



# CUMBE

Weekly Newsletter of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela



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## Venezuela holds Pro Tempore Presidency of MERCOSUR

Caracas, August 5. AVN.- The Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela will hold the pro tempore presidency of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR, by its spanish acronym), ratified on Friday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Delcy Rodríguez, after reading a statement in which she rejected the smear campaign against the country.

In the said document, she denounces the execution of a boycott by diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay to prevent that Venezuela assumes the pro tempore presidency of MERCOSUR by ignoring the rules.

The Foreign Minister asseverated that the country is in full exercise of MERCOSUR. "We reject a new phase of Operation Condor against America's Peoples (...) there are economic forces that seek to implode in this body of integration (..) they will not prevent that Venezuela assumes the presidency. This attack is not against Venezuela but against MERCOSUR's institutional framework", she said.

She urged peoples to defend the rights and duties of the international protocol for the sovereignty of each member State and ally of the regional bloc. "The rules are very clear, there is no room to suppose that pro tempore presidency of MERCOSUR can be replaced", she specified.



Representatives of the Government of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela raised the flag of the Common Market of the South, at the Yellow House, Headquarters of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, after assuming the pro tempore presidency of the said regional bloc.

## 86 Venezuelan Athletes are participating in Rio 2016 Olympics



A maximum of 86 Venezuelan athletes will compete in the grand sporting event, 61 men and 25 women, the second largest delegation in the Olympic history of the south american country.

Athletes will compete in the categories of athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, swimming, equestrian, fencing, gymnastics, golf, weightlifting, archery, beach volleyball, table tennis and wrestling.

An important feature of the Venezuelan delegation is that athletics and wrestling teams will bring the largest historic number of competitors to the Olympics.



Being internationalist is to pay our own debt to humanity. Who is not capable of fighting for others, will never be capable enough to fight for himself.

Fidel Castro

Another notable point is the return of the Venezuelan basketball team, sports discipline that whose last sighting was 24 years ago in Barcelona, in 1992. The Venezuelan basketball players have over their shoulders two wins in south american championships Margarita 2014 and Caracas 2016.

On the other hand, Venezuela will have its first historic participation in golf, which return to the Olympics after 122 years.

The President of the National Institute of Sports emphasized the work of the President Nicolás Maduro, who approved US\$ 24 million and EUR 15 million set aside for sports, and US\$ 12 million for the Venezuelan participation at the grand sports competition.



Made by the Institute of Strategic Research on Africa and its Diaspora, "Centre of African, American and Caribbean Knowledge"

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## Venezuela celebrates the XVII Summit of Non-Aligned Movement



From 13th to 18th September 2016, the Seventeenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), will be held in Margarita Island, Venezuela, under the slogan "United for the way of peace."

This important forum for political consultation, made up of 120 member countries, whose

main objective is the establishment of an alliance of independent states and the establishment of a neutral current and non-alignment with the international politics of the great powers of the world.

The Non-Aligned Movement was conceived amid the collapse of the colonial system and the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world. In the early days of the Movement, its actions constituted an essential factor in the decolonization process, which then led to the achievement of freedom and independence of many countries and peoples, and to the formation of new states. NAM has played (from the First Summit in Belgrade in 1961) a fundamental role in strengthening international peace and security

The Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung (Indonesia) in 1955, is considered the most immediate precedent of NAM history. Hence the principles that govern relations between big and small nations were enunciated, which were subsequently adopted as the purposes and objectives of the policy of nonalignment and central criteria for membership of this Movement.

Formally NAM emerged in the First Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government, held from 1 to 6 September 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia (now Republic of Serbia), amid a complex international context marked by the Cold War, collapse of the colonial system in the world and the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The establishment of this mechanism of political consultation and coordination was driven by the initiative of political leaders Josip Broz Tito (president of Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (President of Egypt), Jawaharlal Nehru (Prime Minister of India), Ahmed Sukarno (President of Indonesia) and Kwame Nkrumah

(president of Ghana).

The summit was attended by 28 countries (25 member countries and 3 observers), mainly newly independent States.

The primary objectives of the non-aligned countries focused on supporting self-determination, opposition to apartheid, non-adherence to multilateral military pacts, the struggle against imperialism in all its forms and manifestations, disarmament, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, the strengthening of the United Nations Organization, the democratization of international relations, socioeconomic development and restructuring of the international economic system.

From 1964, at the Second Summit of NAM held in Cairo, Egypt, Venezuela was an observer in this movement. Since then, regularly attended all conferences until its full membership in the IX Summit held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1989.



The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela supports and actively promotes the principles of non-alignment, convinced on the need to reverse these negative trends affecting peace, security and economic and social development of peoples. Venezuela believes that multilateralism, driven by NAM, is important to foster international dialogue and cooperation, in line with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter with a view to the creation of a multipolar system based on respect unrestricted rules and principles of international law. Venezuela will assume in September the presidency of this important multilateral forum for three years, with a commitment to defend and guarantee these principles. As Commander Chavez said or as reiterated President Nicolas Maduro, "only with our efforts and our forces we can build a world of hope, of peace, where we are respected and where we can make progress in higher levels of welfare for our peoples".

### ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BOLIVARIAN REVOLUTION

The Revolution has created 44 universities. Venezuela is the 5th country in the world, with the largest number of university students.

## National Breastfeeding Day

Last Thursday, August 4th a rally at El Venezolano square was held to celebrate the World Week on Breastfeeding. Executive director of the National Nutrition Institute (INN) Marilyn Di Luca, said that “events like this one are being held today in every state across the country defending and promoting breastfeeding as an act of love, equality, justice, life, well being and ,above all as an act of alimentary sovereignty”.

She also pointed out that Venezuela is among the first 5 countries in the region where breastfeeding is widely extended. In this way,” according to scientific evidence, we could be im-



munizing our children and so reducing the risk of infant mortality”.

In addition to this event a craft fair was also carried out under the name of “Breastfeeding is productive” where different craftsmen exhibited their hygiene products for the breast and the babies, textiles and healthy,

tasty, safe and sovereign food.

In this sense, the director of the INN emphasized that “this is a space of reencountering, but above all, to unite

our wills and generate new actions, new alternatives and to move on in the field of production.”

With this kind of activities, the Bolivarian Government advances breastfeeding as the first act of love and alimentary sovereignty and moves on to attain the goal of 70% of breastfeeding by 2019 which today is 52%.

## Registrations for Diploma studies now opened at the “Knowledge Center”

Caracas, August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 (IEEAD).- The Institute of Strategic Research about Africa and its Diaspora “Center of African, American and Caribbean Knowledge” opened the registrations for a number of Diploma studies during the School year 2016 – 2017.

The Diploma course on **African knowledge** will deal with the history, geography, culture, science and political events in Africa and its Diaspora. In addition it will study Pan Africanism, the integration processes y Africa and world contribution to africanness.

The Diploma on **Insular Caribbean Studies** will focus

and the history, migrations, economy, identity, ecology and culture of the people living in the Caribbean islands.



Finally the diploma on **Anti imperialist Struggles in Our America** will approach the Marxist thought and the impact on thinkers in Our America and will focus on the Cuban revolution, neoliberalism, people’s resistance and the progressive governments in Our America.

Each Diploma course will consist of 150 academic hours. Registrations will be opened until September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2016. For further information visit our page:

[www.saberesaficanos.net](http://www.saberesaficanos.net)

## The Summit of the AU and the African Citizenship

Last June 13<sup>th</sup>, the African Union (AU) announced a new measure towards the unification of its 54 members: the creation of a common African passport. Such document whose official name is E-passport will allow any of its bearers to travel to the 54 countries that integrate the African Union without any kind of visa and will conform and area of free circulation of people similar to the Schenguen space in the European Union.

The new common passport, in addition to its vital political, economic and social importance, since it intends to



erase the internal borders between countries and to make it easier for people and goods to move among the African countries, means a big step towards the vision of the African Union (AU) of a continent with “invisible borders” or a great pan African nation.

The chancellors of the member countries will be the first to use such a passport. The African Union ex-

pects to grant the common passport to most of the African citizens by the year 2018, date on which the organization plans to eradicate the mandatory visa according to the 2063 agenda of the AU .