



The Diplomatic Envoy

FROM GAZA TO RAMALLAH: THE STORIES OF PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS

Eman Fatima
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“My friends, trust in God and His mercy ... If we are cut off, we will meet either in Jerusalem or in heaven,” was the last thing posted to X, formerly known as Twitter, by Ali Nissan on October 12. Al Jazeera depicts how Palestinian journalists and social media creators post every morning, updating their audience on whether they are alive on social media. If one stops posting, it is simply assumed they were killed. Palestinian journalists update followers on their lives because the Israel-Hamas war has thrown their safety into question. However, their concern for their lives did not start on October 7, 2023. Journalists in Palestine have long lived in fear for their safety. “I choose journalism to be close to people.

It might not be easy to change the reality, but at least I could bring their voice to the world,” were the words of Shireen Abu Akleh. Time reports that the 51-year-old Palestinian-American journalist for Al Jazeera Arabic was killed while she was reporting on the Israeli military’s operations at the Jenin refugee camp in the northern West Bank early Wednesday morning on May 11, 2022. Abu Akleh’s close friend, Dalia Hatuqa, describes her friend to Al Jazeera. “She had an infectious laugh. She loved to travel, see the world, shop, party. She lost her mother and father when she was younger and saw so much cruelty in the world, especially in Palestine, but that never stopped her from appreciating and enjoying life.” There are many stories similar to those of jour-

nalist Abu Akleh. “In the beginning, I didn’t know what I was doing or what I was covering, I just wanted to document it and tell people that we are here. I am here,” said Motaz Hilal Azaiza, another photojournalist who posts on Instagram. Azaiza was born and raised in Deir al-Balah Refugee Camp in Gaza. As CAIR reports, Al-Azhar University of Gaza, the same

university where Azaiza received his degree in English Language and Literature in 2021, has been completely destroyed. Azaiza was working on launching his journalism career. Little did he know that after October 7, everything would be taken from him. The New York Times depicts how the 24-year-old was watching “Friends” and working on a video for a UN

agency where he worked as a part-time producer. On October 11 Azaiza reported that his best friend had died in a bombing on his family home and that members of his extended family had also been killed since October 7. Now, he is dedicated to sharing the stories of impacted Palestinian citizens on his social media. In another article, The New York Times reports that “The Committee to Protect Journalists said that more journalists have been killed during this time than in any other in the area since it started tracking the data in 1992.” Another journalist, Mohammed Abu Hatab, a correspondent for a Palestinian television channel, and 11 members of his family were killed in the city of Khan Younis in southern Gaza on Nov. 2. Al Jazeera talks about what the TV station said

in a statement carried by the Palestinian news agency Wafa. “Our colleague Mohammed Abu Hatab fell as a martyr along with members of his family in bombardment against his home in Khan Younis.” These deaths highlight the toll that this conflict is having on journalists, both threatening their personal safety and forcing them to cover the deaths of friends, family, and their fellow Palestinians.

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Journalist Shireen Abu Akleh was killed at a refugee camp in 2022. Courtesy of Al Jazeera Media Network (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 4.0

MYANMAR JUNTA FACES INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE FOLLOWING ATTACK ON REFUGEE CAMP

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Staff Writer

The military junta in Myanmar faces a plethora of international responses following an attack on a refugee camp in the Kachin region, killing 29 people including children. Varying sources have provided various figures; however, the confirmed number of deaths remains at 29, with an additional confirmed 59 wounded, says Reuters. A potential attack by the military junta would reflect an emerging pattern against a Christian minority in the Kachin region, near southern China. The military junta has denied any role in the attack, instead assigning blame on mismanagement of weapons and artillery by rebel groups in the region. Reuters further reports that there was an exchange

of blame between the shadow National Unity Government (NUG) and the military junta. Located near the town of Laiza, the refugee camp is situated close to the Kachin Independence Army’s (KIA) headquarters, states Al Jazeera. While this could offer a potential explanation for why attacks would occur in the region given the ongoing conflict between these rebels and the ruling junta, it does not account for the large number of civilian casualties. An apparent brazenness in the attacks has elicited a strong response from the international community, with the United States Department of State swiftly appearing to condemn what appeared to be a ‘military attack,’ according to Reuters. Statements by officials also noted that

the attack reflected what has been a growing humanitarian disaster in the northern region of the country, inextricably linked to the 2021 coup. The Kachin region has been a particular hotspot of violence since a military coup that removed Aung San Suu Kyi, who was a powerful political activist, and the democratically elected leadership that had been in power since 2015, according to The New York Times. The Kachin region maintains a notable minority of Christians, the third largest religious group in Myanmar, behind the majority Buddhist and slightly larger minority Rohingya Muslims. Christians in this region of Myanmar do not hold a unique experience in facing violence by the military government, as the Rohingya Muslims

have faced a well-documented ethnic cleansing by the Myanmar government, through multiple different administrations. Ruling political powers in Myanmar have repeatedly oppressed KIA efforts ever since conflict broke out in the region in 1962, because of a myriad of post-colonial factors for a state that was struggling to cement strong institutions of governance throughout the country. As a result, this oppression has kept the Kachin region crisis out of the international limelight, despite global media beginning to identify the gravity of the crisis with the Rohingya population. Elements of conflict have proved resilient in their nature, with the cyclical nature of conflict being a result of either the KIA, among other rebel groups, or govern-

mental military operations constantly engaging in conflict. According to The Washington Post, recent gains in territory by military groups has led to a proposed strong response by the junta. This leaves the region continually susceptible to civilian casualties, as both sides will feel the need to escalate conflict as a response to security actions by the corresponding side. While external powers have condemned the attack, Aung San Suu Kyi called for a cease-fire between the military and numerous rebel groups, however the KIA has refused given that there has been a continuous series of attacks on Kachin populations of civilians, as reported by The Guardian. BBC News reports that the October 10 attack is even more emotionally fueled due to the fact it

occurred almost exactly a year after an earlier attack at a concert in a Kachin base, which resulted in approximately 80 deaths. Both attacks are larger expressions of a consistent sequence of violence that has been carried out against the religious minority, with civilian casualties growing beyond what has become the standard series of conflict between rebel armed groups and the ruling military.

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IS ESCALATION POSSIBLE DURING THE ISRAEL-HAMAS WAR?

Fatima Talpur
Staff Writer

As the world turns its eyes toward the war between Israel and Hamas, many in the Middle East are looking anxiously toward Israel's other conflicts. One group in particular with a long-standing grudge against Israel is the Hezbollah group in Lebanon. But what exactly is Hezbollah, and is there a possibility of escalation between the group and Israel?

According to the Council on Foreign Relations, Hezbollah is a "Shiite Muslim political party and militant group based in Lebanon, where its extensive security apparatus, political organization, and social services network have fostered its reputation as 'a state within a state.'" Hezbollah is internationally recognized as a terrorist group due to its orchestration of several global terrorist attacks, and it is one of the most

heavily armed non-state actors in the world. Even though it is technically a non-state actor, Hezbollah maintains heavy influence over the politics of Lebanon, with several of its members serving in Lebanon's Parliament. And while Hezbollah originates from Lebanon, its Shiite-Muslim nature means an inherently close connection with Iran, which provides most of the group's funding.

Given the Israel-Hamas War's escalation in the past month, many are worried that tensions will carry over into Lebanon. And indeed, some attacks have already been

reported. The Wall Street Journal writes that Israel shelled a village in southern Lebanon on Thursday after explosions were heard in a disputed border area, raising fears of a multifront escalation in the region. Additional clashes have been reported by Reuters, with Lebanese security sources saying 11 fighters with Palestinian groups allied to Hezbollah have been killed in the border area, alongside four civilians. At least five Israeli soldiers and one civilian have been killed on Israel's side of the frontier, based on Israeli military reports. According to The

Guardian, Hezbollah's top leaders, such as Hassan Nasrallah, have been noticeably absent from the public domain since October 7, showing that although Hezbollah supports Hamas it will not take much public action to avoid worsening tension.

There are many reasons as to why Hezbollah might want to take a limited approach to the war. Firstly, it would detract from Hamas's effort to gain political autonomy, which was the intended effect of the attacks by Hamas on Israel. Practically speaking, Hezbollah must also take into consideration public opinion in Lebanon, which is extraordinarily low due to a financial crisis. The World Bank writes that Lebanon's economy "remains in precipitous decline, markedly distant from a stabilization path, let alone a recovery path." With the people of Lebanon starving and political turmoil abundant, pushing for-

ward with a war would be disastrous for Lebanon's future. Another reason is the fear of U.S. intervention, which The Guardian writes could lead to conflict not only in Lebanon but also in Iran. A war against the United States will almost certainly result in absolute devastation, and despite public anti-American sentiment in both nations, would be devastating to the strength and stability of both governments.

One group particularly vulnerable to a potential war between Hezbollah and Israel is the 1.5 million Syrian refugees residing in Lebanon. According to Al Jazeera, after a political crisis sparked extreme violence, corruption, and poverty in their own nation, many Syrians now find Lebanon to be a safe harbor. Undeniably, there are problems with racism between Lebanese na-

tives and Syrian refugees, and the economic situation is not comparatively any better in comparison to Syria. Some refugees believe that a return to Syria would be favorable to avoid discriminatory treatment. But many more refugees are disinclined to return due to fear of facing reprisal from the regime of President Bashar al-Assad if they return home. In 2021, Human Rights Watch spoke to 65 family members of people who returned to Syria. They were told that 21 of them were arrested, 13 tortured, three kidnapped, five murdered, and 17 were subjected to enforced disappearances. For these refugees, there is no easy choice to be made, and they would undeniably suffer if further escalation between Hezbollah and Israel were to take place.

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Hezbollah Leader Hassan Nasrallah is pictured above as he meets with the Supreme Leader of Iran. Courtesy of Unknown Author (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 4.0

CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS TAKE SYRIA TO TOP UN COURT

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Canada and The Netherlands are taking Syria to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) over claims that it has breached the United Nations Convention against Torture. Their application claims that "Syria has committed countless violations of International law, beginning at least in 2011." The ICJ has stated that Canada and the Netherlands have asked for emergency measures to be taken to protect potential victims of state-sponsored torture in Syria, Reuters reports. On October 10, Syria boycotted a preliminary hearing at the UN that imposed provisional measures on the Syrian government to stop torture while the case proceeds through the ICJ, says The Associated Press.

In a joint statement by Canada and the Netherlands released on October 10 by the Government of Canada, the two

nations allege that since 2011, "tens of thousands of Syrians have been tortured, murdered, sexually assaulted, forcibly disappeared and subjected to chemical weapons attacks" by the Syrian regime. They called on the international community to support the efforts to hold Syria accountable and affirmed that peace and reconciliation in Syria will not exist without justice for victims and survivors alike.

When the Arab Spring burst around the Middle East, inspiring the masses to call for democratic governments and human

rights, southern Syria erupted in pro-democracy protests against the government and President Bashar al-Assad. The government used deadly force to dispel the dissent, fueling unrest and violence around the nation, says BBC News. The government's crackdown on protesters and political dissents morphed into a civil war, killing half a million people, wounding hundreds of thousands, and destroying parts of the country since March 2011. Half of Syria's population of 23 million has been displaced, according to

ABC News. The devastation caused by the war has been exasperated by the destruction caused by the earthquakes that hit northwest Syria in February, says Reuters.

In a statement published by the Government of the Netherlands in June, Canada and the Netherlands' case against Syria cites the abhorrent treatment of those held in detention centers. This includes the use of torture, enforced disappearances, and inhumane conditions that often resulted in death. The New York Times reports human rights groups have documented widespread killings of civilians, including the death of an estimated 14,000 believed to have died from torture or to have been killed in the prison system run by Syria's military or security forces, then dumped into secret mass graves. 130,000 people are believed to still be missing. Experts have also reported more than 300 chemical weapons attacks in

Syria in the last decade. President al-Assad has denied human rights abuses and the use of chemical weapons, claiming that "terrorists" - a term used for any of his opponents or critics - are responsible for the violence. Despite Syria's long list of suspected international law violations, Arab countries have not been deterred from normalizing relations with the republic. The United Arab Emirates and Jordan have normal relations with Syria, and the Arab League readmitted Syria after suspending it in 2011 over its human rights abuses, according to Human Rights Watch.

The ICJ may pressure other nations to reevaluate their relations with Syria without addressing the torture and abuse charges they face. Human Rights Watch reports that in July a UN Commission of Inquiry found that Syrian authorities continue to "detain and forcibly disappear" thousands of people using a network

of detention facilities throughout the country. These people face the risk of death from torture and inhumane conditions at detention centers.

Canada and the Netherlands' actions against the brutal Syrian regime may hold the government accountable for its horrific acts against its own people and promise justice to the victims and survivors in the face of violence and abuses.

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The Palace of Peace houses the International Criminal Court. Courtesy of Lybil BER (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 4.0

PAKISTAN ANNOUNCES MASS DEPORTATION OF UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

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In early October, the Pakistani government mandated a new policy that they would actively deport all undocumented immigrants starting November 1. This policy gave immigrants till October 31 to leave voluntarily. This law is applicable to all undocumented immigrants in the state, such as the Uyghurs fleeing genocide in China and Myanmar's Rohingya, but it has a significant impact on the large Afghan immigrant population because they make up the majority of the undocumented immigrants living in Pakistan.

According to UN News, there is estimated to be more than 2 million undocumented Afghan citizens living in Pakistan, and at least 600,000 of them are estimated to have fled to Pakistan after the Taliban retook control over Afghanistan in 2021. The Pakistani

government has officially determined there to be 1.7 million undocumented immigrants they have been able to detect so far. Many Afghan people who fled to Pakistan for asylum from the Taliban will now be forced to return home.

After the grace period, the Pakistani government will be actively detaining and deporting people without valid paperwork. According to CNN, authorities have mentioned that a task force has been made to "seize people with fake identity cards and illegal properties built on their fake documents," and the country's security databases have "been ordered to cancel any 'fake identity cards' and confirm any cases with DNA testing."

Afghanistan itself currently faces a lot of internal instability in the wake of international sanctions and decreased foreign aid after the 2021 Taliban takeover. The World Bank report on Afghanistan

reports that the Afghan economy has drastically declined in the past two years, with significantly high inflation rates, the majority of firms unable to work at full capacity, declined exports, vulnerable banking systems, and other contributing factors. Amid a shortage of housing, jobs, food accessibility, and international aid, Afghanistan is not in the economic position to take in the rapid influx of millions people coming back to their borders.

A migrant said to Al Jazeera, "I lived in Pakistan for more than a decade. I have three children and a large, extended family, who are being pushed back after the government did not fulfill its promise of providing us proper documentation. I have no money, no roof. Where do I go back to?" These limited constraints, in addition to the prominent amount of gender-based violence government practices

that violate international human rights documents and standards, will cause a severe human rights crisis in Afghanistan.

DW has reported a joint statement from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration where they mention, "We believe many of those facing deportation will be at grave risk of human rights violations if returned to Afghanistan, including arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, cruel and other inhuman treatment."

The Pakistani government has deported undocumented immigrants in the past, but this new mandate is the first major and widespread step the government has taken towards addressing their undocumented immigrant population. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch, the spokesperson for Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has spoken out about this new law and

change is the presence of terrorists in Pakistan. The Associated Press reports her stating that "Our policy is only about ... individuals who are here illegally, no matter what their nationality is." She further mentioned that "unfortunately there has been a misunderstanding or misrepresentation and for some reason people have started associating this with Afghan refugees."

Pakistan has been a country open to Afghan refugees for decades since the Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan in the late 1970s. The country has always held somewhat of an open border for immigrants, specifically Afghan refugees, because of the strong and long-lasting cultural ties between the two countries and their close proximity. Now Pakistan is beginning to switch to stricter immigration standards modeled by those usually held by states within more stable areas. A driving factor of this

change is the presence of terrorists in Pakistan.

Another tension between Afghanistan and Pakistan is the Afghan Taliban's inability to control the attacks and actions of the Pakistani Taliban, which is located in Kabul and whose actions have threatened and negatively impacted the Pakistan government. The Washington Post covers the Taliban's response to this action and reports that Mohammad Hassan Akhund, acting Taliban president, mentioned "if the current military and civilian rulers of Pakistan, or specifically the generals, have any problems with the Afghan government, they should solve them through negotiations. Come and talk face to face with us; don't mistreat refugees for that."

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ISRAEL BEGINS GROUND INVASION OF GAZA

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The ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine has continued to devastate both nations and communities across the world for months, with growing desperation from all corners of the world for a cease-fire. On October 7, 2023, Hamas, the governing body of Palestine, attacked Israel, and the resulting deaths and kidnappings caused a raging war between the two nations that has been brewing for decades. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres is calling for an urgent cease-fire. According to Reuters, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken said "I think we'll see in the days ahead that assistance can expand in significant ways."

Both Israel and Hamas have rejected international pressure for a cease-fire. Israel cited the release of hostages taken by

Hamas during a previous attack as a condition for a cease-fire, while Hamas insisted on fighting back as long as Gaza was under assault, says Reuters. The conflict has resulted in a high number of casualties, including a significant proportion of children. International organizations have highlighted the dire humanitarian situation, emphasizing the urgent need for a cease-fire to allow aid deliveries and alleviate the suffering of civilians. The New York Times states that Blinken is working to get more humanitarian assistance into Gaza and seeking pauses in fighting to facilitate aid delivery.

The conflict has escalated, with both sides engaging in intense military operations, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. As of early November, "At least 8,260 people have been killed in Israeli attacks on Gaza since Oc-

tober 7," according to recent figures released by the Palestinian Ministry of Health in Ramallah drawn from sources in the Hamas-controlled enclave, says CNN. According to the ministry, more than 21,000 others have been injured with women, children, and the elderly making up more than 70 percent of those killed, further reports CNN.

Hospitals in Gaza are facing severe challenges due to airstrikes, making it difficult to provide medical assistance to the injured. The UN and aid organizations have expressed deep concern about the deteriorating humanitarian situation, with shortages of water, food, and fuel driving desperation among the population. International efforts for a cease-fire and humanitarian pause have met challenges, and there are growing concerns about the potential for a broader regional conflict.

According to CNN, Iran, a supporter of Hamas, has issued threats, and regional tensions are rising, with Egypt and Saudi Arabia expressing concerns about destabilization in the region. Additionally, Al Jazeera correspondent, Zeina Khodr, reports that the Hezbollah secretary-general Hassan Nasrallah promised any civilian killed in Lebanon will be responded to with a civilian attack in Israel. Experts on the topic fear that the Israeli war on Gaza has the potential to continue to heighten tensions in the Middle East, with Al Jazeera noting that it "could trigger a wider regional escalation," as Gaza's humanitarian crisis continues and other armed groups join in.

There is also growing concern for both the safety of Israeli hostages taken by Hamas as well as medical personnel on the ground in Gaza. NBC reports that William Schom-

burg, the head of the International Committee of the Red Cross, stated "Accepting violence against healthcare facilities, now when their role is so critical, will come at an unacceptable cost in human life. The wounded and sick must be protected in all circumstances."

Now, there are proposals of a possible two-state solution to help bring the conflict to a close, with The New York Times reporting that hope would be for the two nations to live side-by-side with each country maintaining its sovereignty. Gilead Sher, who is known for aiding in Israel's negotiations with the Palestinians in the late 1990s and early 2000s, revealed in a statement to The New York Times that "If America engages in what President Biden has stated he would commit to, there is a chance... for negotiations that could provide a step-by-step

process to two distinct states." Amongst leaders of the world, there is a global consensus that an agreement of peace must be an end to violence.

"The two-state solution to the bitter conflict that has beset the region for almost a century," notes The Guardian. World leaders have repeatedly supported carving the land into two independent Palestinian and Israeli states existing side-by-side. Given the history of conflict not only between the Israelis and the Palestinians but also the lack of stability in the region, this conflict is likely to continue to escalate if it does not end soon.

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HURRICANE OTIS RIPS APART SOUTHERN MEXICO AS THE DEATH TOLL RISES

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On Wednesday October 25 Hurricane Otis made landfall in Acapulco, Mexico, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. As a Category five hurricane, the storm rapidly intensified on Mexico's Pacific Coast. Reuters reports that Acapulco has a population of around 900,000 that suffered from Otis's destruction.

Volunteers and government workers have been sent to help aid Acapulco, but many individuals still lack access to food, water, and other essentials. Limited resources have resulted in looting throughout the city which is causing the death toll to rise. On Sunday October 29, the government report-

ed that 48 people have died and six remain missing in the destruction. As wreckage is cleared, it is likely that these numbers will rise.

Many have lost their homes, businesses, and loved ones due to flooding and downed powerlines making communication difficult. Acapulco's citizens rely heavily on tourism through resorts and beaches for revenue. In preliminary reports by CNN, about 80 percent of the hotels in the area have been damaged, which could result in economic loss for many. According to PBS NewsHour, this has caused many to fear that the government will focus on repairing resorts and beaches to regain tourism revenue, rather than aiding needy citizens that work at these resorts.

Otis landed just several months before Mexico's next presidential election. Reuters says that many have been critical of current president Lopez Obrador and his efforts in aiding Acapulco. Obrador has been accused of downplaying the situation and rebranding private donations to 'government donations'. The government has been slow to respond but has sent about 10,000 troops to help clear wreckage and provide medical aid.

Otis reminded many residents of the 1997 Hurricane Pauline that hit Acapulco, says NBC. Like Otis, Pauline destroyed the city and killed more than 200 people. Tucked between the luxury resorts, many in Acapulco live in small towns at the base of the Sierra Madre del Sur Mountains. During both Otis

and Pauline, extreme rainfall caused flooding that resulted in mudslides that injured many residents. Unlike in 1997, as cellular coverage has returned, citizens have been able to report their missing loved ones through apps like WhatsApp and Facebook, reports The Associated Press. Technology has helped many reunite with their loved ones and has helped workers provide aid where it is needed most.

Acapulco used to have the reputation of a luxury getaway that drew many Hollywood stars and tourists to the area says The Associated Press. Since then, crime in Acapulco has driven much of that tourism away. Just last year, five men were shot in an attack at a resort bar reports The Associated Press in another article. Theft, drugs, and

homicide have continued to plague Acapulco further causing its reputation to fall. This could be detrimental to Acapulco's recovery from Otis because tourism has already been steeply declining in recent years. Otis will only further that decline and cause revenue to fall.

It will take time to rebuild Acapulco after this destruction. President Obrador has made restoring electricity his top priority now, but there are still many that have no food or water. Several shelters were opened prior to the storm that have been providing aid, but just like any recovery from a natural disaster, reconstruction will be slow. According to CNN, President Biden has issued a statement offering his administration's full support to the Mexican Govern-

ment to ensure the safety of American citizens.

The destruction of Acapulco has caused death, destruction and heartbreak across Mexico and the world. Though Acapulco is known for their luxury getaways, many that allow these resorts to function are the ones that have suffered the most. With aid and time, Acapulco will recover and hopefully tourism will return to the area, but right now, the people of Acapulco need all the help they can get.

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THE ELECTION OF DANIEL NOBOA: AN ATTACK ON CRIME IN ECUADOR

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On Sunday, Oct. 15, Daniel Noboa was elected to be the next president of Ecuador. He defeated leftist Luisa González with 52 percent of the vote, establishing himself as the nation's youngest president in history at the age of 35, reports The Washington Post. Noboa, the heir to a banana empire, will be a caretaker president, meaning he will complete the last 18 months President Guillermo Lasso's term.

Lasso dissolved the legislature in May to avoid impeachment, forcing a new election within six months. Noboa studied at Harvard University before serving as commercial director for his family's company. He was then elected to Ecuador's National Assembly in 2021.

Reuters emphasized the significance of his young age in his electoral win. Voters explained that older politicians have only brought harm to the region, and thus, younger

authorities may be beneficial. Valeria Córdova, a high school graduate in Quito, told The Washington Post, "he is young, but he is prepared to govern." Student Eduardo Chavez, told Reuters, "we need new blood and not the old politics that have done us so much harm."

Noboa's young age is especially attractive to the quarter of the 13 million obligated voters in Ecuador aged 18 to 29, Reuters explains. Noboa made special appeals to this age group and cluster of voters by hosting events at universities. Noboa's victory could also be attributed to his strong social presence,

The Brazilian Report says. More specifically, he had a strong debate performance during the first round of voting, which allowed him to advance to the runoff.

At the epicenter of the election were the topics of crime and security. According to The New York Times, Ecuador, a nation of more than 17 million, was once an undisturbed nation. However, in recent years, the nation "became dominated by an increasingly powerful narco-trafficking industry that includes Mexican cartels and Albanian gangs." It has become a transshipment point for the entry of cocaine

into Europe. An article by Time calls drug-related gang violence a prominent force in the nation, describing Ecuador's Pacific coast as "the scene of a turf war between international gangs competing to control its ports for cocaine trafficking."

The homicide rate in Ecuador grew from 5.84 per 100,000 people in 2018 to 26.1 per 100,000 people in 2022, according to Time, leaving citizens are afraid to leave their homes. Will Freeman, a fellow for Latin America Studies at the Council of Foreign Relations, said "in Ecuador, violence right now is very unpredictable. A crime can happen anywhere." According to Al Jazeera, in the first six months of the year, "Ecuadorian police recorded 4,374 homicides, with approximately 19 people killed daily."

Violence was at the forefront of the election, particularly following the assassination of presidential candidate Fernando Villavicencio days before the first round of voting, CNN states.

His murder symbolized Ecuador's uncontrolled brutality and poor security protocols. Thus, there was great pressure on candidates entering the presidential election to provide solutions to the crime epidemic. An Ecuadorian who was recently robbed of his cell phone, Edson Guerra, told The Associated Press, "maybe the new president will do something, I hope so, whatever it takes because we are doing really bad with this issue of insecurity."

Lowell Gustafson, a Latin American politics professor at Villanova University, also spoke to The Associated Press about the responsibilities of the newly elected president in relation to Ecuador's violent environment. "Whoever wins this election is going to have to deal with this... but I don't know what can be expected from the president in that kind of short time with what sure look to be intractable problems," he said.

Noboa plans to address these concerns and

the concerns of all Ecuadorians by providing more ammunition for police offers, improving technology, and creating a stronger military presence, The Associated Press explains. According to The Guardian, Noboa told his supporters, "Tomorrow we start to work for this new Ecuador, we start working to rebuild a country seriously battered by violence, by corruption and by hate."

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President-elect Daniel Noboa speaks to the National Assembly. Courtesy of Asamblea Nacional del Ecuador (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 2.0

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

RUSSIA LOSES VOTE TO REGAIN SEAT ON UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

Karissa Kromminga
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The Russia lost the vote to rejoin the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) on Tuesday, October 10. Instead, Albania and Bulgaria won the two Eastern European council seats, which are both supporters of Ukraine, showing that international support to isolate Moscow still remains after nearly two years of fighting. According to The New York Times, nearly 150 countries have backed UN resolutions demanding Russian withdrawal from Ukraine and many nations have imposed economic sanctions on Moscow since the invasion.

The General Assembly, made up of 193 countries, took part in a secret ballot vote, in which

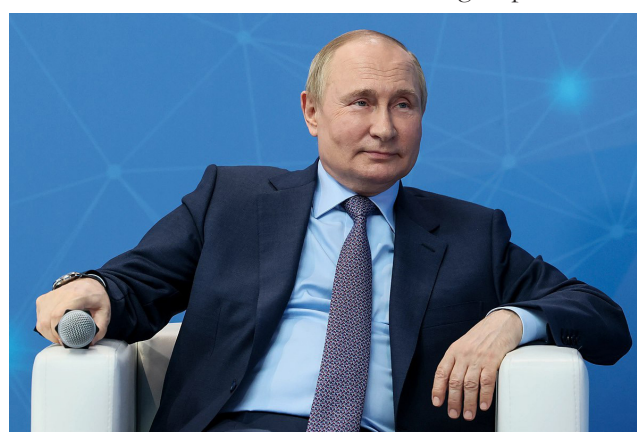
Russia received 83 votes, Bulgaria received 160, and Albania received 123.

According to The Associated Press, Russia claims support from a 'silent majority' and its 83 votes are sure to concern Ukraine and its Western allies.

Russia was originally suspended from the Council in April of 2022 just months after launching the initial invasion of Ukraine. According to UN News, this was the first time that a nation has had its membership of the HRC suspended since Libya was suspended in 2011. According to Reuters, the International Criminal Court also accused President Vladimir Putin and Russia's Children's Rights Commissioner Maria Lvova-Belova of war crimes, such as the illegal deportation of hundreds of

Ukrainian children, willful killings, and torture.

According to The New York Times, the vote came shortly after a Russian missile strike hit a small Ukrainian village killing more than 50 people, including a six-year-old child. It was one of the largest losses of civilian life since the beginning of the war. Many countries were concerned that Russia's



President of Russia Vladimir Putin sits at an economic forum. Courtesy of Presidential Executive Office of Russia (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 4.0

re-election to the Council would stain the credibility of the institution and the United Nations, says The Associated Press.

Prior to the vote, Russian Ambassador Vassily Nebenzia told guests at a reception in New York, "Russia stands ready to continue promoting human rights as a component in the rapprochement of States and groups of States

and not as a matter of discord, pressure and mentoring," reports CNN. The Kremlin was hoping that enough countries would be willing to put aside their initial outrage to restate its place on the council. According to Reuters, some diplomats were worried that there were signs of Ukraine war "fatigue" which led them to believe that Russia had a reasonable chance of getting voted back onto the HRC.

Before the vote, Russia claimed they would win the vote of many developing nations under the secret ballot. According to BBC News, the Kremlin claims many of these countries secretly sympathize with Russia but are afraid to do so publicly. Richard Gowan, UN Director of the International Crisis Group, told The Associat-

ed Press, "I think the Russians will be pleased that they persuaded a sizeable minority of UN members to back them (which) suggests that Moscow is not a total pariah in the UN system, despite repeated Western criticism."

The countries elected this year, serving for three years, are: Albania, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Kuwait, Malawi, and the Netherlands.

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MORE THAN 1,600 MIGRANTS ARRIVE AT SPAIN'S CANARY ISLANDS

Sophia Alicea
Staff Writer

The Canary Islands have quickly become a place of refuge and safety for the victims and displaced individuals of sub-Saharan African terrorism. With migrants swarming into the Spanish islands from Senegal and other parts of the sub-Saharan region, the Canary Islands have increased their intake of migrants 90 percent in just one year according to The Associated Press.

The Spanish Canary Islands, located off the northwest coast of Africa, have long been a sought-after destination for tourists seeking sun, sand, and stunning natural beauty. However, in recent years, these islands have gained notoriety for a different reason: as a landing point for a significant number of migrants attempting to reach Europe. This phenomenon has sparked debates and discussions about immigration, border control, and humanitarian concerns. Migrants from various

African countries, particularly those in West Africa, have been using the Atlantic route to reach the Canary Islands. The journey is fraught with danger as overcrowded and rickety boats navigate treacherous waters. The reasons for embarking on this perilous journey are diverse, but they often include fleeing conflict, poverty, and lack of economic opportunities in their home countries. As noted by CNN, the Canary Islands, with their proximity to the African continent, serve as a natural gateway for those seeking a better life in Europe.

The surge in migration to the Canary Islands began in earnest in 2019 and continued into 2020, with unprecedented numbers of arrivals. The COVID-19 pandemic further complicated the situation, making it even more challenging to manage the influx of migrants. Many of these individuals arrive in a state of desperation, having faced extreme hardships and life-threatening risks during their journey, as stressed by

Human Rights Watch.

Spanish authorities have been grappling with the complex task of managing this humanitarian crisis with the now reported 32,000 migrants in the area according to EuroNews. Overcrowded reception centers have strained resources, and the sheer number of arrivals has made it difficult to provide timely and appropriate assistance. The Spanish government, in collaboration with international organizations and NGOs, has been working to address the situation. They are striving to improve reception conditions, expedite asylum procedures, and ensure migrants' safety and well-being.

The Canary Islands' migration issue has also sparked a broader debate within Europe about border security and the need for a unified approach to immigration. The European Union has called for increased cooperation among its member states to address this challenge collectively. While individual countries have a responsibility

to manage their borders, a coordinated approach is essential to prevent the Canary Islands from bearing the disproportionate burden of this crisis.

One aspect of the debate centers on the need for stronger efforts to address the root causes of migration. Economic development, conflict resolution, and efforts to combat poverty and inequality in migrants' home countries are all vital components of a more sustainable solution. By addressing the push factors that drive people to make the dangerous journey to the Canary Islands, European nations can contribute to long-term stability in the region.

As reported by Reuters, traffickers in Senegal smuggle young people seeking better possibilities in Europe are d into outdated artisanal fishing boats by. The trek from Senegal to the Canaries is about 1,600 miles and requires a week of challenging upwind sailing. In the Atlantic, migrant boats often shipwreck or vanish. Smugglers travel farther to escape border

controls along the coast. They first travel west into the open Atlantic before turning north to the Canaries. This detour brought many to the tiny island of El Hierro, which is located in the westernmost region; at times, the number of people arriving there overwhelmed local authorities and emergency services.

Another dimension of the debate revolves around humanitarian concerns. As the Canary Islands struggle to accommodate the influx of migrants, concerns about human rights and living conditions have been raised. Ensuring that migrants are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of their legal status, is a critical aspect of managing this crisis. While this surge in migrants to the Canary Islands poses significant challenges, it also highlights the need for international cooperation and a comprehensive approach to addressing the root causes of migration. Spain and the European Union must work together to improve border

control, enhance humanitarian support, and develop long-term solutions to this complex issue.

The influx of migrants into the Spanish Canary Islands is a multifaceted issue with both humanitarian and political dimensions. It underscores the importance of a coordinated European response to address the root causes of migration and manage the arrival of those seeking refuge and a better life. The International Organization for Migration implores the Spanish Canary Islands as well as leaders of human rights organization to find sustainable solutions to this challenge will require the cooperation of nations, international organizations, and NGOs to ensure the well-being and safety of migrants while respecting their rights and dignity.

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IRAN

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Iran, as an Islamic Republic, has been engaged in a protracted proxy conflict with Israel since 1985. Israel has consistently claimed that the Iranian government's policies are characterized by anti-Semitic sentiments, and they back this claim by pointing to Iran's financial support of various Arab extremist groups, notably including Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Palestinian Hamas group, according to Vox.

On October 7, 2023, the Iranian-backed Hamas organization launched an attack on an Israeli music festival, which marked the onset of a state of conflict between Hamas and Israel. Since the beginning of this conflict 1.4 million people have been displaced, reports The BBC. The Palestinian death toll has exceeded 11,000, and more than 1,400 people have been killed in Israel, The Associated Press reports.

According to The Council on Foreign Relations, Iran has been a supporter of Hamas through

financial contributions and the provision of military hardware since the 1990s. This relationship strengthened in the face of the 2014 Gaza War against Israel. Through the duration of this conflict, Hamas political bureau chief Ismail Haniyeh publicly acknowledged Iran's significant role in enabling the military acts against Israel, noting that Iran "did not hold back with money, weapons, and technical support." This statement assumes that within the context of the current Hamas conflict, Iran maintains a parallel position as a proxy power to support the terrorist group.

Despite their historical support of Hamas, Iran has denied any involvement in the recent attacks in Israel. However, the country's leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, praised the actions of Hamas, saying "we kiss the hands of those who planned the attack on the Zionist regime," as reported by Al Jazeera. Iran's endorsement of the Palestinian cause is a sentiment that has been shared among the Arab

nations since the 1979 Iranian revolution, which culminated in the formation of the Islamic Republic, according to Reuters.

Another way in which Iran has shown commitment to advancing the Muslim presence in the region is through the support of Lebanon's Hezbollah group. Hezbollah is a Shia organization established in 1982 following the Lebanese war to prevent Western intervention and oppose Israeli expansion. As reported by Al Jazeera, Hezbollah is the only Arab military group to defeat Israel in battle, forcing Israel out of Southern Lebanon

in 2000. In response to Hamas' conflict with Israel, Hezbollah's leader Hassan Nasrallah remarked, "Our hearts are with you. Our minds are with you. Our souls are with you. Our history and guns and our rockets are with you," according to Vox.

In 1992, Hezbollah underwent a transformation by establishing a political entity known as the Loyalty to the Resistance Bloc, which has been the leading party in Lebanon since its formation. Through this bloc, the group has gained significant power. From a military perspective, The Center for Strategic and

International Studies characterized Hezbollah as "the world's most heavily armed non-state actor."

This assertion bears significance in light of Hezbollah's motto; "Death to Israel." This motto is a sentiment publicly shared by the "axis of resistance," a term used to describe a coalition of various Sunni and Shia Muslim groups and governments, including Lebanon, Gaza, and Iraq, with varying degrees of affiliation with Iran, reports NPR.

As Iran's various alliances become more engaged in war, western powers fear Iran's potential entrance. Director of the Strategy and Doctrine Program of The Rand Corporation Raphael Cohan says, "On the spectrum of 'likely' to 'less likely,' it's probably one of the less likely scenarios [that Iran will formally enter the war]. But should Israel feel the need to directly strike Iran or vice versa, that has a broader implication for a regional war that could draw in not only Israel but a lot of the Arab states, the Gulf states, Saudi Arabia as well."

This idea echoes the fears of most of the Western world: the likelihood of Iran entering is relatively low, but the potential consequences of such an intervention could entail a broader engagement of most of the Arab states, exacerbating the regional conflict.

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Supreme Leader of Iran, Ali Khamenei, votes in Presidential election.
Courtesy of Unknown Author (Wikimedia Commons)
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RUSSIA

Catherine Anderson
Staff Writer

Russia's response to the Israel-Hamas conflict is perhaps best characterized as a "balancing act," as it must account for its ties with Hamas, its ties with Israel, and its broader geopolitical interests in the Middle East.

Though Russia did not have direct diplomatic relations with Hamas until the 2006 election, as the Observer Research Foundation writes, the historic precedent for this relationship dates back to the Cold War. During this time, Russia supported several Palestinian militant groups, including those who "engaged in terrorism," reports the

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Even outside of these groups and Hamas, Russia has a complicated history with terrorism. As the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace writes, the Kremlin claims to take a "hard stance" on terrorism. However, even though it aided the United States after 9/11 and

claimed to be fighting terrorism when it intervened in Syria in 2015, it has also either ignored or worked directly with numerous terrorist organizations. It has diplomatic relations with the Taliban, for example, in Afghanistan. It is also important to note that while the



A village in the Republic of Dagestan.
Courtesy of Alexander Novikov (Wikimedia Commons)
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Kremlin has not designated Hamas as a terrorist organization, it has designated certain political opposition as terrorists, such as Alexei Navalny.

Even after its October 7 attack on Israel, Russia has not changed its relationship with Hamas. It has not condemned Hamas; instead, it blames the United States. The

Carnegie Endowment reports that Putin called the war a "vivid example" of the failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East. However, despite its condemnation of the U.S., which is one of Israel's key allies, and its relationship with Hamas, Russia has also tried to maintain a

relationship with Israel.

Russia's ties with Israel, reports The Associated Press, were strengthened following the breakup of the Soviet Union. However, the Russian invasion of Ukraine posed a major test for the relationship. Israel struck a balance in its response, providing vocal but not material support for Ukraine

and angering many of its Western allies. Putin, however, praised Israel's "mediation efforts," reports the Associated Press.

Tensions seemed to rise between the two states again when a mob of Russian citizens stormed passengers on a flight that had just arrived from Tel Aviv. The riot took place in an airport in Dagestan, writes BBC News. Dagestan is a Russian Republic in North Caucasus whose population is primarily Muslim; it has, however, a significant Jewish population that dates back to pre-Islamic times. Dagestan's government expressed sympathy for the citizens of Gaza, but urged its population not to partake in such actions. In response to the event, Israel called on Russia to take more measures to protect its Jewish citizens, writes BBC News.

As it navigates this situation, and its response to the Israel-Hamas conflict, Russia is engaged in a delicate balancing act, as it attempts to maintain its relationship with both sides of the conflict. Its

motivation for doing so seems to be a desire to cement itself as a mediating force in the region. This is demonstrated in part by the resolution it presented to the United Nations Security Council. The resolution, which failed, did not condemn the attacks by Hamas, but instead called for a "humanitarian ceasefire," writes ABC News. It also, reports Reuters, is using the conflict as an opportunity to cement itself as a champion of the developing world and a friend of the Global South.

The U.S., continues Reuters, has sided with Israel. As mentioned previously, Russia has already blamed U.S. policy for the war. By allying itself with Palestinians, it can make itself seem like an ally of the developing world. Additionally, Russia seems to be trying to bolster its image as a mediating force. By emphasizing the negative role of the U.S. in the conflict, it can enhance its own image. Further, by emphasizing the U.S. as a driver of the conflict, it can hurt Washington's

efforts to garner sympathy for Ukraine within the Global South. While some have argued that chaos in the region benefits Russia by taking eyes away from the Ukrainian war, Russia itself does not hold this view.

As the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace writes, in the Russian view, the Middle East is not actually geographically very far away. Chaos in the region presents a security risk for Russia, which has been the target of terrorism in the past. It is in its own domestic interest, then, to avoid chaos and search for a peaceful solution.

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CHINA

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Even before the recent outbreak of violence in the Gaza Strip, China had offered itself up as a neutral broker of peace between Israel and Palestine. Poising itself as a counterpoint to the United States, which has a long history of influence in the Middle East, Al Jazeera reports that China appeared to be gaining influence in the region, especially after brokering a deal between Iran and Saudi Arabia. But with the war expanding, Beijing's ambitions in the Middle East are being challenged.

In the immediate aftermath of the initial eruption of violence, China did not condemn Hamas for their attack on Israel, according to Voice of America (VOA), which drew waves of criticism. Instead, in the wake of Israeli counterattacks, it strengthened criticism of Israel. CNBC reports that Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi has stated that Israel's actions have exceeded self-defense

and become retaliation. He further urges all parties to abide by international humanitarian law and focus on protecting innocent civilians. Al Jazeera also notes that China has joined with most other countries in the United Nations to call for a humanitarian truce.

Through its actions thus far, China seems to have sided largely with Palestine, but it also has significant economic ties with Israel. The reason for this dichotomy, Politico claims, is a long-term play to gain favor in the Middle East and with countries searching for alternatives to U.S. partnerships, while maintaining its long-standing policy of non-interference with other countries' internal affairs. The Hill reports that many Arab countries have blamed Israel for the war, citing their history of abuses against Palestinians as justification. Even beyond the Middle East, this neutral rhetoric is likely to attract more international support than the comparatively polarized rhetoric of the

U.S. and many European countries, who view Palestine's struggle for freedom as similar to struggles against colonization. Politico speculates that, in this aspect, China is thinking years into the future.

However, China faces significant limitations in their potential role due to both their history with Palestine and the reaction of Chinese citizens to the war. Foreign Policy explains that while China has historically supported the Palestinian cause, going as to arm and train the Palestine Liberation Organization, the adoption of a less radical gov-

ernment in the 1980s led them to closer ties with Israel. In the years since, China has still consistently supported a two-state solution. Even during the war, BBC News reports that China continues to stress the importance of a two-state solution and its support for Palestine. This in itself may deter Israel from viewing it as a truly independent mediator.

The recent rise of antisemitism in China is also hampering its position as a neutral party. According to The New York Times, inflammatory speech toward Israel has become rampant on Chinese social

media, with commentators emboldened by China's refusal to condemn Hamas. In turn, state media has picked up and perpetuated antisemitic rhetoric. The Times reports that it is not clear whether or not this trend is a coordinated campaign but notes that the position of state media rarely differs from that of the communist party. This kind of rhetoric undermines China's goal of remaining an independent party.

While it is unlikely that China can remain a neutral party in this war, considering its history with Palestine and internal antisemitic rhetoric, Gedaliah Afterman, head of the Asia Policy Program at the Abba Eban Institute for Diplomacy and International Relations at Reichman University in Israel, told The New York Times that it is possible for China to increase regional stability through the distribution of humanitarian aid. Dawn Murphy, an associate professor of national security strategy at the U.S. National War College,

agreed that China, with a limited influence in the war, would be best to deliver humanitarian aid, in an interview with VOA.

Ultimately, China seeks to use the Israel-Hamas war as a way to gain a stronger foothold in the Middle East by mediating the conflict between Palestine and Israel. However, its own internal rhetoric and historical support of one side are likely to hinder its efforts, even as its policy of non-interference is likely to attract support in the long run.

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Foreign Minister Wang Yi calls for parties to protect civilian lives. Courtesy of Agencia de Noticias ANDES (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 2.0

SAUDI ARABIA

Andrea Hebel
Editor-in-Chief

Saudi Arabia has long held a place as arguably the most influential country in the Middle East. Yet, as the world reels from the recent conflict between Israel and Hamas, and nations such as Qatar and Egypt have rushed in with attempts to broker the release of hostages and send aid to Gaza, as NBC News reports, Saudi Arabia has been slow to react. Middle East Eye reports that Saudi Arabia hosted a regional summit aiming to unify pro-Palestine states on November 12, the country's first major move to broker peace in the region.

Hours after Hamas's initial attack and Israel's resulting strike on Gaza, the Saudi Foreign Ministry issued a post on X (formerly known as Twitter) calling for an "immediate halt in escalation" between the two sides. However, they notably did not condemn Hamas for their initial attack. Much of their action since the attack – meetings with United States officials and other regional leaders

and statements condemning the increase in violence – has not held much bite, according to Foreign Policy analyst Steven A. Cook.

Generally, since the attacks, Saudi Arabia has seemed paralyzed – a result of their precarious security situation, Cook continues. They face the difficult challenge of relying on the U.S., who currently sit on the opposite side of the conflict, for much of their security. Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman faces a difficult choice – unifying its fellow Arab nations at the risk of damaging its all-time high relationship with the U.S., or prioritize its regional position.

Internally, Saudi Arabia appears normal. Many of the lavish events that have marked Prince Mohammed's rule are still underway. But below the surface, citizens are reeling, as The New York Times reports. Pro-Palestinian sentiment is at an all-time high as the reality of what is happening spreads through social media. Though there have been far fewer public dis-

plays of outcry across the state – largely due to their illegality – public sentiments of grief and outrage at the conflict are clear.

Also complicating the



Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Faisal bin Farhan Al-Saud condemned the conflict. Courtesy of President Of Ukraine from Україна (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 1.0

situation is the fact that in the months leading up to the conflict, progress was building surrounding a Saudi-Israeli normalization deal brokered by the U.S. The U.S. Institute of Peace reports that the deal would formalize U.S. security support for Saudi Arabia, as well as provide support for a Saudi nuclear program by allowing them to enrich their own

uranium. The deal would require them to support a two-state solution to the decades-long conflict. This would be a huge win for the U.S., as it would rep-

resent Saudi Arabia taking a massive step apart from China and Russia. However, the deal was far from done when the conflict broke out. The U.S. Institute of Peace continues that there have been significant challenges in the process, as the actors with interests that often don't align try to come together. It is unclear what the domestic response

from both sides may be, as the concept of protecting the Saudi Arabian monarchy with American troops may likely be unpopular.

And now, the future of the deal is even more uncertain. As Reuters reports, the deal is being put on the back burner as Saudi Arabia is rapidly reevaluating its foreign policy priorities. Instead, the kingdom is engaging with Iran in attempts to broker peace. But Axios states that Saudi Defense Minister Khalid bin Salman visited Washington at the end of October, assuring the Biden administration that the country is still interested in pursuing the deal eventually.

According to The Associated Press, President Biden asserted at a campaign fundraiser that the potential Saudi-Israel deal was a contributing factor to Hamas's attack. "One of the reasons... why Hamas moved on Israel, is because they knew I was about to sit down with the Saudis," Biden said. "Guess what? The Saudis wanted to recognize Israel."

Meanwhile, the conflict is already starting to have broader impacts on the entire Middle East. Reuters reports that oil prices are set to decline for the third week in a row. As fears grow that the Israel-Hamas war will stretch on, Saudi Arabia stands at a crossroads with the rest of the region.

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THE TWO-STATE SOLUTION: A ZOMBIE POLICY THAT IGNORES REALITY

Hamzah Khan
Managing Editor

As the war in Gaza rages on, as the civilian death toll soars, and as the Israeli military cuts off food, water, and electricity from the besieged enclave; world leaders, like clockwork, have resorted to calling for the old “two-state solution” to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. President Biden has been firm in reiterating that his administration will only support a two-state solution, according to PBS, and this has been the default position of most world leaders. In the days immediately after the October 7 Hamas attack on Israel, the Arab League convened an emergency summit reiterating much the same, according to The Guardian.

While it is comforting to leaders to drudge on about a “two-state solution” and an innocuous peace plan, it ignores the reality of Israeli settlement expansion and entrenchment of Israeli control over all the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea, according to Foreign

Affairs. Like a zombie the “two-state solution” is killed and brought back to life between every spate of violence between Israelis and Palestinians, while no progress is ever made and leaders on both sides remain unwilling and unable to break the status quo.

The horrific events of October 7, however, show that the status quo of an incessant blockade, occupation, and apartheid are unsustainable for both Israel’s security and Palestinian self-determination. The truth is the “two-state solution” died with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin after he was assassinated by a radical Israeli nationalist and the far-right. Now led by Benjamin Netanyahu, Israeli politics soon took a hard shift to the right following Rabin’s assassination. Although woefully inadequate, the Oslo Accords of 1993, agreed to by Rabin and the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasser Arafat, was the last chance for a viable “two-state solution” between leaders who were willing to negotiate in good faith.

Groups like Hamas and



Graffiti lies along a wall separating Israel and the West Bank. Courtesy of Wall in Palestine (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 2.0

Palestinian Islamic Jihad began to conduct more violent attacks against Israelis as settlement expansion in the West Bank increased by 58 percent after the Accords, according to The Economist. Much of the Palestinian population lost faith in the PLO and the subsequent Palestinian Authority, rife with corruption and incompetence, leading to the rise of alternative militant factions like Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Netanyahu exploited these divisions within the Palestinian leadership to prop up Hamas, thinking that Israel’s superior mil-

itary could withstand any attacks from the militants and prevent any permanent solution to Palestinian Statehood, according to The Times of Israel.

As the brutality of the current war is on full display with more than 11,070 Palestinians killed in Gaza according to Al Jazeera, including 4,500 children, what comes next? Netanyahu has said that Israel will maintain control over Gaza’s security after the war, reports the Associated Press. Another Israeli occupation of Gaza would be horrific both for the Palestinians who would be subjected

to the same military rule imposed on the Palestinians in the West Bank and for Israel who would now be responsible for the 2.2 million people who live in the Gaza Strip. But that would depend on whether Israel can accomplish its task of defeating Hamas, which is itself an impossible goal. Hamas is a political movement that extends beyond its militant faction and the brutality with which Israel is conducting its war will only strengthen the resolve of Palestinians who will continue to see Israel as an enemy.

According to a recent Pew Poll, 35 percent of Israelis still support a “two-state solution,” while a Gallup Poll shows that only 24 percent of Palestinians support it. The reality on the ground is a splintered West Bank, 60 percent of which is controlled by Israel through its illegal settlements with over 700,000 settlers, according to Al Jazeera. The densely populated Gaza Strip is governed by Hamas, which opposes the Palestinian Authority. Israel has also illegally annexed East Jerusalem, home of the

holy sites including the Al Aqsa Mosque, which Palestinians have long hoped to make their capital. All these realities make a contiguous Palestinian state nearly impossible to achieve.

Although it may be looked upon with skepticism, a one-state solution has been gaining traction among younger Jews and Palestinians, according to The Guardian. To the Israeli far-right, a one-state solution means full Israeli sovereignty between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean, as written in the original Likud Party charter. For Hamas, it would mean the destruction of Israel and the return of Palestinians to the lands from which they were displaced. For many young moderates on both sides, the idea means a secular democratic state in the land of Israel and Palestine with equal rights for all. Whether the solution is two-state, one-state, or no-state, the reality remains that neither Israelis nor Palestinians will leave their land, and leaders on both sides must eventually accept that.

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HOW DOES IRAN’S INVOLVEMENT IN THE HAMAS-ISRAEL CONFLICT CHANGE THE SCALE OF THE WAR?

Neve Walker
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On October 7, the Palestinian militant group Hamas launched an attack on Israel which has spurred weeks of fighting. According to data from West Point, Hamas launched 7,000 rockets on Israel in the first two weeks alone reports Time. Israel has since begun a gradual expansion into Gaza, carefully avoiding the word invasion, The Associated Press says. The conflict has already taken 1,400 Israeli lives and 11,070 Palestinian lives according to another article from The Associated Press.

Since the attack, numerous countries have gotten involved, both directly and indirectly. The United States has pledged to donate \$14.3 billion to Israel and its army this year, A “huge bump up from what is normal” reports Maya MacGuineas of the Committee

for a Responsible Federal Budget, according to NPR. Last year the U.S. gave \$3.3 billion to Israel.

Despite heavy support from Western countries, not everyone has aligned with Israel. Iran and Israel are on opposing sides of the conflict, with Iran donating money and supplies directly to Hamas. Many argue that this attack can be seen as a proxy war between Iran and Israel says Bloomberg. For decades they have been quietly attacking each other

through sea and air attacks.

The attack dubbed the “Al-Aqsa Storm”, represents a turning point in the Middle Eastern region, according to Iranian Minister of Intelligence Esmail Khatib. “In our view, the conditions in Israel after the Al-Aqsa Storm are historical, and in my opinion, it is the starting point of history itself,” Khatib said, according to Foreign Policy. “Operation Al-Aqsa Storm eliminated one of the most strategic and

fundamental plans of the U.S. in the region.” Foreign Policy adds. Iran also has been supplying other militant groups, such as the Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Houthis in Yemen. Iran is seen as forming an “axis of resistance” against Israel and their supporters.

Despite this, Iran’s leaders have denied any accusations of having direct involvement in the war other than expressing their support for the Palestinian cause. “We support Palestine and its struggles,” said Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei. “This attack is the work of the Palestinians themselves, and we salute and honor the planners of this attack.”

Iran is not the only country becoming further involved in the conflict. According to The United States Institute of Peace, Lebanon is the second most dangerous front, concerns are being raised about the conflict’s

open borders, especially in Israel’s northern corner. These cross-border clashes between Israel and the Iran-backed Lebanese terrorist group, Hezbollah, have occurred daily since the start of the conflict. At least 63 Hezbollah fighters have died since October 7.

“We have conveyed our message to Israel through its allies that if they do not cease their atrocities in Gaza, Iran cannot simply remain an observer,” said Iran’s foreign minister Hossein Amir-Abdollahian to Iranian state media, according to the Stimson Center.—There are also many sources quoting Amir-Abdollahian saying “the Zionist regime” in place of “Israel,” such as Reuters. It is unclear which version of the quote is correct.—Just hours later, Iran’s mission to the UN issued a statement declaring that if Israel does not attack, Iran will not intervene reports the Stimson Cen-

ter. On October 17, Iran’s leader issued a more serious warning to Israel. “If the crimes of the Zionist regime continue, Muslims and resistance forces will become impatient,” Khamenei said. “No one can stop them.”

Because of these warnings and the actions taken by Iran since the attack in early October, the scale of the war has changed. The increase in foreign involvement could turn this conflict into a wider regional/global conflict rather than a conflict in an isolated area. Only time will tell if the direction of the Israel-Palestine strife will ever reach constructive negotiation and whether Iran will turn towards direct military support on the ground.

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Israeli flares fall over Gaza City. Courtesy of United Nations Photo (flickr) Creative Commons 2.0

IN ISRAEL'S SIEGE ON GAZA, WHO REALLY PAYS THE PRICE?

Yasmin Obeidallah
Staff Writer

In the prison that is Gaza, nowhere is safe.

Hospitals, churches, mosques, and schools, areas assumed as safe havens for Gaza's 2.2 million residents, have become military targets. Doctors are begging for medical supplies to treat the injured, fathers are finding their children in pieces under the rubble, and ice cream trucks have become mortuaries. The people of Gaza are calling on the world to bear witness to their suffering. Their attempts are falling on deaf ears.

Israel's bombardment of the Gaza Strip has killed more than 8,000 Palestinians since October 7, with the number of casualties and injuries expected to rise. The onslaught has targeted Gaza's infrastructure, resulting in the eradication of entire residential neighborhoods. By targeting homes across multiple cities and refugee camps, multi-genera-

tional Palestinian families are being slaughtered together, leaving no one to mourn the dead. 47 Palestinian families have been erased from Gaza's civil registry, says The Wafa News Agency. According to Al Jazeera, over 40 percent of the victims are women and children.

The Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) are not masking their goal: a genocide of the Palestinian people. On Oct. 9, the Israeli Defense Minister Yoav Gallant ordered a "complete siege" on Gaza, halting the supply of water, food, fuel, and electricity into Gaza and stating that Israel is fighting "human animals," CNN reports. This act of collective punishment towards the civilians of Gaza is a violation of international humanitarian law, according to the United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres. With no ceasefire in sight, the people of Gaza face two equally disastrous choices: die a quick death by Israeli airstrikes, or suffer

a slow death from infection, starvation, or disease. The lack of basic supplies is exasperating the already dire humanitarian crisis created by the land, sea, and air blockade of Gaza implemented by Israel in 2007, leaving the densely populated strip of land an open-air prison. This is only a drop in the ocean of the never-ending list of atrocities committed against the Palestinian people during Israel's 75-year occupation of Palestine.

Constant bombardment at the hands of the Israeli military is not novel to the people of the Gaza Strip. During various operations in 2008, 2012, 2014, and 2021, Israeli airstrikes and ground invasions killed hundreds of civilians and reduced buildings to rubble. Life for Gazans has turned into an endless cycle of loss, rebuilding, and watching as their lives once again turn to dust. The mental toll of the escalation of violence against Palestinians is evident. Children, who

make up 50 percent of the population of Gaza, bear the brunt of violence. Approximately 70 percent of the children seen as "collateral damage" by the Israeli government suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder, according to Doctors Without Borders. Over 100 newborns housed in neonatal intensive care units on ventilators or in incubators face severe risks dying due to the lack of electricity in hospitals, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports. UNICEF calls the humanitarian crisis in Gaza "a growing stain on our collective conscience."

Western media's concerning lack of coverage of the Palestinian narrative perpetuates the depiction of Arabs as terrorists deserving of violence. Western media has allowed Palestinian victims to remain nameless and faceless, dehumanizing them, justifying their ethnic cleansing, and causing indifference from the public sphere. On

Western news channels, Israel is always the victim and never the perpetrator. Israeli lives and deaths matter, but Palestinian lives and deaths do not. Israel makes no effort to hide its beliefs on Palestinians. In a now-deleted post on X, formally known as Twitter, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu described between the current siege as a "struggle between the children of light and the children of darkness, between humanity and the law of the jungle." Not only must Palestinians endure the anguish of losing their people and homeland, they also are forced to watch the world justify the horrific acts committed against them using tactical language and false symmetry.

The people of Gaza are not only numbers or statistics, nor are they animals. Gazans are people deserving of a life full of freedom and prosperity, a life without a military blockade or Israeli occupation. They are people

with hopes and dreams dwindling by the day, as bombs rain down on them and the smell of death fills the air. Unlike what Israeli Knesset member Merav Ben-Ari claims, the youth of Gaza are victims of a violent regime, not children who "brought it upon themselves," as Human Rights Watch reports.

Gaza and its people are being killed. The only immediate solution is to stop the indiscriminate murder of civilians. In order to escape this cycle of death and destruction, the underlying injustice that drives hate and violence must not only be considered but rectified entirely. There can be no peace without justice, and justice to the Palestinian cause means to live free of Israeli occupation and control.

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HOW SHOULD THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY RESPOND TO THE ISRAEL-HAMAS WAR?

Esther Edohwokui
Staff Writer

The international community cannot remain silent when international humanitarian law (IHL) is not being upheld and complied with. Reports from CNN explain how on October 7, Palestinian militants from Gaza, known as the group Hamas which was named a foreign terrorist organization by the US State Department in October 1997, launched thousands of rockets into Israel and infiltrated the border, killing over 1,400 people including civilians and taking 200 hostages – the deadliest attack on Jews since the Holocaust.

In response, Israel declared war and commenced airstrikes in Gaza, while tightening its blockade to cut off fuel and water supplies to the population. A humanitarian disaster now looms as Gaza's 2 million residents face starvation and hospitals lose power, per Red Cross warnings. With the dense 140-square-mile territory

already under a crippling Israeli-Egyptian blockade since 2007, Gaza faces an unprecedented humanitarian crisis amid the conflict.

United Nations (UN) secretary-general, Antonio Guterres, described the situation as being on "the verge of the abyss in the Middle East," and urged that IHL be upheld and respected, reports CNN. There have been some arguments made that this war should be resolved through the United Nations, namely the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). However, bodies like this, although created with a premise of neutrality, become heavily politicized when key stakeholders have vested interests in the outcome. Justice and humanitarian prospects take a backseat while politics and national interests drive the conversation.

Applying diplomatic and economic pressure through International Organizations (IOs) such as the UN, however, prove to be difficult with the U.S. on one side and opposing China and Russia.

Reuters reports a UNSC resolution that called for a humanitarian pause in the conflict between Israel and Hamas and would allow access to humanitarian aid to the Gaza Strip was vetoed by the U.S. on October 18. There have been many negative responses to this veto including Russia's Ambassador to the UN, Vasily Nebenzya, who claims "We have just been witnesses once again of hypocrisy and the double standards of our American colleagues."

If such bodies refuse to provide resolutions that would otherwise limit civilian casualties and address impunity from IHL, then engagement with civil society and human rights organizations monitoring the situation on the ground is necessary. Albania's representative from the earlier UNSC meeting claims that it is the most vulnerable who "bear the brunt of terrible decisions taken by powerful men." Amplifying voices that are drawing attention to the human impact are high

profile Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) like Amnesty International or journalists reporting from Gaza would pressure political leaders.

Independent organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have already taken action in providing humanitarian aid to both the Israelis and Palestinian casualties. Mirjana Spoljaric, president of the ICRC, emphasized that all sides need to exercise restraint to protect civilian lives saying, "Civilians always pay the highest price in conflict. At this critical moment, we urge the parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law..."

On the other side of this there needs to be advocating for transparent, independent investigations into alleged violations of international law and human rights abuses, as well as demanding accountability for war crimes. The international community is not comprised solely of the UNSC. There are other en-

titles and bodies within this international structure that can utilize their resources to affectively respond to the Israel-Hamas war. International organizations were created with the sole purpose of achieving global governance. A key aspect of global governance is addressing impunity from the law to serve as a deterrent and/or future war conflicts.

Utilizing the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) would be a good way to bypass security council vetoes and push for the upholding of IHL and humanitarian ceasefire. Although legally non-binding, it would serve as a powerful symbolic condemnation and signal of international priorities. The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) could also launch an inquiry into the alleged abuses and violations of IHL. Gathering evidence and documenting these violations, by all sides, can alter the behavior of all parties and initiate compliance with international norms.

All these examples are ways in which the international community can work together to undermine IHL violations and demand a humanitarian cease-fire.

Putting a band aid on the situation by offering humanitarian aid through money is not enough, as Reuters reports Biden has recently pledged \$100 million in United States funding for humanitarian aid in Gaza and the West Bank. There needs to be action taken in the form of a cease-fire to protect civilians' lives as well as their resources. By applying pressure to political leaders through these organizations, the way we handle this situation can serve as an example in future conflicts. There needs to be condemnation and accountability for violations of IHL and it needs to start now. tyranny.

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FOREIGN POLICY HOSTS EVENT SHARING RISKS OF GENERATIVE AI

Alex Lee
Staff Writer

On November 8, Foreign Policy hosted the first event of a virtual six-part series, titled “Promise Over Peril,” which aims to share the future of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI). Foreign Policy shares that the unprecedented speed of the development of GenAI brings along unknowns that share both opportunities and threats to governments. GenAI has the capability to transform all areas of human life, including healthcare, trade, and military. However, this also means that GenAI has the capacity to be weaponized, and the development of GenAI is exceeding the speed of legislation concerning AI. The lack of policy concerning AI is leaving governments to scramble to create legal frameworks that AI can exist within, as well as creating a gap in government’s ability to combat security risks.

The first guest of the event was Congress-

woman Anna Eshoo (D-CA), representing the Silicon Valley region. She believes in the importance of innovation and spoke about AI through this lens. Eshoo spoke about U.S. President Joe Biden’s Oct. 30 executive order on AI, which recognized immigrants, international students, and visa holders and the role they play in the development of AI, according to Forbes. Eshoo believes that Biden’s executive order promotes consumers and equality between the consumer and cor-

porations. She believes that this executive order will jump start the regulation that federal agencies want to implement.

The U.S. Congress is broken, Eshoo shares. Eshoo listed its faults, explaining first that Congress has no fallback for regulation. Congress struggles on many fronts, she shares, yet Eshoo is cautiously optimistic due to its broad interests. Eshoo chairs a bipartisan AI caucus and admits that it is hard to find experts on AI. Additionally, she shares that it is hard for members

of Congress to believe that they don’t understand AI, contributing to the lack of legislation surrounding AI and GenAI.

Eshoo advocates that AI needs to not only be in the hands of high-tech companies, but in all sectors. Eshoo is working on legislation that is bipartisan, aiming to combat AI’s negative impacts. AI brings opportunities within legislation and innovation, including the potential to expand biosecurity, as she shared that AI can make bioweapons. Eshoo also expanded on

the international context of AI and its innovation and legislation. China has a lead on AI understanding and innovation, but that lead is not significant.

Much of the limited legislation concerning AI focuses on private sector regulation. Eshoo and the event’s other speakers brought forth the point that the AI and GenAI industry need Congress to implement legislation so they can react, innovating within the framework the legislation creates. This is the only way practicality can be ensured.

David Lin is the Senior Director for Future Technology Platforms at the Special Competitive Studies Project. He spent over ten years serving within the U.S. government, focusing on technology policy and China, Foreign Policy shares. Lin explained that world leaders are decently well equipped to handle GenAI, and that Biden’s executive order is a step in the right direction. All of government can benefit from AI, he shares, but we need a

balanced regulation policy that limits the threats of AI but allows the innovation to benefit us as well. Lin believes that the U.S. can create new ideas and other applications in the defense sector using the benefits of AI. However, Lin stresses that it is important to use AI in a fair and ethical way economically.

Paul Scheer, the Executive Vice President and Director of Studies at the Center for a New American Security, discussed the Bletchley declaration. The declaration, revealed at the United Kingdom’s safety summit, attempts to address the risks of AI with urgency and prioritizing human rights and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals. The Conversation shares. Ultimately, Scheer believes that the goal of the Bletchley declaration is a move in the right direction, but toothless. Scheer urges governments to provide guidelines for public-private partnerships.

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Congresswoman Anna Eshoo encourages the formation of legislation on GenAI. Courtesy of Internet Education Foundation (flickr) Creative Commons 2.0

HEALTHCARE LEADER LESLIE D. HIRSCH VISITS SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

Madeline Rowe
Campus News Editor

On November 3, Leslie Hirsch, the President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Saint Peter’s University Healthcare System, spoke to Seton Hall University’s Buccino Leadership Institute, aiming to share his career background, including his leadership journey and impact on the community, with Seton Hall students.

He explains that academic experiences are very important, but that real world experience is important to merge with academic engagement and allow leaders to achieve their career goals. He began his career journey believing he wanted to become a lawyer, but simply “fell” into the healthcare administration industry. Explaining that he often found himself in hospitals at a young age due to health issues of his parents, he realized that being a hospital administrator is what ap-

pealed most to him. He has had a wide variety of leadership experiences in a various communities and different settings – urban, suburban Catholic, and secular, and across several states including New Jersey, New York, Colorado, and Louisiana.

Beyond the obvious need for healthcare institutions, Saint Peter’s University Hospital and the Children’s Hospital at Saint Peter’s provide nearly \$100 million in community benefit annually, including \$22 million of charity care this past year. The institution is known as a major center for maternal and children’s services, Hirsch shares. He highlighted the difference between “leadership” and “servant leadership,” explaining that while leadership mainly guides a team, servant leadership aims to empower employees and encourage individuals to be their authentic selves.

Hirsch describes himself within his position as a generalist. Although

strategic planning and strategy was his initial interest, he explains that understanding the various functional aspects of the institution’s operations is equally import-



Sign to the Children’s Pavilion at Saint Peter’s University Hospital. Courtesy of Andrew nyr (Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 4.0

ant to round out one’s leadership experience. He explains that focusing on the organization as a whole is difficult and requires orchestrating change and strong communication with teams and employees. Ultimately, he shares, understanding the environment of the industry allows him to

navigate the present and prepare for the future.

A hospital, like many organizations that interact with the public, encounters many high-intensity situations, such as natural

disasters, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other organizational changes. He explains that in scenarios like those, it is important to have thoroughly planned for the viability of the organization in the future. Additionally, he shares the importance of understanding one’s own emotional intelligence in

order for that person to be able to lead successfully.

Summarizing his advice for young leaders, Hirsch explains that culture starts at the “top,” or through the leader, and trumps the impact of strategy. He also explains that person-to-person connection is important, as relationships define the impact of any leadership position. Ethics and integrity also should never be sacrificed, even if making a decision that adheres to one’s own morals is a hard decision to make. He explains that seeing the big picture is very important when making decisions. Focusing on a narrow aspect of a situations can be limiting in decision making. The environment should always factor into those decisions.

Sharing how he led a New Orleans hospital, Touro Infirmiry, through Hurricane Katrina after only having been the CEO there for a week, Hirsch explains that leaders have to always step up and as-

sume control and assert themselves in a manner required of the particular situation. Despite being new to his position, he led the organization through the disaster successfully. Hirsch offered a quote from Winston Churchill to close his presentation, stating that “success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm.” He explains that leaders should not become serial failures, but they must recognize that failures will occur sometimes. Even when this happens, it is important not give up or get discouraged. He urges all students to never quit whatever goals they work toward.

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TONY BOZZELLA SPEAKS TO BUCCINO LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE STUDENTS

Colin Little
Staff Writer

On October 31, the sophomores of the Buccino Leadership Institute had the opportunity to meet Anthony Bozzella. Bozzella is a 1989 graduate of Seton Hall University, and the fourth women's basketball coach in Seton Hall history. He brought 21 years of collegiate head coaching experience to South Orange, after spending the previous 11 seasons at Iona College in New Rochelle, N.Y., where he resurrected the Gaels' program into a perennial contender in the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference.

To open his speech, Bozzella asked students to define leadership. The consensus: leadership is the action of guiding people in an organization to a common goal. Bozzella then told the class to "lead in the way you're most comfortable; if you try to be someone else, they'll see right through you." For example, he has a proactive and multi-faceted leadership style, but others have a more relaxed and calm leadership style. Bozzella explains that it is

fine to want to be competitive and lead your team to success, but each leader should do it in whatever way fits them best. He summarized that the most important part of being a leader is creating trust with the team. Without trust, almost nothing is possible.

As a leader, one should give the same effort to the team as one would expect from them. So, if one wants their team to be accountable, a leader must be accountable and demonstrate to the team what accountability looks like. It is also important to know how to talk to each person on one's team. Some team members can understand a mistake right away while others might need guidance to realize what the mistake was and how to fix it.

How does a leader get to know how to talk to each person on their team? That goes back to being trustworthy, Bozzella shares. Creating relationships with each team member will go a long way and benefit the team in numerous ways. It also matters that a leader un-

derstands where each person on the team comes from. A leader cannot help a member of their team succeed if they do not know what else is going on in the members of their team's lives. This trust also comes from simply being prepared. It is easier to create relationships and trust when one is being honest and is prepared for each meeting and ready to adapt to possible changes that may happen in a project.

Another part of being a leader is being able to adapt to society as well as one's team. When there is a shift in society, it is important to notice and find ways to reposition a team to be successful after that shift. "As a leader, you have to think outside of the box," Bozzella explains, which helps a leader be able to adapt to any changes that may arise. It also helps for a leader to make sure that every person's job is important. A team is made up of many people, and when one person starts to decrease the effort put into that team, the rest of the team



Before coming to Seton Hall, Bozzella coached at Iona College in New Rochelle, NY. Courtesy of Anthony22 at the English Wikipedia(Wikimedia Commons) Creative Commons 3.0

starts to slip up as well. As a leader, one must make sure each team member realizes that they have an important role to play in the team. One way to make sure that the team is successful is for everyone to set goals and standards, thus creating a collective goal for everyone. As a leader, it is then one's job to make sure that everyone accomplishes their personal goals. This, again, creates trust, as Bozzella explains that "if the team doesn't believe in you, then no one will be successful."

Bozzella was then asked a few questions at the end of his presentation. One

of the most impactful questions was, "what has been the biggest change in your leadership style since you first started?" Bozzella explained that now he is more experienced – his passion is still there, but now it is more like a marriage. Since he has started, Bozzella explains that there are better players, more aware players, and changes in the game. Again, he reminded the students that as a leader, one must be aware and be able to adapt. Teams will face struggles, but as a leader, one must be able to help your team make it

through. Bozzella left the students at the Buccino Leadership Institute with these departing words: "Where there's change, there's opportunity," reminding all to keep pushing through any adversity that leaders may face.

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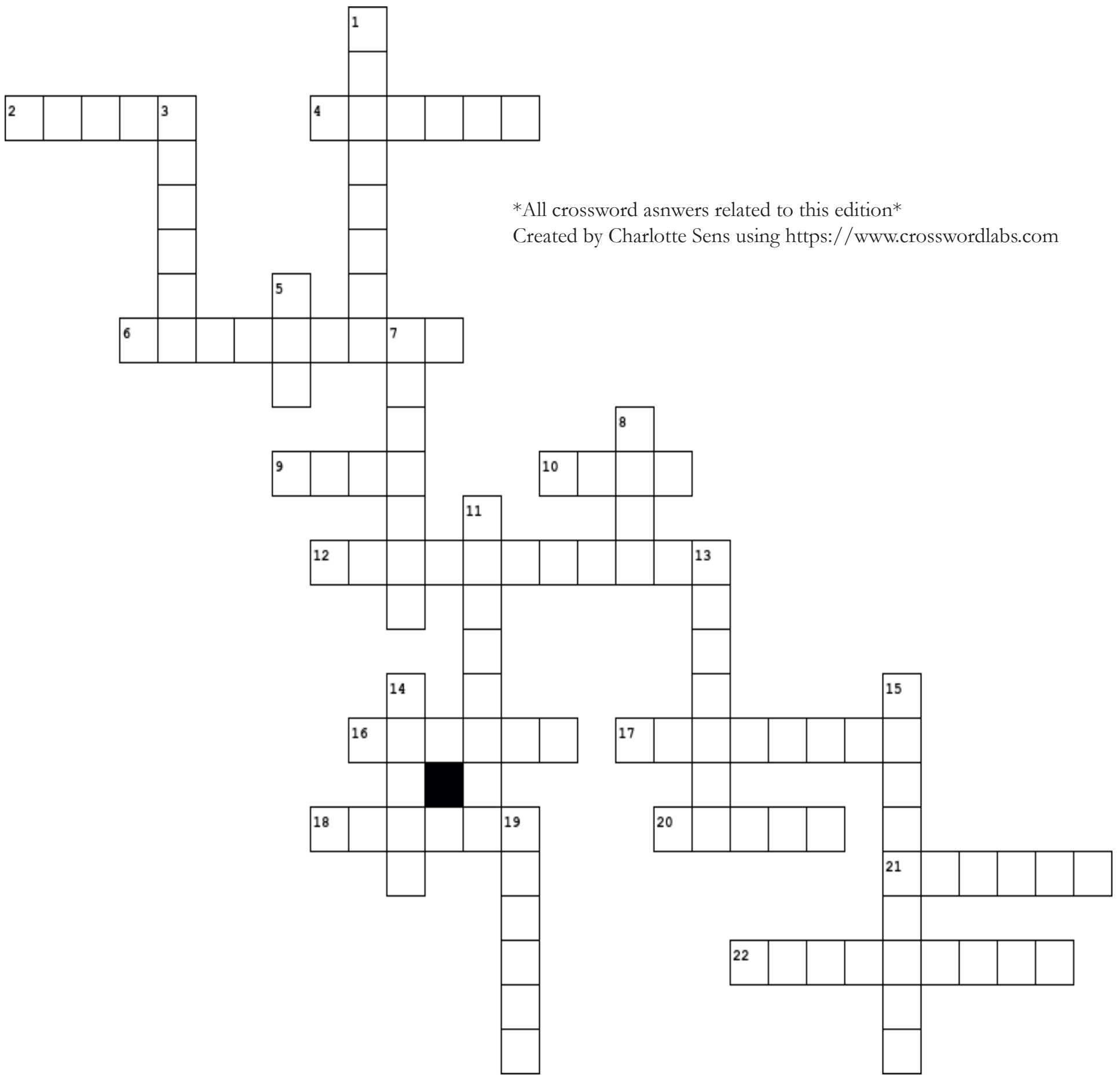
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For more information on sources, go to blogs.shu.edu/thediplomaticenvoy

November Edition Crossword



All crossword answers related to this edition

Created by Charlotte Sens using <https://www.crosswordlabs.com>

Across

2. A refugee camp and the Kachin Independence Army are both located near this town in Myanmar
4. Chinese Foreign Minister
6. Leslie Hirsch ended his presentation with a quote from this man.
9. Tony Bozzella coached 11 seasons at this New York college.
10. Some argue that the Israel-Hamas War should be resolved through this organ of the UN.
12. Russian Children's Rights Commissioner charged with war crimes
16. Iranian Intelligence Minister
17. A Mexican city hit hard by Hurricane Otis
18. President-elect Danial Noboa is an heir to this product empire
20. This Congresswoman addressed audience members at a Foreign Policy event.
21. Saudi Defense Minister

Down

1. Supreme Leader of Iran
3. This Palestinian journalist was killed during Israeli operations in Jenin refugee camp
5. Top UN court handles Canada-Netherlands-Syria dispute
7. Hezbollah is based in this nation
8. Accords signed in 1993 that were the "last chance" for a "two-state solution".
11. A North Caucasus Russian Republic which recently experienced an airport riot.
13. This immigrant population is most impacted by Pakistan's mass deportation
14. The U.S. hopes a deal with Saudi Arabia will create distance with this named state.
15. One of the named states in which Leslie Hirsch obtained memorable leadership experiences.
19. Continent off which the Canary Islands are located.