notes
Establishment of agenda	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	Used to set the order in which topics will be addressed.
Point of Order	No	No	Yes	Addresses a procedural matter. Doesn't allow delegate to speak on topic of debate.
Point of Personal Privilege	No	No	Yes	Raised when a delegate experiences personal discomfort (e.g. can't hear, can't see).
Point of Information	No	No	No	Directed at other delegates for the purpose of asking questions in relation to speeches and draft resolutions.
Yields	No	No	No	Must be done before a delegate speaks. Can only yield to questions, another delegate, or to the Chair.
Right of Reply	No	No	No	Must be submitted in writing to the Chair. Requested when a delegate feels that someone has made a derogatory comment or insult.
Withdrawal of Draft Resolution	No	No	No	Withdrawal must be agreed upon by all sponsors.
Division of the Question	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	Divides clauses of a resolution to be voted on separately. Motion is made after debate is closed, but before voting. If a division is passed, the clauses are voted on in the order proposed by the motion.
Reconsideration of the Directive or Resolution	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	A 2/3 vote is required to vote again on any resolution that has failed.
Extension of Unmoderated Caucus	No	No	No	A visual vote will be taken and the decision will be at the Chair's discretion. Takes precedence.
Extention of Moderated Caucus	No	No	No	A formal vote will be taken. This motion takes precedence over other motions.
The following motions take precedence over any others, in the order presented:				
Suspend Meeting	Yes	No	No	A specific length of time must be specified.
Adjourn Meeting	Yes	No	No	To end the meeting for the day. Adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.
Adjourn Debate	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	Table topic and move on to next agenda item.
Closure of Debate	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	End debate and move into voting procedures.
Vote on Directive or Resolution	Yes	1 For 1 Against	No	Move into vote into voting procedures without ending debate on a topic.
Unmoderated Caucus	No	No	No	Voted on from longest to shortest. A purpose should be indicated.
Moderated Caucus	No	No	No	Speaking time, total time, selection style (round robin), and the topic must all be specified.
Motion to Change Comments on Speeches from Speakers List	No	No	No	This motion is only applicable for committees using a speakers list.
Motion to Change Speaking Time for Speeches from Speakers List	No	No	No	This motion is only applicable for committees using a speakers list.

FLOW OF DEBATE



*The above flowchart was adapted from a similar model in the UNA-USA Model United Nations Delegate Guide

IN COMMITTEE

Committee Decorum

While in committee session, delegates are expected to follow the Rules of Parliamentary Procedure as laid out by the BUSUN Secretariat in this guide. Delegates are also asked to treat their chairs and their fellow delegates with respect. In addition, all BUSUN attendees are expected to wear proper Western business attire and their nametags at all times.

Working Papers and Resolutions

The purpose of researching, speaking, and debating is to generate ideas that will ultimately become working papers and resolutions. Your preliminary step is to prepare your country's policies, and truly understand them before the committee. Upon arrival at BUSUN, you will confer with other delegates by exchanging ideas in committee session and during caucuses. After identifying other countries that share similar opinions, you can begin to compile a list of potential operative clauses, which eventually form the heart of potential resolutions. An operative clause is a single action—a criticism, suggestion, request, or directive—that helps to solve the problem at hand. Operative clauses are numbered and attached to a subject and a preamble, which explains the problem, to form a resolution.

A paper in resolution format that has not been submitted to the chair is referred to as a “working paper in progress,” and must not be identified as a resolution in speeches or debate. Delegates wishing their paper to be recognized as a resolution should review formatting and confirm that they have at least three sponsors and at least one-fifth of the committee members as signatories or sponsors before submitting their papers to the chair. The chair may specify a higher sponsor requirement for resolutions in order to reduce the number of resolutions on the floor at any time during debate. The chair will review format, syntax, competence, and relevance, and may approve the paper. Approved papers

are marked as resolutions and will be sent to the Operations center to be reproduced. Once the paper returns with photocopies for all delegates and is distributed, it is eligible for introduction as a resolution. A sponsoring delegate should make a motion to introduce the resolution, at which time it will be distributed to the committee. Only at that time is it a substantive piece that can be debated, amended, and voted on by the committee. Sponsorship indicates official support, and generally authorship, of a resolution. If all sponsors withdraw, a resolution is invalidated. Signatories do not necessarily support a resolution, and they are not obligated to speak or vote in favor of it. Withdrawal of signatures after a resolution has been introduced does not invalidate it.

Turning a paper into a resolution is more difficult than submitting a paper to be an officially recognized working paper. Working papers are a good option when delegates are having trouble coming to consensus on issues and need a fast way to get some written ideas on the floor. Working papers require signatures from one-fifth of the committee and do not have sponsors. A paper can be submitted to the chair, and at the chair's discretion, reproduced, made into a transparency, or written on the board. There are no specific formats for a working paper. Some recommended formats are outlines and simple lists of operative clauses.

In order to be recognized as a resolution, the paper must be put in resolution format, have at least three sponsors and at least one-fifth of the committee as signatories, and be approved by the chair.

Prewritten Resolutions

We strictly prohibit bringing prewritten resolutions to BUSUN. A prewritten resolution is any resolution written before BUSUN committee sessions begin. The process of compromising, arguing, and creating working papers in consultation with as many delegations as possible is more valuable than the phrases that result. If we find clear and convincing evidence that any part

of a working paper is prefabricated, we will withdraw the prefabricated resolution from consideration and consider disqualifying the delegate from awards.

This rule does not mean that delegates should avoid considering the kind of operative language their countries would support. Indeed, thinking about the kinds of provisions in your national interest is an integral part of preparation.

We advise delegates to familiarize themselves with UN resolutions and actions on their topics. Participants are free to bring government and UN documents including resolutions and treaties as reference material and a foundation for new action. However, resolutions should neither plagiarize these documents nor merely repeat prior actions or ideas.

Resolution Format

A resolution is written as a single, long sentence broken into a heading, preamble, and operative clauses. There are formatting rules for resolution just as there are grammatical rules for sentences. A well-written resolution demonstrates familiarity with the problem, recognition of the issues, proper form, conciseness, and cogency.

Heading

Committee: i.e. the committee or organ in which the resolution is introduced.

Topic: the topic of the resolution.

Sponsors: list of sponsoring countries.

Signatories: list of countries that have signed the draft.

Preamble: The preamble is composed of preambulatory clauses, which are individual observations and statements of recognition that explain the need for the action to be taken and provide background of any

preceding actions. The preamble shows that there is a problem to be solved, but it cannot propose an action or make any substantive statement in the topic at hand. The preambulatory clauses can include references to the UN charter, citations of past UN resolutions or treaties, general statements on the topic, its significance and effects, and the recognition of efforts made by other organizations in dealing with the issue. The first word in each phrase is underlined, and every phrase is separated by a comma.

Preambulatory Openings:

Affirming
 Alarmed by
 Approving
 Aware of
 Bearing in mind
 Believing
 Concerned
 Confident
 Contemplating
 Convinced
 Declaring
 Deeply concerned
 Deeply conscious
 Deeply convinced
 Deeply disturbed
 Deeply regretting
 Deploring
 Desiring
 Emphasizing
 Expressing its appreciation
 Fulfilling
 Fully alarmed
 Fully aware
 Fully believing
 Further deploring
 Further recalling
 Guided by
 Having adopted
 Having considered
 Having considered further
 Having devoted attention

Having examined	Approves
Having heard	Authorizes
Having received	Calls
Having studied	Calls upon
Having witnessed	Commends
Keeping in mind	Condemns
Noting	Confirms
Noting further	Congratulates
Noting with approval	Considers
Noting with deep concern	Declares accordingly
Noting with regret	Deplores
Noting with satisfaction	Designates
Noting with zest	Draws the attention
Observing	Emphasizes
Reaffirming	Encourages
Realizing	Endorses
Recalling	Expresses its appreciation
Recognizing	Expresses its hope
Referring	Further invites
Seeking	Further proclaims
Taking into account	Further recommends
Taking into consideration	Further reminds
Taking note	Further requests
Viewing with appreciation	Further resolves
Welcoming	Instructs
	Invites
	Notes
	Proclaims
	Reaffirms
	Recommends
	Regrets
	Reminds
	Requests
	Resolves
	Solemnly affirms
	Strongly affirms
	Strongly condemns
	Suggests
	Supports
	Takes note of
	Transmits
	Trusts
	Urges

Operative Clauses: The operatives form the most important aspect of the resolution. They are complete independent clauses that state the action to be taken by the body. Delegates should primarily read the operative clauses to decide whether or not they would like to support the resolution. Operative clauses should be organized in a logical progression, and each clause should contain a single idea or policy proposal. All operative clauses are numbered with the first word italicized; semicolons separate them. The last clause ends with a period to finish the sentence.

Operative Openings:

Accept
Adopts
Affirms
Appeals

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

This is a sample resolution written by a member of the BUSUN staff for a high school conference in 1996. Note the adherence to the style, language, and format described above.

Committee: Disarmament and International Security
 Topic: Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons
 Sponsors: Palestine, United Kingdom, United States
 Signatories: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Ireland

The General Assembly,

(USE COMMAS TO SEPARATE PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES & UNDERLINE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE. THE LAST TWO PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES ARE SEPARATED BY A COMMA AND THE CONJUNCTION “AND.”)

Reaffirming the Paris Weapons Convention signed in 1993,

Aware of the fact that many countries are currently in possession of disturbing quantities of chemical weapons, Emphasizing the success of Russia and the United States in negotiations and compromises on the destruction of chemical weapons,

Realizing that UN-sponsored intervention of this kind in the past has been optimized for speed, with the environment being of little or no concern,

Deeply disturbed by the inhumanity of chemical and bacteriological weapons,

Bearing in mind the potential for accidents caused by chemical weapons, and the deadly gases they contain, and

Seeking compromise and action in the field of chemical weapons,

(USE SEMICOLONS TO SEPARATE OPERATIVE CLAUSES & NUMBER AND ITALICIZE THE FIRST WORD OR PHRASE. THE FINAL CLAUSE ENDS WITH A PERIOD.)

1. *Deplores* the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons as a standard form of warfare and urges nations to discontinue their use;
2. *Requests* an international ban on the production of these chemical and bacteriological weapons;
3. *Encourages* nations to dismantle any remaining chemical weapons;
4. *Reminds* these nations that the environment is of paramount concern, and should always come before expediency;
5. *Calls* upon nations with experience and technology in the field of dismantling, such as the United States, to assist these countries;
6. *Endorses* United Nations penalties and the placement of economic sanctions against any countries that refuse to accept the following guidelines:
 - a) Discontinue the importation or exportation of bacteria, media (growing places for bacteria), irritant gases, nerve gases, and assembled chemical weapons or warheads to any nation,
 - b) Discontinue the use, stockpiling, proliferation, and manufacturing of chemical weapons and their components,
 - c) Start programs to dismantle existing chemical weapon stockpiles;
7. *Urges* all nations to ask for assistance from the United Nations in the event of any further disaster.

AWARDS

Model UN is about compromising and working together to realize common goals through good research, competent debate, and the writing of effective resolutions. BUSUN uses awards to recognize delegates who work cooperatively to create realistic solutions to the problems presented. Although there are guidelines present, there is no scientific formula for determining awards.

The final decision for the number of awards distributed and the delegates recognized are largely left to the discretion of the committee chairs and conference Secretariat. Every BUSUN award recognizes a delegate who makes important accomplishments during the conference, and BUSUN staff members do their best to keep up with the events in each committee. It is important to note, however, that the chairs may be unaware of crucial events in negotiations aside from formal debate or simply do not have enough awards to recognize each deserving delegation. If delegates do not receive an award, it is certainly not an indictment of their performance. Delegates who contribute to committee sessions and learn about international relations should consider the experience a success regardless of whether an award is received.

Awards Criteria

Diplomacy

Delegates should be respectful of each other and their chairs. We expect delegates to use diplomatic language and to work on maintaining good working relations with each other. It is important that delegates adhere to the Rules of Procedure and that working papers and resolutions produced comply with the given format and guidelines.

More importantly, diplomacy as evidenced by building coalitions and finding compromises will be strongly rewarded. BUSUN has always emphasized the collaborative aspect of MUN as one of the core tenants of the

activity. Consensus building will always be rewarded over confrontation.

Adherence to National Policy or Position

Delegates should strive to represent their states' or characters' interests, outlook, and policies. Delegates must articulate state (or individual) and bloc interests and support positions consistent with their current policy.

Speaking

We will recognize delegates who communicate their ideas with relevant, clear, and well delivered speeches. We are looking for well thought out, concise speeches that contribute to debate instead of simply re-emphasizing points that have already been made in session.

Preparation

We request that every delegate submit a clear position paper that demonstrates adequate research and fundamental knowledge of their topics and policy. Delegates should also demonstrate their knowledge in speeches and resolutions. Constructive debate will result only if delegates are well prepared and willing to actively participate in committee sessions.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What should I have with me in committee?

You need to have paper and a pen or pencil. We also recommend bringing your position paper and all of your research materials, but this is not mandatory.

It is also a good idea to have a smaller pad of paper for sending notes to other delegates or the chair, which is the chief method of communication in most committees. Most delegates also have water bottles. We ask that you do not bring food or any drinks other than water into committee.

Placards will be collected by chairs at the end of each committee session.

2. Should I bring a laptop into Committee?

Delegates may bring laptops to BUSUN, but may not use them during committee sessions. Committee directors will gladly type your finalized resolutions for you. If technology is needed for adaptive purposes, faculty advisors should notify the Secretariat as soon as possible. Also within some committee rooms laptops can be very cumbersome on cramped desks, and laptop theft has been an issue in the past. All this being said, having a laptop in your hotel to do research and draft resolution language may be useful.

3. Do I need to have prepared speeches for BUSUN?

No, in fact, it is best to not bring prepared speeches to BUSUN. Speech times vary by committee and the topics may change throughout the course of debate, especially in smaller crisis committees. Often your research is only to supplement a different topic that will come up in a crisis situation. However, you should have a good idea of what you would say for any topic. While it is not a bad idea to keep your points in bullet form to reference, there is no need to write out a speech ahead of time.

GLOSSARY

Abstention: A statement of no opinion.

Amendment: Additions to and deletions from a resolution.

Autonomy: Self-governance.

Bilateral: Two-country or party; between two parties.

Bloc: Group of nations or individuals with similar perspectives on issues.

Chair: The person in charge of committee, assisted by the director.

Comment: Speech immediately following and pertaining directly to a formal speech.

Credentials: Official identification indicating name, country, and committee.

Delegate: A student representative of a nation or individual on a particular committee.

Delegation: The student representatives of a nation on all committees.

Dilatory: Causing unnecessary delay of committee proceedings.

Director: Assistant to the Chair.

Extradition: Legal surrender of a fugitive to the jurisdiction of another state, country, or government for trial.

Formal speech: A speech made by a delegate placed on the Speakers List.

Gavel: Used by the Chair during committee to keep order and awarded to the best delegate at the end of the conference.

GDP (Gross Domestic Product): The total value of all final goods and services produced in a nation during a specific period of time, usually one year.

Operative clause: Policy portion of a resolution.

Placard: A piece of paper issued by BUSUN printed with the delegate's country; used to vote and be recognized by the chair.

Perambulatory clause: Introductory clause found in resolutions.

Resolution: A formal expression of opinion and suggested courses of action of a committee on an issue confronting the world.

Rules of Procedure: The rules used at Model UN conferences to run committee.

Sanction: A coercive measure adopted usually by several nations acting together against a nation violating international law.

Secretariat: Composed of people who organize and run the Conference. Headed by the Secretaries-General.

Sovereignty: Absolute power or authority of a state against external control.

Speakers List: A list kept by the Chair indicating the order in which delegates will speak in formal debate.

Substantive Debate: The first portion of debate on an agenda item in which general policy, problems, and potential solutions, as well as resolutions and amendments are discussed.

Unmoderated Caucus: A break in committee for the purpose of informal discussion and collaboration.

Voting: Bloc Portion of committee devoted to voting on resolutions and amendments.

Yield: In a formal speech, time given up by one delegate to another for the purpose of speechmaking.

RESTAURANTS & FOOD

On Thayer

Antonio's Pizza: Casual pizzeria chain serving traditional, thin-crust & Sicilian pies, plus wings, pasta & subs. \$

256 Thayer St

Andreas Restaurant: Diners come for traditional Greek and Mediterranean recipes for lunch, dinner, & late-night dining in a semi-formal setting. \$\$

268 Thayer St

Bagel Gourmet Olé: Very good bagel sandwiches and Mexican food. Limited seating area. \$

228 Thayer Street

Bajas Tex Mex Grill: Renowned for their generous portions of Mexican-American cuisine. Casual and cozy atmosphere. \$

273 Thayer St

East Side Pockets: Renowned for their excellent falafel wraps and other Middle Eastern foods. Small seating area or take-out. \$

278 Thayer Street

Kabob and Curry: Very good Indian food. Great appetizers. Sit-down or quick take-out. \$\$

261 Thayer Street

Kartabar: A Mediterranean bistro with Manhattan style. Formal atmosphere for a moderate price. Large seating area. \$\$

284 Thayer Street

Mike's Calzones and Deli: Known for their wide assortment of calzones, wraps, subs and more. Select from the menu or build your own. \$

288 Thayer St

Shanghai: Americanized Chinese food. \$\$

272 Thayer St

Soban Korean Eatery: Traditional Korean cuisine in a casual setting. Seating available. \$\$

272 Thayer St

Starbucks: Traditional coffee chain. \$

102 Waterman St (corner of Thayer and Waterman)

Sushi Express: Quick sushi for a relatively low price. \$

283 Thayer St

Tealuxe: Tea bar with a huge variety of teas and some snack sandwiches and pastries. To-go and table seating. \$

231 Thayer St

Just Off Thayer

English Cellar Alehouse: Cozy British-style pub offering American & English dishes. \$\$

165 Angell St

La Crêperie: Smoothies, wraps, and really good crêpes. \$

82 Fones Alley

Flatbread Company: Wood-fired pizzas with organic ingredients & free-range meats, made in traditional clay ovens. Seating available. \$\$

161 Cushing St

Haruki Express: Good sushi, limited seating. \$

112 Waterman St

Meeting Street Café: Excellent sandwiches. Large portions. Nice seating area. \$\$

220 Meeting St

Ten-Minute Walk from Thayer

Bagel Gourmet: Great bagel sandwiches and very good Mexican food. Limited seating area. \$

250 Brook St

Loui's Family Restaurant: Authentic diner food open until 3 p.m. Popular breakfast spot for Brown students pulling all-nighters. Featured on "Diners, Drive-ins, and Dives." \$

286 Brook St

Pakarang: High quality Thai food in a sit-down restaurant with plenty of seating, which sometimes gets crowded at night. \$\$
303 South Main St

Sawaddee: A great Thai restaurant. The small seating area makes this an ideal locale for small groups. \$\$
93 Hope St

Fifteen-Minute Walk from Thayer

Amy's Place: Delicious breakfast and brunch in a cozy, homey atmosphere. \$\$
214 Wickenden St

Angkor: Traditional Cambodian cuisine. \$\$
10 Traverse St

Brickway on Wickenden: Excellent breakfast and sandwiches available at this restaurant, open until 3 p.m. \$\$
234 Wickenden St

Café Zog: A coffee bar with a wide variety of pastries and coffee drinks. \$
239 Wickenden St

Coffee Exchange: One of the nicer and eclectic coffee bars on Wickenden. \$
207 Wickenden St

Duck and Bunny: A crêperie & tearoom in a historic house, also offering a wide selection of brunch and dinner items along with their famous cupcakes. \$\$
312 Wickenden St

Pizza Pie-er: Innovative pizzas. \$\$
374 Wickenden St

Sakura: Japanese restaurant with an extensive sushi and sashimi menu and tasty entrees. \$\$
231 Wickenden St

Taste of India: Quality Indian food at a decent price. \$\$
230 Wickenden St

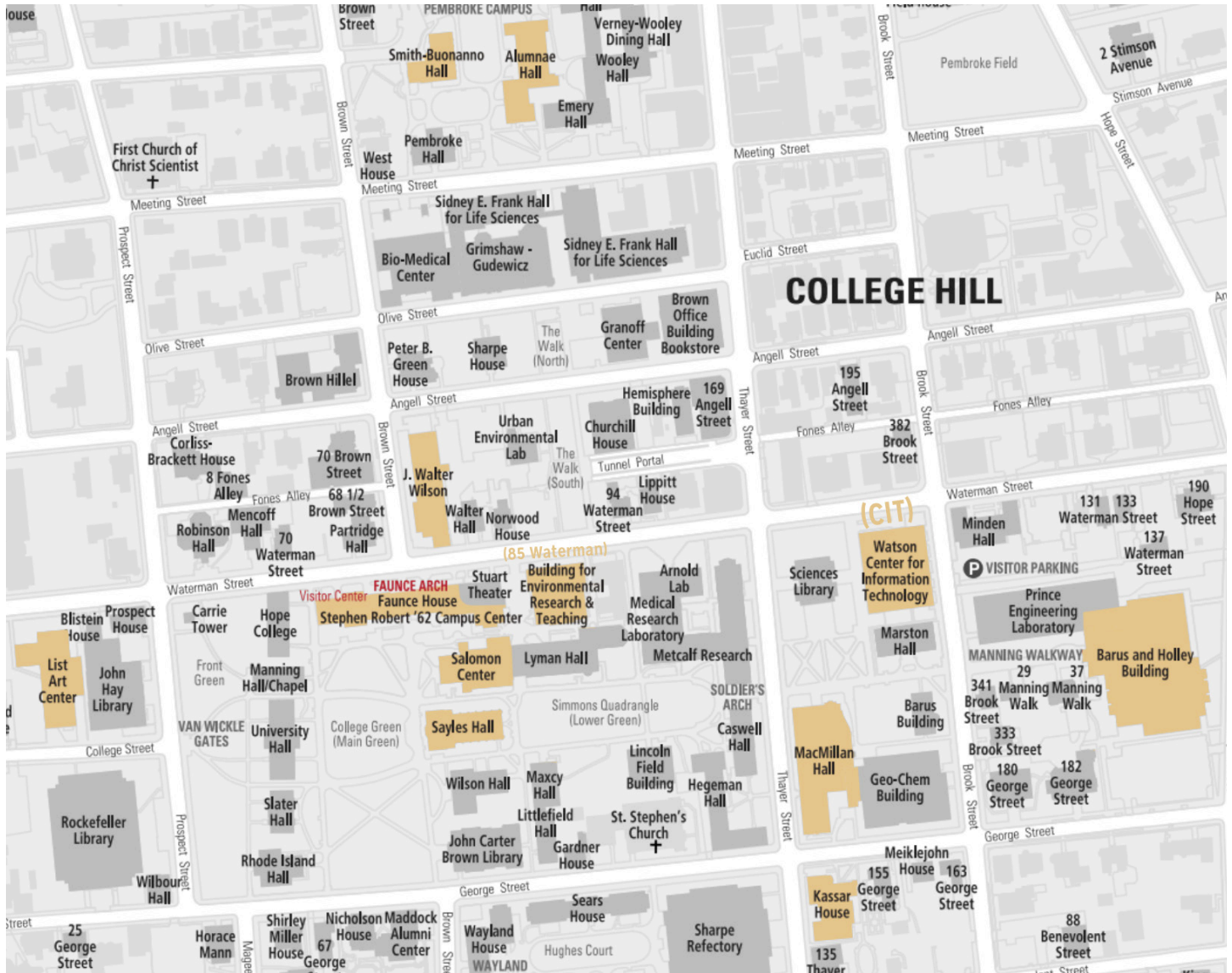
Tokyo: Excellent Sushi and other Japanese foods. Nice

atmosphere, and the possibility of sitting on the floor! \$\$
388 Wickenden St

Restaurant Offers

As we are always looking for new offers for our BUSUN delegates, the restaurants offering discounts will be posted on our website as we receive them. Stay tuned!

CAMPUS MAP



Please note that 85 Waterman is referred to as the “Building for Environmental Research & Teaching” on this map (just east of Faunce), and the CIT is the “Watson Center for Information Technology” (east half of map).