



XIV OLIN-NEWS



“WE ARE CAPABLE OF CHANGING THE WORLD”



Miss Ma. Fernanda Carrera Compeán, Guest Speaker Mr. José Ramón Cossío Díaz and Miss Ma. Teresa Compeán de Carrera

By Bertha Ximena Romero Herrera

Each year, Olinca has the honor of taking part in another Model United Nations, as the host of numerous guest schools. It took place on February 24th and 25th.

Our General Director, María Teresa Compeán de Carrera, gave an Opening Ceremony speech where she acknowledged the situation the world is in mentioning, *"every kind of pressure the whole world and our beloved Mexico is going through."* What made the speech endearing was that she pointed out how *"We are capable of changing our world; with our own commitment, own faith, own clear minds, own heart and own determination."* An appropriate education, based on human rights, ethics and civics, which as she said are the basic elements our society lacks, will help eliminate inequalities and create a sustainable planet where roads can be opened in the name of justice, generosity and peace. As she announced the committees with their topics, she remarked on the importance of working out conflicts in a civilized way.

Apart from the fact that students learn about the world's situation, they also experience the importance of the



Diego Valencia and Ana Paula Orgambide

values of working as part of a team, being tolerant and exploring other people's thoughts while exercising empathetic and respectful actions.

José Eduardo Maguey Nocedal, Secretary General of the XIV OLINMUN, explained what this experience meant for him, and how *"believing in the human race and hoping we can work together will make this world a better place."*

For the first time, we had the opportunity of witnessing a completely new kind of artistic presentation. Ana Paula Orgambide and Diego Valencia, 4th MYP students, danced an original choreography in which they combined the styles of classical ballet and Irish dance.

INSIDE OLINMUN



Interview with: José Eduardo Maguey Nocedal

Secretary General, José Eduardo Maguey Nocedal

By Mariana Sumuano Rojas

OLINMUN 2017 Secretary General José Eduardo Maguey Nocedal was interviewed this week.

What was it like being selected as the Secretary General for OLINMUN 2017?

“To me it was like a dream come true knowing that all the hard work I did throughout the different Model United Nations had finally paid off, and even though some of my friends were against me during the competition for the Secretary General position, I think they were all glad for me and we got to work together to make a great model in the end.”

How did you prepare for OLINMUN this year?

“Luckily for me I had two very good undersecretaries, Ana Paula Sámano and Andrés Maldonado, who made the work a whole lot easier for me and I don’t know what I would have done without them. Working as a team with both of them, without imposing my way of thinking, made it possible for us to do the best we could to make a great model.”

What do you think this experience is like for students who participate in OLINMUN?

“I think it is an opportunity for them to get to know the reality of how the world is structured nowadays, to learn how to deliver their arguments to other people and learn to express themselves in order to grow as a society and be better human beings.”

What is new in OLINMUN 2017?

“We introduced a new position in the Secretariat: the intelligence advisor, which has as its main purpose to make the debate more fluid and in-depth. I have also implemented the Emerging Crisis Committee (ECC) which is a new committee that promises to be the best one.”

What tips would you give to the next Secretary General?

“First of all, to give clear instructions to high school students because they have a lot on their minds. You have to be very respectful of them and ultimately just make sure everyone has the same common goal regarding this project.”

Interview with: Miss Maritere Carrera de Verduzco and Miss Ana Gloria Echevarría

By Ma. Fernanda García Zendejas

What do you think is the most important part of a Model United Nations?

M.T.: "Definitely the Secretariat. A good Secretariat makes a good model."

A.G.: "I think the most important part is that the students get interested in it and that they are eager to participate and to defend the point of view of the country they are representing even if it is not their own."

What is your job as part of OLINMUN?

M.T.: "I am responsible for the High School academics."

A.G.: "My job this year was a lot because I was helping out. For the first time I had to handle the relationships with the invited schools. Besides the job I did in the previous OLINMUNS, I had to do it also; taking care of Olinca delegates, giving them their committee and for me to give them a country I had to check if they are experienced enough to be in a strategic one or if they are newcomers to give them a less conflictive country."

What is new to OLINMUN 2017?

M.T.: "We had Licenciada Ariadne García opening Human Rights. We usually have a guest speaker at the ceremony but this is the first time we have someone opening a committee, which is really nice. And then the Emergency Crisis Committee is also new."

What do you think is the importance of having a Model United Nations here in Olinca?

M.T.: "A model of United Nations in Olinca or elsewhere is a window to the world even if it is a small exercise, or role playing. It is a window to the world. It makes us, it forces us, to look into the real world through the news, television or reading for us to learn history, geography, politics and geopolitics."

A.G.: "I think that our students have the opportunity to learn a lot about what is happening in Mexico first and then in the world. As the speaker said, the students can also role play what is happening and walk in the shoes of people that have to solve very difficult problems and try to find a solution that is good for everybody. I think it is an excellent model."



Miss Ana Gloria Echevarría and Miss María Teresa Carrera de Verduzco

What would you say is the most difficult or challenging part of your job?

M.T.: "Probably getting everything done on time is the most challenging part because we depend on a lot of people and circumstances. If someone fails, then everything just falls behind. This can be very, very stressful. Another thing that is very difficult is to guarantee experienced delegates during the model, especially if those delegates are strategic. But then again, these are things we cannot control."

A.G.: "I don't think it is a difficult job, but the challenging part is to get everybody into it. The invited schools, that are already interested in coming to our model, and our kids to do their part and not to quit."

How would you improve OLINMUN for 2018?

M.T.: "I hope OLINMUN gets better and better every year, that we learn more and more, that we get more experienced, we make fewer mistakes and we become more efficient. I suppose that depends a lot on you students because you are the ones who learn more every year and you are the ones who have more experience every year and you are the ones who need less help every year."

A.G.: "Right now I think communication is really important. We need to be really well-communicated inside Olinca and with other schools. I don't think there is much room for improvement, but that we are eager to do what we have to do next year."

Interview with: Lic. Ariadne García Hernández, guest speaker from the CNDH

By Bertha Ximena Romero Herrera

How was it that you decided to work for the National Commission of Human Rights?

My biggest wish is to contribute towards making this world a better place. My passion for rights makes this possible and brought me to where I am now.

Could you tell us a case which impacted you?

I worked in “Las Barrancas del Cobre”, in Chihuahua, where you can find various indigenous communities who live in really difficult conditions. Here I realized how in some places not everyone is able to exercise his or her human rights.

Do you believe education, for example this Model United Nations, will influence the future of the students?

Yes, exercises like this are fundamental to reflect, and argue about different topics where the young are capable of getting involved. They nourish us, and make students more aware, and thus better human beings.

What convinced you to attend this Model United Nations?

I think that participating as a guest in an event like this gives me the chance to make a contribution towards raising awareness.

What is the biggest challenge Mexico is facing nowadays?

Unity is what is needed in the middle of these difficult moments which our country is facing. Unity is the key to success as a powerful and understanding country.



Lic. Ariadne García from the CNDH addressing the HR Committee

Interview with: Mr. Yuri Cinta Domínguez, parent of one of the participants in the event.



By Mariana Sumuano Rojas

What did you enjoy the most about this Model United Nations?

“To begin with, it was very well-organized by Olinca and I think that the participation of all the delegates was excellent. In general, I could see they were really prepared, they had a good command of the language and they did an amazing job.”

How do you think that student participation in this model influences their education?

“I believe that it has a really big influence due to the amount of preparation. It gives them an opportunity to use the English language to express themselves, to be more knowledgeable about important worldwide issues and to understand and solve specific problems that countries from all over the world are facing.”



Eva Savage and Rodrigo Segura

Interview with: Miss Marina Krauss Cosío, Amnesty International

By Karyme Torres and Montserrat Ladrón



José Fernández, Salvador Alfaro, Ricardo Picazo, Miss Marina Krauss, Eva Savage, Constanza García and Diego Chávez

Is there a specific reason why you decided to join Amnesty International?

There are several reasons loads of things are wrong in the world. There is a lot of injustice and instead of doing nothing and becoming cynical about it, I decided to do something. I don't know if I can change the world but I will definitely keep on trying.

What would you consider to be Amnesty International's greatest achievement?

When we were born as an organization in 1961 society did not talk about human rights and we certainly didn't address governments or authorities to put pressure on them, for them to abide by human rights. But now after decades of work Amnesty International has helped to put human rights on government agendas.

Why do you think it's important for people to know and understand Amnesty International's values?

Because they are universal values. We base our work on the international human rights document and the humanitarian documents. If people understand these values, these universal values, they can infuse these values into their private lives and that can also change the world.

Why is OLINMUN an event that Amnesty International is part of?

Because Amnesty International is the only non-governmental organization that has a role of observer in the General Assembly of the United Nations. That means we have a voice, although we don't vote because we're not a country. But at least we are heard. So, it's very fitting that we are here.

What is currently your main goal as an organization?

We have different goals, but we want a world where human rights are everybody's privilege. Because we're not only talking about human rights, but social and economic rights as well.

Finally, if you could only be an advocate for one human right, which one would it be?

I would have to say freedom of speech because that means that you can voice your ideas without fear.

IAEA: NUCLEAR THREAT



IAEA delegates discussing illegal trafficking

By Alan Estile Aguirre Mobar

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), known as the world's "Atoms for peace" has two main objectives: make nuclear power safe and to ensure effective worldwide nuclear security.

As nuclear power can cause extreme damage if it is not used correctly, delegates from countries such as Germany, France and the UK promote the idea of enhancing the security in the facilities where nuclear material is stored and to control by means of treaties the quantity of such material as well as the tests of weapons in each country.

Delegates from countries like Sweden and Iran were strongly involved in the search for possible solutions to the terrorist's possession of nuclear weapons. The solution reached, suggested the integration of high tech radars in the countries' borders to detect Uranium, to reduce countries' nuclear armament to 50%, and that the UN takes control of those weapons.

On the other hand, delegates from the United States and North Korea were not in favor of these ideas, as they claimed that countries with a high level of terrorism shouldn't be allowed to have nuclear material.

SC: THE YEMEN CONFLICT

By Victoria González Ángeles

This committee was founded in 1946 with the purpose of protecting human rights. On this occasion the main topic was the violation of HR in Yemen. The civil war between the Houthi rebels and the pro-Yemeni government president, Abdrabbuh Mansour, has alarmed the surrounding nations, as well as the United Nations.

Japan, North Korea and Turkey have proposed a Peace treaty between Saudi Arabia, the Houthis, and the pro government, which separates them, and then to have elections in order for each part to have the government they want. The United States of America and France would only be willing to accept this treaty if Yemen accepts having ambassadors of both nations in its country.

After several sessions, 13 out of 14 delegations voted for the Security Council to send a letter addressed to Yemen's government in order to create two political parties, the first one being the current government and the second being by

and for the Houthis. Then elections could be held in order for the citizens to select their government.

Any nation interested in being informed after these events happening would have ambassadors in Yemen. In addition, every country is going to send humanitarian support for the population to get their lives back after the violence they have undergone.



SC members debate on the influence of ISIS in the Syrian conflict

WHO: ECONOMIC CRISIS IN LATIN AMERICA

By Montserrat Ladrón de Guevara Lalinde

The W.H.O. (World Health Organization) committee discussed the current social and economic crisis in Venezuela and its effect on the world's economy. During the session, the involvement of other countries in the current crisis was also discussed. The delegations of Brazil, Argentina and Colombia have claimed that although they have offered Venezuela a helping hand, the Venezuelan president Nicolas Maduro has turned down most of them. He claims that there isn't a humanitarian crisis and that it's just all a scheme from the opposition. However as mentioned in the debate the crisis is quite evident.

Another topic that led to quite an argument was the effect on the economy of surrounding countries, as Venezuela is one of the top-ten petrol distributors around the world.



WHO delegates focus on the issue of health in prisons

In fact, ever since this crisis began it has taken a toll on Belize's economy, which has decreased by 9%. Colombia and Venezuela's relationship has also been terribly affected. Maduro even closed the border with Colombia to stop any exchange of a variety of items. So in conclusion, the current crisis is not only affecting Venezuela but other countries as well. Therefore action needs to be taken before the situation worsens.

ECC: EMERGING CRISIS COMMITTEE

By Natalia Villarreal Abraham

This committee was introduced for the first time in OLINMUN to try to put an end to several problems that do not involve a specific committee, and all the countries can discuss them in order to arrive at solutions stressed by each delegate. This committee includes cases of urgent matters and topics that involve: Syria's peace talks, the cyber security crisis and the Kashmir Crisis.

The first crisis that was given to the delegates to try to find solutions for was the cyber security crisis. The proposals oriented towards getting solutions were suggested by the delegates since the very beginning of the debate, even when they did not know the position of each delegate, but all looking forward to hearing all delegates' comments. The cyber security crisis, a XXI century challenge, is being exploited on an unprecedented scale. It is a fact that terrorist groups are traveling around the network divulging classified information, which includes the sensitive topic of weapon trafficking.

As usual, the USA is always involved in infiltrating and hacking information from other countries and the movement of illegal weapons and stolen data. Another topic discussed in the committee was the Kashmir conflict, which involves the partition of the Indian subcontinent. The states involved had the option of deciding which country to join, either Pakistan or India, or remaining independent.



ECC: Cyber Security

UN WOMEN: WOMEN'S RIGHT TO DECIDE



Delegates struggling for Transgender people's rights

By Karyme Torres Viguera

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The purpose is to focus on priority areas that are fundamental to women's equality,

such as economic empowerment or leadership and political participation. This time the committee began the session with the topic: Forced prostitution and trafficking of women. They discussed how this could be solved in countries with scarce resources or an uncooperative population, such as India. But the most controversial issue was sex tourism, involving most of the countries present, especially Vietnam, Cambodia and Russia, which stated that the origin of human trafficking is sex tourism.

The solution that was being sought is to promote and inform the younger generations, regardless of their nationality or social status, about the risks of modern slavery, in order to prevent more cases of young women being abducted or recruited against their will either for sexual exploitation or forced labor, two of the most common purposes of human trafficking.

ICJ: WHO WILL PAY FOR THE DAMAGES?

By Diego Cortés Malo Juvera

The International Court of Justice is in charge of settling legal disputes submitted by States in accordance with international law, and to give advisor opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.

The topic addressed in this OlinMUN was the conflict between Iran and The United States of America. But what happened? In 1955, the Treaty of Amity (friendship) was signed, which established economic and consular rights between these two countries, but the United States violated this treaty since they said that "Iran supported terrorists attacks.". Because of the violation, Iran instituted proceedings against the United States.

Both sides presented evidence and witnesses to support them, but the United States presented evidence with less well-founded grounds so the Court did not accept it. It was a tight debate and both delegations showed great interest in fixing this prolonged legal dispute.

On the second day, everything changed. The United States participated with better information and provoked a deeper and more structured debate. The judges took a long time to think about a verdict, but after the heated discussion, the United States seemed to have great arguments.

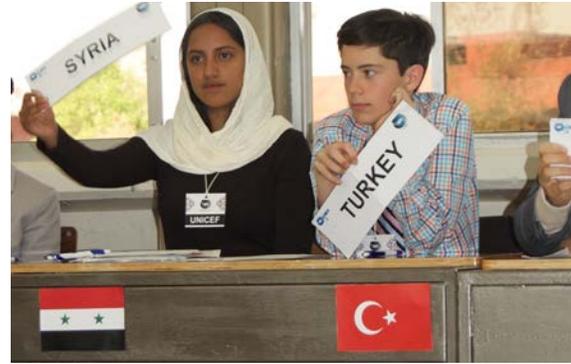


One of Iran's delegates fighting for their country

UNICEF: KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE FROM HARM

By: *María Fernanda Farrera Borrás*

The United Nations Children's Emergency Fund has as a main objective to promote the rights of every child around the world, especially the most vulnerable ones. It is active in more than 190 countries and territories through country programs and National Committees. The topic that was selected at the beginning of the debate was "Immigrants from the Middle East and Central America". The discussion started with all the delegates present, willing to receive the immigrant children and help with their living conditions and education. As the discussion developed the delegates agreed that they needed an immediate solution in order to stop children from suffering the consequences of their countries' conflicts.



UNICEF deals with our future

International treaties and foundations were proposed in order to end the conflict and to rescue all those children involved. Some of the most active delegates in this committee were Bolivia, Brazil and the United Kingdom, always trying to find a proper political solution.

CONAGO: PELEANDO POR LOS DERECHOS DE LOS MAS VULNERABLES

Por *Alfonsina Botello Molina*

CONAGO (Conferencia Nacional de Gobernadores), se constituyó el 13 de julio de 2002 en Cancún, Quinta Roo. CONAGO es un foro dentro del cual cada estado participante tiene un representante; juntos, todos ellos, crean comisiones y propuestas para mejorar asuntos de mayor relevancia del país.

Este comité abre sesión con el tema: "Adopción por Padres del mismo Género." Tema en el cual destaca la participación de los representantes de los estados de Michoacán de Ocampo y Guerrero, estados con postura a favor. Argumentan que la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos establece la no discriminación motivada por cualquier razón que busque anular o menoscabar los derechos y libertades de las personas. En la oposición se encuentran los estados de Chiapas, Oaxaca y Baja California Norte; ellos defienden que los niños adoptados por padres del mismo género sufrirán violencia y discriminación si la ley es aprobada.

La resolución propuesta contenía la inclusión de programas para el fomento a la tolerancia, el respeto y el derecho a la diversidad;



Defienden políticas para la protección de los más vulnerables.

diseño de programas que convoquen a la ONG para el apoyo a casos de adopción homoparental rechazados, la afiliación del sistema de adopción mexicano y la no diferencia entre proceso de adopción para familias heterosexuales u homoparentales.

HRC: DRACONIAN LAWS AGAINST THE L.G.B.T COMMUNITY



Delegates voting for the rights of the L.G.B.T. community

By Andrés Jiménez Álvarez

This council is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. These rights are defined in a Universal Declaration (Paris, 1948). It was created by the UN General Assembly in 2006 with the objective of addressing human rights violations.

A speech was given by Lic. Ariadne García Hernández,

member of the Executive Secretariat of the National Commission of Human Rights in Mexico (CNDH), who spoke about her research and work on the presence of Afro-Mexican cultures in Mexico nowadays.

The committee opened their first session with the topic: Draconian law against the L.G.B.T community. “Draconian Laws” refer to the laws that discriminate and punish the L.G.B.T. community with fees, jail time or even death.

Middle Eastern countries were not flexible on changing their laws because they dictated that these acts were unnatural and therefore punished, until China established that they were not acting against nor promoting those laws. Countries like the USA said that ignoring these situations would enlarge the problem, and emphasized that religions were made to show faith, not hatred.

Most delegations were looking for new ways to respond to violence and discrimination and this was shown all session long.

GA: WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By Mauricio González Estrada

The General Assembly is in charge of finding resolutions to different problems that affect several countries. On this occasion, the General Assembly had a very important topic that has the whole world concerned: the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

There has been constant conflict in the Middle East and it is suspected that countries from that region possess and manufacture WMD. The debate is about whether the countries should keep these weapons or make them illegal to use. Some delegations were seeking the complete ban of WMD, whilst others wanted to keep them under certain circumstances and conditions.

The delegates discussed the negative aspects of using WMD in the Middle East and they proposed different solutions to this issue. The first one was to sign and ratify a treaty that diminishes the use of WMD because it had been suggested by a few delegations and all thought it seemed like a reasonable and positive suggestion.



Another possible solution was the use of WMD only as a last resource in case of an emergency because it could avoid bigger and more complicated military conflicts.

But in the end, the committee came to the conclusion that only the five most developed countries, (such as the USA, Russian Federation, Germany, etc.) would have access to the WMD so that they are the only responsible ones to act if needed. Although there were a few delegates who disagreed with this solution, the majority voted in favour.

“THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE AND OLINCA
UNITED TO SOLVE WORLDWIDE ISSUES ”

By Alberto Jarillo Romo

This year the guest speaker was Mr. José Ramón Cossío Díaz, Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Firstly, the Minister mentioned that OLINMUN topics are of great importance nowadays because they are also debated in the Supreme Court of Justice. Moreover, he expressed that the world has changed since the Cold War ended. However, we can now see people who want to tear down the progress that nations have achieved in the field of human rights. He referred to the delegates as people who have the opportunity of evaluating such topics from an international perspective, which he believes will help them become citizens of the world.

He encouraged all delegates to carry on with the values OlinMUN debates develop and congratulated Olinca, Miss María Teresa Compeán de Carrera, the Secretariat and debaters for making this great Model United Nations possible.



Guest Speaker Minister José Ramón Cossío Díaz, from the Supreme Court of Justice.

A TRIBUTE

To: Miss Alyssia Zama Escalante, who passed away on February 16th, 2017.

You were our guiding light as one of the main organizers of OLINMUN, our compass, who always encouraged us to participate in school activities, including OLINMUN.

May you eternally rest in peace.



Thank you for always caring and building career paths.
We will miss you but you will always be part of us.

From: Your students.

CLOSING CEREMONY: “WONDERFUL DREAMS, WONDERFUL HUMAN BEINGS”

By Alberto Jarillo Romo

The Closing Ceremony started with a speech by Miss Tere in which she thanked the schools and people that joined OLINMUN 2017. Then she shared her love for and recognition of Miss Alyssia Zama, for having been one of the key pillars of OLINMUN. She concluded by mentioning that her hardworking, determined and loving spirit will stay forever in Olinca's heart. She also thanked Mr. Charles Kerbel, Miss Ana Gloria Echevarría and Miss Maritere Carrera de Verduzco for their support and for being great human beings with wonderful dreams.

Furthermore, Mr. Charles Kerbel, who acted as Master of Ceremonies, especially thanked the 1st MYP students who functioned as Pages, Amnesty International, the Social Media Team and the Press Corps. The Undersecretaries Andrés Maldonado and Ana Paula Sámano gave the awards to delegates, but first spoke about the world's situation and thanked the delegates and the Secretariat for making OLINMUN 2017 an unforgettable experience.

Lastly, the Secretary General, José Eduardo Maguey, gave his final speech. He mentioned how grateful he was to his Undersecretaries, the Secretariat and the teachers who supported him. Then, OLINMUN'S 2018 Secretary General, Diego Mayen, was introduced. He said that he is looking forward to having all of us present at the next OLINMUN. Finally, he is glad to have the support of Viviana González and Óscar Luna as his Undersecretaries.

SEE YOU AT OLINMUN 2018!!!



Andrés Maldonado, José Eduardo Maguey, Ana Paula Sámano and Miss María Teresa Compeán de Carrera



Miss María Teresa Carrera de Verduzco, Viviana González, Diego Mayen, Miss María Teresa Compeán de Carrera and Óscar Luna.



A large crowd at the ceremonies



Guest Schools receiving recognition