

Dear Delegates,

My name is Michael Twamley and I will be your director of the Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs Committee at VMUN 2015. I am a senior at Elgin Park Secondary, my passion for global humanitarian aid and ethics has led me into Model United Nations. I have been with VMUN for three years, first as a delegate in grade 10 and then volunteering as general staff in grade 11. However now it is my both my job and pleasure to be your director and provide you with background information on our two topics.

This year, the topics that have been selected for SOCHUM are of an extreme importance for a world that wants to progress to a brighter future, but because of this, the topics are not easy. Our first topic – Protecting Persecuted Minority's – is an up and coming matter. While some minorities are known for being persecuted, the majority of minorities suffer in silence and although there are already international laws to protect minorities like the United Nations Charter of Rights, it is time to revisit this issue. With recent conflicts that have been highly publicized on Ukraine, Israel and Iraq the general consensus of people is that we need to reform to allow better protection of outcasts. Amidst the outcry, now would be a valuable point in time to address all sorts of targeted minorities that have been secretly at risk. Quality research on a case-by-case basis, combined with detailed resolution papers will be the only way to establish peace and reconciliation.

The second topic – Artistic Censorship – is an issue that has had no effective resolution to date and because of this, is overdue for a resolution to protect artists and their work whatever it may be. Everyday artists from around the world are being victimized and having their art being taken, destroyed and isolated. Sadly, the international laws that are enforced are laws that protect artists' copyright, so delegates must come together and create a definition of art that can be applied across the world through constructive discussion and research.

The pair is global and complex but at their core deal with the same themes of historical events, censorship, oppression and bias perception. So on this note, on behalf of my staff and I, we welcome to SOCHUM at VMUN 2014.

Michael Twamley

Topic A: Persecution of Minorities

Overview

The tendency of societies or groups within society to alienate or repress different subcultures is a recurrent theme in human history. Moreover, because individual differences often determine his or her morality, worldview, self-image, attitudes towards others, and overall personal identity, these differences can be significant cultural, personal, and social factors like lifestyle and family composition. Persecution will be defined as the “harassment or punishment, by the state or powerful groups rampant in a state, inflicted upon minorities in a manner designed to injure, grieve or isolate to a point of afflicting suffering upon said minorities.”¹

Ethnic and religious minorities take up a vital portion of persecuted minorities. Often times they can be morphed into ethno-religious minorities because they share the same genetic and spiritual heritage like Yezidi people of Iraq and Hazara people of Afghanistan. These minorities face the harshest forms of persecution, which include: isolated murder, enslavement, starvation, rape, isolation and other inhumane acts as set out by the International Military Tribunal (IMT). Physical minorities such as people that have a genetic disorder like albinism or have a physical or mental disability like Schizophrenia are also persecuted but in other ways, such as neglect, forced sterilizations and forced placements in institutions

Currently there are 43.7 million refugees in the world who have fled persecution or fear of persecution.² Despite the harsh treatment that minorities like the Yazidi people are met with, they suffer in silence with no voice. They are left to rely on each other for support and maybe have the courage and chance to leave and find a place that will accept them and their history.

Timeline

1941 - Start of the Holocaust-Between 4 million to 17 million Jewish, Romani, Homosexuals, Slavs and Communists were killed under the Nazi rule.

1945 - October 18th Holocaust Trial- The Convention on the Prevention and punishment of the Crime Genocide (CPPCG) is created; this organization held the trials for the people responsible for the systematic mistreatment in the Holocaust.

1946 - Holocaust Trials end- The first international prosecution of war crimes. On October 1st the International Military Tribunal gave their sentences for ³22 Nazi officers, for crimes against humanity.

¹ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/persecution>

² http://www.worldrefugeeday.us/site/c.arKKI1MLJjI0E/b.8092105/k.B369/World_Refugee_Day.htm

³ <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/verdicts.html> (holocaust trials)

1968 - Khmer Rouge- The Khmer Rouge, also known as the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), asserted power over Cambodia in order to resurrect the dead Khmer civilization.

1992-1995 - Yugoslavia civil war and genocide- The Genocide occurred within the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina derived from conflicts formed by the three major ethnic groups, the Serbians, Croats, and Muslims. Due to the unresolved conflicts, it resulted in an ethnic cleansing of the Muslim population committed by the Serbians of Bosnia.

1993 - May 25th The International Criminal Tribunal For Former Yugoslavia (ICTFY/ICTY) established in the Hague Netherlands- This was the Security Council's bold decision to create a body to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international law in former Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia fractured into different states including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia making there no government to investigate the crimes against humanity.

1994 - April 6th Rwandan Genocide-

Two native tribes of the African country Rwanda, Tutsis and Hutus, have always had internal conflicts among each other; however, mass slaughtering of the Tutsis broke out, costing 800,000 lives on both side of the native Rwandan tribes.

1994 - November The ICTR or International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was set up by Security Council in Arusha, Tanzania, in the same way as the ICTY.

1998 - July 17th Rome Statute established- The first International Criminal Court that would specifically convict those responsible for crimes against humanity, including murder, genocide, enslavement, torture, imprisonment, forcible movement, forced disappearance and apartheid.

2002 - April 11th ICC becomes active and can use its judicial power

2008 - January to July- China launches a crack down on the Uighurs in "alleged" terrorist raids before their Olympic debut.

2009 - June 3rd Akob Finci, a prominent Jew, and Dervo Sejdić, of Roma ethnicity, challenge Bosnia in their new law that bars ethnic Romani and Jewish people from presidential positions and high parliament.

2013-May 10th – Human Right Watch releases a report citing "grave violations" perpetrated by the Seleka against a Christian majority in the nation.

2014- August 5th – UNICEF releases statement declaring that 40 children have died out of the 25,000 children stranded on Mount Sinjar, trying to escape persecution and possible genocide from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) militants.

2017 - Crime of Aggression under jurisdiction of ICC- The International Criminal Court will recognize the crime of "Aggression" as a criminal act.

Historical Analysis

Preconditions

Persecutions wherever they are have similar pre conditions that allow for escalation. In fact all persecutions of minorities occur in a specific socio-economic and political landscape that allows persecution to escalate. Understanding the underlying conditions in historical cases can allow the present international community to recognize and stop persecution before it manifests into something uncontrollable.

Dictatorship or Regime

The majority of cases of severe persecution happen within nations that have a centralized and uniform government that has control over news mediums, control over public opinion and act without consequences.

Crisis or Disaster

States or powerful groups often blame natural disasters, wars or famine on a specific group to polarize thoughts and rally public support against a particular minority.

Declining Power

Often, mistreatment and genocide are the result of insecurities and scrambling of government as the power of the nation starts to fall.

Motivation

- 1. Eliminate a real or potential threat.** When one group is convinced that its future is in jeopardy from another group, which is when the group will try to eliminate the other before anything can happen to them.
- 2. Spread terror among real or potential enemies.** Common in political genocide it involves terrorizing a particular group into submission, giving power to the attacking group.
- 3. To acquire economic wealth.** If a group sub society stands in the way of the economic progress of another group or is hogging the wealth, then it may “make sense” to simply get rid of the group that is in the way.
- 4. Implement a belief or ideology.** Beliefs and Ideologies can range however the most common ones are to create a pure race or may be to create a utopian society. This often requires mass killings or displacements.

Stages

Genocide progresses in nine stages that are predictable, but not compulsory, in practice. The process is not always linear because these stages can occur concurrently. Persecution overlaps many with ideas

such as discrimination and genocide but have key differences that differentiate them. Discrimination is mistreatment of a minority on a societal and interpersonal level that is not administered by a state. Genocide can either be from a social level or a state level but is the destruction of the minority group through planned executions. While persecution is also state administered, people die as result of the mistreatment they face, and not due to state-led killings.

1. CLASSIFICATION: Classification is when people notice and acknowledge distinct differences they have with other people in their community. People often use all types of differences such as language, race, religion and nationality to fragment the population. On the other hand, people will often see the similarities between themselves and other people and create their own “group” to engender a sense of belonging. Classification by itself is harmless and can be justified as natural.

2. SYMBOLIZATION: Once there are distinct groups that are recognizable, societies tend to give names or other symbols to the classification. Society’s naturally name people “Jews” or “Gypsies”, or distinguish them by colors or the way they dress; and apply the symbols to members of groups. The particular circle can identify with the symbols given to them or this works in the way that when people see a particular symbol, clothing item or physical difference, people know that that person is from particular faction.

3. DISCRIMINATION: Discrimination involves a society using its social power to deny rights of another group. It involves a person using the threat of violence or violence itself against a person’s perceived membership to a certain social group. Like persecution it is most likely seen against ethnic and religious groups however is not limited to gender identity, sexual orientation or physical appearance. The majority uses harassment, physical assault, verbal abuse and damage to property to deny the other group its rights and begins the process for the creation of slurs used to disempower the minority.

4. DEHUMANIZATION: When one group denies the humanity of the other group it is called dehumanization. This is an extremely dangerous tool that is organized and implemented on a state or other influential level. The majority is equated to disease, vermin, insects and animals to decrease and eliminate all forms of empathy for the minority group. Dehumanization when affective erases the definition of murder because the group is not “humans” and instead can be replaced with “extermination” or “eradication.”

5. ORGANIZATION: Persecution is always organized by the state, often using militias to provide deniability of state responsibility. Sometimes organization is informal or decentralized however government can use militia groups to void them from any wrongdoing. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. The organization includes the building of separation camps and destruction of minority gathering points.

6. POLARIZATION: Extremists drive groups apart and are the loudest party of any group. Polarization is often runs congruent with dehumanization because like dehumanization, hate groups broadcast polarizing propaganda that brings forth more extremism within the society. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, intimidating and silencing the center, which is easy because a lot of the middle has moved closer to a side. When Intimidation does not work the middle thinkers are the first

to be arrested this way there are two separated groups making it easier for persecution and possible genocides.

7. PERSECUTION: Victims are identified and separated out by the state or commanding force because of their ethnic or religious identity. They are often segregated into ghettos, deported into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved like the Rohingya and Uyghur.⁴ There is evidence of rape, torture, murder, starvation and neglect. Although the state is in control the majority supports almost all actions.

8. PREPARATION: National or perpetrator group build armies, buy weapons and train their troops and militias. They indoctrinate the populace with fear of the victim group.

9. GENOCIDE: Genocide is the total destruction of a group through killing. Mass executions are organized at a national or other commanding level like a religion or terrorist group. The motives associated with genocides are most commonly the ideology of making a pure or utopian society and it is believed that this is the only way to purify the population. Infamous examples are the holocaust, Rwanda and Yugoslavia.

Current Situation and Case Studies

Case Study 1: Iraq

The United Nations Security Council has denounced the persecution of Christians and other minority groups in northern Iraq⁵, which used to be home to minority communities that had lived together for hundreds of years before coming under direct attack by the terrorist group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and its allies.

Hundreds of Christian families have reportedly fled Mosul throughout the summer of 2014, when given the choice to stay and pay a tax, convert to Islam, or face death. Yazidi and Turkic people also have experienced the same extreme persecution from ISIS as an ethno-religious people. With Yazidi populations estimated at the 500,000 mark and Turkic populations in the area estimated around 1.5 million mark, the pure existence of these people and their unique language, religion and culture is at serious risk.⁶ The dilemma's that ISIS has given minority people is a crime against humanity and can be punishable. The United Nations has expressed concern about reports that religious and ethnic minorities in the area, as well as anyone who opposes ISIS's extremist theology, face abductions, killings or destruction of property. There are also reports that homes of some minority residents in Mosul have been marked. The classification and symbolization have been exercised along with organization and small genocide. These are said to be residences of families who are Christian, Shia or Shabak.

More than 1.2 million people have fled their homes since the latest fighting broke out in June 2014. In

⁴ <http://www.globalmuseumoncommunism.org/content/special-exhibit-2>

⁵ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48322#.VAKbsBZhPwI>

⁶ <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2014/08/140809-iraq-yazidis-minority-isil-religion-history/>

total, more than 2.2 million to 2.9 million people are now displaced in Iraq⁷, including one million people already seeking refuge in the country as a result of the Syrian conflict and previous conflicts.

Case Study 2: The Rohingya

Burma, or Myanmar, is a multi-ethnic state. Besides the ethnic Burmese or Burmans there are seven minority groups living in Burma, which are themselves made of up to 136 ethnicities. These minority groups live mainly in the mountainous border regions of the country, and their settlement areas cover around 65% of Burma.⁸ The conflict between the ruling group of Burmese and the different minorities is as old as the country itself. It was thought that having an autocratic dictatorship would stop civil unrest and make progress towards greater things. However the power and support the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), Burma's Military Regime, receives from the people allows them to suppress the minorities with cruelty and brutality, which some sources even call genocide or ethnic cleansing.⁹

Through their "four cuts policy" the SPDC tries to brutally assimilate the ethnic groups and minorities of Burma and suppress their language, culture and identity. The SPDC signs peace agreements with some minorities, but these are regularly broken by the generals.¹⁰

One group facing merciless treatment is a Muslim group called the Rohingya. 140,000 Rohingya Muslims have been trapped in crowded, dirty camps since extremist Buddhist mobs began chasing them from their homes two years ago, killing up to 280 people and displacing 250,000 from their homes.¹¹

There are currently tens of thousands Rohingya in government-established camps. However the conditions therein are unsanitary, dangerous and are devoid of food or medical supplies causing malnutrition, starvation and death on a mass scale.¹²

Humanitarian Office reported parts of the country's second-poorest state had acute malnutrition rates hitting 23 percent — far beyond the 15 percent emergency level set by the WHO.¹³ Some of the Rohingya are forced to change their name and language, as well as flee during violent raids on their villages.

Last month, even Bertrand Bainvel, country representative for the UN's children's agency — which says the number of severe malnutrition cases has more than doubled between March and June to reach

⁷ <http://www.unhcr.org/474ac8d70.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/ASA16/001/2010/en/183ebaaa-6f76-4d61-952b-8555034d56fd/asa160012010en.html>

⁹ <http://world.time.com/2013/04/23/burma-accused-of-ethnic-cleansing-for-rohingya-violence/>

¹⁰ <http://csis.org/publication/status-myanmars-peace-process>

¹¹ <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/un-dozens-of-rohingya-muslims-massacred-by-buddhists-in-rakhine-burma/>

¹² http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/malnutrition-disease-rising-in-burmese-muslim-camps/2014/07/29/4c5dc62c-135b-11e4-98ee-daea85133bc9_story.html

¹³ <http://www.who.int/hac/crises/mmr/sitreps/en/>

nearly 1,000 cases.¹⁴

There were 170 international aid workers helping the Rohingya but due to attacks from Buddhists gangs, they have been forced to evacuate.¹⁵ In saying this though, the government has done nothing to help the minority population through mistreatment, they even barred the doors of the aid offices so workers that did want to come back to help could not.¹⁶

Persecution Involving Impairment

People facing disabilities are often persecuted in all countries. People with disabilities make up the worlds largest majority with an estimated 1 billion people or 15% of the worlds population.¹⁷ Forced sterilizations are government policies that force people to undergo surgical sterilization making them infertile. In the first half of the 20th century, several such programs were instituted in countries around the world and largely considered a norm. Programs were created to halt the reproduction and multiplication of people who could potentially pass on genetic disabilities to the future generation (their kids).

Even today in the US, 22 years after the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, there are some states that still have some form of involuntary sterilization law. Also, Sweden currently has the harshest programs of forced sterilization that is seen as the dark side of the Swedish model for government and healthcare.¹⁸

Developing countries often have troubles with their disabled citizens, neglecting them or killing them. In many of the poorest countries of the world, the countries would rather kill the disabled people as they are seen as useless and draining on the economic and societal system.¹⁹ The World Bank estimates that 20 per cent of the world's poorest people have some kind of disability, and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged and that mortality of children with disabilities could be as high as 80% in some cases.²⁰ The United Kingdom's Department for International Development described the child mortality rates as children being "weeded out."²¹ After a 50% decrease in the birth rate of Ethiopian women living in Israel, an investigation revealed that the women were being given contraceptives by Israeli health authorities, in order to prevent pregnancy.²²

Currently, involuntary sterilization is recognized as a human rights violation stated under the 1998

¹⁴ <http://www.irrawaddy.org/burma/rohingya-children-burma-camps-going-hungry.html>

¹⁵ <http://www.lowyinterpreter.org/post/2014/04/17/Myanmar-burma-Communal-violence-threatens-progress-rohingya.aspx?COLLCC=3657532462&>

¹⁶ <http://www.ctvnews.ca/world/myanmar-denies-health-care-to-rohingya-doctors-without-borders-shut-down-1.1725829>

¹⁷ <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18>

¹⁸ <http://www.independentliving.org/docs5/sterilization.html>

¹⁹ <http://stevedeace.com/news/do-no-harm-doctors-killing-disabled-people/>

²⁰ <http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=18>

²¹ Ibid

²² <http://www.haaretz.com/news/national/israel-admits-ethiopian-women-were-given-birth-control-shots.premium-1.496519>

Rome Statute.²³ Most nations that have considered the question have concluded that sterilization of an incompetent person requires court oversight and an individualized best-interest inquiry in order to protect the person's fundamental right to reproductive freedom.

Potential Solutions

Each nation regards and values different minorities in different ways. Refugees may leave one nation as an ethnic belonging and turn to a new land as an isolated party. An international accord regarding discriminated and persecuted religious, ethnic, sexual, and political groups, protecting their basic human rights and freedoms, should be an ideal resolution to this problem, and it should be created in the hopes that each state and nation will be willing to accept the terms as it is set: at a standard required by the United Nations for each free and legal state to adopt. Solutions are needed immediately, in order to stop elevating tiers in persecution and prevent these tiers before they escalate into other more fatal tiers.

Education and awareness

Educating minorities and their persecutors on a equal curriculum about the history of their conflict and how to come out of it can be vital for the propaganda that is fed to the prosecutors. Education is essential in encouraging tolerance and is a solution that has long-term benefits and can be implemented short term. The masses need to be educated for this to work, which in turn can spring up more complications because the facilities needed to provide education need to be constructed or remodeled. After all this, the United Nations and its partners would need to get people into these buildings, which can be arduous when the prosecutors believe that the persecution is just. SOCHUM as a committee has the ability to promote the expulsion of discriminatory material on radio stations, and hate propaganda administered through other mediums.²⁴

Refugee status

Refugee status is granted to people who have been left their homes willingly or unwillingly to seek protection elsewhere. Under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, a refugee is more narrowly defined (in Article 1A) as a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country."²⁵ Individuals being persecuted in their home countries may apply for asylum, refugee status, or temporary protected status in the United States.

²³ http://legal.un.org/icc/statute/99_corr/cstatute.htm

²⁴ http://casgroup.fiu.edu/pages/docs/3913/1326308916_SOCHUM_FIMUN_2012_Background_Guide.pdf

²⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html>

Controversies

Discriminatory Laws and Tribunals

Tribunals have been established for dealing with the judicial logistics post genocides since the end of World War II. Tribunals like the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the International Criminal Tribunal For Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) have been put in place by the United Nations to find and prosecute the people responsible for the atrocities. They have been successful in prosecuting leaders of genocides and those who incited nefarious behavior like generals or political/cultural figureheads. Tribunals are set up when countries are unable, due to a lack of resources, or unwilling, due to governmental, ties to investigate prosecution in their countries. The United Nations cannot impose International tribunals when countries choose to investigate themselves. If a country chooses to investigate crimes against humanity with no intention of justice, the international community must impose alternative solutions to pressure or encourage the country to investigate thoroughly and effectively. Finally the tribunals, as effective and just as they are, do not prevent or stop the conflict themselves they only maintain peace in the aftermath and give justice to victims. Therefore, emphasis should be primarily on prevention before punishment of the prosecutors.

Heavier discrimination laws can deter government-supported genocide. Discriminatory symbols can be legally forbidden just like discriminatory speech. Group marking like syndicate clothing or tribal scarring can be outlawed, under the local court. The problem is that legal limitations will fail if unsupported by popular cultural enforcement.

Political and Economic consequences

Creating consequences to particular actions are political weapons that are becoming popular in Western-based Politics. These consequences are typically economic sanctions, embargos and restrictions that are put in place against target countries to restore international peace and security. They have been used to punish governments by promoting civil instability alongside imposing an economic force that limits the actions of trade and money mobility. Sanctions have the chance, if restricting enough, can throw off government support to where revolution and protests become violent, and when police lose control the minorities can often be to blame or simply be an easy target. However, sanctions against governments can ultimately hurt the people, and may still be ineffective at preventing the systemic persecution of minorities, especially if the country is engaged in conflict.

Religious Institutions

Universal institutions that have the power to eclipse ethnic or racial divisions, actively promote tolerance, and promote classifications that transcend racial/physical divisions, can be used to defuse tension and violence. For example, many religious leaders such as Pope Francis, the Dalai Lama call for peace and standing up to violence. The most effective way of using institutions is by calling on them when the conflicting forces believe in the same or religion or better yet believe in the same sect of religion. For example, as of July 24th 2014, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon met with Muslim leader Grand Ayatollah Sistani to discuss a range of humanitarian disasters and mostly

surrounding the crisis in Iraq and ISIS. It is with great hope that they can continue to work together to create a long healthy relationship where culture cannot be used as an excuse for human rights violations.

Bloc Positions

North America and Europe

The majority of North American and Western European nations openly embraces the ideals of religious freedoms and opposes dominant religious influences from the government. For example, France decided to adopt a doctrine in the form of “Laicite”, which declares the separation between Church and State.²⁶ However this policy has faced controversy when concerning the “Niqab” ban in France, Belgium and specific cities in Spain. The Niqab is seen by some as an affront against European secularism and a potential security risk to the public, while others argue that targeting a minority of Europeans due to their clothing choices, only exacerbates racial discrimination. Due to events like the 9/11 bombings, events in Afghanistan and recently Syria, religious intolerance, especially in the form of Islamophobia, has become a political and social phenomenon

Middle East and North Africa

Both the Middle East and North Africa possess over 90% of individuals who are Muslim,²⁷ and because of this very dominant religion, conflicts are continually occurring both internally and externally. Therefore, nations that are heavily involved with religions in government affairs experience these relentless disputes both socially and politically. During early August of 2014, 20,000 Yazidis Christians, Turkmen and Shabak Shias fled ISIS due to religious and racial persecution.²⁸ Simply because these members of the society are of a minority, threats of death or conversion persist.

South and Latin America

The Roman Catholic faith is a predominant in South America, particularly in the countries of Columbia and Argentina, where public schools once prioritized school courses in Catholicism. However, with Protestantism growing rapidly, the political figures of many South American countries began to endorse and promote religious freedom and equality. Mexico is an excellent example of a strict separation between church and state. Inter-religious tensions lead to the growth of religious diversity; hence, moving away from the dominance of Roman Catholicism. Currently, curricula involving religious beliefs are now voluntary and significant government support for Catholic Universities are slowly being reduced.

Asia

Asia is in possession of great religious diversity, however, the states of religious freedoms varies from

²⁶ <http://www.normandyvision.org/article12030701.php>

²⁷ <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/muslimpop1.html>

²⁸ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/aug/10/iraq-yazidi-isis-jihadists-islamic-state-kurds>

country to country. In nations such as Pakistan and India, religious freedom is not celebrated but instead, frowned upon. Violence and harassment of religious minorities, particularly against Christians is till this day, very persistent.²⁹ In nations like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, government officials and local police do not restrict against religiously motivated violence, but instead, encourage such heinous actions.³⁰ Attacks on religious minorities by extremist monks were often reported in Sri Lanka. Presenting another form of religious restriction, the government of China only provides protection to registered religious groups. There are only five major religions that are presently favored within the country; therefore unregistered groups may encounter rightful harassment, imprisonment, torture and forced religious conversion.³¹

Discussion Questions

1. How can discrimination of minorities be reduced?
2. What actions and policy might the United Nations take to target discrimination in specific cases?
3. How can the international community stop the movement from discrimination to genocide?
4. In what ways can the international community open humanitarian corridors to victims facing persecution and more specifically isolation?
5. To what extent, and how should perpetrators be punished for crimes against humanity?
6. What are ways that the United Nations can help advocate for minorities to have equal liberties in society?

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²⁹ http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7214053.stm

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Topic B: Artistic and Media Censorship

Overview

Art is broad and is defined by theories and concepts of inanimate objects or things that can evoke emotions, allowing it to influence the world more than any war, individual, or disaster. Art is defined by the Oxford dictionary as “The expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.”³² By this definition, art can include visual art, literature, music, photography, film, and dance. Media is defined by “Means of mass communication (television, radio, and newspapers) regarded collectively.”³³ The common feature that binds them together is their need for freedom of expression to effect real change.

However, not everyone welcomes the rapid change that art and journalistic reporting can bring, therefore they are often destroyed, stolen and never seen by the public eye. “Art is our weapon, culture is a form of resistance” says Iranian Artist Shirin Neshat.³⁴ And depending on the piece, whether it is a painting or article, its message can be favorable or detrimental to the health of fragile societies.

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights under Article 19 protects free thinkers when it grants all humans “ the right to freedom of opinion and expression” and for them to “receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”³⁵ Yet the works of artists and journalists all over the world are continually censored in all countries for various reasons, some with legitimate reasons, others more dubious.

Timeline

1933 The Nazi Propaganda Ministry, directed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, took control of all forms of communication in Germany: newspapers, magazines, books, public meetings, and rallies, art, music, movies, and radio along with the book burning campaign.

1939 The Emergency Powers Act, contained provisions for the censorship of newspapers and periodicals during World War II (Ireland)

1955 The Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Commission of Houston, Texas banned more than 30 songs it considered "obscene", predominately by African-American artists.

1966-1976 During Chinese Chairman Mao Ze Dong initiated the social-political movement now known as the Cultural Revolution, where Vice Premier Lin Biao directed the destruction of the “Four Olds”: old customs, culture, habits and ideas.

1980 Saudi Arabia bans movie theatres in order to appease conservative clerics. Movies were only allowed in small cultural clubs or private residences.

2006 Controversial bands censored by the government in Belarus. The president of Belarus introduced

³² <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/art>

³³ <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/media>

³⁴ http://www.ted.com/talks/shirin_neshat_art_in_exile?language=en

³⁵ <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

systematic government pressure on 'unofficial' musicians- including 'banning' from official media and imposing severe restrictions on live performances.

2012 Ban on a TV-series and film about homosexuality in Syria during Bashar Al-Assad's rule.³⁶

2013 Nude artworks censored in Berlin due to religious sensitivity in Germany. An adult education center removed six nude paintings in order to respect religious Muslim beliefs after fear that they may shock Muslim students and prevent them from coming to any future class.³⁷

2014 July 27th Art exhibition with North Korean artist shut by police in China- Chinese authorities seized and dismantled an art exhibition of "faceless" North Korean artists, in the belief that this exhibition could irritate North Korea by showing one of many series of North Korean Children forced to smile.

2014 South Korean TV network bans pop song for using Japanese language.³⁸

Historic Analysis

Part 1: Artistic Censorship

Many believe that contemporary art was born when Spanish artist Pablo Picasso sketched and presented *Les Femmes d'Alger (O.J.)* to the public in the summer of 1907.³⁹ The painting depicted five promiscuous women in abstract form. It was this type of controversial thinking in art philosophy that founded the age of modernism. Modernism encompassed the themes of symbolism, futurism, surrealism, expressionism, imagism and dada. Modernist literature and art is characterized mainly by a rejection of conservative traditions brought by the Victorian Era. The paintings during this time reflected the prosperity and calm, and were characterized by a sense of order and stability rooted in the meaningful nature of faith, collective social values, and a clear sense of identity.

Moving into the 20th century and modernism, contemporary art saw a huge change in its purpose as it shifted from beauty, religious, and political homage into challenging religion, government, social conventions and other art. Furthermore, many paintings, sculptures and sketches became more chaotic in style, something that reflected the people of the time who are coming out of an era of stability into an era uncertainty. The skepticism of the artists grew during this time and art became more and more controversial and symbolic towards powerful institutions.

The Dada or Dadaism was an artistic philosophy and idea of discrediting nationalism, rationalism, materialism and any other ideology that had contributed to World War I.⁴⁰ It was formed by multiple groups of soldiers, mainly from France and Germany who met in neutral Switzerland, whose only bond was a hatred for the war they fought in.

Despite the death of Dada, the concept was radicalized and Surrealism was born. Surrealist art was created by French writer André Breton (1896-1966) and was official after the publication in 1924 of the

³⁶ <http://artsfreedom.org/?p=890>

³⁷ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/11/15/art-censorship_n_4275496.html

³⁸ <http://kotaku.com/korean-tv-network-bans-pop-song-for-using-japanese-1557453217>

³⁹ <http://www.csa.com/discoveryguides/art/overview.php#n1>

⁴⁰ <http://arthistory.about.com/cs/arthistory10one/a/dada.htm>

“Manifesto of Surrealism.”⁴¹ The art was showcased through dramatic abstract expressionism, and captured artists dream for a truer reality. The pursuit for a truer reality likewise correlated with their belief that art could exhibit their authentic self. Surrealist art puts emphasis on the mysterious, mythological, and irrational in an effort to make art ambiguous and strange. With this new genre, the fundamental principles of the art allowed artists to express their true nature like hunger, sexuality, anger, fear, dread, ecstasy, and so forth. Taboo subjects like perverse sexuality, scatology, decay, and violence were also showcased and because this genre was a stem for many other offshoots of art, the sometimes-vulgar messages went with them.

Nonetheless, as the visual arts (i.e. paintings, sculptures, sketches and photography) became more disputed in the public and political eye, so did the performing and presented arts like dancing, film. With the ideals of modernism present in not only Dada and surrealist art, many different mediums of mainstream art took the same shock factor that these two genres were known for and helped open their audience to new thinking. Be that as it may, when artists incorporated depictions of sex, sexuality, violence, decay, and satires of religion or politics, art became offensive to members of societies, particularly those in conservative countries. One of the greatest example is the “Clockwork Orange” (1962) a book made into a movie by Anthony Burgess about ultra-violence.⁴² Alongside this, many artistic pieces conflicted with the laws of countries such as Germany, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Iran, South Africa, and Japan. Laws that censor art deemed to be arguably obscene, indecent or blasphemous, runs a risk of infringing upon common laws or the relevant state's criminal legislation.

Part 2: Media Censorship

As art evolved, media expanded its public influence. Television was invented in 1908 and audio broadcasting was made possible and employed by 1919.⁴³ It changed the way people received their news and gave rise to mass media. Mass media is a term that is given when media can reach all people of a region. Prior to 1909, media was mainly driven by newspapers and public hearings held by the government where only wealthy and educated people could receive news. Throughout the century, media broadcast was integrated into infrastructure whereby governments either held them close under their rule as crown or public ownership like in Russia, Asia, South America and the Middle East, or privatized them like in Europe and North America. Privatization of media led to deregulation by the government in which the American and Canadian Governments removed and loosened government barriers on the ownership of media outlets. This process reduced the diversity of information provided, as well as the liability of the providers to the public; the ultimate consequence being a biased or possibly poorly informed public.

Current Situation and Bloc Positions

North America

⁴¹ <http://arthistory.about.com/od/modernarthistory/a/Surrealism-Art-History-101-Basics.htm>

⁴² <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/trial-fuels-clockwork-orange-controversy-1471070.html>

⁴³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Before_1925_in_television

North America has been a hallmark for artistic expression and freedom. Since the 1900's, it has generally welcomed contemporary art and has been tolerant to nudity and violence. When it comes to pornography, The United States of America and Canada do not necessarily ban it, rather they limit it to certain age groups in order to keep children safe and ban child pornography as well as any form of rape. Art on the other hand, is less censured as it can be displayed in art galleries that have more power over what they can show and sell.

In contrast with art, media outlets receive relatively low censorship from the government as most are private companies that have more power to show what they want, as long as the content is legal. However, cooperate media censorship is an increasing problem in North America. In 1983, there were 50 companies that controlled 90% of the American Media; in 2012 just 6 companies dictated 90% of what Americans watched, listened and read.⁴⁴ The six companies that control American media are GE, News-Corp, Disney, Viacom, Time Warner and CBS. This phenomenon also spills over into cable networking as 70% of cable television watched by Americans is controlled by the same 6 aforementioned companies.⁴⁵ Problems arise when companies report or censor the news in a way that favors their companies' interests, or when they report on stories that are damaging to their sponsors. In North America, 90% of the media is controlled by private companies, making it hard for people to find news stories that are shown in a neutral light. CNN filmed a documentary about the ongoing struggle in the Arab Spring. However, the documentary ran only on CNN proper, not CNN international. Parts of the documentary from Bahrain were cut after it was discovered that the country was a financial sponsor of CNN international and CNN Middle East.⁴⁶ Canada has taken action to limit cooperate media concentration by limiting mergers and take-overs between companies. The Canadian Radio and Telecommunications (CRTC) board has also imposed market share caps and restrictions on how many mediums companies can use in a single market (i.e. radio, television, and newspapers).⁴⁷

South America

It has been two decades since the last account of widespread artistic oppression. However, some artists today still continue to be censored by a small, but narrow group of society, which attaches itself to Christian-rooted taboos.⁴⁸ Like North America, art is censored for public health and to protect youth, though laws are more loosely enforced.

Governments and courts in Latin America are in a process of regulating online activity and content, except for Cuba who has an integrated system of technical filtering. The majority of Latin American countries place the responsibility of filtering indecent content, to Internet Service Providers (ISPs).⁴⁹ In conjunction, government officials, telecom companies, individuals, and judges, have attempted to introduce and enforce filtering on a case-by-case basis.⁵⁰ Efforts that have been applied so far suggest

⁴⁴ <http://www.businessinsider.com/these-6-corporations-control-90-of-the-media-in-america-2012-6>

⁴⁵ <http://www.businessinsider.com/these-6-corporations-control-90-of-the-media-in-america-2012-6>

⁴⁶ <http://www.presstv.com/detail/2012/09/05/259954/cnn-bans-own-documentary-on-bahrain/>

⁴⁷ <http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2007/dt2007-27.htm>

⁴⁸ <http://www.nuktaartmag.com/Nukta/GeneralContent/View/149>

⁴⁹ <https://www.privacyinternational.org>

⁵⁰ https://opennet.net/research/regions/la#footnote5_r0p1rip

that intentions to control Internet content in Latin America is still unsettled and contested as each company has different policies. In terms of actual publishing, in 2006 and 2007, journalists in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela were threatened, physically attacked, or murdered while others simply disappeared.⁵¹ For journalists working in Latin America, censorship and prosecution is enforced not by the government, but predominately by organized crime. Death threats are stem commonly from cartels and other organized crime rings, which often times leads to journalistic self-censorship. Publishers and authors alike place themselves in grave risk when they publish any story that relates to gang violence, trials, corruption, or criminal activity. In 2006, Mexico surpassed Colombia as Latin America's deadliest country for journalists, making them the second and third most deadly country for journalists. In addition, Cuba currently has the most journalists imprisoned.⁵²

Europe

Europe as a continent remains committed to the freedom of expression as mentioned by the European Union in January 7th 2012. The EU sees that there are many mediums of expression, including art and media. Any form of expression is generally treated the same, be it art or journalism. The EU defines harmful content as anything that would offend "the values and sentiments of races, religious groups, or other minorities." Content deemed illegal or harmful by individual states, was passed in 1999 in the EU and has been implemented as of 2002.⁵³

Internet censorship in Europe is controlled by three groups, the first being region-wide organizations like the European Union (EU), individual countries, and ISPs.⁵⁴ Countries within the EU have been adamant about using filtering technology for child pornography and surveillance technology for copyright infringement, things that they deem censorship worthy. Currently the countries within the EU, have been tolerant towards publications as long as they do not involve hate speech. Europe also does have a high corporate media concentration similar to the United States. Instead of passing specific regulations, governments within the EU and throughout Europe have pressured companies to self-regulate content. The pressure shows a creeping tendency toward the place more responsibility on media corporations and intern relieve the stress and criticism off governments.

Middle East and North Africa

Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Syria and Tunisia have strict laws that penalize anyone who publishes anything that is against national interests, insulting to Islam, disturbs public order, or is politically, culturally, or sexually offensive A similar code applies to all artists and their work.⁵⁵ Artists who take aim at government or Islamic beliefs or show indecent exposure and violence are subjected to fines, imprisonment, or exile. In spite of the harsh consequences of disobeying the law, the Dubai Art Fair's main exhibition in 2012 was a protest to the fabric and colour of women's garments (niqabs), by

⁵¹ <http://cpj.org/2006/02/attacks-on-the-press-2005-all-the-news-that-cant-b.php>

⁵² https://opennet.net/research/regions/la#footnote5_r0p1rip

⁵³ http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/information_society/internet/l24190_en.htm

⁵⁴ https://opennet.net/research/regions/europe#footnote3_c2ndkbn

⁵⁵ <http://www.bahrainrights.org/en/node/2446>

showing they were heavy to wear in the harsh desert heat.⁵⁶

Governments throughout the Middle East and North Africa have begun to invest in media, IT projects, and censorship technologies to prevent their citizens from accessing a wide range of content. Dubai and the United Arab Emirates have partnered with companies part of the six major networks in America, one of whom being CNN (owned by Time Warner).⁵⁷ In 2009, Jordan implemented an IT zone to increase the internet users in Amman from 26% to 50%, something that follows the trend of expanding broadband networks in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.⁵⁸ While Western companies build ICT infrastructure necessary for development in the region, other Western companies provide the censoring technologies used to filter the Internet.⁵⁹

Filtering of content deemed offensive for religious, moral, and cultural reasons is pervasive in many countries and is growing. The censors in the region control political and indecent content using technical filtering, laws and regulations, surveillance monitoring, physical restrictions, and legal harassment and arrests.⁶⁰

Users in the region use the Internet for political campaigning and social activism as a means to achieve mass awareness but despite local and regional outcry for more transparency on the web, governments have collectively increased monitoring, regulations, and laws.

Asia

Trends in Asia over the past decade show an increasing use of government censorship. Myanmar, China, and Vietnam continue to expand and strengthen pervasive regimes of Internet controls.⁶¹ On the other hand, South Korea is showing more restraint in censoring online speech than most other democracies, and Indonesia has begun to develop content controls for online pornographic material.⁶² Although freedom of speech is becoming more pervasive across Asia, many laws that prohibit disturbance of peace limit the ways in which people can express it. Singapore has considered implemented censor-free zones where artists and freethinkers can go and face unlimited freedom within the law. Aside from this innovative concept, it does not reflect the burgeoning concerns over online, journalistic, and artistic censorship. Governments in Asia are struggling to balance the growth of information communication technologies with their interest in maintaining social stability and national security, as well as sustaining cultural values.⁶³

Cases Studies of Prosecuted Artists and Journalists

Ai Weiwei

⁵⁶ <http://www.economist.com/blogs/prospero/2012/04/art-middle-east>

⁵⁷ <http://www.thenational.ae/article/20081012/BUSINESS/13341341/1119/NEWS>.

⁵⁸ <http://www.jordantimes.com/?news=16742>.

⁵⁹ https://opennet.net/research/regions/mena#footnote2_nuzft9e

⁶⁰ https://opennet.net/research/regions/mena#footnote2_nuzft9e

⁶¹ <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/internet-enemies-03122014175502.html>

⁶² <http://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2014/02/economist-explains-3>

⁶³ <https://opennet.net/research/regions/asia>

Originating from China, Ai Weiwei is a man who his artistic passions by using his artistic creativity to speaking up against the government for those who cannot. Although there is no ban for being creative in the People's Republic of China, criticising the Chinese government is criminal. Due to his activism, Ai Weiwei was put under house arrest in April 2011, to this day he is barred from leaving Beijing.

Nikolai Khalexin and Natalya Kolyada

Founded in 2005, the Belarus Free Theatres an underground theatre project that produces uncensored work in response to the oppressive Belarusian government. The members of this secretive organization are composed of imaginative individuals who utilize artistic means to expresses their displeasures and resistance towards Belarusian President Lukashenko's censorship. Playwrights Nikolai Khalezin and Natalya Kolyada believe that expression through art is a way of subverting a repressive government. However, they were both arrested when a private art performance on state-sanctioned disappearances was discovered.

Jaffar Panahi

An example of a case of political injustice, Jaffar Panahi, an Iranian filmmaker suffered repercussions after documenting facts about the Iranian government. Alongside his wife, daughter, and 15 other friends, he was arrested shortly after making the documentary, titled "This is Not A Film". Since he was charged with committing propaganda against the government, he was sentenced to jail for six years, unable to leave the country, and banned from producing or directing any films or give any interview. In order continue his work, his latest film was smuggled out of Iran in a flash drive containing the video, hidden inside a birthday cake.

Ayat Al-Gormez

20-year-old Ayat Al-Gormez is a poet and student at the Faculty of Teachers in Bahrain. She was arrested in 2011 after she recited a poem in Pearl Square that expressed criticism of the government's policy. Not only did she suffer harassment and abuse while being in prison, she also received threats of violence and rape. Nevertheless, she was bailed out two months into serving her year-long sentence. Because Ayat was the first female prisoner of conscience in Bahrain, she became a symbolic figure of resistance to political injustice.

Dr. Kamal al-Labwani

Syrian doctor Kamal al-Labwani is a painter and a human rights activist. As one of the Syrian opposition leaders, he participated in various protests and motions that gave plenty reasons for the government to arrest him. After publishing his painting that which insulted the Syrian president, he was arrested and sentenced to jail. His new paintings display his prison experiences and his thoughts on Syria's infamous 40-year long Emergency Law.

United Nations Involvement

Whilst the UN does not have a committee tasked exclusively with promoting artistic freedom, the Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has a Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Additionally, the Special Rapporteur sends official letters of allegation to Member States who have allegedly violated the freedom of opinion and expression. These violations are usually specific incidents, especially ones that have been featured by mass media. Summaries of these allegations, as well as replies from home governments are compiled in an annual report presented to UNHRC. Based on the findings of the Special Rapporteur, the Human Rights Council then takes appropriate action.

Although the United Nations has not had a specific resolution to protect artists or their work, the Internet censorship has. While individual countries grapple with their own laws over limitations on the Internet, the United Nations is also looking at possible amendments to a telecommunications treaty that could amount to worldwide Internet censorship. The possible changes come 24 years after the creation of the International Telecommunications Regulations that has been outdated through the excessive advancements in consumer technology. So far no amendments have been made but rhetoric has varied, Russia believes the public should have unrestricted access to international telecommunication services, "except in cases where international telecommunication services are used for the purpose of interfering in the internal affairs or undermining the sovereignty, national security, territorial integrity and public safety of other states, or to divulge information of a sensitive nature."⁶⁴ This could be something. The U.S. delegation has promised to block any language that would allow for any censorship.

Possible Solutions and Controversies

The problem of censorship across the world is clear, and it is only being exacerbated by many countries. The international community must stand as one in providing tangible solutions, whether it be implementing censor free zones, placing more responsibilities on individual companies, adjusting regulations or expanding informational/internet access to impoverished areas.

Education

By providing education to those who are less privileged as well as improving the current school system for those who could afford it, some form of censored material could then be processed by the average public. As prospects of reading and writing are improved, children and adults would be able to perceive information that is publicized by either the government or the censored individuals. Similarly, improvements on the average citizens' competence in comprehension and critical thinking can activate their intellectual judgment individually, as opposed to being brainwashed by the government or corporate prioritized agenda. If each individual is given the opportunity for quality education, drastic development in intellect will manifest among the global population. The hope is that citizens will then

⁶⁴ <http://www.cnet.com/news/amendments-to-u-n-treaty-could-censor-the-internet/>

be able to navigate worldwide media instead of localized podcasts. There are more than 320,000 libraries worldwide, 73 percent of them in developing and transitioning countries.⁶⁵ In many communities, public libraries are the only place where any person, regardless of education or skill level, can have access to information and the Internet, free of charge.

Censor Free Zones

By implementing censor free zones likewise to Singapore's proposition, citizens could express their artistic voices without the limitations of the government. Currently, Singapore possesses a small community called "Speakers Corner" which is the only government approved protest and rally place. Providing a small, localized community that includes art for those who wish to present their opinions and thoughts could mean improvements in the overall population wide satisfaction with the government. Since it allows people the liberty of speech, visual presentation, and opinionated musical expressions, citizens would likely suppose that the political parties are standing alongside them rather than being their opposition. Since current examples have yet to exist, no data is available to calculate the ratio of success for this intention.

Stricter Regulations

The majority of broadcasted material in developed and developing countries are regulated and controlled by the government for the purpose of censorship on global information to varying degrees. If government withdraws them selves from implementing censorship and allow the companies who possess the original content to take responsibility, there could be less censored material and greater responsibility placed on companies. By doing so, inhabitants would gain access to worldwide material that the government may prevent displaying for the general public, and conceivably, censored artists will receive the attention and fair judgment from the society.

Refugee Status

Refugee status should be issued to those who may withhold knowledge that could place their personal safety in jeopardy. In many repressive countries, individuals who publicized their opinions or release private information regarding their government may suffer consequences among the lines of fines, arrest, exile, execution or life in prison. Among the rights and access the western society possesses such as freedom of speech and presentation, those who do not share the same guidelines in life are prohibited of such actions, and their safety should be prioritized. If more countries are willing to open their gates and provide those who are in need of protection from their own home, then those less fortunate individuals could gain a chance and be recognized of the importance in their voice.

IT And Internet Expansion

Finally, IT projects that deliver Internet to rural communities can greatly increase the amount accessibility of artistic and journalistic pieces when combined with education. People that have an education and access to Internet have the ability to tap into resources on the Internet, giving them

⁶⁵ <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/What-We-Do/Global-Development/Global-Libraries>

greater and easier access especially in developing countries where the closest form of media, news and art is in libraries and galleries only within major cities. Google intends to spend between \$1 billion and \$3 billion in order to fill rural regions of the world with Internet and supplement coverage gaps. ⁶⁶The project involves launching 180 small satellites into earth's shallow orbit; they will orbit under existing satellites to widespread provide Internet. Google has also created the LOON project where balloons are flown up into the air 18km above earth to provide Internet and cell coverage to rural communities for at least 100 days before they fall down back to earth. ⁶⁷The project would be helpful for people living in infrastructure lacking territories and places struck by disaster for fast and temporary connectivity. Facebook has also started research on ways they can make apps use less data for people in developing countries. The hope is with the technological programs, people can access greater global content and bypass government censorship that is maybe unjust.

Before any steps are taken, the United Nations has to establish a consensus among member countries as to what justifies the censorship of any artistic or journalistic piece. Only then is it time for to determine ways to punish countries that unjustly practice censorship, and find ways to give people access to freedom of speech.

In addition to the fight against or for certain types of censorship, facilities and programs must be implemented to protect artists and journalists in countries where their rights may not be valued. Artists and many free-thinkers who are facing persecution need to have their right to expression, life, and mobility reinstated.

Discussion Questions

1. What steps are countries taking to promote different artistic style?
2. On what conditions would it be appropriate for a country to censor an artistic or journalistic piece?
3. Do companies or do governments have the right to censor inappropriate material?
4. What material are journalists limited to? What Topics in particular?
5. How should journalists and artists treated after they go over a cultural or ethical boundary?
6. How can the United Nations and the international community stand up and protect honest media?

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⁶⁶ <http://www.theimperc.com/2014/06/google-to-spend-1billion-on-internet-satellites/>

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