**North Korea Tests Long-Range Missile**

Lauren-Marie Diawatan  
Campus News Editor

On January 30, North Korea launched what is thought to be the country’s longest-range missile tested since 2017, according to BBC News. The tests are the first to follow the sanctions imposed by the Biden administration on North Korea after missile launches earlier in January, reports NBC News. U.S. President Joe Biden has struggled to convince the country to surrender its nuclear arsenal since he took office in January 2021. The New York Times states that Kim rejected the administration’s offers for dialogue, advising his government to prepare for “long-term confrontation” against the US. North Korea began interacting with China, its primary trading partner, in January for the first time since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. On February 4, Kim congratulated Chinese President Xi Jinping on the Beijing Winter Olympics, calling it “a great victory won by socialist China” in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, states Al Jazeera. He further described the relations between North Korea and China as “invincible strategic relations that can never be broken by anything.”

Both China and Russia blocked the United States’ proposal to place sanctions on five North Koreans as a result of missile launches in a UN Security Council meeting on January 20, Al Jazeera further reports. According to France 24, Chong Seung-doo, chair of the Center for North Korea Studies in Sejong stated that this celebratory message implies that China should not be concerned about any North Korean missile tests throughout the Olympics. The Associated Press reported that while experts suggest once the Olympics are over, North Korea could increase its weapons demonstrations to further pressure the Biden administration.

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Struggles in Italy’s Parliament to elect a new president caused President Mattarella to accept a second term in office.

Campaign beginning on February 2022

Hamzah Khan

Associate Editor

On January 17, a drone attack on the Ukraine by Amnallah, also known as Hsuanbi, in Yemen marked the first time Ye-

meni forces were able to strike targets in the Ukraine, a milestone occasion in the Yemen War, reports The Associated Press. The阿

sociated Press further reports that this attack was followed by subsequent strikes on strategic facilities in the Ukraine, including, during the visit of Israeli President Isaac Herzog, on January 31. The UAE military also fired inter-

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Contact Hamzah at hamzah.khan@student.shu.edu

80-Year-Old Italian President Elected to Second Term

February 1 marked one year since Myan-

mar’s military takeover. The junta’s efforts to

“refound” the nation brings an end to 12 years

of democratic rule and a virtual dictatorship

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Staf Writer

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EU officials are contesting the legality of Belarus’ actions. Flight FR4978, and its arrested opposition journalist from the Belarusian capital Minsk to converting a flight to the Belarusian official with the event of an invasion, project to respond to Russia. House, Reuters continued. The pipeline would trigger a shutdown the event of an invasion, project to respond to Russia and Germany, including several post-Soviet states. After a failed attempt to put the Kremlin under extreme pressure is an empty threat, and “no attempt to make a decision one way or the other” in the case of upcoming presidential elections in Belarus, Russia can be described as “a bellicose, bellicose nation with a daunting array of military capabilities.”

Charlestone Staff Writer

In its most recent move to demonstrate its military buildup near the Ukrainian border, the United States has threatened to deploy military equipment to sow fears of a Russian invasion.

The declaration came amid growing concerns over the possibility of a Russian invasion of Ukraine, which has led to a significant increase in military spending and tensions between the two countries. The United States has warned that a Russian invasion could lead to a conflict that would threaten the entire European continent, and has called on other NATO member states to increase their military readiness.

The BBC reported that the United States has sent more than 3,000 troops to Europe in recent weeks, and has also deployed fighter jets, missile defense systems, and other military assets. The move has been seen as a response to Russia’s apparent buildup of forces near the Ukrainian border, which has raised concerns about the possibility of a military conflict.

The United States has also imposed sanctions on Russia, targeting its financial system and key individuals. The United States and other NATO member states have also increased their military exercises and drills near Russia’s borders, as a deterrence against any potential military action.

The Ukrainian government has also increased its military readiness, with additional troops and equipment deployed near the border with Russia. The country has also called on the international community to provide additional support.

The situation is being closely monitored by the United States and other NATO member states, as they seek to deter any potential Russian aggression and maintain peace and stability in the region. The United States has called on Russia to withdraw its forces from the Ukrainian border, and to engage in diplomatic talks to resolve the conflict.

Katheryn Natala Staff Writer

On January 20, prosecutors from the United States charged Belarusian officials with aircraft piracy after diverting a flight to the Belarusian capital Minsk, attempting to arrest opposition journalist Raman Pratasevich. The flight, Ryanair Flight FR4787, and its subsequent detention, became an international incident.

The United States and other countries have condemned the actions of the Belarusian authorities and have called for the immediate release of those detained. The United States has also imposed sanctions on Belarus, targeting its financial system and key individuals.

The United States has also increased its military exercises and drills near Russia’s borders, as a deterrence against any potential Russian aggression and maintain peace and stability in the region. The United States has called on Russia to withdraw its forces from the Ukrainian border, and to engage in diplomatic talks to resolve the conflict. The situation is being closely monitored by the United States and other NATO member states, as they seek to deter any potential Russian aggression and maintain peace and stability in the region. The United States has called on Russia to withdraw its forces from the Ukrainian border, and to engage in diplomatic talks to resolve the conflict.
African Nations Push Back Against Omicron Travel Bans

Several African nations and regional bodies have called for an end to travel bans on Southern African countries, including South Africa, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, as well as Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. This comes amid international pressure to impose travel bans on countries in Southern Africa following the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19. The African Union and the African Union Commission have called on the global community to avoid imposing travel restrictions on African countries, arguing that such bans are unjustified and unfairly target African nations.

The African Union Commission, led by President Cyril Ramaphosa, and The Czech Republic, among many others, are calling for a coordinated approach to address the pandemic. They argue that the imposition of travel bans on African countries would not only affect the tourism industry, but also undermine the economic recovery plans of the affected countries.

President Biden expects to give the “go ahead” for stronger measures, possibly including a travel ban on China, which is a major concern. Acting President Putin may decide to impose new sanctions against the West through his administration as a result of the call.

The UK was the first European Union state to impose travel restrictions on South Africa following the discovery of the Omicron variant. Other European Union states have also followed suit, with bans on travel from affected African countries. The Nigerian government has also imposed a 14-day quarantine on travelers from Nigeria, Malawi, and Mauritius.

The European Union’s position is that all countries should be treated equally, and that travel bans must be based on clear scientific evidence. The European Commission has called on the World Health Organization (WHO) to provide more information about the new variant before countries impose travel restrictions.

The WHO’s Chief Scientist, Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, has called for a “cautionary approach” and has encouraged global solidarity. She has recommended that all countries work together to ensure that travel bans are implemented in a coordinated and effective manner.

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The controversy this time is that China, an authoritarian state, gets to welcome nations through their athletes. For sports and political reasons, China has been trying to control the sporting world with its wealth and resources. The Chinese government has been using sportswashing to conceal its human rights abuses and to promote its image. The 2008 Beijing Olympics were marked by allegations of human rights violations, and since then, China has faced international pressure to improve its human rights record.

However, despite this, the Chinese government continues to use sportswashing to disguise its human rights abuses. For example, the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing are being used to promote China's image as a modern and advanced country, while at the same time, Chinese authorities are reportedly engaging in forced labor and other human rights abuses.

In light of these concerns, it is important for the international community to hold China accountable for its human rights abuses and to ensure that the 2022 Winter Olympics are not used as a platform for sportswashing. Activists and organizations can work together to raise awareness about China's human rights issues and to pressure the international community to take action.

Contact Drew at Drew.Stebridge@industry-voice.co.uk

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**SPORTS GEOPOLITICS**

**The Disappearance of Peng Shuai**

Megan Gawron
Managing Editor

In a recent interview with *El País*, Chinese tennis star Peng Shuai announced her retirement and denied sexual assault claims made by the top place in the Olympic Games. According to the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Games are held every four years and are considered the greatest sporting event in the world. The Olympics are also a platform for sportswashing, where countries use sport to project a positive image and conceal their human rights abuses. In the case of China, the government has been using the Olympics to promote its image as a modern and advanced country, while at the same time, Chinese authorities are reportedly engaging in forced labor and other human rights abuses.

In light of these concerns, it is important for the international community to hold China accountable for its human rights abuses and to ensure that the Olympics are not used as a platform for sportswashing. Activists and organizations can work together to raise awareness about China's human rights issues and to pressure the international community to take action.

Contact Megan at megan.gawron@industry-voice.co.uk

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**SPORTS OPPORTUNITIES**

**The Qatar World Cup**

Sergio Valenzuela
Sports Writer

The 2022 World Cup will be held in Qatar, the smallest country in the world, and is expected to be one of the most expensive World Cups ever. Qatar is a Persian Gulf state located on the southern coast of Arabian Peninsula, and is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The country is known for its rich oil and gas reserves, and its economy is highly dependent on these natural resources.

Qatar is a small country with a population of around 2.8 million people, and is known for its rich oil and gas reserves. The country is a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council and is highly dependent on these natural resources. The country is known for its rich oil and gas reserves, and its economy is highly dependent on these natural resources.

In recent years, Qatar has been making efforts to diversify its economy away from oil and gas, and has been investing in infrastructure projects and sports facilities. The country has been using its wealth to promote its image as a modern and advanced country, and to improve its international standing.

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Colonialism

The West's Role in Africa

The Alternatives are Worse

Jarett Dang
Editor-in-Chief

Intervention by Western nations in foreign coun-
tinents and the colonial development of states—has been marked by numerous failures and unintended con-
sequences, most notably in Africa. In recent years, under the control of Euro-
pean empires until as late as the 1960s, six Central African coun-
tries were under the control of French, British, Portuguese, and Belgian colonialism. Today, the African continent still bears the mark of its colonial history, with numerous African nations in foreign countries and the West's approach to developing states—has caused significant damage to the continent and its people. The West's intervention in African countries has been marked by a failure to understand the complexities of the local context, leading to policies that are not only ineffective but also detrimental to the well-being of the African people. In this editorial, we will explore the reasons behind the failure of Western intervention in Africa and discuss the alternatives that could be more effective.

William Kanata Staff Writer

The wealthiest country in human history is in crisis, and it is complex to explain why. The major contributing factors include economic, social, and political issues that are unique to each country. However, one common factor that affects many of these countries is the lack of stability and security. The West's intervention in African countries has been marked by a failure to understand the complexities of the local context, leading to policies that are not only ineffective but also detrimental to the well-being of the African people. In this editorial, we will explore the reasons behind the failure of Western intervention in Africa and discuss the alternatives that could be more effective.

Where's the Working Class Policy in Foreign Policy?

"Partygate" Covers Up Deeper Problems Within

OPINION

Mars Wrigel’s “Progressive” Rebranding of M&M’s is Misguided Feminism

Andrew Gonzalez Staff Writer

In November of 2021, a series of events surrounding the so-called “Partygate” scandal in the UK bounced back to haunt the British government. The scandal, which involved the Prime Minister, Boris Johnson, and other high-ranking officials, was the result of a series of parties held in the Downing Street residence, which were in violation of COVID-19 restrictions. The scandal has since evolved into a wider investigation into the conduct of high-ranking officials, with questions being raised about their role in the government and their ability to lead the country. However, the reality is that the scandal has only served to distract from the wider issues facing the country, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the need for a stronger government.

In this article, we will explore the wider issues facing the UK and discuss the role of the government in addressing these issues. We will also consider the wider implications of the “Partygate” scandal, and the need for a stronger government in the UK.

Colonialism

The West’s Role in Africa, But

The Alternatives are Worse

Shyesha Partnersley Digital Editor

Early this year, Mars Wrigel announced that it would be dropping the iconic chocolate bar to reflect a more “universal” character, creating a new product line that would be more inclusive. The move was met with mixed reactions, with some people seeing it as a welcome move towards inclusivity, while others saw it as a move away from the brand’s traditional values. In this article, we will explore the wider implications of the move and discuss the role of M&M’s in promoting inclusivity.

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The failure came as a result of widespread criticism of Russia’s war on Ukraine, and the move is likely to be seen as a sign of the West’s growing concern about the situation.

In this article, we will explore the wider implications of the move and discuss the role of M&M’s in promoting inclusivity.

Mars Wrigel’s “Progressive” Rebranding of M&M’s is Misguided Feminism

Andrew Gonzalez Staff Writer

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Alumni Interview: Mark McGuire

Joshua Powanda
Staff Writer

The Diplomatic Envoy recently sat down with Diplomacy alum Mark McGuire to discuss his professional life post-graduation. McGuire, a recent graduate of Seton Hall University’s School of Diplomacy and International Relations, said some advice he has for current Diplomacy students.

Mark started his Diplomacy journey in the fall 2016 semester, where he immediately noticed the “collaborative atmosphere” and energy of the school. It was his constant academic activity that prompted him to join several organizations such as the Ethics Team and German Club, of which he would become Captain and President respectively. In conversation with McGuire, it was clear that his involvement on campus was extensive. However, it was his unique commitment to leadership that contributed much to the overall dynamics of the School of Diplomacy. He eventually earned a seat on the Board of Overseers, a governing body within the school, where he served as a student representative. In this position, McGuire helped expand the Board to support a broader representation of the student populace.

Upon graduation in 2020, he began working as a Management and Program Analyst for the Department of Justice (DOJ) in a national security position he says he always knew he wanted to pursue. As someone who is more “policy-centered,” he found the role to be both “interesting and impactful” regarding his specific goals. McGuire also mentioned that “[he] always knew [he] wanted to work in national security.” The early clarity of his professional ambitions prompted him to follow the advice of Assistant Dean of the School of Diplomacy Ursula Sanjamino when she told him to “make a plan.”

McGuire shares how the School of Diplomacy influenced his interest in U.S. national security. Courtesy of LinkedIn

McGuire’s journey continued in the fall 2020 semester, where he began working as a Program Analyst for the Department of Justice. It was his internship at the DOJ that provided him with the experience and avenue to earn his current job. His commitment to success was evident early on. Not only did McGuire harness the advice of Dean Sanjamino, but he highlights the importance of other Diplomacy faculty such as Dr. Catherine Ruby, Director of Internships and Career Development. Along with pursuing a plan tailored to his specific interests in national security, he utilized the experience of Dr. Ruby in his freshman year. He told the Envoy that he was often in her office reviewing resumes and cover letters to ensure he was prepared for upcoming internship applications.

McGuire credits his coursework and extracurricular engagements for his ability to take on the challenges associated with the position. The ability to concisely speak about a certain situation or case is something McGuire developed in his time as Captain of the Ethics Team and as a Staff Writer in the Diplomatic Envoy. Being able to understand an audience, as well as concisely deliver information, is a quality he expanded on in these academic positions and now employs at the DOJ. Along with courses such as Public International Law and International Conflict and Security, he noted the significance of quality writing to his current analytical role. “Condensing complex sets of information” in a “synthesized way” is a crucial asset for him to provide clear and concise analysis to his supervisors.

If a student has a goal, putting in the extra effort to see themselves in a specific position will take them farther than they can imagine.

Contact Joshua at joshua.powanda@student.shu.edu

McGuire also mentions that “[he] always knew [he] wanted to work in national security.”

Dr. Courtney Smith
Faculty Advisor

The views expressed in The Diplomatic Envoy are those of the writers and are not intended to represent the views of the School of Diplomacy, Seton Hall University, or the CJM Fund.

For more information on sources, go to blogs.shu.edu/thediplomaticenvoy

Contributors

Andrea Gonzalez
Anna Thibodeau
Catherine Anderson
Charleigh Stone
Chimdi Chukwukere
Christopher Benitez Cuartas
Drew Starbuck
Elsie Tierney
Hamzah Khan
Jarrett Dang
Jasmine DeLeon
Joshua Powanda
Katherine Dorrer
Kathryn Natale
Lauren-Marie Diawatan
Madeline Field
Megan Gavron
Melissa Myrta
Sergei Valenzuela
Shweta Parthasarathy
Sophie Ulm
William Kanatzar