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## *A Common Humanity: Back to the Principles of the UN Charter*

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### **Venezuela's Bolivarian Identity**

**By: Corey Hurley, France**

Venezuela's speech in open primaries declared how the Republic of Venezuela is proud to be known as a Bolivarian sovereignty which had been introduced through Hugo Chavez. The Bolivarian identity has been dedicated to the work of education, to which for both girls and boys from the ages of 15-24 have a near 99% literacy rate, according to UNICEF. Although there is no education strictly encompassing older generations of peoples, they base their success on the young generations. According to the Migration Policy Institute, there has been an increasing migrant movement that is centered around a progressed education in other nations, such as the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and more. The General Assembly member of Venezuela commented on the rise of immigration to focus more directly on sex trafficking and kidnapping, regarding those who are being taken out of the

country as well as being brought in against their will, and relation to the economy as a whole. Those migrating for educational purposes has not been addressed in connection of economic impact. Venezuela has been critical of protecting those who are vulnerable to these crimes and in particular the minority portion of society. The Republic of Venezuela is in support of president Nicolas Maduro who has continued to act on behalf of Chavez's Bolivarian sovereignty. To which condemns the media intended device that has disrupted the state of the Bolivarian sovereignty and those linked to the disruption could further jeopardize the state of the nation such as the United States. Strong ties hegemonic states, such as Russia and China, have understood the importance of not interfering on Venezuelan internal affairs. A change in the regime to represent Juan Guido could disrupt sovereignty and have

further conflict that could have international impact to the economy of Venezuela when relationships are at odds.

Inflation has reached 18,000%, for a move to improvement Maduro needs to address the use and price of oil within Venezuela. Fears within Security Council are with the Maduro administration having levels of corruption that wouldn't put the appropriate funds in the areas of attention such as programs for adult education to curb unemployment of older generations. Elections have also come into question for legitimacy but Maduro denies any wrongdoing although there is a presentable amount of evidence that the Maduro administration has not used necessary funding for the nation.

Go to page 3 for an exclusive with Rwanda's HRC Delegate on genocide prevention.

# *The State of Myanmar*

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## *Security Council Update*

Yesterday in the United Nations Security Council the topic of Myanmar was discussed further. With a delegate from both Myanmar's General Assembly as well as a delegate from Bangladesh present, tensions were incredibly high. There were several potential solutions that were proposed by several delegates of each country. One such potential solution that came up was the opening of a Second International Fact Finding Mission. The first of which was proposed in hopes of obtaining more information inside the borders of Myanmar. On this the delegate from Côte d'Ivoire stated that a second fact finding mission will "give us a better picture of what is going on" within the borders of Myanmar, whereas the first Fact Finding Mission was purely external, relying on random interviews of refugees and drone surveillance of the country. With the delegate of Myanmar present an interesting dialogue between Myanmar, China, and major contributors of the Western nations began. China's main point of contention was on the issue of state sovereignty and the fear that involving the EU in the issue will lead to a strings attached type of involvement. This position was then backed by Bolivia, who stated that "humanitarian aid has strings attached always." This then lead to the discussion of the Trilateral Agreement between China, Bangladesh, and Myanmar that was brought up during discussion the day before, which was said to be a discussion and resolution between the 3 countries to resolve the conflict long term. With a speech made by the delegate of Kazakhstan stating that the

"United Nations has deemed the internal issues of Myanmar to be ethnic cleansing," and a speech by the delegate of the Netherlands urging concerns for safe conditions of returning refugees, it was clear that the certain members of the committee were concerned with the humanitarian issues. This was quickly followed by the Delegate from China stating that "there is no ethnic cleansing in Myanmar." This brought a concern to the table, the delegate of Côte D'Ivoire said that this statement "fills them with uncertainty." When asked about their feelings towards this agreement they stated that they "are not opposed to Chinese involvement, just them being the sole overseer of the discussion." The delegate of Myanmar elaborated further on this claim, going as far as to say that "Myanmar will not accept western oversight of talks between Myanmar and Bangladesh." Delegates of the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Côte D'Ivoire, Ethiopia and several others argued that this issue was getting to the point where it would require an international relief effort, being that this violence was deemed to be ethnic cleansing, and further that China's unwillingness to comply with a Second Fact Finding Mission was of concern. This debate was concluded with a passionate closing from the delegate from Myanmar who stated that "it is our choice to go to China, not the EU's." With this only one thing is known, that mending this divide will be a great feat.

**By Jared Griffith, Ethiopia**

# *The Rwandan Day of Remembrance*

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## *Human Rights Council*

The United Nation recognized April 7th as the International Day of Remembrance for the victims and survivors of the Rwandan genocide of 1994. It is a day to remember the victims killed during the genocide and also to educate people about it in order to prevent future genocides from occurring. The United Nation diplomats talk to different communities about the genocide and the plans they are working on to promote peace among the Rwandan communities. Earlier today I had the chance to interview Jamie Lobato, a delegate from Rwanda, who is working on the Human Rights Council Committee. The following is our conversation about the Rwandan Remembrance Day:

**What different approaches would you want the United Nation to take in educating people about the Rwandan genocide?**

**Jamie:** Rwanda is very pleased to have the day of remembrance recognized by the United Nations, it reminds everyone of what happened within our country. It takes great substance to make sure not only we educate ourselves but also the future generation, future citizens of Rwanda and also the International communities about the genocide. Rwanda understands the power of a voice and we will talk about the genocide to prevent it from happening again.

**Do you believe that the international day of remembrance has made a meaningful impact on the people of Rwanda and the survivors?**

**Jamie:** Yes I do, even within our own borders we have over 270 tribunal memorials, so with this memorials and the day of remembrance the people of Rwanda are very appreciative and acknowledges that this is highlighted, so we can talk about it for so many lives were lost in a short period of time. It is good to remember that incident so we can move forward, and since moving forward our country has grown to be much better.

**Should the United Nation organize different programs to help the survivors of the genocide cope and to promote peace among the communities?**

**Jamie:** That's an interesting idea, having different programs about genocide, Rwanda is fully proud to see any changes talking about genocide inside the United Nation. If a committee was wanting to talk about genocide Rwanda would at least want to be part of that so we can educate people about what happened.

**What improvements would you like to see made to the Rwandan Genocide programme by United Nation?**

**Jamie:** Right now Rwanda is ironically enough a country of change, and we believe that moving forward is the best possible solution in recognizing the past. Currently Rwanda does not have an improper opinion about this, but when it does Rwanda will address it.

**By Diana Adi, Ethiopia**



Rwandan Delegate Jamie Lobato

## *General Assembly*

Delegates in the General Assembly have broken into two main blocs in the pursuit of defining and limiting the role of media in our current political climate. A bloc of European Member States including France, are focusing their efforts on the protection of journalists in foreign countries. The information sovereignty bloc has recently shifted focus from the request for aid from developed nations in the instatement of local media within developing nations, to the ensuring of sovereignty in the control of flow of information.

While the two main blocs have these blatant differences, the working papers of the blocs appear to be very similar. Both blocs have similar views on the control of misinformation, the encouragement of transparency, and the creation of reliable news sources in developing countries. In a speech given by the delegate of Mexico, he echoed the Dias in the encouragement of Member States to come to a greater consensus and merge these working papers. Later, the delegate of Mexico went on to elaborate in a P23 that developing states should be heard in regard to their concerns over sovereignty. While Member States are working diligently in an attempt to merge working papers, it appears that information sovereignty and state control of media could end up being a deal breaker.

Do you have a great story idea???

Reach out to either Abby Reed or  
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**By: Taylor Dowler, Haiti**