



President: Fernanda Macías Torres
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“The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who just stare”
-Albert Einstein

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we welcome you to the XXXVII edition of our Model of United Nations of Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2019.

Personally, we are proud to be part of the Secretary General in this edition of TOLMUN. During the months preceding this model we have worked hard to ensure that this experience doesn't become another one, another debate or another Model of United Nations, we want it to become the step that triggers actions with a greater impact.

For us this model represents the opportunity to solve global problems from our surroundings, learn about the different perspectives on the issues that will be discussed during these days and, of course, have the opportunity to generate viable solutions to urgent situations that affect today's society.

We deeply believe that as citizens of the world it is our responsibility to manage to solve the different challenges that today's society faces and that widen the gap between the different strata of the population worldwide day by day. It is also important to talk about those challenges that doesn't let each one of the inhabitants of this planet enjoy the same opportunities and rights. Regardless of their origin, sex, religious beliefs or any other difference, which through history have separated us, it is time for those differences to being recognized as something that makes us unique.

We know that it may be a great challenge being here today, participating; but we are convinced that this will be an experience that will bring out the best of you and leave enormous teachings. We are sure that you are capable to adapt and to develop the ability to take a different position from yours or one that you may not agree with; however, this is an exercise of empathy. It is of enormous importance because it brings us closer and encourages us to understand the situation in the different countries and cultures that live on the planet, for us to be able to understand that we live in the same world and have a shared responsibility.

We are aware that in this event, the leaders of tomorrow are being formed. We hope that the model will impulse you, because we are convinced you are the ones that will become true agents of change that nowadays the world and Mexico desperately need. Finally, we greatly appreciate your participation, you are the main actors of the event, enjoy it and take advantage of it to the fullest.

Antonio Emiliano del Moral Sánchez
Secretary-General TOLMUN 2019

Natalia María Ovando Flores
Under-Secretary- General TOLMUN 2019



WELCOME LETTER TO DELEGATES

First and foremost, hello, delegates. Welcome to TOLMUN!

It is an honor to have you in our committee. United Nations Models will help your critical thinking and teamwork skills. Moreover, it is a great personal achievement.

There is a lot of love and dedication put into the U.S Congress and we hope you enjoy it as much as we do.

In this committee, you will be debating how a Representative/Senator of the current United States of America Congress would. Therefore, we kindly request that to take posture and talk for and on behalf of your state. Both topics are extremely interesting, but at the same time challenging and a bit polemic. So, take advantage of that. This is the time where your state will directly address the way it feels about each topic, and most importantly, you will be able to understand their relevance and have a well-structured opinion of your own, which is wonderful.

Remember, we are here to help you, to guide you, and to make sure this is an amazing experience you will cherish.

Whether it's your first MUN, or your 20th, we want to wish you the very best of luck and loads of success.

Make this model your own!

Sincerely,
President: Fernanda Macías Torres
Moderator: Alejandra Gallegos Inzunza
Conference officer: Shurabe Mercado Guido



ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

The United States Congress is the legislative or lawmaking branch of the American government. Established by Article I of the Constitution of 1789 and structurally separated from the executive and judicial branches. It takes place as a bicameral system, which means it is constituted by two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

While both share common ground, the Senate is modeled by two senators of each state, regardless of its size, they all have an equal voice in the governmental choices.

Nonetheless, 435 elected members of the House of Representatives, are divided among the 50 states in proportion of the basis or size of their total population.

In addition, there are 6 non-voting members, being: The District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and four other territories of the United States.

Among the express and sole powers of Congress, as granted by the Constitution, are the power to lay and collect taxes, borrow money on United States' credit, regulate commerce, declare conflict, support armies, confirm or reject presidential appointments, and make all laws necessary for the right execution of its powers.

The Congress has its roots in the First Continental Congress, which meets 12 of Great Britain's North American colonies in 1774. In 1776, the declaration of independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress.

Under the Articles of Confederation, which came into effect in 1781, the Congress of the Confederation was a unicameral body with equal representation among the states in which each state had a prohibition over most decisions. With no executive or judicial branch, and minimal authority given to the Congress, this government was weak compared to the states, as they remained sovereign and therefore, were free to ignore any legislation passed by Congress. This governmental system led to economic troubles in the states and dispute among them.

The ineffectiveness of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation led the Congress to summon the Convention of 1787. Originally intended to revise the Articles of Confederation, it ended up writing a completely new constitution.

The constitution gave more powers to the federal government, which were seen as essential for the success of a new nation, and with mandated separation of powers, responsibilities were divided among the governmental branches.

The Constitution was ratified by the end of 1788, and its full implementation was set for March 4, 1789.

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TOPIC A:

Dissolution of immigration and customs enforcement.

In March 2003, the Homeland Security Act set into motion what would be the single-largest government reorganization since the creation of the Department of Defense. As a result, the Immigration and Customs Enforcement department was created through a merger of the investigative and interior enforcement elements, mostly known due to its abbreviation as ICE.

Congress granted ICE a unique combination of civil and criminal authorities to better protect national security and public safety in answer to the tragic events on 9/11. ICE's primary mission is to promote security and safety by the enforcement of federal laws over border control, customs, trade and immigration.

ICE now has more than 20,000 law enforcement and support personnel in more than 400 offices in the United States and around the world. The agency has an annual budget of approximately \$6 billion, primarily devoted to three operational directorates: Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA). In addition, a fourth directorate, Management and Administration, supports the three operational branches to advance the ICE mission.

ICE focuses on smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism and combating the illegal movement of people and trade. Unfortunately, ICE's power, mostly since Donald Trump's election, has been questioned by the Congress and the citizens, making them wonder whether the department is truly needed.

This spring, a list of cities including Houston, Los Angeles and New York were urged to arrest and deport in a highly visible fashion for the sake of maximum publicity. Although many protests have taken place, the leading one is not specifically described or recorded. Most of them have taken place and became common around May and June of the coursing year, largely due to the president's announcement and the department's decision regarding planned immigration raids, however, many other topics are being thought of.

In a June 17 Trump's tweet, he advertised mass arrests by saying they would start the following week. Operational details of the plan began leaking out and circulating on Capitol Hill soon after, talking about the raids and "family operation", which centers on deporting Central American parents and children. After tracking thousands of family cases, Homeland Security analyzed around 90% of those ordered deported did not show up to their court hearings in fear of being misled.

However, ICE is not separating families, Customs and Border Protection is. Nevertheless, because of a "zero tolerance" policy, anybody who illegally enters the United States should be prosecuted until arrest or jail, which may lead to separation from their family.

New York, Vermont and Connecticut have stated demands against Trump's new norm that prohibits residency to immigrants who have been using public assistance services, such as

Medicaid. Later, California, Washington and other states took part in these demands as that norm "clearly violates the American rights and a century of rightful law."

Correspondingly, according to the Cato Institute, from 2006 to 2017 ICE wrongfully detained around 4000 U.S citizens in Texas and Rhode Island alone.

In addition, having two U.S. citizen parents automatically makes you a citizen under Section 301 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Recently, Mississippi has been having raids where people are losing their relatives and loved ones. Mass shootings have taken place in several states.

Key Questions:

- Has your state ever been directly affected, either positively or negatively by ICE?
- How is your state reacting towards ICE's current projects and/or policies?
- What strategies could ICE take into account to improve? Is it perfect and useful as it is?
- What does your population think as right or wrong about ICE?
- What is your state suggesting to create balance between ICE, people and law? Is keeping ICE convenient?

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TOPIC B: Events and effect of women in congress

Since April 2nd, 1917, women have been taken into account to make decisions on behalf of a state. Jeannette Pickering Rankin was the first woman ever elected to Congress, taking her seat in the U.S. Capitol as a representative from Montana.

Following her election as a representative, Rankin's entrance into Congress was delayed for a month as congressmen discussed whether a woman should be admitted into the House of Representatives. Jeannette was highly known for ignoring popular opinion and expressing her pacifist thought. She voted against both American declarations of to a conflict towards Germany and Japan in World War II, and after leaving office, she organized multiple highly publicized protests against the Vietnam War.

In 2019, 127 women hold seats in the United States Congress, comprising 23.7% of the 535 members; 25 women are Senators, and 102 are Representatives. Four non-voting women delegates also represent American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the United States House of Representatives. This was also the first time Muslim women got into congress.

Moreover, "The Squad" is constantly being talked about, conformed by 4 Democratic congresswomen, Reps. Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York, Rashida Tlaib of Michigan and Ayanna Pressley of Massachusetts. They have questioned Trump's policies and received several verbal attacks from the president and his supporters.

Key questions:

- Governmentally and historically, what role do women have in your state?
- What are the decisions you and your state need to make regarding women and their rights? How will current rights and laws participate in this changing phase?
- How could having active women participation in Congress affect in today's governmental set?
- How will the impact of having a balanced congress be?
- How will your state's decisions affect your women population? What could improve? what could be compromised?

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