



# MUNA 2018



Model United Nations Assembly  
Sponsored by Rotary

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### Rotary

A massive thank you to Rotary for funding and founding Model United Nations Assembly. Rotary is a global voluntary network that works towards a better overall global peace. It played an essential role in the formative years of the UN, and in selecting New York for the Permanent Headquarters. More than 70 years later, Rotary International still maintains the highest consultative status of any NGO. To find out more about Rotary and the work that they do, check out:

[www.rotaryoceania.zone](http://www.rotaryoceania.zone)



### Introduction

Muna 2018 has been an event to remember. A horde of politically minded teenagers descended on Auckland Girls Grammar to partake in the Model United Nations Assembly and truly enjoy the two days of embodying a nation and its beliefs. A huge thank you to Rotary and Jenna

Rhodes and her team and student helpers for making the experience outstanding, and a massive "Well done" to all the delegates who came up with interesting and incredibly well researched presentations that managed to argue complex issues in an engaging manner.



**Westlake Girls Press Team** - Charlotte Lewis, Sarah Waller, Jasmine Gong, Emma Begbie, Jaimie McLeod, Anna Fedorova, Annie Reed, Chanumi Sirithunga, Catherine Lee, Hannah Kim, Molly Reed, Thira Surakul, Mila Eichelsheim

# Bloc Meetings

## Africa

Discussions during the African bloc meeting were filled with purpose, recommendations, and possible alliances. Nigeria, as the block leaders, immersed themselves with all nations and tried to get a feel of where each country stood on the issue and their resolutions going forward. Nigeria claimed that Africa could become the "Scientific Hub" of crop growing. There was lots of deliberation, and solutions, around alternative ways to grow food. Discussions were also hot around economic stability, Zimbabwe even stated that: "We

should recognize economic limitations." Most African nations agreed on compensation and foreign aid. They concurred with stabilizing democracy and South Africa stated: "Leaders shouldn't be able to extend their terms." There was dialogue around transitioning into this new form of government and gaining their independence. Nigeria also posed the question of "How can we make sure that there is communication rather than fighting over resources?" The African member nations all agreed that there should be some progress around the maintenance of peace.

In the second bloc meeting, deliberations around denuclearization occurred. Nigeria posed the question of whether "We can economically support a negating stance on nuclearization." Russia provides African nations with economic aid if they back the superpower's nuclear stance. Somalia stated that: "The risk is the annihilation of nations." These African nations have not conducted any nuclear tests: however, the majority of their energy sources come from nuclear energy plants.

Somalia talked of the danger of the geographic closeness of African countries to Pakistan and India, two of the world's biggest nuclear powers. They came to a somewhat hazy conclusion around denuclearization, and it seemed that they were torn between a moral negating stance on nuclear weapons and financial support from nuclear superpowers. They settled on the view that they would be friendly with the entire world, and that other countries can have nuclear weapons, but the African nations themselves did not want them.

- Sarah Waller, Jasmine Gong, Charlotte Lewis.



## Asia Pacific

In the bloc meeting of Asia Pacific, countries discussed the issue of premature deaths resulting from air pollution. Singapore, brought up two main parts to this issue: countries that are the cause, and those affected by them. They also stated "If we don't solve where the air pollution is coming from we're never going to be able to reduce the air pollution that has already happened." The difficulty of transitioning to renewable sources was also considered. China, stated that transitioning to renewable will be highly effective for improving air quality. "There is more than

just reusable energy but we believe that it is a start and a way to reduce the emissions in our country. There will be negative effects from this but it's a move we must address because we want to stop those people from dying." On the other hand, developing nations such as Papua New Guinea had a negative outlook. They stated that their lack of economic development would make it hard for them to afford and transition to renewable energy sources. "As a less economically developed country, our financial situation cannot afford all this reusable energy." However, China continued to stay strong on their views on renewable energy sources. "We believe renewable energy is the only way to maintain our country." They concluded that the reason for Asia Pacific's "clouds of smog" was the consequence of burning coal. To reinforce their strong view on transitioning to renewable sources they stated, "We think this should be the main focus." To begin with, Singapore stated that the causes for air pollution should be looked into further, but later expressed their agreement with China by focusing on ways to move away from coal due to its major threat to Asia Pacific's air pollution. Papua New Guinea also came to an agreement with both countries, as long as funds were given to lower developed countries. However, even with funds provided from higher developed countries, nations such as Yemen proclaimed that they could not contribute to the sustainable movement. Their reason for this was because of their current political situation. "It is hard to come to a collective stance when the country is already so divided." No direct conclusion was found.

- Catherine Lee and Hannah Kim



# Bloc Meetings

## Eastern Europe

Day One of Muna kicked off with a bloc meeting. Armenia, Georgia, Poland and Serbia all tried for bloc leader, but in the end, Georgia prevailed. The meeting focused on the integrity of elections and the room was a hive of discussion and debate. Poland and Georgia were the immediate front runners for bloc leader. Poland quickly made their dislike of Russia known, even going as far to state "Here's our stance, and we'll make it very clear-We don't like Russia", but insisted that if they were elected bloc leader they wouldn't be biased against Russia. Although Armenia was running for bloc leader too, Poland was quick to point out that Armenia was one of the most corrupt countries present, claiming "They aren't going keep bias out of an opinion, if they can't even run an election properly." Georgia was sure that they would be the best representative for the Eastern Europe bloc. "We need a middle ground, we need a middle man, and I can be that middleman" They made it clear that they weren't going to push full equality because "that's not how humans work," which seemed to please a lot of the other delegates in the room. Most of the delegates seemed to agree that countries should review the integrity of their own elections internally, rather than having external interference. Poland and Serbia were adamant for the world to be nuclear free. Most nations in this bloc shared this notion, Georgia claiming that possession of nuclear weapons was simply a bargaining chip. However, Russia made it known that they saw their weapons as a necessary security. Georgia prompted that instead of simply getting rid of the nuclear weapons, the nuclear weapons could be converted into nuclear energy. This idea was disputed throughout the meeting. Georgia stated they did not want to enforce anything, but to encourage countries to denuclearize. Russia, on the other hand, wanted stricter laws on nuclear weapons, but was doubtful that other countries that hold nuclear weapons would willingly get rid of their own weapons. Serbia felt that the only way to denuclearize is to enforce it, otherwise how can they trust countries won't back out of the deal. Georgia claimed "Russia, United States and China, will not agree [to enforced denuclearisation], because that's their bargaining chip we cannot take it away." This was acknowledged by multiple country delegates, questioning the faithfulness of other nations to this remit. The meeting ended with a decision that every single country had to sign the remit for there to be even a chance of a nuclear free world.

- Mila Eichelsheim and Thira Surakul

## Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin American bloc meeting started with Argentina being delegated as the leader over Peru. The conversation was mainly led by Argentina and Costa Rica, with others starting to interject when the discussion became more intense. They received the following question: "What innovative measures can be taken to boost the economy and reduce unemployment?"

The funding and quality of education was brought up by Costa Rica, due to their belief in the matter playing a fundamental role in the current status of their economy. Trading was also a big topic, brought up by Cuba when they said that Latin America should emphasise trade within their continent instead of worrying about international issues; this was quickly shot down by Argentina, as while it may help their economies, international connections are needed for a permanent solution. Furthermore, corrupt law enforcement and the link between crime and lack of education were addressed.

The delegates transitioned into the second bloc meeting with keen interest, eager to unleash their budding solutions. Education was the leading subject, with the gathered nations decided as a group that they would adjust each country's GDP to allow for 5% of the national budget to be put towards education. They also decided that if a country managed to reach this goal, the G20 trade forum would re-endorse them 5% to fill the hole that they would then spend on education. A trading consensus was reached between all the nations as many countries in Latin America rely heavily on trade, especially in the agricultural sector. By the end, they also had managed to identify three important points regarding the topic of crime rates that they need to improve on in their continent: implementing education towards rehabilitation for past criminals and helping them find work, increasing the amount of education around corruption, and decreasing the general acceptance of crime as this will lower the rates of the crimes themselves.

- Chanumi Sirithunga and Annie Reed





# Bloc Meetings

## Western Europe and Others

The Western Europe bloc meetings were a huge success. They were fast paced and heated, talking about migration, and more specifically, whether to offer support to refugees and bordering countries. Finland immediately took charge of the bloc meeting, showing leadership by listening to others' ideas, solving arising problems and starting up the discussion: "Okay, let's start talking... I know we as Finland could come up with numerous ways to help." Finland offered funding to the bordering countries to help with rehabilitation and support for the refugees. However, throughout the bloc meetings France showed that they were a strong competitor for the bloc leader position. France heavily contributed with great ideas, such as the idea that instead of financially assisting countries like Syria, we should be assisting border countries so refugees will be safe after they cross. When it came to voting for the leader of the bloc meeting Finland was majorly favoured over France.

But neither of the above countries came to a conclusion by themselves. Many different countries all across Western Europe contributed to the discussion and not a country was left voiceless. In the second bloc meeting all countries agreed that the problem of refugees was continuous and agreed there was a need for strong action to take place. One idea that sparked discussion was that stopping the war would be the best option. However, many countries disagreed as they understood that stopping a war would not be quick or easy, so this idea failed at the vote.

Greece suggested encouraging refugees to take part in community activities when in a border country. Many countries such as Cyprus agreed with this idea as they thought that "this is a way to prevent xenophobia" as some people in the community see refugees as "useless". This will prove that refugees can be part of the community and play an important part. Using the above idea as a starter point all countries came to a conclusion that Western Europe's main priority would be to provide resources to border countries as well as supporting countries financially. The second priority would be to focus on rehabilitation of refugees to home countries once safe: this will allow the host country to feel less overcrowded as many countries, like Denmark or Sweden who "took in 160,000 refugees in 2015", argued that they will not be able to take in more refugees.

- Anna Fedorova



# Remits

## Remit 1

This remit had over 40 country delegations eager to contest. The remit was for the UN to actively enforce programmes to reduce existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The first to address the assembly was the United States of America. They declared their support for the remit as they believe that nuclear weaponry has the potential to threaten global unity and peace. They also brought up the point that the impact of nuclear detonation would be horrendous for the environment, stating that it would cause global warming and therefore harm to the climate. China raised a point of



interest and asked why they have been excluded from the 4 Ps, when a “functioning nuclear agreement” already includes China. In reply the USA clearly stated that they do not want China to be in a high-power position regarding nuclear warfare “as the number one contributor of climate change, we believe that China does not deserve to be in this agreement with us.” Next up was Syria who made it very clear of their strong opposition to the remit. They started off by reminding the general assembly that “their current state of war would not be happening if the western countries would not have interfered.” And they concluded their three minutes with the strong declaration that made their viewpoint clear, “We will not stand for this unjust and abominable attempt to undermine this Syrian government.” Only two countries in and this remit were already getting heated. What followed this was strong support of the remit from countries of the likes of United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Somalia, as well as strong opposition from those of the United Kingdom, Russia, India and Iran, with India declaring “To pass such a remit would simply be a mistake”.

The remit ended with voting for the amendments: however it began with an invalid first amendment as there was no proposer. Amendment two, proposed by The United States of America, was overwhelmingly lost. Amendment 3, proposed by Belgium was won and Amendment 4 was lost. The final remit, with addition of Amendment 3, passed overall: The UN to actively enforce existing programs and investigate new initiatives to eliminate existing stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biology weapons and cyber weapons.

- Jaimie McLeod and Emma Begbie

## Remit 2

The Integrity of Elections in Member Nations.



On Remit 2 of day one, 26 countries were to speak on the topic of election integrity with a variety of opinions. Libya made it clear that “The state of Libya believes in independence and the freedom to run our country the way our religion, culture and people require it to run”, meaning that Libya would not allow an outsider of their nation to interfere in their affairs. Cyprus, China and Russia shared similar thoughts. South Africa however, along with Serbia, Afghanistan, the USA and many others, were pro-examination of elections. A South African Delegate stated “I believe that ensuring the integrity of the election is one of the underpinnings of a fair and just society.” China came up to speak, a country who strongly opposes the remit. “This remit, in its nature, allows governments of other countries with ulterior motives to manipulate the results of your elections, and if this isn’t a breach of your sovereignty then I ask you, what is?” China then went on to condemn any country that voted against them in this remit, claiming the UN’s help would cripple their peoples right and ‘hinder the progress of democracy’.

Russia, another superpower, also strongly opposed the remit, and denied any collusion in the US elections in 2016. Russia claimed that “Democracy is the new colonisation,” a remark that received a lot of backlash from democratic countries in the room. However, the superpowers of the world weren’t the only ones with strong opinions on the matter. Countries like Afghanistan and Colombia were very pro-election, and concluded it is extremely important that

the integrity of elections throughout the world is maintained, and that every country “must make every effort to make sure our elections stay free from corruption,” Afghanistan addressed the assembly. Most countries that disagreed with the remit felt that it would take away their power in their own country, a foreign country pulling the strings. Others, like Singapore, Sweden and Angola, felt that help should only be given when help is asked for, making a middle ground. The remit was passed by a vocal vote.

- Mila Eichelsheim and Thira Surakul

# Remit

## Remit 3



Over 50 delegations shared their opinions and perspectives on UN actively enforcing protection of women's right in the member nations. The majority of these countries, such as Colombia and Afghanistan, were for this remit and wanted protection from the UN. Countries such as Paraguay, Mexico and Mongolia believed that domestic violence directed towards women could be prevented through the protection and enforcement of equality from the UN. The topic of domestic violence, especially at home, was addressed in relation to arranged marriage and bride kidnapping. Mali, for instance, stated, that on average 71% of young girls aged fifteen to eighteen were forced into marriages with men old enough to be their fathers. They described this as “displaying both discrimination and sexism”, as men could choose who and when to marry and stated, “women who are mothers, carers, lovers, daughters, and so much more, deserve equal rights.” Another stance focussed on the issue of gender pay gap in specific countries. They expressed their goal of reaching equal pay in the workforces for both genders and agreed to this remit as a solution to this problem.

On the other hand, nations against the remit seemed to have correlating excuses. Religion and national and cultural values were repeatedly mentioned by these countries. Poland, one of the many nations that were averse to the remit, stated that their national values could not allow the enforcement of women's right within their country, “forcing them to sacrifice their national values for a subjective definition of women's right is agreeably wrong.” They continued with their argument stating their views on women's right and abortion, “We don't think this remit is right because it promotes abortion which is against our religion.” Other countries such as Iran, gave an argument on how supporting the remit would depress their economy. Some countries such as Ukraine and Jordan, were simply against the remit as they believed their country was already working hard towards the rights of women in their country and believed UN interference would interrupt their progress in women rights. After many contradicting, rather confusing, amendments, the remit was eventually passed.

- Hannah Kim and Catherine Lee

## Remit 4

Twenty-eight eager countries were geared up to speak on G20 countries increasing its funding to identified member nations to reduce illiteracy. However, Argentina and Brazil were some of the countries from the G20 that spoke on this matter, both firmly opposing the remit.

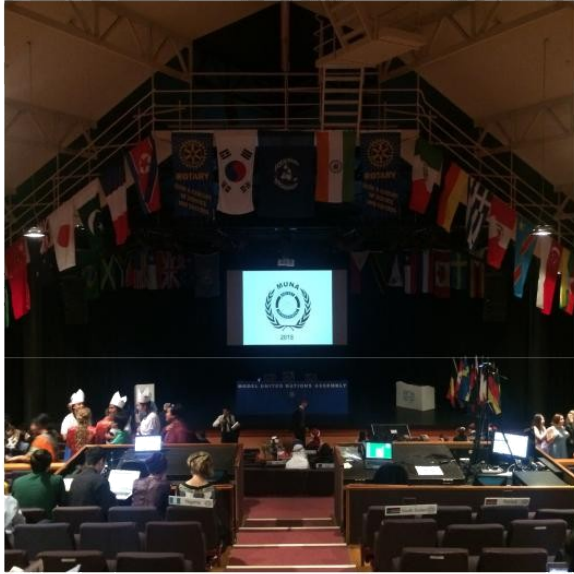
A topical matter during this debate was about how countries are going to increase literacy rates and close the gap between male and female literacy rates. Rwanda saw this as a top priority, questioning multiple countries on the gap between female and male literacy rates. Papua New Guinea took a somewhat controversial stance. They wished for funding from the G20 but did not believe in bridging the gap between the sexes. They stated that a woman's place is at home, as that is what God wishes it to be. Their stance on gender inequality was astounding, and they triggered an astonishing response. France asked them “As female delegates, why aren't you at home?”. The delegate from Papua New Guinea countered with, “Did you just assume my gender?”. Another nation from the G20, Brazil, stated that their economy has been fragmented and has steadily declined due to Fifa and the Olympics. They also stated that they were severely in debt. They thanked the United States for their funding involving the Zika virus, however, they slated China for “Not providing us with financial aid when we needed it most.”. Most nations were pleading with the G20, supporting this remit so that they could support their economy, increase their literacy rates, and in turn, put a decline in their child labour rates. Finland, a member of the G20, and named as “The most literate country in the world”, supported this remit and asked the G20 to provide the funding and financial support for literacy rates where they can. They, however, wished to edit remit 4 and asked all countries in the UN to increase their funding. They believe that this would lead to a much brighter future, fostering a more positive world. Countries with low literacy rates appealed to their G20 counterparts to support this remit. Hungary stated that they did not support this remit, they wanted their funding for “Ethnic purity across all nations”. They have other more pressing issues. They themselves had high literacy rates and wished to completely negate this remit. Remit 4 triggered a considerable amount of controversy, however, most nations were positive about the remit. An amendment proposed by Finland, to get funding from all UN countries, was lost. The second amendment for UN nations to give financial aid to provide basic education needs was carried. Amendment three for the identification of countries with low literacy rates and high rates of refugees was also carried. Remit 4 was conclusively carried.

- Jasmine Gong, Sarah Waller, and Charlotte Lewis



# Remits

## Remit 5



The countries participating in this remit had the nuisance of their speaking time being cut down to 2 minutes. The remit regarded the UN as reaffirming its commitment to free trade.

This debate was a very lukewarm affair with most of the member states agreeing to the remit. The agreements were brought forth by smaller nations such as Papua New Guinea, Somalia and Lithuania as they believed that free trade would increase their foreign relations and further allow them to depend on the income of the more largely developed economies. The topic of international relations was further addressed by developed countries, such as Saudi Arabia and New Zealand, as they were currently part of many trade agreements and have experienced large economic growth due to this. Other countries which agreed to this topic were those who were heavily dependent on exports in the agricultural, and manufacturing industry such as Algeria, Rwanda and Saudi Arabia. They believed that the further continuation of this practice would open up further jobs within their country and result in economic growth.

Other stances were based on the improvement of poverty-stricken lives of nations such as

Papua New Guinea, the benefit to the environment, and the overall prosperity of their countries. While no country didn't want to reaffirm their commitment to free trade, a few made regulations to their agreements. Some of these countries - like France, Belgium and Canada - still wanted to abolish all tariffs but requested some government involvement and additional conditions to cut labour costs, as well as that all labour provisions would be non-discriminatory. Greece wanted to keep taxes but would make them more reasonable and England wanted to simply slash the existing tariffs and taxes to 20% as a compromise. Rwanda had a different approach: they were completely committed to free trade but wanted to establish it within Africa first with the reasoning that free trade is unstable and that they would like to build strength as a continent before building strength globally.

Overall, this remit was filled with entertaining moments such as a small debate about Neo-nazism, the Fresh Prince rap with the inclusion of the words 'free trade' and Poland singing their entire argument as a song about why they would reaffirm. At the end, the general assembly voted in two amendments to the original remits; the first was proposed by Canada stating that the UN would punish member nations who used free trade agreements to pursue trade wars and the second was proposed by the People's Republic of China to call upon all nations to minimise all free trade barriers by 2025 (with additional clauses).

- Chanumi Sirithunga and Annie Reed



# Impromptu Debate

## *"Excellent debate and questionable singing"*

The decision of the USA to open a consulate in Jerusalem has led to protests in Gaza. The United Nations condemns Israel's violent response and the deaths of over 100 unarmed protesters in recent weeks. The United Nations calls on all members to vote on the deployment of UN peacekeepers on both sides of the border to enforce peace in gradual adherence to the 1967 boundaries.

Over the course of a couple of hours the country delegates were rallying get other nations on their side of this impromptu issue. Country delegates will vote on one country to represent their stance of being for the deployment and one to represent the stance of being against the deployment of U.N. peacekeepers. It was decided that Poland and the USA would be the voice of opposition, and China and Nigeria, the voice for the deployment of the U.N. peacekeepers.

Poland opened their speech with a song. Lyrics of James Blunt's 'Goodbye my Lover' echoed throughout the assembly. They claimed these lyrics held direct correlation with the Israel Palestine conflict. The singing was over, but a rap was just beginning. Some lines included "Israel, Israel, Israel those Arab immigrants we don't need them." Now that the musical was over, Poland's tone became more serious. They said they do not think that U.N. peacekeepers should be enlisted and that "the borders keep changing so it would just be a hassle anyway." The USA now took the stand, claiming that fake news was responsible for the Jerusalem conflict, not the USA, and followed it up with "Jerusalem is in Israel and always will be." They believe it will be a waste of resources and there is no reason to adhere to the 1967 boundaries. America ended it with the plea of "Don't listen to anything China says because we are right and they are wrong."

As China and Nigeria walked up to the stand, a round of applause surrounded the room, showing just how strong the support was for this proposed implementation. "You can't sing, you can't rap and you can't keep peace in the Middle East." A bold opening line indeed. They discussed the civilians being killed in this conflict and they pleaded to the assembly to do something about it. The U.N. had failed to do anything in South Sudan, Somalia and Rwanda and China wanted the member nations of the U.N. not to make the same mistake again. "America has caused this (issue) by moving their embassy no matter how much they deny it, the protesters themselves say this is why they are there." "Should we really be listening to the country (USA) that caused it and a country who is led by a semi sentient shade of the colour orange?." A series of "Oohs" came from the assembly but China had to retract their statement regarding the President of the United States, Donald Trump. Nigeria added that Israel was an apartheid state and needed the support and help of the U.N. Peacekeepers. "You can't keep rhythm, you can't keep rhyme, you can't keep the United nations out this tim.!"

The motion ended up being carried with a voice vote. Cheers of success erupted from the country delegates who supported this motion.

- Jaimie McLeod





# Security Council Meeting

The issue for the Security Council was not a highly contested matter. It was posed that there is an increasing view that the five permanent members, the countries with a veto right, are not truly representative of the rest of the world, and that instead, 12 nations should be given permanent veto status. The council had not yet taken their seats before a general consensus seemed to appear that this issue would not be going any further. Some nations were able to express their belief that the current system was unjust, but, as the United States of America proclaimed, "the most powerful nations deserve more power". On rather a contrary point, there were suggestions of further limiting the number of permanent members. The removal of France was briefly considered: "What are they even doing on it?" and, rather unsurprisingly, China looked upon the removal of the USA quite favourably. China also raised the point that by increasing the number of countries with a veto right, fewer bills would be passed and fewer people helped. The meeting concluded with the consensus between the five powers (China, Russia, USA, UK and France), that there was no perceivable way that they would relinquish a portion of

their power, especially to the less powerful "peasant" countries. This was not an issue that could broker any true conflict, as China stated upon

commencement of this discussion...

"We'll listen, then we'll veto you".

- Molly Reed



## Winners...

### Overall Best Team

Rwanda - Westlake Girls High School

### Best Lobbying Team

Nigeria - Glendowie College

### Runner up - Best Team

Netherlands - Selwyn College

### Best Knowledge of UN Charter

Iraq - Mt Albert Grammar

### Most Engaging Speaker

China - Selwyn College, David Mossong

### Best Team Contribution to Security Council

USA - St Cuthbert's

### Runner up - Most Engaging Speaker

Singapore - St Kentigerns, Ben Fraser

### Individual Who Stood Up To The Most Pressure

Russia - Auckland Girls Grammar, Manu e Vaha Latu

### HIGHLY COMMENDED SPEAKER

Marshall Stockley Whangarei Boys High

### Best Costume

Greece - Westlake Girls High school

### Runner Up - Team Costume

Sweden - Dilworth

## Memorable Quotes...

“We’re quite poor and just wanted to be nice”

-Brazil

“You should *Crimea* river!”

-Ukraine

“Did you just assume my gender ?”

-Papua New Guinea

“Our button is bigger than your nuclear  
button”

- North Korea

**“Hey Middle East! Stop with the grenades and welcome free  
trade” -Poland**

“You can’t sing, you can’t rap, and you can’t keep peace  
in the Middle East.” -China

**“We’ll make it very clear - we don’t like Russia” - Poland**

“You can’t keep rhythm, you can’t keep rhyme, and you can’t keep the UN out this time.”-China

“Ooh, Heaven is a place on Earth, and  
that place is North Korea” - North  
Korea

**“Cheers, Mate” - New Zealand**

As a small side note, Wakanda is now a recognised state by the UN



## **ROTARY: THE BACKBONE OF MUNA!**

### **BACKGROUND TO ROTARY**

Rotary, who introduced MUNA to the world, is an organisation which brings together a global network of volunteer leaders who dedicate their time and talent to tackle the world's most pressing humanitarian challenges.

Rotary connects 1.2 million members from more than 200 countries.

They work together to:

\*Fight disease      \* Promote Peace      \*Provide clean water,sanitation,and hygiene

\*Save mothers and children      \*Support education      \*Grow local economies

Within New Zealand, Rotary initiated activities are significant.

#### **If you were to ask:**

Who started- the Crippled Children's Society in New Zealand

Who built the first Karitane Hospital

Who organised the first mobile TB clinic

Who started- Milk in Schools

Who brought Defensive Driving Course to New Zealand

Who began- Riding for the Disabled

Who began the Asthma Society

Who began the National Kidney Foundation

Who started- Trees for Survival

The answers are all---**ROTARY**

Check out our current projects on [www.rotaryoceania.zone](http://www.rotaryoceania.zone) or 0800 4 rotary

### **ROTARACT**

Rotaract is associated with Rotary and this organisation is for people aged 18-30.

The purpose of Rotaract is to provide an opportunity for young men and women to enhance their knowledge and skills that will assist them in personal development, to address the physical and social needs of their communities, and to promote better relations between all people worldwide through a framework of friendship and service.

Rotaract began as an international youth programme in the USA in 1968 and has now grown into a major Rotary sponsored organisation worldwide with over 9500 clubs spread around the world.

A number of these clubs are based in Auckland.

Check out [www.rotaract.co.nz](http://www.rotaract.co.nz)