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Chapter 1 : Libya : Berlatsky, Noah : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

Includes bibliographical references (p.) and index.

To begin with, we have cause to wonder how Jackson can be honest about his repudiation of the statements. After all, Jackson himself, made sufficient stir earlier this year with his own anti-Semitic inuendos about "Hymies" and Is it possible that, for a person of such mentality, the Farrakhan running commentary about Judaism as a "dirty religion" and Israel as a "criminal state" is really so reprehensible? In effect, Farrakhan is a black separatist. Does this mean that Jackson, in refusing to remove himself from this man, is a separatist, too? We surmise that he is. Nor is there any solace in the fact that Jackson does not foresee such a separatist bolt until after the Presidential election itself. In fact, it only seems to make his own view of the black future in America more commensurate with Farrakhan's in the first place. Why all the talk about the Passion Play in Oberammergau, Germany? The answer is simple. And so why should it matter that a play featuring the spectacle of ancient Christian anti-Semitic sentiments about Jesus is once again being given its infrequent run? The fact is that between now and September, says Tanenbaum, an estimated , Americans will see the play there. They will join a total audience of some half a million Europeans, mostly non-Germans. Many of these are traveling road companies. Finally, the study by a young rabbinic student, Samuel Weintraub, demonstrates that most of these American plays are based entirely on the Oberammergau fantasy. This means that the poison of Oberammergau flows through the veins of mainstream America. It is important that Christians of good-will should understand the content of these productions in terms of their vicious anti-Semitism. Abess has a long and distinguished record in community affairs, both Jewish and general. He is a past president of Mount Sinai Hospital, and he has shown his deep commitment to philanthropy in a variety of other activities and organizations, as well. Abess Award to persons of distinction in the cause of its dominant concerns. The Man of Achievement Award to Mr.

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Chapter 2 : Adi. Tapicerstwo samochodowe, tapicerstwo meblowe. GawrjoÅ,ek A.

-- *The U.S. should arm Libyan rebels / Amir Taheri -- Arming Libyan rebels would be dangerous / Daniel R. DePetris -- The rebels can accept peace only if Gaddafi steps down / US Africa Online -- The rebels should have accepted a peace deal and negotiations with Gaddafi / Michael J.K. Bokor -- Negotiating Gaddafi's departure will be extremely.*

Mr Dewani denies plotting to kill his wife and a British court has halted his extradition, citing his mental health. He is being treated for depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Defence lawyer Daniel Theunissen told the high court in Cape Town that Qwabe had agreed to plead guilty to kidnapping, robbery, murder, and illegal possession of a firearm. Qwabe earlier pleaded guilty to all charges. Mr Theunissen said his client had signed a plea agreement. He has been diagnosed as suffering from severe post-traumatic stress disorder and depression. His lawyers want proceedings to be halted for a year to give him time to recover. The case in the UK is due to resume in September. Mr Dewani owns a care home in Bristol, in the west of England, where the couple lived before Mrs Dewani was killed. Shortly after the murder in November, Tongo confessed to killing Mrs Dewani. He was sentenced to 18 years in prison following a plea bargain. Mr Dewani faces charges of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances and obstructing the administration of justice. Play centre in Britain has been plunged into a sexism row after it banned fathers from entering the premises to avoid offending Muslim women. The play centre is for women-only Kids Go Wild in Sparkhill, Birmingham is believed to be the first play centre in the country to introduce a women-only policy. However, the day after Farrah wore a headscarf to work one of the directors immediately moved her to the Oxford Street store and changed her rota so that she no longer worked at the Piccadilly store. Group of Companies P. A couple of months later, Farrah was forced to resign after she took an extended lunch break. Farrah won her claim for unfair dismissal but lost her claim for direct religious discrimination. We will assemble at We urge you to join us in rejecting racism and islamophobia in our community. If you would like to add your name to the total, do let us know. Deadly church attack in central Nigeria Gunmen shoot dead at least 20 people, including the pastor, in church in town near city of Okene, an army official says. Witnesses said church members were attending a night service when the gunmen launched an attack. The attackers came in a Toyota bus and fired indiscriminate shots. They then blocked the entrance to the church, put off the lights inside and shot at fleeing worshippers, witnesses said. Fifteen of the dead were women while 10 were men. Gabriel Olorunyomi, confirmed the incident, according to the News Agency of Nigeria NAN He said 15 worshippers died instantly in the attack while another died on the way to the hospital. The commander said that many injured persons were taken to hospitals in Lokoja, a distance of 40 minutes driving on the road from Okene. He said the casualty figure might rise considering that some sustained heavy injuries. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. Veiled French Muslim woman charged with inciting riot A French Muslim woman has been charged with assault and inciting a riot after she refused a police ID check because she was wearing a banned full-face veil, a police source said today. The year-old is to appear in court in the northern city of Lille on October 30 charged with assault, insulting police and inciting a riot after police tried to take her to a station for refusing to provide identification. A French law passed in , the first of its kind to be enforced in Europe, banned the wearing of the full-face-covering Islamic veil. She allegedly said she did not have time and did not want to show her ID card and covered herself up with another veil as she walked away, the police source said, asking not to be named. When police tried to take her to the station, she allegedly grabbed hold of a vehicle and started kicking, punching and screaming, the source added. She allegedly tried to bite police and scratched one of them before being taken into custody. None of the officers were hurt. In a similar incident on July 24, three officers in the southern city of Marseille sustained minor injuries after they stopped a fully veiled woman by a mosque. The woman, two men and a minor are due in court over the alleged assault. The phones, used by the Ministry of Defence, are designed for rugged environments and are shock, dust and water resistant. According to military experts, the presence of Foreign

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Office officials and the provision of training and equipment to the opposition means without a presence inside Syria, and any Foreign Office officials seeking to liaise with the opposition leaders would require close protection from Special Forces. It is important Britain monitors the situation closely. This tantalizing piece of information startled readers, leading many to ask: Tehran has asked Turkey and Qatar to help secure the release of Iranian nationals kidnapped in the Syrian capital Damascus on Saturday. Tehran is the staunchest ally of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, whose forces are locked in a bloody conflict in Damascus and other cities against rebels his regime describes as "terrorists". Now Syrian rebels claimed the 48 Iranians kidnapped on Saturday are members of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, and not pilgrims as Iran alleged, according to footage aired by AlArabiya on Sunday. Turkey and Qatar have supported the mostly-Sunni rebels in Syria. No boys over nine allowed. An Equality and Human Rights Commission spokesman said: Like any terrorist strike, it took out a civilian target with a callous and criminal disregard for human life. This terrorist strike preceded the second on Nagasaki, just days later, in which further hundreds of thousands of civilians were murdered, 67 years ago. The elimination of such weapons is not just a visionary goal, but the most reliable way to prevent their future use. The gunman who killed six people at a Sikh temple south of Milwaukee on Sunday and critically wounded three others, including a police officer, was identified Monday as Wade Michael Page, a year-old Army veteran with reported links to the white supremacist movement. Sikh typically wear turbans, they are sometimes mistaken for Muslims or Arabs, although they are neither. Wade Michael Page did not appear dangerous when he bought a handgun at a shop last month, the Gun shop owner said. Shop owner Nugent said Page did not look strange and appeared calm. In the interview, she even identified the man who killed the notorious al-Qaeda leader as Omar Sheikh, yet US President Obama announced that the al-Qaeda leader was killed by US forces after he was found hiding in a compound in Pakistan. The verdict for his case is expected on August. According to some reports an ex-mossad agent fingered other Mossad agents as being on that remote Norway Island the very weekend of the BDS Political Camp. When the incident happened some said Norway is being punished for its support for the oppressed Palestinians. Just as the assassination of JFK and Watergate fuelled a golden age of paranoia, so the attacks of 11 September and its repercussions have ushered in a new, productive generation of conspiracy theories. I guess we will know later on this year if the symbols bear any special meaning. Keep your eyes open for the truth. Here are the words from the poem entitled Jerusalem written by the famous British poet and artist William Blake during the 18th Century: What will people such as David do if nothing happens? The violence " which saw the attackers try to break through the border after killing the soldiers " could increase tensions with Israel, which has stepped up pressure on Egypt to clamp down on the lawless border region. Officials say Egypt has deployed at least two helicopter gunships to the Sinai Peninsula in the hunt for militants behind the killing of 16 Egyptian soldiers at a checkpoint along the border with Israel. Security and military officials said Monday that more aircraft were expected to arrive in the town of El-Arish ahead of a military campaign against the militants in the area. The officials spoke on condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to speak to the media. Meanwhile, dozens of Egyptians demand that Cairo cut off ties with Israel Hamas Prime Minister Ismail Haniyeh on Monday led a mass prayer in solidarity with the victims of the terror attack in Kerem Shalom outside the Egyptian Embassy in Gaza in the backdrop of harsh accusations directed against the group following the attack. Syria has accused Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabia of backing rebels in Syria and fuelling violence there. Larijani is considered a moderate conservative and a close follower of Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the most powerful man in Iran who decides foreign policy. Larijani is also a critic of President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and widely expected to run for president in. The aim appears to be to prevent an Israeli airstrike on Iran before the US presidential election on November 6. The two papers, Maariv and Yedioth Ahronoth, have both campaigned against a pre-emptive Israeli air attack, which they believe could embroil Israel in a long war. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defence Minister Ehud Barak have been openly distrustful of US promises that it will prevent Iran building a nuclear weapon, and will use military force if necessary. Washington, which imposed tougher sanctions against Iran last week,

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fears the consequences of an Israel attack before the presidential election. According to both papers, the Americans argued that an Israeli strike would delay the Iranian bomb by no more than a year or two, while a US attack could destroy the entire program. In return, the West would supply it with peaceful nuclear reactors. Attacking Israel, and Arab allies of the US, would initiate a second stage of the offensive. That would include attacks on government symbols, infrastructure and oil installations. Iran and Russia support the sixpoint plan presented by former UN peace envoy Kofi Annan to solve the crisis. The daily also quoted sources in Doha as saying that Qatari intelligence has lost contact with six of its members who oversee the communication with the armed groups in Aleppo. The sources feared they are in the grip of Syrian forces. NY Fed undergoes first-ever audit A massive trove of gold kept under lock and key five stories under Manhattan at the New York Federal Reserve has been undergoing its first audit in history. It could put conspiracy theories - for example, that the gold is a sham - to sleep for good. And as many know, the stash has caught the attention of some politicians, most notably Texas Representative Ron Paul. Other than that, Treasury officials have thus far refused to provide any details about the operation or its findings. They only say that the results will be announced towards the end of the year. The New York Fed has also refused to comment. Many suspect deals that were never made public, like loans to foreign governments. The US stopped backing dollars with gold in , bringing an end to the Gold Standard. Today, the gold in vaults across the country carries little weight, so to speak. To that, Paul suggests that Washington simply get rid of it. They said their protest, outside City Hall, was against Olympic-competing countries which operate under Sharia or Islamic Law. Fun-loving and gregarious, he cut quite a dash at parties and discos in his tight jeans and sunglasses. Born into a strict Muslim Pakistani family, but raised in Britain, he shunned tradition by dating white girls and rejected an arranged marriage for a love match with a woman outside his culture. Mr Ahmed was already married to a Danish woman by the name of Vivi Lone Anderson when he decided to turn his back on her and follow through with the marriage his family had arranged for him when he was a child. They were married in June in Copenhagen and had a son, Tony Anderson.

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Chapter 3 : Michael Collins (Irish leader) - Wikipedia

The Treaty of Ciudad Juárez was a peace treaty signed between the then President of Mexico, Porfirio Díaz, and the revolutionary Francisco Madero on May 21, The treaty put an end to the fighting between forces supporting Madero and those of Díaz and thus concluded the initial phase of the Mexican Revolution.

She is currently teaching Cambodian language and literature and Thai literature at the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. Heidi Dahles is professor of organizational anthropology at the Department of Culture, Organization and Management of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Changing Power Relations in Asia Her research interest is in organizational networks and processes of identity formation in transnational spaces in East and Southeast Asia. Her main research interests are nationalism, identity, and heritage in colonial and postcolonial Cambodia and Burma. Her publications include *Cambodge: Ian Harris* was educated at the Universities of Cambridge and Lancaster. The author of *The Continuity of Madhyamaka Notes on contributors xi 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4* and *Yogacara in Early Indian Mahayana Buddhism* and editor of *Buddhism and Politics in Twentieth Century Asia*, he is also co-founder of the UK Association for Buddhist Studies. *History and Practice* He is the author of *Phantasmatic Indochina: Her research has focused on twentieth-century postcolonial literature, Asian women writers of the diaspora, particularly from Southeast Asia, and cultural studies. She is the co-editor of a volume entitled Of Vietnam: Identities in Dialogue and now lives in Siem Reap, Cambodia. He arrived in Cambodia shortly after the military coup of July, since then he has contributed articles on Asian culture, and Cambodia in particular, to the New York Times, xii 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4* Notes on contributors the *Financial Times*, the *International Herald Tribune* and *TIME*. He also writes on Western classical music and opera, publishing *The Opera Gazetteer* in Professor Um has received many awards for her leadership and advocacy work. He has conducted extensive research on the historical-tourist area of Anlong Veng as well as Cambodian history, culture, and politics in general. His other research interests include continental philosophy, with a particular focus on contemporary critical theorists such as Jean Baudrillard and Gilles Deleuze. Though we are scattered across three different continents, Cambodia brought us together within the space of this project and elsewhere when our paths happened to have crossed. Her knowledge of and dedication to Cambodia, its people, culture, and language, was an inspiration to both of us. Her generosity in sharing her knowledge and insights, providing direction, names, contacts and critiques, helped us shape this book, and her voice, even after she was gone, continued to resonate in our heads and kept us on our toes. Her untimely death on January 29, was a big loss for Cambodian Studies and for the whole community of scholars, students, researchers and artists in Cambodia. To Ingrid we dedicate this book. David Chandler and Penny Edwards have taken time from their busy schedules to read drafts of the introduction, posed the important questions, provided guidance and insightful comments. Many individuals have contributed to enhance our understanding of Cambodia. We are very much indebted to them. Extra special thanks are owed to Laavanya Kathiravelu, for her dedication to the project. Generously giving over her weekends during our moments of panic, her editorial efforts ensured the book was delivered on time and free of all our errors and inconsistencies. Now an expert on Cambodia, we wish her all the best with her PhD studies. We also wish to thank Stephanie Rogers, our editor, for her belief in this project and the whole editorial team at Routledge for their invaluable support. Tim Winter would like to thank the British Academy for his postdoctoral funding. He would also like to acknowledge the support of the Asia Research Institute, Singapore for the opportunity to work on this book over the course of a two-year fellowship. As always, no work would ever be possible without the love and friendship of those closest to us. They have lent us their shoulders, their ears, and their eyes to read multiple versions of several articles and even the entire manuscript: We want peace, independence, freedom, and democracy. We want to preserve our culture. Sam-Ang Sam It is true that our arts and classical dance are part of the grandeur of Kampuchea. Norodom Ranariddh1 Cambodia

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stands encapsulated within two dominant, and somewhat contradictory, narratives. For those with an unshakeable investment in Cambodian culture, such as our three speakers above, the coexistence of these two narratives has paired feelings of hope with despair, optimism with anguish. After decades of turmoil and isolation the country opened itself to the world as never before. As the above quotes illustrate, despite posing an array of challenges and threats, globalization and international capitalism were seen as important catalysts for a program of national reconstruction. Published a decade after the RUPP conference, this book revisits and builds on many of its themes. Introduction 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 3 The twelve essays gathered in Expressions of Cambodia: Strolling through the Cultural Village As with many publications, the inspiration for this project came from a somewhat unlikely source. Nestled in between a sprawl of luxury hotels along the short stretch of road that connects the town with its airport, the Cambodian Cultural Village is instantly recognizable. For those who cannot afford the time or the money to visit other parts of the country, the Cultural Village offers its visitors the luxury to 4 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 Tim Winter and Leakthina Chau-Pech Ollier travel in time and space to discover the history and the cultures of Cambodia in just a few hours and with all the comfort a modern and immaculately clean theme park can provide. Miniature replicas of major historical buildings and structures feature, among others, such landmarks as the Royal Palace, the National Museum, and the Central Market in Phnom Penh, the former capital of Cambodia Ou Dong, and the reclining Buddha from Mount Kulen in the province of Siem Reap. We want to show that UNTAC came here to bring peace, bring elections, worked hard through the day, and then enjoyed themselves at night. We wanted to show their enjoyment. In the words of Gillis But to judge or dismiss it merely because it challenged, perhaps even offended, our mental and aesthetic maps of what Cambodia is, or should be, would be a denial of its validity and its integrity as part of contemporary Cambodian society. It was clear that the Cultural Village posed a series of important questions that warranted greater attention: Together, these accounts form part of a growing interest in this era of colonialism spanning from to In recent years, authors such as Cooper , Muller , Norindr , Robson and Yee , Tully , and Wright have all pursued a critical postcolonial studies perspective to examine the relationship between politics and culture across Indochina in this period within a variety of contexts, including cinema, literature, grand expositions, art, education, and urban planning. In detailing such themes these authors have added further texture to the now seminal and wide-ranging works on Cambodian history written by Chandler , a, b and Vickery Evans and Rowley ; Grant et al. One early and notable attempt is the volume by Ebihara et al. While the contributions by Ayres, Harris, Lilja, Marston and Guthrie, and Stewart and May highlighted above have valuably updated many of the themes explored by Ebihara et al. Accordingly, Expressions of Cambodia sets out with a number of goals. Accordingly, we began this volume by asking what expressions the Village makes about relationships between tradition and modernity, diaspora and home, memory and identity, and the citizen and the state. Familiar topics such as Angkor and the Khmer Rouge are thus re-examined from new perspectives, ones that challenge the distinction between history and historiography in order to explore their interplay in the contemporary moment. Introduction 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 7 The second goal is to bring together under a single thematic umbrella some of the latest, most up-to-date, research from scholars working on the country. Instead, they are presented as openings and, it is hoped, as signposts for further enquiry. Expressions of Cambodia parallels a number of other recent works on Southeast Asia, including: The remaining sections of this introduction identify the key themes of the book and provide the reader with an overview of each chapter. His eyes are staring, his mouth is open, his wings are spread. This is how one perceives the angel of history. His face is towards the past. Where we perceive a chain of events, he sees one catastrophe, which keeps piling wreckage upon wreckage and hurls it in front of his feet. The angel would like to stay, awaken the dead, and make whole what has been smashed. But a storm is blowing from Paradise; it has got caught in his wings with such violence that the angel can no longer close them. This storm irresistibly propels him into the future to which his back is turned, while the pile of debris before him grows skyward. This storm is what we call progress. As the decade began, profound and 8 2 3 4 5

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6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 Tim Winter and Leakthina Chau-Pech Ollier rapid changes were desperately required. Accordingly, the country would liberalize its markets and politically realign itself towards a Western international donor audience Hughes, C. In lieu of an effective state, a broader civil society was installed, comprised of bilateral donors, multilateral banks, and numerous non-governmental organizations NGOs. In addition to the 2. In a few short months, satellite dishes, Toyota Landcruisers, and advertisements for imported electronic goods would appear in Phnom Penh. International standard hotels would open, offering Australian wines, steaks, and French cheeses. The opening up of the country would also foster a new form of migration: In December , only 19, of an estimated 10 million mines scattered across the countryside had been cleared Shawcross The arrival of new equipment would allow schools, hospitals, and universities to reopen and modernize their facilities. Part lured, part seduced by the modern life in the capital city, they attempt to simultaneously uphold the model of a dutiful daughter in their rural communities. Indeed, to understand these early moments of transition is to understand the circularity and continuity of history. When the country emerged from 90 years of French Protectorate rule and became a sovereign nation, the same tone of hope and uncertainties, the same desires and wishes for development and modernization to provide a better life for 10 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 Tim Winter and Leakthina Chau-Pech Ollier the people of Cambodia, could be felt. A common theme to both eras has been the symbolic values ascribed to Angkor. With Cambodia situated at the heart of a highly connected region Angkor serves as a powerful resource for the state to assert difference at the national level. The chapter by Robert Turnbull here explores some of the wider implications of such cultural policies that have overwhelmingly focused on the restoration of architectural antiquities. His analysis centers on the complex interplay between two competing discourses: The expediency of culture In examining contemporary Cambodia this book departs from a realist epistemology that understands culture solely as a bounded sphere of rituals, Introduction 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 11 rites, traditions, and symbols. As our title suggests, we see tradition, identity, and change as processes that are, implicitly or explicitly, bound up in social networks of power, political cultures, and an array of institutional relations. Over the years these authors have brought notions of citizenship, civil society, development, the state, and globalization into the fold of cultural studies and, perhaps more importantly, foregrounded culture within debates over such issues for a variety of countries in the region. As we have already seen, the s was a time characterized by a series of major transformations. In trying to account for this complex process, Turnbull discusses how property speculation in Phnom Penh, tourism, performances abroad, and foreign pop music all impact upon a community of artists struggling to recover their craft and resources. One industry that has epitomized this new phase of economic growth has been tourism, a sector dominated by the temple complex of Angkor. From a mere 9, in , ticket sales to the site climbed to around , a mere decade later: By contrast, the number of visitors to the northeast of the country increased by only a few thousand in that same period. Indeed, government efforts to develop a nationwide tourism industry have been greatly hampered by a grossly inadequate infrastructure, with roads, sea ports, airlines, travel agents, and marketing expertise all desperately requiring upgrading. The chapter by Tim Winter acknowledges these factors but turns to consider how the development of a more geographically dispersed industry has been hampered by an international travel and tourism industry that consistently frames the country as a dangerous destination with little more to offer than jungle-ruined temples.

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Chapter 4 : EDITORIAL SAMARTH: EDITORIAL

Peace and conflict resolution. Conflict resolution and peace building has acquired much significance in the last few years (Siddiqi,). Peace is a state of stability, progress, welfarism, justice, and trust among the communities, groups, and the people tending the government of a country (Barnes,).

He was a bright and precocious child with a fiery temper and a passionate feeling of Irish patriotism. He named a local blacksmith , James Santry, and his headmaster at Lisavaird National School, Denis Lyons, as the first nationalists to personally inspire his "pride of Irishness". His family claim that he was called this as a child, as a term of endearment for an adventitious and bold youngest brother. The nickname was established by his teens, long before he became as a political or military leader. The Irish Volunteers were created in the same year by nationalists in response to the formation of the Ulster Volunteers UVF , an Ulster loyalist body pledged to oppose Home Rule by force. An organiser of considerable intelligence, Collins had become highly respected in the IRB. Collins took part in preparing arms and drilling troops for the insurrection. There he fought alongside Patrick Pearse , James Connolly, and other members of the Rising leadership. The Rising was put down after six days, but the insurgents achieved their goal of holding their positions for the minimum time required to justify a claim to independence under international criteria. Collins was arrested, along with thousands of other participants, following the surrender. Before being transferred to Frongoch internment camp in Wales he was processed through Richmond Barracks. At this location, Collins was identified by a sorting process overseen by British Intelligence " G-Men " as someone who should be selected for harsher punishment, including execution. While waiting, he heard his name called out. In an effort to identify the speaker he moved to the other side of the building, and once there, stayed. This movement placed him in the group selected for lighter punishment and was, as historian Tim Pat Coogan describes, "one of the luckiest escapes of his life. He began hatching plans for "next time" even before the prison ships left Dublin. The camp proved an excellent opportunity for networking with physical-force republicans from all over the country, of which he became a key organiser. Public outcry placed pressure on the British government to end the internment. In December , the Frongoch prisoners were sent home. By June , Mrs. This attracted Rising participants to join the organisation in order to exploit the reputation with which such British propaganda had imbued the organisation. De Valera and others ignored the warnings on the argument that, if the arrests happened, they would constitute a propaganda coup. No state gave diplomatic recognition to the Republic, despite sustained lobbying in Washington by de Valera and prominent Irish-Americans and at the Paris peace conference. Up until the Civil War, the two terms were used interchangeably. Despite that, Collins managed to produce a Finance Ministry that was able to organise a large bond issue in the form of a "National Loan" to fund the new Irish Republic. The loan, which was declared illegal by the British, was lodged in the individual bank accounts of the trustees. The jewels remained in a Dublin safe, forgotten by all sides, until the s, when they were found by chance. The two policemen were shot dead during the engagement. This ambush is considered the first action in the Irish War of Independence. From that time Collins filled a number of roles in addition to his legislative duties. That summer he was elected president of the IRB and therefore, in the doctrine of that organisation, de jure President of the Irish Republic. In September, he was made Director of Intelligence for the Irish Republican Army which now had a mandate to pursue an armed campaign, as the official military of the Irish nation. Collins spent much of this period helping to organise the volunteers as an effective military force, and concentrating on forcing the RICâ€™which represented British authority in Irelandâ€™out of isolated barracks and seizing their weapons. Instead he directed a guerrilla war against the British, suddenly attacking then just as quickly withdrawing, minimising losses and maximising effectiveness. Officially or unofficially, many of these groups were given a free hand to institute a reign of terror, shooting Irish people indiscriminately, invading homes, looting and burning. Local guerrilla units received supplies, training and had largely a free hand to develop the war in their own region. These were the "flying columns"

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who comprised the bulk of the War of Independence rank and file in the south-west. It was at this time that Collins created a special assassination unit called The Squad expressly to kill British agents and informers. Collins was criticised for these tactics but cited the universal war-time practice of executing enemy spies who were, in his words, "hunting victims for execution. The police officers opened fire on the crowd, killing twelve and wounding sixty. This event became known as Bloody Sunday. A stampede of panicking British operatives sought the shelter of Dublin Castle next day. In many regions, the RIC and other crown forces became all but confined to the strongest barracks in the larger towns as rural areas came increasingly under rebel control. This pattern of guerrilla success against sophisticated imperialist powers was repeated around the world in the early 20th century. Irish-American public opinion was important to British agendas in Asia. Prominent voices calling for negotiation included the Labour Party, the London Times and other leading periodicals, members of the House of Lords, English Catholics, and famous authors such as George Bernard Shaw. Individual English activists, including clergy, made private overtures which reached Arthur Griffith. Griffith expressed his welcome for dialogue. The Pope made an urgent public appeal for a negotiated end to the violence. Whether or not Lloyd George welcomed such advisors, he could no longer hold out against this tide. Arrangements were made for a conference between British government and the leaders of the yet-unrecognised Republic. We could not have lasted another three weeks. When we were told of the offer of a truce we were astonished. We thought you must have gone mad". The same effort that would get us Dominion Home Rule will get us a republic. It decided to proceed to a peace conference, although it was ascertained in the preliminary stages that a fully independent republic would not be on the table and that the loss of some northeastern counties was a foregone conclusion. They felt they had not been included in consultations regarding its terms. Later, de Valera travelled to London for the first official contact with Lloyd George. The two met one-on-one in a private meeting, the proceedings of which have never been revealed. In an extraordinary departure from his usual role, de Valera adamantly declined to attend, insisting instead that Collins should take his place there, along with Arthur Griffith. He had kept his public visibility to a minimum during the conduct of the war; up to this time the British still had very few reliable photographs of him. Following intense soul-searching and all-night consultations with his most trusted advisors, he resolved to attend "in the spirit of a soldier obeying orders. Reviewing subsequent events, Deasy later doubted the wisdom of that advice. This was a compromise, half-way between an independent republic and a province of the Empire. British forces would depart the Free State forthwith and be replaced by an Irish army. Along with an independent courts system, the Treaty granted the new Free State greater internal independence than any Irish state had possessed in years, and went well beyond any Home Rule which had been sought by Charles Stewart Parnell or by his Irish Parliamentary Party successors John Redmond and John Dillon. It was agreed that counties with a majority unionist population, concentrated in relatively small areas in eastern Ulster, could opt out of the Free State and remain under Crown rule. An Irish Boundary Commission was to be established to draw a border. Inclusion in the Free State was to be subject to a vote of the majority population in each county. Collins anticipated no more than four counties would join the northeastern statelet, making it economically non-viable, a fact that would facilitate the reunification of the 32 counties in the near future. Upon signing the treaty, F. Smith remarked "I may have signed my political death warrant tonight". Collins replied "I may have signed my actual death warrant". It did not establish the fully independent republic that Collins himself had shortly before demanded as a non-negotiable condition. The "physical force republicans" who made up the bulk of the army which had fought the British to a draw would be loath to accept dominion status within the British Empire or an Oath of Allegiance that mentioned the King. Collins and Griffith were well aware of these issues and strove tenaciously, against British resistance, to achieve language which could be accepted by all constituents. They succeeded in obtaining an oath to the Irish Free State, with a subsidiary oath of fidelity to the King, rather than to the king unilaterally. The Treaty controversy split the entire nationalist movement. A substantial number did so, officially splitting the government. This set the stage for civil war. A large part of the Irish Republican Army opposed the Treaty. Some followed the political lead of

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anti-Treaty TDs, others acted on their own convictions, with more or less equal suspicion of politicians in general. Collins was charged by his Free State colleagues with putting down these insurgents, however he resisted firing on former comrades and staved off a shooting war throughout this period. In these discussions the nationalists strove to resolve the issue without armed conflict. Collins was then in the process of co-writing that document and was striving to make it a republican constitution that included provisions that would allow anti-Treaty TDs to take their seats in good conscience, without any oath concerning the Crown. The predominantly Protestant, Unionists government of Northern Ireland supported policies which discriminated against Catholics, which, along with violence against Catholics, led many to suggest the presence of an agenda by an Anglo-ascendancy to drive those of indigenous Irish descent out of the northeast counties. They signed an agreement declaring peace in the north which promised cooperation between Catholics and Protestants in policing and security, a generous budget for restoring Catholics to homes which had been destroyed, and many other measures. A policeman was shot dead in Belfast and in reprisal, police entered Catholic homes nearby and shot residents in their beds, including children. He and his Cabinet warned that they would deem the agreement broken unless Craig took action. The prospect was real enough that on 3 June Churchill presented to the Committee of Imperial Defence his plans "to protect Ulster from invasion by the South. Collins joined other IRB and IRA leadership in developing secret plans to launch a clandestine guerrilla war in the northeast. Some British arms that had been surrendered to the Provisional government in Dublin were turned over by Collins to IRA units in the north. De Valera resigned the presidency and sought re-election but Arthur Griffith replaced him after a close vote on 9 January. The provisions of the Treaty required the formation of a new government, which would be recognised by Westminster as pertaining to the Free State dominion that had been established by the Treaty. Collins retained his position as Minister for Finance. The republican view of the same meeting is that Collins met FitzAlan to accept the surrender of Dublin Castle, the official seat of British government in Ireland. Having surrendered, FitzAlan still remained in place as viceroy until December. This was undertaken by Collins and a team of solicitors. The outcome of their work became the Irish Constitution of

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Chapter 5 : Libya: As Jacob Zuma fails, can the West "finish the job"? |

JEM rebels reject the participation of the rebel coalitions formed in Tripoli and Addis Ababa in the Doha-based negotiations, saying they have no real presence on the ground in Darfur as they are just backed by some regional and international forces to obstruct a just and lasting solution to the seven year conflict.

Janice Bronwyn Linden, 38, was executed more than three years after her arrest. Human rights groups have repeatedly condemned China for imposing the death penalty, saying its legal system did not guarantee a fair trial. Ms Linden was arrested in November after being found in possession of 3kg of methamphetamine. Janice Bronwyn Linden - executed a South African amine on her arrival at the airport in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou. She maintained her innocence, saying the drugs had been planted in her suitcase. The Chinese authorities would hand her ashes to her family, following her cremation, in accordance with an arrangement made between the two states, he said. Amnesty International has repeatedly appealed to China to halt the death penalty. The human rights group argues that no-one sentenced to death receives a fair trial in China, where thousands of people are executed for drug trafficking every year - more than the rest of the world combined. Earlier this year China reduced the number of crimes that carry the death penalty by 13 to Ethiopia jails 2 Swedish for Nigeria heading for 11 years on terror charges civil war "Soyinka Two Swedish journalists have been jailed for 11 years in Ethiopia for entering the country illegally and supporting terrorism. The journalists were found guilty of the charges last week. Prosecutors had asked for longer sentences. The two journalists have acknowledged that they made contact with the rebels and entered the country illegally. However, they say this was so they could report on the activities of a Swedish oil company, in a region the Ethiopian authorities will not allow journalists to enter. The convictions of Martin Schibbye and Johan Persson have been criticised by human rights groups and the Swedish government. If more people registered as donors, more lives could be saved. Prof Wole Soyinka Nobel laureate Prof Wole Soyinka warned on Tuesday that his country was heading towards a civil war, blaming political leaders who spread religious intolerance. According to him, he has no sympathies for any nomad who gets lynched for suspected crimes committed against their local hosts. He said Ghanaians have the legal right to defend themselves when they come under any form of attack from the herdsmen. Several others have either been lynched or been under constant attack from locals in areas such as Agogo in the Ashanti region where vigilante attacks against them are all too common. There are reports that the Fulani xenophobia has spread to the Brong Ahafo region too where the locals are also threatening vigilantism against the nomads if the authorities do not get them out of the area. Speaking in an interview with Citi News Hon. Appiah Ofori said he sees nothing wrong with any defensive attacks on nomadic Fulanis, who allegedly rape and kill Ghanaians without provocation. If this people have come to do bad things we must try to defend ourselves. STX Korea and its Ghanaian partners are battling each other in court over who takes charge of the project which is meant to build about 30, housing units for public service workers. As far as the affordable housing project which the governing party inherited from the Kufuor administration is concerned, Mr. Bagbin said a lot of the almost 5, housing units are about completed. While we were praying, he undressed me and started licking my vagina ". So I ushered him into my sitting room. She stated that they started to pray about it, and in the process, Pastor Stephen Addy asked her to promise him that she would do anything she was asked to do which she accepted. The woman alleged that after some moments of prayer inside her sitting room, the pastor lifted her dress, removed her panties and started to lick her vagina. The complainant said after Pastor Addy had left with his colleagues, she became afraid of the actions of the pastor and so reported the incident to her church pastor. Confirming the story, the Crime Officer of the Odorkor District Police Command, Superintendent Barfour Apenteng indicated that year-old pastor Stephen Addy was indeed arrested by the police for questioning. He maintained that when an earlier recording was played to Pastor Addy, he got confused and then confessed to having committed the act, but said he wanted the girl as a friend. The Odorkor crime officer stated that investigations also revealed that

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the pastor is married with an eight-month-old baby. Ask your grandparents and great grandparents what they did in their days when things of this nature occurred. If only the state would give me an opportunity, I would help get to the bottom of this matter within hours. Just give me the names of the various persons that have been accused and I would move with them to the shrine after a few rituals. No one would tell the one who changed the cocaine to speak the truth. When he was asked how he would unravel the mystery that the government of Ghana and state institutions are yet to unravel, Kwame Bonsam said it would be impossible to explain spiritual mysteries to a journalist. Just go to Nogokpo in the Volta Region, or Larteh or any serious deity and they would tell you things about your past, your present and your future. I am telling you today that I, Nana Kwaku Bonsam, if given the opportunity, can unravel the mystery and the culprit would start to confess in public. The oil companies are also said to have illegally consumed water in the enclave over the years and the Ghana Water Company is in the process of calculating how much the companies will be required to pay. Last November, it was detected that expatriate oil, mining and service companies located in the restricted military enclave had been using water and electricity for the past seven years without payment. That aside, supply vessels serving the offshore oil operation were also reported to have drawn potable water from the Home Port of the Western Naval Command without paying for it. ECG explained that they arrived at the figure by inspecting the equipment on the premises of the companies, the number of hours they worked daily and the number of years they had been operating at the base. The ECG officials said after the discovery, the companies said they were paying huge amounts of money in rent to the Air Force in Takoradi and so they thought utilities were inclusive of the rent. However, the Air Force Command indicated that the rent agreement with its tenants did not include utility bills. Officials of some of the companies which had taken steps to settle their bills said they were working together for the best interest of the country and so if any abnormality had been detected in their operations, it was proper that they be rectified. Meanwhile, information indicates that the oil companies are making frantic efforts to move out of the military installation to ensure the privacy of the Ghana Armed Forces. According to the Vice President, there is the need to be cautious to ensure that after 20 years of practicing democracy, Ghana will not be plunged into a situation where all the gains will be eroded. The women who were drawn from all ten regions of the country, gathered to thank the Lord for His mercies and also prayed for the elections. While commending them for their efforts, Vice President John Mahama admonished politicians from both sides of the divide to guard the political process by their doings and not jeopardize it.

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Chapter 6 : Best Vietnam War of All Time | Rankly

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) - Uncertainty loomed over Colombia's fragile peace deal on Monday with the victory of one of its most hawkish critics in a bruising presidential runoff that laid bare deep.

In this ever changing healthcare on Dec Both can be entered in the same transaction. However, please be advised some on Jan Promote public health and disease prevention. This means that the preceptor of record who receives the CE credit on Jan General patient information at time of admission - States the following: In those instances, U. Complies with Legal and federal state and federal to apply state and applies state and state and federal on Feb There are some exceptions on Feb They are to use the housing they pay for during all practice on Mar Students interested in focusing their careers in the clinical practice setting, whether inpatient on Mar Housing will be the responsibility of the student. All APPEs will consist of five week experiential opportunities. If no alternative therapy is prescribed after consultation with the prescribing physician, you may be eligible to receive on Mar At on Mar The form can also be accessed online at <http://> Focuses on on Apr Academic general internal medicine in the developing world: Rebills and on Apr Communicate openly, honestly, and respectfully. Verbalize recommendations and on Apr

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Chapter 7 : Atomic Hooligan Discography: No Apologies Necessary Guest mix on Cfro FM tracks

The African Union's last-ditch efforts to broker peace have hit a snag following the inconclusive talks between South African President Jacob Zuma and Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi in Tripoli without any announcement towards an end to the conflict between Gaddafi and his opponents.

Maharaja Hari Singh became the ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in 1925, and he was the reigning monarch at the conclusion of the British rule in the subcontinent in 1947. With the impending independence of India, the British announced that the British Paramountcy over the princely states would end, and the states were free to choose between the new Dominions of India and Pakistan or to remain independent. Following the logic of Partition, many people in Pakistan expected that Kashmir would join Pakistan. However, the predominant political movement in the Valley of Kashmir Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was secular and was allied with the Indian National Congress since the 1930s. So many in India too had expectations that Kashmir would join India. The resulting Indo-Pakistani War of 1947 lasted till the end of 1949. The Security Council passed a resolution asking Pakistan to withdraw its forces as well as the Pakistani nationals from the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, and India to withdraw the majority of its forces leaving only a sufficient number to maintain law and order, following which a Plebiscite would be held. A ceasefire was agreed on 1 January 1949, supervised by UN observers. It was accepted by India but effectively rejected by Pakistan. Following the latter war, the countries reached the Simla Agreement, agreeing on a Line of Control between their respective regions and committing to a peaceful resolution of the dispute through bilateral negotiations. Debate over accession[edit] The primary argument for the continuing debate over the ownership of Kashmir is that India did not hold the promised plebiscite. In fact, neither side has adhered to the UN resolution of 13 August 1949; while India chose not to hold the plebiscite, Pakistan failed to withdraw its troops from Kashmir as was required under the resolution. India gives the following reasons for not holding the plebiscite: Also, the assembly elections saw the highest voter turnout in the state in the last 25 years, prompting Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi to claim that it reflects the faith of the Kashmiri people in the democratic system of India and that they have given a "strong message to the world". A statement from the British Cabinet Mission in India in 1947 confirmed that Jammu and Kashmir, a princely state at the time of partition, was a sovereign territory, and Article 7 of the Indian Independence Act of dealing with lapse of suzerainty of the British Crown over the Indian states reaffirmed this fact, so the Kashmiri people had a vested right of self-determination from the time of independence. General Assembly Resolution 2464 firmly recognized the right of colonial people to self-determination; and General Assembly Resolution 2542 subsequently affirmed the right of internal self-determination, which the population of Kashmir has consistently been deprived of [60] The popular Kashmiri insurgency which erupted on 19 August 1989 demonstrates that the Kashmiri people no longer wish to remain within India. Pakistan suggests that this means that Kashmir either wants to be with Pakistan or independent. The encounters go largely uninvestigated by the authorities, and the perpetrators are spared criminal prosecution. The Chenab formula was a compromise proposed in the 1950s, in which the Kashmir valley and other Muslim-dominated areas north of the Chenab river would go to Pakistan, and Jammu and other Hindu-dominated regions would go to India. In the late 19th- and early 20th centuries, although some boundary agreements were signed between Great Britain, Tibet, Afghanistan and Russia over the northern borders of Kashmir[citation needed], China never accepted these agreements, and the official Chinese position did not change with the communist revolution in 1949. By the mid-1950s the Chinese army had entered the northeast portion of Ladakh. For intermittent periods between 1950 and 1952, when the state approved its own Constitution, [71] and the death of Sheikh Abdullah in 1952, the state had alternating spells of stability and discontent. In the late 1950s, however, simmering discontent over the high-handed policies of the Union Government [72] and allegations of the rigging of the assembly elections [72] triggered a violent uprising which was backed by Pakistan. The Himalayas divide the Kashmir valley from Ladakh while the Pir Panjal range, which encloses the valley from

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the west and the south, separates it from the Great Plains of northern India. Along the northeastern flank of the Valley runs the main range of the Himalayas. Northwestern thorn scrub forests and Himalayan subtropical pine forests are found in the low elevations of the far southwest. These give way to a broad band of western Himalayan broadleaf forests running from northwest-southeast across the Kashmir Valley. Rising into the mountains, the broadleaf forests grade into western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests. Above the tree line are found northwestern Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows. Much of the northeast of the state is covered by the Karakoram-West Tibetan Plateau alpine steppe. Around the highest elevations, there is no vegetation, simply rock and ice. Srinagar- Yatra- Hindu holy cave Division.

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Chapter 8 : The Jewish Floridian

The UN Charter directs in Article 33 that parties to a dispute that might endanger peace should first seek a resolution through negotiation, inquiry, mediation.

Sustainable Peacebuilding in Africa Samuel Kale Ewusi The liberal peace paradigm according to Oliver Richmond refers to the universal, neo-colonial; state-building model applied indiscriminately in post conflict missions especially in Africa after the cold war¹. According to this model, salvation and sustainable peace in post-conflict situations are based on the construction of state mechanisms through the promotion of good governance, free market, law enforcement institutions and human rights. While this model is sometimes embraced hook, line and sinker in some societies, Richmond argues that more often than not, it often leads to local rejection of or resistance to perceived neo-colonial institutions and models as well as the resurgence of conflicts in many parts of the world. Studies by Paul Collier and Hoeffler indicate that, there is an extremely high risk of conflict relapse within the first five years in the implementation of the liberal peace paradigm. They attribute these high risks of relapse to the fact that these countries have underlying and persistent characteristics such as low income, ethnic dominance and natural resource dependence that make them prone to conflict³. The other side of the coin may be a rejection of the imposition of a topbottom liberal peace model across post conflict or even low income peaceful countries. A rethink is urgent. African Perspectives In Africa, bottom-top would automatically be conceived as African indigenous methods of peacebuilding referring to the traditional customs and values that may be significant in promoting security, peaceful co-existence and respect for human rights. Research into peacebuilding in Africa and the failure of the liberal peace model to bring about sustainable peace point to the relegation by the west of this facet to the background within the peacebuilding framework. Burton and Dukes have emphasized the importance of Culture is an important component in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Moreover, cultural values are important to most members of the community. He points out those indigenous societies were more inclined towards rituals that led to co-operative problem solving than to the type of confrontation and power bargaining which has become the vogue in the western world. Lederach and Coner also advocate the necessity of cultural and indigenous approaches to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. However, the purpose of this chapter is to bring insights on issues of peace and conflict in Africa from an African academic perspective. This is because the African academic voice has also often been relegated to a greater extent by the western imposed liberal peace paradigm. In the continued contribution of this voice through this book, Africans will be building sustainable peace from bottom-up in the long term. The book is presented in three parts; Part one covers essays on challenges in peace and security with case studies; part two examines issues in conflict resolution and peacebuilding; and finally part three focuses on issues of post-conflict recovery. Part one comprises of seven chapters ranging from issues of drug trafficking, small arms trade, maritime piracy, violent conflicts in Mali and Central African Republic, terrorism in the horn of Africa and effects of climate change on food security. These are all colossal challenges facing various countries and regions in the continent of Africa. They argue that, the political instability in Guinea Bissau and the proliferation of small arms in the country is as a result of the convergence of criminal networks involved in illegal arms and narcotic drugs trade which pose critical security challenges to the sovereignty of the state. This state of affairs reflects the often ambiguous relationships which often exist between arms traders, drug traffickers and state officials in politics and military. The volatility of the West African region and its susceptibility to insecurity is not limited to political instability but also threatens the smooth functioning of regional and international trade. This is the theme explored by Herman Touo as he examines the drivers, interests and responses to maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. Not far from the security threats of maritime piracy, is the increase in cross border insecurity between Mali and Nigeria following the military coup which saw the overthrow of President Amani Toure of Mali. He argues that the military coup in Mali led to an increase in separatist aspirations in Mali which has a net impact

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on Nigeria by encouraging the blossoming of criminal gangs, drug traffickers and arms traffickers who normally take advantage of fluid situations in countries. African Perspectives Furthermore there are two critical aspects with regards to the Mali situation. The issue of the aspirations of the Tuaregs in Northern Mali for a separate independent state of Azawad supported by radical Islamists and the role of religious fundamentalism in violent conflicts. The latter is captured by Valery Ferim in his examination of religious fundamentalism as a catalyst to violent conflicts in the Central African Republic. The eventual removal of the Seleka leader Michel Djotodia from power and the formation of the mainly Christian Anti-Balaka has brought about revenge attacks on the Muslim population thus transforming the violence in Central African Republic into a religious pogrom. He concludes that the instability in the CAR makes the country vulnerable to the infiltration of radical Islamists who may come to the rescue of the Muslims and pose broader security challenges for the entire Central African Region. The religious fundamentality theme which is inextricably linked to terrorism in northern Nigeria with the gruesome acts perpetrated by Boko Haram and the Horn of Africa notably Somalia and Kenya remains a teething problem for the continent. While the African Union Mission in Somalia has been engaged in running battles with Al-Shabaab to establish normalcy in Somalia, the presence of Kenyan forces in Somalia has placed Kenya at the forefront of the fight against terrorist acts committed by Al-Shabaab. A very relevant critique emanating from his chapter is that the Kenyan state in its counterterrorism responses has been alleged to perpetrate human rights violations. The human rights approach has had both local and international angles such as the infamous renditions of terror suspects in and to Somalia, Ethiopia and Uganda. The study finds that the Kenyan state in both the Moi and the Kibaki regime has securitized the Muslim community and to a greater extent Kenyan Somali, including Somali refugees in a blanket manner as being the source of terror attacks. This blanket condemnation is hardly a useful approach and could serve as a potential avenue for radicalization. Responses by the state thus need to delink refugeeism from counterterrorism. The state also needs to walk the tight balance between counterterrorism and the respect for human rights. Based on the above chapters, it is clear that Sub-Saharan Africa is facing countless security challenges. These together have implications for human security. Another less discussed and little known area that has not been securitized is the issue of climate change and its impact on food security. According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, warming in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to be higher than the global average and rainfall will decline in certain areas. Insights from Comprehensive Climate Change Modeling. African Perspectives The theme of climate change in relation to food security is explored by Christine Abia and Joyce Endeley within a Gender framework with specific reference to Cameroon. Overall their research revealed the following: Also, more women than men farmers observed that weeding is more difficult with climate change because the soil is hard and grasses are tougher. Above all, farmers perceived that climate change is causing reduction in crop yields. However, in all instances, more women than men farmer perceived these effects of climate change on food crops. Because women are the major producers of food crops, so they are more experienced and knowledgeable about food crops production activities. As a result, women easily perceive irregularities in their production systems. Samuel Kale Ewusi 7 The study concludes that farmers need more down-scaled scientific information and enlightenment on early warning signals, the effects of climate change on crop production, and especially on the appropriate adaptation strategies to employ to better mitigate the effects of climate change on crops. Part two of this volume comprises of six chapters focusing on issues of conflict resolution, conflict transformation and peacebuilding in Africa. Leading this section is an incisive attempt at understanding the causes of conflict in the Central African Republic CAR within the context of the link between rent seeking and insurgencies by Check Achu. Within the context of rent seeking Achu notes: What therefore is rent-seeking and how does it apply to the CAR conflict? Rent-Seeking is the practise of an individual, company or government attempting to make a profit without making a product, producing wealth or otherwise contributing to society. A government or individual, as with the case in the CAR, may seek rent by seizing control of natural resources of the country without contributing any royalties to state confers. This has been the main cause of the

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pauperisation of the CAR economy and the people are some of the poorest people in the World. Rent seeking behaviour is most common when the rent seeker is also a monopoly or has sufficient economic or political power to act as such. African Perspectives which has mined uranium in the CAR since the colonial era. The disengagement of the state in its normal regalia functions and pervasive poverty have contributed to the high level of rent seeking activities in CAR. The fact that legal instruments exist on the continent to combat such activities is important in ensuring that they are eradicated. In order for African countries to face some of the challenges posed by external agency activities it is critical to strengthen their law enforcement institutions. Post conflict and fragile African countries face challenges of responding to these challenges. It is important not only to institute measures but to evaluate the efficacy of the measures implemented. It is in this regard that Olubokola Adeshina examines the measures in Nigeria aimed at controlling the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The challenges faced by small arms and light weapons proliferation in Africa cannot be overemphasized. He further points out that, Nigeria is a highly militarized country with incidents of armed robbery, banditry, organized crime and terrorism which feeds into this small arms trade. In July, the NATCOM organized a public destruction of stockpile of arms and ammunitions seized by security forces between and A total of 1, weapons valued at 50 million Naira were destroyed. Among the weapons destroyed were rifles, imported pistols and locally made pistols. It also revealed that a range of negative social and economic conditions “ including poverty, unequal access to resources, unemployment, and youth alienation ” continue to contribute to the increasing level of insecurity and crime in the country. In other words, development cannot take place in an environment that is characterized by lack of security. This debate is mostly based on the outcome of transitional justice. African Perspectives While western justice system chauvinistically termed modern justice is more inclined to punitive measures figuratively termed accountability, indigenous African justice system is geared towards reconciliation which is an important element of peacebuilding. Following the Rwandan genocide of , the post genocide government of Rwanda was faced with a monumental task of holding the perpetrators of the genocide accountable. In arguing for the benefits of the approach adopted by Rwanda to peacebuilding, Ewusi and Nelson state thus: A court case ends with the ruling, offering little to the community and less to reconciling disputed parties. The retributive model, with the assumption that the best way to deal with crime is through punishment, was not the approach the Rwandan government chose. In a magnanimous effort to pursue justice and at the same time, create Rwandan unity, the goals of gacaca courts were set to deliver justice while reuniting the population. Just as peacebuilding and reconciliation are not the purpose of the ICTR, retribution was not the salient aim of gacaca. Chosen for a particular time and place, it was supported in recognition that of paramount importance was the continuation of society. Samuel Kale Ewusi 11 Ewusi and Nelson argue strongly that, traditional justice in Africa generally and Rwanda in particular is not only a practice or an act of social redress but a means of bestowing upon society the dignity and security of living and the connecting of generations. More so, it is not just a practice but is established in the ontology and cosmology. It has meaning and wisdom and is consequently a conscious frame for social healing. They conclude by indicating that, it is necessary to emphasize that traditional justice as exemplified through Gacaca does not condone a wrong. It deals with it through a different framework and orientation. It does not support impunity since it condemns wrong, and finds a way of solving it with a view not to convict and punish but to restore. Regarding the issue of how Africa responds to its ever challenging conflict resolution and post-conflict peacebuilding needs, the dominant argument has always been that of the continent playing a subsidiary role in relation to external forces. Sino-African relations have blossomed economically over the last two decades. The competition posed by China in Africa in relation to other western powers has elevated china to the intellectual firing line of the west. Consequently many African intellectuals have also bought into the negative image of China as a country known only for exploiting raw materials in Africa and flooding the continents with cheap and low quality goods to make local African industries less competitive. African Perspectives helped to stimulate economic growth, and have arguably contributed to greater peace throughout the continent. It has been established that

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conflicts easily spring up in peripheral areas deeply immersed in poverty and illiteracy. However, drama as an aspect of education has the capacity for conflict transformation. This is critically important considering the various types of conflicts prevalent in the continent. One of the areas of conflict in the continent is the issue of the management of land. The extremely high unemployment levels especially amongst the youth in the continent has focused the attention of African leaders into encouraging the youth to move into the agricultural sector. However, land tenure systems in most African countries are problematic.

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Chapter 9 : eliyes | FanFiction

land tenure systems in most African countries are problematic. Issues .. of which the former Secretary General of the UN is a member, Kofi.

There have been other important junctures, but this ninth anniversary is proving decisive. Public support for the war is slipping in the United States and Western Europe. Already, the Netherlands has pulled out its troops, the first Nato country to do so. The Canadians leave next. Patience is running out here as well. Afghans are tired of the violence, increasingly resentful of foreign forces. Many wonder why their quality of life has not markedly improved when their nation has been awash in billions of dollars of foreign aid. The war was aimed at toppling the Taliban from power because they harboured Osama bin Laden and other Al Qaeda leaders responsible for the stunning strikes on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon less than a month earlier. The hardline Islamic regime, which repressed women, banned music and held public executions for disloyal actions, collapsed within two months. But looking back at the first years of the war, the effort was underfunded from the start. After several years of relative calm and safety, the situation in Afghanistan began to deteriorate around The Taliban have steadily gained strength since then. And Osama bin Laden remains alive. President Barack Obama ramped up the war this year, sending tens of thousands more troops. Casualties are running at their highest levels since , when the Taliban were overthrown without a single American combat death. The US death toll in July was 66, setting a monthly record; to date, about 2, Nato troops have died in the conflict, including more than 1, American service men and women. US Defence Secretary Robert Gates said in June that the US and its Nato partners have to show progress before the end of this year or face a decline in public support for the war. In February, Nato launched an offensive in Helmand province, the largest military operation in Afghanistan since the invasion. Nearly eight months after US forces mounted a high-profile assault that ended Taliban control of the rural town of Marjah, US Marines there are still clearing it. There are signs that governance is improving, though troops still face daily gunbattles and an entrenched insurgency that shows no signs of easing soon. Afghan and international forces now are ramping up security in neighbouring Kandahar province where the Taliban insurgency was born. Failure in Kandahar would be a major setback for the Nato force. Commanders like Mr Stout believe the war will be won only if Afghan civilians start supporting the troops. And, they say, the only way that will happen is if the forces can provide enough security to allow people to break free of the fear and intimidation of Taliban threats. Ready to refute pundits who say the war is lost, US Admiral James Stavridis, the supreme Nato commander in Europe, has compiled a list of nearly 50 examples that the coalition is making progress. He shared them in a five-page letter on October 1 to defence chiefs in Nato nations. The current strategy could well produce significant and convincing progress within a few months. Mr Karzai appointed nearly 70 people last week to a High Peace Council, which will guide efforts to reach out to insurgents. Pakistan also wants to maintain relations with some factions of the Taliban, which it believes will be a powerful player in Afghanistan when the Americans go home. But as the war drags on, the US has lowered its sights and goals. Fewer people these days are talking about establishing Western-style democracy in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union invaded and occupied Afghanistan in but was forced to withdraw nine years later by anti-communist mujahideen forces, who were supplied and trained by the US, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and others. These US-backed rebels took power in when the pro-Moscow Government collapsed. They quickly turned their guns on each other and a violent civil war ensued. The Taliban took advantage of the power vacuum and within two years had seized Kabul.