
BUSUN XXII



Delegate Guide

Promoting Vital Dialogue | November 9–11, 2018

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CONTACT INFORMATION

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Providence, RI 02912-1930

Email: info@busun.org

Website: <http://www.busun.org>

Note: emailing us at info@busun.org is the most effective way to contact us with questions that cannot be answered on our website.

Emergency Contact Information

Secretary-General Colette Bare

(630) 460-0105

Secretary-General Jourdan Smithwick

(516) 661-9133

Brown Public Safety (Emergency)

(401) 863-4111

Brown Public Safety (Non-emergency)

(401) 863-3322



THEME + ERINN PHELAN AWARD

Conference Theme

The theme for BUSUN XXII will be “promoting vital dialogue.” Delegates this year will be presented with opportunities to think outside the box in developing solutions to global health challenges, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 3, “to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” Many global health efforts have traditionally focused on infectious diseases like malaria and tuberculosis. However, other global health topics are broad, including sanitation, reproduction, mental health, addition and substance abuse, immunization, malnutrition, and gender-based violence. We recognize that no single solution will tackle every challenge, but improvements are possible if we consider and analyze the intersections between these health outcomes.

We encourage delegates to think outside the box in identifying factors, beyond income or healthcare spending, that contribute to inequities. For example, individuals who have been displaced from their communities often have higher incidence rates of infectious diseases and mental health issues like post-traumatic stress disorder. Marginalized communities have been disproportionately impacted by disrupted access to healthcare with the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Yet disparities exist even in times of stability: individuals may be denied access to healthcare as a result of identities including race, language, socioeconomic status, citizenship, disability, and sex or gender. Understanding these barriers is the first step in addressing inequities.

We hope that all delegates, regardless of the nation or individual that they are representing, will leave BUSUN this year with a deeper understanding of the intersectional nature of global health and how domestic and international policies can help increase the access, affordability, and equity of healthcare for all communities.

Erinn Phelan Award

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

This award is presented to a female delegate that best embodies the following qualities: visionary leadership, dedication, and unwavering commitment to service. All shortlisted candidates for the Erinn Phelan Award will be notified by Saturday, November 10th and invited to a short interview with the Secretaries-General. Based on the candidates’ applications, interviews, and committee performance, a recipient will be chosen and announced during Closing Ceremonies. Please visit our website for more information about this prestigious award.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

**Indicates optional events*

Friday, November 9th

9:00 AM – 3:00 PM	International Relations classes open to delegates*
1:00 PM – 6:00 PM	Conference Registration, Petteruti Lounge
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM	Campus Tours, Faunce*
3:15 PM – 4:00 PM	Admissions Information Session, Salomon 001
4:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Parliamentary Procedure Training, 85 Waterman 130*
4:00 PM – 5:00 PM	Crisis Committee Workshop, Salomon 001*
6:00 PM – 6:45 PM	Opening Cermonies, Salomon 101 (Simulcast in Salomon 001 & BERT 130)
7:00 PM – 10:30 PM	Committee Session I (see page 8 for locations)

Saturday, November 10th

9:00 AM – 12:30 PM	Committee Session II
12:30 PM – 2:30 PM	Lunch Break
2:30 PM – 6:00 PM	Committee Session III
6:00 PM – 8:00 PM	Dinner Break
8:00 PM – 10:00 PM	A Night at Brown: Delegate Social, Sayles Hall (see page 7 for more information)

Sunday, November 11th

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)



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 Marriott Downtown

(401) 752-3002

Hilton Providence

(401) 831-3900

Providence Biltmore

(401) 421-0700

Taxi Information

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

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

Shuttle Service

BUSUN provides a shuttle service between campus and the hotels listed above. These 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. Shuttles will also run during the A Night at Brown: Delegate Social 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.



Campus Tour and Information Session

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

On Friday, November 9th at 2:00 PM, a tour of Brown University will be offered, departing from the Faunce House lobby. An information session about undergraduate admission will also be offered on Friday, November 9th at 3:15 PM. Please arrive 10 minutes prior to the start of each of these events.

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. 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 asked to leave.

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 technology@busun.org with BADGE in the subject line.

Delegate Dance

We are pleased to announce that our delegate social this year will be hosted on campus in Sayles Hall. There will be opportunities for dancing, as well as other activities including karaoke, movies, board games, and a photo booth. Delegates, for all those who paid for the service, will be departing from campus to hotels after the end of committee session on Saturday evening and from hotels back to campus before the dance. Refreshments (pizza, water, and soda) will be provided. Please email dg@busun.org with any questions or concerns about the delegate dance event.



COMMITTEES + ROOMS

General Committees

African Union

Friedman 102

Chair: Drashti Brahmabatt

Arab League

Sayles 105

Chair: Alexander Samaha

UNDP

Friedman 101

Chairs: Poom Pipatjarasgit

DISEC

Friedman 208

Chair: Michael Chen

ECOSOC

Friedman 202

Chair: Adam Stein

Environmental Assembly

List Art Building 110

Chair: Elaine Kim

European Union

85 Waterman 015

Chair: Ashley Knebel

GA Plenary

Friedman 201

Chairs: Ishan Sahoo, Amy Liu

UNHCR

Salomon 003

Chair: Abby Goldfarb

UNHRC

MacMillan 115

Chair: Gina Sinclair

Legal (Sixth Committee)

Friedman 108

Chairs: Anchita Dasgupta, Jessie Jiang

Security Council

Sayles 104

Chair: Colleen Cronin

UN Women

Salomon 202

Chair: Janie Merrick, Sammy Plezia

WHO

Salomon 203

Chairs: Kevin Chen, Crystal Zhang

Specialized Committees

Bolivian Legislative Assembly (2006)

Barus and Holley 158

Chair: Marzia Giambertoni

Bucareli Agreement (1923)

Sayles 205

Chair: Hugh O'Connor

Carnation Revolution (1974)

Barus and Holley 160

Chair: Anuj Krishnamurthy

Finnish Note Crisis (1961)

Barus and Holley 161

Chair: Allison Meakem

ICC (Assembly of Parties to the Rome Statute)

Barus and Holley 153

Chair: Aliosha Bielenberg

Icelandic Althing (1262)

Barus and Holley 165

Chair: Ratna Patel



International Olympic Committee (2016)
Barus and Holley 141
Chair: Sobhit Arora

Iranian Constitutional Convention (1979)
Barus and Holley 163
Chair: Zoe Mermelstein

Korean Bilateral Talks (2018)
Barus and Holley 157
Chairs: Lucas Kuan, Rachel Sklar

Pacific Islands Forum (2018)
Sayles 204
Chair: Zack Goldstein

Tammany Hall (1902)
Barus and Holley 155
Chair: Vladimir Borodin

Turkish Unification (1923)
Barus and Holley 159
Chair: Nancy Tran

Zimbabwe House of Assembly (2017)
Sayles 306
Chair: Tobias Lepecki

Crisis Committees

Nicaraguan Revolution (1962)

United States Embassy Managua
JWW 201
Chair: Grace Bramley-Simmons

Sandinistas
JWW 202
Chair: Daniel Choi

Soviet Embassy Managua
JWW 301
Chair: Nicole Cheng

Somoza Government
JWW 302
Chair: Eamon McKeever

First Sino-Japanese War

Qing Empire
JWW 401
Chair: Helen Zhang

Empire of Japan
JWW 402
Chair: Nathaniel Nguyen

The War of the Roses

House of Lancaster
JWW 501
Chair: Michael Flynn

House of York
JWW 502
Chair: Joseph Chen

Ad Hoc
Sayles 300
Chair: Alex Mukai

Algerian War (1959)
Sayles 014
Chair: Shane Niesen



ROOMS BY BUILDING

Barus and Holley

141: International Olympic Committee (2016)
153: ICC (Assembly of Parties to the Rome Statute)
155: Tammany Hall (1902)
157: Korean Bilateral Talks (2018)
158: Bolivian Legislative Assembly (2006)
159: Turkish Unification (1923)
160: Carnation Revolution (1974)
161: Finnish Note Crisis (1961)
163: Iranian Constitutional Revolution (1979)
165: Icelandic Althing (1262)

Friedman Hall

101: UNDP
102: African Union
108: Legal (Sixth Committee)
201: GA Plenary
202: ECOSOC
208: DISEC

J. Walter Wilson (JWW)

201: United States Embassy Managua
202: Sandinistas
301: Soviet Embassy Managua
302: Somoza Government
401: Qing Empire
402: Empire of Japan
501: House of Lancaster
502: House of York

List Art Building

110: Environmental Assembly

MacMillan

115: UNHRC

Sayles Hall

014: Algerian War (1959)

104: Security Council
105: Arab League
204: Pacific Islands Forum (2018)
205: Bucareli Agreement (1923)
300: Ad Hoc
306: Zimbabwe House of Assembly (2017)

Salomon Hall

003: UNHCR
202: UN Women
203: WHO

85 Waterman

015: European Union



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"



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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 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



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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

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



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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

52. 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.

55. 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

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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 out of order if no new substantive information has become available to warrant the reconsideration.

Debate: None

Vote: Two-thirds majority



RULES OF PROCEDURE CONFERENCE CHART

<i>Motion</i>	<i>Second Required</i>	<i>Debatable</i>	<i>Interrupt Speaker</i>	<i>Special Notes</i>
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.
Extension of Moderated Caucus	No	No	No	A formal vote will be taken. This motion takes precedence over other motions.
<i>The following motions take precedence over any others, in the order presented:</i>				
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

Roll Call

The Chair will call each country's name. When delegates hear their countries called, they should answer "present."

Setting the Agenda

The first order of business for the committee shall be the consideration of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "The nation of [country name] moves that the topics be placed in the following order for debate..." The motion requires a second and can be debated. A provisional speakers list shall be established with one person speaking for and one person speaking against the motion for 30 seconds each; after the provisional speakers list is exhausted, the committee shall move into an immediate vote. A simple majority is required for the motion to pass. If the majority is not met, the committee will move on to repeat the above proceedings for the next motion until the agenda has been decided.

Debate

Speakers List (Formal Debate)

The Chair will ask all of those delegates who would like to make a speech and be on the speakers list to raise their placards. The Chair will then choose delegates to be placed on the speakers list. A country can only appear on the speakers list once at any time. After a country has spoken, it may be added to the speakers list again by sending a note to the Chair saying, "The delegation of [country name] would like to be added to the speakers list."

Speaking time is set through a motion from a delegate. If no motions are made, the chair will set a default time. When the committee is in formal debate all rules of procedure are enforced.

Caucus (Specialized and Crisis may only do this column)

Moderated Caucus

A moderated caucus is a mixture of both formal and informal debate. When a motion for a moderated caucus is passed, the Chair calls upon delegates as they raise their placards to address the committee for a specific amount of time.

Unmoderated Caucus

An unmoderated caucus is a temporary recess. Rules of procedure are suspended during caucusing. During this time, delegates can meet informally with each other and the committee staff to discuss

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Delegations work together to create resolutions. Before closing debate, resolutions should be presented in formal debate. In addition, delegates may present amendments to these documents.

Closure of Debate

Once delegates feel like they have made their countries' positions clear and there are enough draft resolutions on the floor, they may make motions to proceed into voting procedure by moving for the

End of List

Once the speaker's list has been exhausted, the committee will automatically move to immediate voting procedure.

Voting Procedures

Once a motion to close debate has been approved, the committee moves into voting procedures. Amendments are voted upon first, then resolutions. Once all resolutions are voted upon, the committee moves to the next topic on the agenda.

*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:

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 Clauses:

Affirming	Confident
Alarmed by	Contemplating
Approving	Convinced
Aware of	Declaring
Bearing in mind	Deeply concerned
Believing	Deeply conscious
Concerned	Deeply convinced



IN COMMITTEE

Deeply disturbed	Having witnessed
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind
Deploring	Noting
Desiring	Noting further
Emphasizing	Noting with approval
Expressing its appreciation	Noting with deep concern
Fulfilling	Noting with regret
Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Fully aware	Noting with zest
Fully believing	Observing
Further deploring	Reaffirming
Further recalling	Realizing
Guided by	Recalling
Having adopted	Recognizing
Having considered	Referring
Having considered further	Seeking
Having devoted attention	Taking into account
Having examined	Taking into consideration
Having heard	Taking note
Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Having studied	Welcoming

Operative Clauses:

Accept	Further recommends
Adopts	Further reminds
Affirms	Further requests
Appeals	Further resolves
Approves	Instructs
Authorizes	Invites
Calls	Notes
Calls upon	Proclaims
Commends	Reaffirms
Condemns	Recommends
Confirms	Regrets
Congratulates	Reminds
Considers	Requests
Declares accordingly	Resolves
Deplores	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Strongly affirms
Draws the attention	Strongly condemns
Emphasizes	Suggests
Encourages	Supports
Endorses	Takes note of
Expresses its appreciation	Transmits
Expresses its hope	Trusts
Further invites	Urges
Further proclaims	

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.



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 the 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 + FAQ

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, 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 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 policies.

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.

5. 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 points in bullet form for reference, there is no need to write out speeches.

Diversity and Inclusion Statement

BUSUN is actively engaged in creating a diverse and inclusive environment in which delegates not only feel safe, but also feel comfortable sharing their ideas without fear that they will be judged on any facet of the work beyond the ideas themselves. We urge all delegates to keep in mind the sensitive nature of the

topics they are discussing, and the impact that their rhetoric can have on the students around them. In the event that a delegate has questions regarding whether or not a statement is appropriate to make in committee, we urge them to ask the chair for clarification.

If at any point during BUSUN a delegate feels uncomfortable or unsafe as a result of the words or actions of another delegate or staff member, we hope they will reach out to a secretariat or staff member or have their advisor reach out for them. All staff members have been briefed on how to handle a number of situations relating to issues of inclusivity and will do their utmost to resolve the situation and ensure similar issues are avoided in the future.

Sexual Harrassment Policy

BUSUN has a zero-tolerance policy for sexual harassment. If you observe or experience any form of harassment while at BUSUN, please contact the nearest staff member. All committee chairs, directors, crisis staff, and secretariat members have been briefed on protocols for these situations and will do everything in their power to resolve the situation. It is our utmost priority to make sure that BUSUN is a safe and comfortable environment for all delegates to participate in.



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, COFFEE

On Thayer

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

Antonio's Pizza: Casual pizzeria chain serving traditional thin-crust and Scilian pies. \$
256 Thayer Street

Bagel Gourmet Olé: Great bagel sandwiches and Mexican food. Limited seating. \$
228 Thayer Street

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

Chinatown on Thayer: Cheap Chinese food with generous portions. Limited seating. \$
227 Thayer Street

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: Delicious Indian food with great appetizers. Sit-down or take-out. Awesome \$10 all-you-can-eat option on Sundays. \$\$
261 Thayer Street

Hometown Poke: Great Hawaiian-style sushi in a bowl. Select from the menu or build your own. \$
219 Thayer Street

Insomnia Cookies: Bakery chain known for late night deliveries, with ice cream. \$
307 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 Street

Starbucks: Coffee! \$
218 Thayer Street

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

Durk's BBQ: Barbecue classics and comfort-style sides. \$\$
275 Thayer Street

Sushi Express: Quick sushi for a decent price. \$
283 Thayer Street

Tealuxe: Tea bar with a huge variety of teas and some snack sandwiches and pastries. Both to-go and table seating. \$
231 Thayer Street

Just Off Thayer

La Crêperie: Smoothies, wraps, and really good crêpes, both sweet and savory. \$
82 Fones Alley

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

Haruki Express: Good sushi, limited seating. \$
112 Waterman Street

Heng Thai: Cozy atmosphere serving Thai food. \$
165 Angell Street



FOOD CONTINUED

Meeting Street Café: Excellent sandwiches. Large portions. Great indoor and outdoor seating area. \$\$
220 Meeting Street

Den Den KFC: Small plates like dumpling and kim-bap plus signature double-fried chicken in a relaxed setting. \$\$
182 Angell Street

Ten-Minute Walk from Thayer

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

Lou'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 Street

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

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

Den Den Café Asiana: Casual counter-serve tasty Korean and Japanese favorites. \$
161 Benefit Street

Fifteen-Minute Walk from Thayer

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

Bee's Thai Cuisine: Bright, compact eatery featuring wide variety of Thai curries and noodle dishes. \$\$
167 Ives Street

Brickway on Wickenden: Excellent breakfast and sandwiches available here, open until 3 p.m. \$\$
234 Wickenden Street

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

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

Duck and Bunny: A crêperie & tearoom with great brunch (and cupcakes!) in a historic house. \$\$
312 Wickenden Street

Harry's Burgers and Bar: Modern choice for fresh ground sliders with all the trimmings. \$
121 North Main Street

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

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

Tallulah's Taqueria: Counter-serve eatery offering build-your-own burritos, tacos, bowls, and other great Mexican favorites. \$\$
146 Ives Street

Taste of India: Quality Indian food. \$\$
230 Wickenden Street

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

