

DOWNLOAD PDF LOCAL HOUSING MARKET IMPACTS OF UN PEACE OPERATIONS : INEVITABILITIES AND CONSEQUENCES MAYRA GOMEZ

Chapter 1 : Content Posted in | CUNY Academic Works

Local housing market impacts of UN peace operations: inevitabilities and consequences Mayra Gomez; Part III. Conclusions: Possible components of a unified global policy on housing, land, and property rights in post-conflict settings Scott Leckie.

The study of the influence social media has in society and political participation With social media on the rising action, many believe that social media has had a positive and negative influence on politics, especially political campaigns DonaldTrump. Social media offers the convenience and accessibility for citizens to be politically engaged while also affording online opportunities for people to express themselves politically and relate and connect with like-minded participants. This thesis contributes to an active discussion of whether the use of social media is a positive or negative influence in the public society and their political participation. How non-profit organizations utilize social media to market their organizations This paper examines the challenges that non-profit organizations face in their attempts to raise awareness and market their organizations in the digital age. Specifically, it looks at the problems and opportunities for using social media by international NGOs. Facebook is the largest and most popular social network site where deliberation among the American public takes place. Facebook is also a great representation of democratic deliberation because its users consist of both adults and teenagers, so it gives a greater perspective on the American voter. Many scholars argue that online political group participation can lead to increased offline group participation. Furthermore, membership in a group provides necessary motivation and incentive to be politically informed Coleman ; Fishkin However, although social media can inform its users on politics, it is not effective in increasing offline group participation. More specifically, the internet has created online political groups that resemble offline political groups. However, online political groups are not perfect examples for offline political groups because they are formed from heavy political biases and do not share the views of all participants. As a result of this, I do not believe that they are a good representation of offline political groups. The bias material is detrimental to the values and ideals of a deliberative democracy because it results in the creation of online political groups with only members that share the same political views. This is contradictory to the diverse conversations and exchanges of ideas that a deliberative democracy is supposed to represent. What Makes a Winning Campaign? A look at the most important factors for a successful state legislature election campaign This paper examines the evidence about the importance of a variety of campaign elements, such as pamphlets, door to door canvassing, and tv ads. The Factors Needed for Volunteer Organization Success There are different factors needed for a volunteer organization to be successful. A non-profit organization requires skilled leadership, proper management, and most importantly volunteers. All these factors have to work together for the non-profit to work efficiently. A non-profit mission is to fulfill a service to the community. However, there is debate among scholars about the importance of each of the factors and to what extent volunteer organizations can help the community. This paper will examine these factors in relation to the non-profit organization Justice Corps. How Countries Make Decisions Panel 8: The Constitution of a Successful Self-Determination Effort A study has shown that groups which utilize nonviolent resistance measures are more likely to achieve their goals than violent ones. This study, however, does not make reference to how this affects independence groups, a more extreme variant of resistance, or if nonviolence is innately a strategically superior option than violence. This paper attempts to bridge that gap by analyzing independence groups with the goal of self-determination and defining if the resistance tactic itself is necessary for successful action, or if the action the tactic generates is of greater importance. This is an attempt to find the most pragmatic decisions that an independence group can make in order for them to secure self-determination. This has been accomplished by examining three cases that are distinct in their methods: The Indian civil disobedience movement, the Northern Vietnamese resistance during the Vietnam War, and the ongoing Palestinian conflict, in order to triangulate what has allowed success, and what has inhibited the goals of the

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movement. Specifically, the factors analyzed in the cases are: The research suggests that the boons of nonviolence are not inextricably linked to nonviolence alone, both tactics can derive similar foundations. Both violent and nonviolent groups have been able to undermine the morality of their respective opposition and wield a tremendous amount of social clout, while failure appears to predicate on the inability to do so, regardless of tactic. The War on Mexican Cartels: This study will observe the problem of Americans smuggling weapons across the border to Mexico, how ineffective the police and military have been in Mexico while committing bribery and corruption, and then find the solutions for these problems. Why formalization worked in some countries but not others In the effort to fight poverty across Less Developed Countries LDCs , there have been political, economic, and social movements towards reshaping institutions to reach prosperity. Formalization is the process in which informal institutions, in particular informal land ownership, becomes a formal institution and is recognized by the state. However, while the political left and right have praised these policies, implementation has delivered mixed results. This paper seeks to answer a simple question: This paper seeks to find resolution between this puzzle and the ideas that Hernando de Soto proposed in his landmark piece, *Mystery of Capital*. While there is little contention between policy makers on formalization, there is debate among scholars on whether formalization actually creates more prosperity for the most vulnerable groups. This paper uses three case studies to understand if formalization, as a theory, is inherently flawed, or if policy implementation explains its mixed results. Foreign Aid and Military Interests in the Middle East There has been substantial research on the causes and effects of foreign aid giving. In contrast, there has been little insight on the motivations behind the act of giving aid. Determining motivations for foreign aid giving to influence developing states reflects a realist perspective, as some are explicitly stated, as others are implied. The normative expectations are altruistic and humanitarian motivations for giving foreign aid. However, non-military foreign aid is often deployed as a strategic foreign policy tool. This study takes a detailed analytical perspective into the behavior patterns of the United States as a donor state motivated by the advancing of military interests in Middle Eastern countries like Israel and Egypt. The United States is also motivated by the advancement of political interests, showcased through donor-recipient behavior with respect to the ratio of the amount and conditions of aid given to policy concessions to the US that are implemented. These recipient states show a tendency of voting compliance, friendly to US policy in the UN General Assembly, effectively taking US foreign aid as payment for votes. Lastly, the United States is motivated by receiving preferential trading agreements from recipient states in return for foreign aid. The literature suggests that while some foreign aid giving is motivated by responding to humanitarian calls to action, most is motivated by political, militaristic, or economic gains. Media Coverage and Foreign Aid: The effects of media on foreign aid to areas of ethnic conflict This thesis examines the impact of media on the amount of foreign aid to areas of ethnic conflict. By studying the patterns of media in various Global North countries, along with their aid levels to areas of ethnic conflict, such as Bosnia and Darfur, I expect find a positive correlation between the amount of media coverage and the amount of foreign aid given to areas of ethnic conflict. I look at the situation of the Bosnian genocide during the Bosnian War from , and the situation ongoing in Darfur from present. The additional aspect of social media will attempt to further the idea of media power on influencing policy decisions. Data was collected from OECD databases, archives, and news media. This paper hopes to show the increasing power that the public and the media can exert on the policies of their governments. Public Agencies and Political Behavior Panel 9: Most political and legal experts are divided when it comes to this debate, but what about the public? I surveyed military veteran students of Cal Poly Pomona asking a range of questions aimed at discovering their motives for joining the military. Alternative Transportation in the United States: How partisan politics gets us nowhere The continued growth of populations within U. Comprehensive alternative transportation infrastructure offers an opportunity for relief from modern problems such as pollution and spatial mismatch. This study seeks to unmask the role that partisan politics plays in the implementation of alternative transportation infrastructure. Through the analysis of multiple case studies of U. The relevance of these findings are that -- in contrast to the normative ideology

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in which policy is developed to serve the needs of the people-- partisanship has fostered ambivalence towards necessary policies that would help to sustain limited resources and ameliorate the effects of economic inequality in the United States. Incarceration, as practiced under the U. Inmates released from the shackles of imprisonment frequently find themselves incarcerated again within five years. This cycle of entering and leaving jails and prisons is difficult to resolve, and hinders societal growth. The United States has a serious problem of dysfunction regarding incarceration and recidivism. This paper will critically explore incarceration and the effective methods that reduce the rate of recidivism in an effort to alleviate these problems. Assets back then, liability now The Veterans Health Administration is a federal division of the United States Government, which operates to provide health and medical care to veterans who have served in the United States military. The goal of this paper will also analyze the reforms and discover if the solutions placed in recent years have actually worked to help the Veterans Health Administration provide more effective health care services to the men and women in uniform.

Chapter 2 : 14ymedio â€“ Translating Cuba

Though beset with unresolved conflicts, underfunded, and invariably burdened with sentiments of over-expectation, UN peace operations have made a difference with their 'peacebuilding' initiatives. While peacebuilding has been extensively analysed and critiqued, the UN's role in addressing and ameliorating housing, land, and property rights.

At its first session the Working Group on the Working Methods and Activities of Transnational Corporations of the Sub-Commission in August decided to consider developing a code of conduct for companies based on human rights standards. Weissbrodt was asked to prepare a draft of such a code of conduct in cooperation with NGOs having expertise on the subject. Eide in cooperation with Mr. Van Hoof was asked to prepare a paper on implementation of human rights guidelines with regard to companies. Weissbrodt was asked to present a new draft to the Working Group and to the Sub-Commission at their next sessions in August, taking into account the comments received and incorporating procedures for implementing the guidelines. Several trends make human rights concerns an important issue for all companies. Transnational corporations TNCs are active in some of the most dynamic sectors of national economies, such as energy, telecommunications, information technology, electronic consumer goods, footwear and apparel, transport, banking and finance, insurance, securities trading, etc. Transnational corporations and other companies are becoming aware of the interplay between their businesses and their impact on individuals, communities, and the environment. For example, company observance of human rights aids businesses by protecting and maintaining their corporate reputation, and creating a stable and peaceful society in which businesses can prosper and attract the best and brightest employees. Although it may be beneficial for transnational corporations and other companies to embrace human rights standards, it may still be questioned if it is appropriate to impose human rights obligations on these business associations. All-in-all, business enterprises have increased their power in the world. Companies already are responsible for following certain human rights standards, and the creation of a uniform set of human rights guidelines would help all involved by making clear which human rights standards must be followed by all companies. Businesses are asked to support and adopt those principles, the first two of which are to support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed rights within their sphere of influence and make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses. A number of transnational corporations and other companies have already begun to consider the human rights implications of their activities, for example, by 1 carefully assessing the context in which they are investing or doing business; 2 planning and implementing internal corporate policies; and 3 establishing workplace codes of conduct as to overseas offices, subsidiaries, suppliers, and contractors. The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of member states themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction. The guidelines might similarly refer to Article 18 of the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, which states, 2. Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play and a responsibility in safeguarding democracy, promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and contributing to the promotion and advancement of democratic societies, institutions and processes. Individuals, groups, institutions and non-governmental organizations also have an important role and a responsibility in contributing, as appropriate, to the promotion of the right of everyone to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights instruments can be fully realized. There are a number of treaties and other instruments that impose responsibility on persons for their actions, including, 1 the Supplementary Slavery Convention of , 2 the Genocide Convention, 3 the Nuremberg Rules, 4 the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and 5

the Convention Against Torture. In addition, while the Universal Declaration; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights focus principally on the duties of governments, they indicate that persons have both rights and responsibilities. The firm is actually a set of specialized agreements among persons in order to co-ordinate production or provide services in a more cost effective manner. Some treaties, for example relating to corruption, focus particularly on the responsibilities of legal persons. When the Working Group met in August , it discussed at some length whether the guidelines should apply only to transnational corporations or to all companies. The term transnational corporation generally refers to a corporation with affiliated business operations in more than one country. Ownership may be private, state or mixed. As discussed above, a major issue to be considered by the Working Group in connection with the definition of transnational corporations is whether the draft Guidelines should apply only to transnational corporations or whether it should apply to both domestic and international business entities. In considering whether to develop guidelines only for transnational corporations or for all companies, the Working Group should consider whether it would be sensible or fair to propose guidelines for transnational corporations and omit other very large and influential companies. The responsibility to promote and secure human rights is capable of application in varying degrees to the private sector, for example: A set of human rights guidelines for companies can be of assistance in all of these contexts. The Draft Guidelines, which do not distinguish between companies on the basis of the domestic or international nature of their operations, do reflect difference between corporations with regard to their ability to assert influence on markets, governments, stakeholders, and local communities. The Working Group and the Sub-Commission may also need to think about what terminology to use for the attached draft. The Draft Guidelines for Companies attached as Addendum 1 rely upon six different types of documents: The Draft Guidelines address a wide variety of topics including: The provisions dealing with child labour have been among the most difficult to draft. Because the Working Group in requested that the first Draft Universal Rights Guidelines should focus on substantive provisions rather than implementation, the first Draft Universal Human Rights Guidelines for Companies did not address whether any such guidelines should be voluntary, legally binding, or how it should be enforced or implemented. Van Hoof to prepare a paper on implementation of human rights guidelines with regard to companies. Weissbrodt was also asked to present a new draft taking into account the comments received and incorporating procedures for implementing the guidelines to the Working Group at its next session in August The Draft Human Rights Guidelines will be most effective if it can be internalized as a matter of company policy and practice. Following the example of the OECD and others, the Draft Guidelines could be implemented by encouraging companies to implement its standards on a voluntary basis. The use of a voluntary adoption system is particularly appealing because it may most effectively promote the use of the Guidelines in conjunction with company initiatives to develop and adopt their own codes of conduct. Effective implementation of a voluntary code involves the creation of systems of accountability within the company. At its discussion in August , the Working Group and most observers, however, apparently preferred standards that have the capacity to be legally binding as compared with entirely voluntary principles. Treaties constitute the primary sources of international human rights law. Treaties generally create legal obligations for those nations that are party to them. In addition to treaties, the United Nations has promulgated dozens of declarations, codes, rules, guidelines, principles, resolutions, and other instruments that interpret the general human rights obligations of member states under Articles 55 and 56 of the U. Charter and may reflect customary international law. Charter, but also has provisions that have been recognized as reflective of customary international law. Although the interplay of treaty law, non-treaty law, and customary international law is quite complex, some observers have for working purposes identified two types of international law: In preparation for drafting almost all human rights treaties, the U.

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Chapter 3 : Senior Conference

Special Period literature then became market-driven—like many other activities in Cuba—with authors' incomes dependent on foreign sales and hard-currency contracts, rather than on Cuba's literary bureaucracy and membership in the writers' union.

Morning Review Archive October 14, Segment 1: They have three children: Gilbert is 18 years old and just entered junior college, and came to the US when he was one year old; Helen is 13 years old and a freshman in high school, and is a US citizen born in California ; Dulce is 4 years old and is also a US citizen also born in California. Gilbert Mejia and his parents are in danger of being deported to Guatemala. We address the struggle of substitute teachers within UTLA to protect their positions. September 2, Segment 1: August 26, Segment 1: Play is Saturday Sept. Brian Wells, a 19 year old Pasadena Community College Student chose to leave the military after a month of boot camp last year. Gardner about how her book, "Thinking Your Way to Freedom," can help improve public education. Arlene Inouye speaks with David Messina, 22 year old El Camino College student on his reflection about joining the military. August 12, Segment 1: Zimbabwe is in the middle of a socio-economic crisis. Kufunda believes that despite these challenges each community can be healthy and vibrant, and be largely self-reliant. Coalition for Alternatives to Militarism in our Schools. As Congress breaks for recess and the health insurance industry prepares to blitz the American public with attack ads on health care reform, Brave New Films kicks off its new "Sick for Profit" online campaign at [http:](http://) August 5, Segment 1: Remembering Hiroshima and Nagasaki on this 64th anniversary of the bombings. She addressed her book Culture and Power in the Classroom. July 29, Segment 1: Nancy Berlin, Director of California Partnership, spoke of the impact of passage of the California State budget on various programs and state revenue. Congress about how the study of peace can become part of the curriculum. Sean Carasso from Falling Whistles spoke of a campaign to address the issue of child soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo. An event will take place tomorrow evening at Santa Fe Ave. July 22, Segment 1: Martha Sanchez works with Mezo-American Movement. They filed a collaborative report. He spoke of creating space for Queer youth of Color and an event taking place this Saturday. July 8, Segment 1: More articles available at www. July 1, Segment 1: June 24, Segment 1: Angela Ruiz provides a report. The Festival takes place: Sylmar, Ca May 27, Segment 1: Eugene Walls about the upcoming "Pedagogy of Privilege" Conference. Tezozomoc from South Central Farms spoke about the anniversary of the eviction, history and land tenure, and events coming up. For more info go to: For more information go to: Coverage on Supreme Court Ruling on Prop. Speaks on Fiesta Shalom and the role of Artists in addressing social justice issues. From BBC January Action today City Hall downtown, 4PM for information: May 13, Segment 1: For more info see: Calixto Cabrera was in the Marine Corps from He spoke at Pasadena City College over the weekend. May 6, Segment 1: Tezozomoc spoke of lessons learned from the South Central Farm struggle and the current campaign involving Forever Press Conference about one-day strike authorization vote. Coalition against Militarism in Our Schools weekly commentary. To free ourselves is to trespass, and to transform. It is through the creation of the new that that which has not yet existed begins to exist. To free yourself is to trespass. To trespass is to exist. To free ourselves is to exist. To free yourself is to exist. Barrack Obama, First Days: Ron Gochez from www. For more info click the link or call He spoke of intergenerational music interests and about an upcoming concert May 2nd, 7th Street Chophouse, W. For info call April 22, Segment 1: Navarro at or visit www. Filmmaker Ryan Begay, and Dr. Segment produced and co-hosted by Dr. This week she addressed video games and militarization. Jedidiah Jenkins from www. For more info click the website. April 15, Segment 1: Spring Street, Los Angeles, Ca. Sean Carasso and Christina Griffith from Falling Whistles, a non-profit organization spoke about child soldiers in the Congo. April 8, Segment 1: Immigration Detention in the USA. Part 2 of 2 Part Series: March 18, Segment 1: Scott Horton is assistant editor and the host of Antiwar Radio for Antiwar. He joins us this morning on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the Iraq invasion.

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For more information go to www. First part of a series: A Tribute to Marco Antonio Firebaugh. They are leading a delegation to Columbia this summer. March 11, Segment 1: Harvey Rosenfield is a nationally recognized consumer advocate and President of the nonprofit organization Consumer Education Foundation. For More Information go to: March 4, Segment 1: They also spoke of an upcoming visit by artisans. For more info call Andres Amaya at or email Tanya Selig at. February 4, Segment 1: She is now living in Dallas, Texas, she says the last few months have been a "nightmare. John Fountain is a former Chicago Tribune reporter. He is now a professor of journalism at Roosevelt University in Chicago. April Washington is an award winning political reporter for the Rocky Mountain News. For more information visit: The work on this series was initiated in response to media negative stereotype portrayals but then developed into an in-depth examination of presence, visual impact, and persistence of image in memory and place, as revealed through Chicano men. The two exhibitions that are presenting images from his series are: Body and Landscape in L. For More info go to www. January 28, Segment 1:

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Chapter 4 : University of Minnesota Human Rights Center

While attending the University of Minnesota, she focused on governance, peace, and justice in Africa. In , Elizabeth worked with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights in Nairobi, where she monitored the resettlement, reintegration, and return of Internally Displaced Persons, as well as carried out legal research.

I think we should let them deal with it. Lane closures abound in area Drivers should expect northbound from 6: This is anticipated to be in effect for several weeks and the completion should be sometime in the fall. The exact location of the lane closures will change as the work continues. There will be nighttime work with lane closures on Wednesday, Sept. This project includes widening the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway separated with a median from Dean Street north to SW 4th Street. The existing four-lane roadway, from SW 4th Street to SE 3rd Street, will be resurfaced, and the existing two-lane bridge over the north fork of the Alafia River is being Replaced with twin bridges to accommodate four foot travel lanes, bike lanes, and sidewalks. This is scheduled to be complete by spring RE calling the Syrian problem a "moral have food at home? Is it not a moral obligations. Is it health care, for elders and retirees while these politicians to stop the obvious not a moral obligation for this nation making the rich richer with unneeded hypocrisy, and start doing the jobs they children to eat. This Syrian problem to make care of its veterans after they tax breaks so they can laugh all the way were elected to do for the people. Why does this country have fought for this nation and suffered to the bank? Is it not a moral obligation is first, Syria comes after that. That is have to keep on wasting resources in crippling injuries? Is it not a moral ob- to stop the sequestration that is causing morality. Crespo Itjs very telling thatpoliticians are the hungry school children that barely There is a lot to talk about "moral LakeWales KRUGMAN as an object lesson in the instability of a deregulated financial system. Eight years later, we learned just how misplaced that confidence was. Consider, for example, the worstcase nation during each crisis: Indonesia then, Greece now. But a solid recovery was underway by Now compare this with Greece, where output is down more than 20 percent since and is still falling fast. Nobody knows when recovery will begin, and my guess is that few observers expect to see the Greek economy recover to precrisis levels this decade. Why are things so much worse this time? One answer is that Indonesia had its own currency, and the slide in the rupiah was, eventually, a very good thing. Meanwhile, Greece is trapped in the euro. The International Monetary Fund initially demanded tough austerity policies in Asia, but-it soon reversed course. This time, the demands placed on Greece and other debtors have been relentlessly harsh, and the more austerity fails, the more bloodletting is demanded. So, is Asia next? Indonesia has a much lower level of foreign debt relative to income now than it did in the s. India, which also has a sliding currency that worries many observers, has even lower debt. Even if we are spared the spectacle of yet another region plunged into depression, the fact remains that the people who congratulated themselves for saving the world in were actually setting the world up for a far worse crisis, just a few years later. He can be reached via www.

Chapter 5 : The Polk County Democrat

Segment #2: Fabiola Sandoval, Asset Manager, Esperanza Community Housing Corp. spoke of the impact of the economic downturn on housing in local communities along the Figueroa Corridor. For more information go to: www.nxgvision.com

During my reading and re-reading of both the Old and New Testaments, I have been inspired by many life-changing, life-challenging teachings. God speaks powerfully throughout His Word, and I continue to discover ways to listen and meditate better in order to be able to apply His inspired Word to my own life. One of the themes that I find repeatedly presented in the Bible is the teaching on godly justice. We can find one prominent example in Micah 6: The Hebrew word for justice in Micah 6: In powerful pronouncements, the prophets who spoke for God castigated the people for their greed, cruelty, thievery, sexual sins, murder, and other evil deeds. From reading the book of Micah, it is apparent that the people continued to do evil, even as they brought their sacrificial animals to the temple. The priests and judges—who were implicated by the wholesale flowering of sin, evil, and depravity—seemed to be uncaring about the suffering they intentionally ignored and perhaps even caused. He is talking to each one of us. There is no escaping the fact that God has shown all humanity what His requirements are. Living thousands of years after the Cross, we have the life of Jesus to perfectly represent justice. It means to do the just thing yourself. It is a requirement, a must for the followers of God. No mistreatment of each other is countenanced with God. His high and holy thought is that we are to treat each other with justice. It is not easy for fallen people to render justice to each other—especially when we believe we have experienced an injustice ourselves. It is not within self-focused women and men to do the right thing. Selfishness limits us, making us incapable of consistently producing justice or doing the right thing. In my thinking, the first step towards justice is thoughtful, constant self-denial. This is a hard thing for me to write. While it is easy to make a judgment against the failure of a particular person or group of people or government to do the right thing, I am forced to vividly recall my own failure to do the right thing. We all stand condemned. Injustice can go beyond our individual shortcomings. Perhaps there have been situations in which we have been part of a group that has perpetrated injustice against someone else. But somehow, something prevented us from finding our voice at the appropriate time—the time when we could have made a difference in how a sister or brother was treated. Martin Luther King, Jr. We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly. To ignore an opportunity to support justice—the right thing—is to support injustice. God wants us to choose justice in an active way. Ellen White assures us: If we do walk in his footsteps, it is the result of deliberate choice. As we see the life and character of Christ, strong desire is awakened to be like him in character; and we follow on to know the Lord, and to know his goings forth are prepared as the morning. Especially in the West, cities of God for the captives. They were to seek are dominated by secular culture, and life- shalom for the foreign city and, in so doing, styles are often anything but Christian. Actually, spirituality is alive and well in the great cities of the post-Christian world. We are to prayerfully Spiritual ideas and dialogue still exist. It is work for the common good of those who organized religion that is threatened. The gather in urban environments. God certainly new spirituality of the western developed has not intended for us to be transformed by world has little regard for organized religion. The challenge is complex. It is not The reality of Christian mission is that God satisfied by simply taking up residence in has called us to enter into life in the city re- the boundaries of the urban center, though gardless of its culture and difficulties. We cannot respond The biblical record of Daniel and his faithfully to our missional call by creating companions offers an illustration of the enclaves isolating ourselves in an artificially summons of God to live in a non-Christian created foreign culture in the urban space. The Instead, we are to change the culture in the captive Israelites were commanded to pray same neighborhood, workplace, or school for Babylon and seek its welfare even though that others move about in. Relationships cannot be built from This

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preview is excerpted from a new book entitled *Christ in the City*: We can provide transforming influence only when we get post-Christian culture. Instead, we can serve involved in the issues of the community. We can demonstrate us, we are to move out of our protective walls the heart of God. We can respect those who and be with the people of our city. We must think seriously about their worldviews while know others, and be known, in the context of we challenge the gods of secularity. People the activities that form daily life. We must be will see the difference. The Creator of all pro- truly incarnational: Thus, even the secularists in the city center Living in the city does not mean we have abandoned our faith. We do not need to act like our secular neighbors to live happily, will be drawn to higher purpose and meaning beyond themselves. So, the challenge is not if we can impact to serve God, to serve our neighbor, or to be the culture. The challenge is if we will boldly valued in our community. To focus our challenge more clear- secular world-view requires an energetic ly, the question is what steps we can take to and practiced bib- change the culture. They are Christians may A biblical Christian interprets what is right, just, beautiful, and good in all they do. In fact, they do so naturally if they have not isolated as I am not of the world. Sanctify them in themselves, and if they are not mistakenly the truth; your word is truth. As you sent me apologetic. The love expressed by a A Christian who lives their faith publically will impact the culture. That does not require religious programming or strategy. A follower of Jesus should be recognized in clear contrast to the values of secular culture. Christians offer a voice glorifying God. Christian embodies a particular worldview. If Certainly, they demonstrate behaviors in the they truly reflect the heart of God, that worl- public square that represent the heart of God. The impact But they also speak to public issues. These on culture implies they are biblically faithful issues include marriage, sexuality, health- rather than simply reflectors of an institu- care, education, justice, violence, poverty, tional religious culture. A biblical Christian racism, and immigration. We will voice the interprets what is right, just, beautiful, and will of God in public life, and do so skillfully, good in all they do. We cannot avoid having not in a way that offends or passes judg- influence in public life unless we hide our ment. To avoid issues for fear of destroying faith and withdraw from relationships with relationships would be to deny the witness others. Christ offers to humanity. But to speak with So, living as followers of Jesus offers so- self-centered judgment or arrogance would ciety an alternate culture. There is little need undermine our witness. Public discourse invites relationships in which the content and ideas of Christianity are explored. He leads in the public our neighborhood or elsewhere. The result is that the wit- He does so kindly, not as a raging can be explored as revelation of ness of living out our Christian life prophet who casts judgments then God, His will, His redemption, and in an urban context is diminished runs to the suburb or safe walls of His calling for transformed life. He lives with the people A biblical worldview is coun- Christ boldly lived among us. When we live in the He still transforms culture and city, we have the opportunity to transforms the culture of the city less is short of faithfulness to the shape the city in which we live, to today. He walks into Starbucks, gospel commission. Jesus calls us to live meets friends there, and engages in and speak for the salvation of man, conversation. He discusses issues city. Empowered by the Holy Spirit, to do it persuasively, and to do it of meaning in the office spaces of and strengthened with daily con- with love. We are in the city to as- financial centers. He lunches in the nection with Christ, those disciples sist, to foster healthy lives, and to civic club. He marches on city hall who live in the city are able to ad- lead people to Jesusâ€™ in ways that to address issues of gun violence. He sits on boards of public edu- of people who call the city home. Anything Christ needs disciples in the The gospel is not private. It is intrusive because it is lived out in public. That is, a Christian simply lives as a Christian, reflecting Christian values, ethics, and relationships in the public space. Christianity is seen, heard, and is distinct without apology. Fear gets in the way of public Christianity. One such perspective on fear is the fear of not being accepted. That worry leads some Christians to privatize their faith, submerging faith in a way that avoids exposure. White appeared in the Pacific Union Recorder on March 13, T here must be a reformation in our churches in regard to evil thinking and evil speaking. These sins are stumbling-blocks over which sinners stumble to perdition.

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A Strange Co-Existence in 19th-century Brazil By Sidney Chalhoub. Slavery was a form of labor exploitation in which workers became the property of others; slaves were considered things, thus routinely exposed to transactions such as sale, auction, mortgage, renting.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The Colonial Legacy of the Biodiversity Crisis. UP of New England, Akita, George and Brandon Palmer. The Japanese Colonial Legacy in Korea, Akyeamong, Emmanuel, Robert H. Bates, Nathan Nunn and James Robinson, eds. State U of New York P, Painting in Latin America: From Conquest to Independence. Aldrich, Robert and Kirsten McKenzie, eds. The Routledge History of Western Empires. Amberson, Mary Margaret McAllen. National U of Singapore P, Christianity and Imperialism in Modern Japan: Ethnic Cleansing and the Indian: The Crime that Should Haunt America. U of Oklahoma P, Global Goods and the Spanish Empire, Circulation, Resistance and Diversity. Reproduction, Nation, and the Afterlife of Empire. U of Toronto P, Connecting Histories of Education: Historical Perspectives in India and South Africa. Conservative Politics in National and Imperial Crisis: Letters from Britain to the Viceroy of India Ballantyne, Tony and Antoinette M. Empires and the Reach of the Global, Belknap Press of Harvard UP, Country Houses and the British Empire: Vietnam and the Colonial Condition of French Literature. U of Nebraska P, Marxist Thought on Imperialism: A Colony Sprung from Hell: Kent State UP, Racial Blackness and the Discontinuity of Western Modernity. U of Illinois P, The Global Seven Years War, Britain and France in a Great Power Contest. Beattie, James, Edward D. Eco-Cultural Networks and the British Empire: New Views on Environmental History. Resisting the Bewitchment of Colonial Christianity. Relating Indigenous and Settler Identities: African, Asian, and Oceanic Experiences. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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With the end of the Soviet subsidies, estimated at more than 60 billion dollars in three decades, and the loss of the market of the socialist countries, the island opted for other sources of foreign currency, including tourism, nickel and biotechnology.

Fathers play a critical role in this process. In , more than 1. Health workers providing Measles-Rubella vaccinations in hard-to-reach and remote areas make their way across a hanging bridge in Arunachal Pradesh State. Around the world, hundreds of millions of children and adults lack access to quality, affordable health services. Access to community-focused primary health care is key to keeping every child alive and thriving, to promoting health and well-being and to achieving universal health coverage. The now-healthy toddler was treated for acute malnutrition in Although millions of children still die every year from a lack of access to water, sanitation, proper nutrition or basic health services, the number of children dying under age 5 worldwide fell dramatically from Sandar Tun, 17, washes her hands with soap at a handwashing station after using the toilet, in the Tar Ga Ya Thayattaw displacement camp in Kachin State, where she has lived since fleeing her home in Global Handwashing Day, celebrated every year on 15 October, is dedicated to increasing awareness and understanding about the importance of handwashing with soap as an effective and affordable way to prevent diseases and save lives. Global hunger is on the rise again: With one third of the Afghan population food insecure, the dry spell is further exacerbating already fragile living conditions for children and families. Immunization is a matter of life or death for millions of people in the war-torn country, especially children. Vaccination is critical in preventing further spread of the disease “ which is one of the worst outbreaks in recent history and a major fallout of the brutal conflict. Around million students 13 to 15 years old worldwide have experienced peer-to-peer violence. ENDviolence in and around schools once and for all. Nurul, 15, is rescued in West Palu, Central Sulawesi, after being trapped in the rubble of her home and being submerged in water for almost 48 hours following the devastating earthquake and tsunami that hit the island of Sulawesi on 28 September. Children in affected sites need urgent help to recover, and the extremely precarious situation facing tens of thousands of children in the days ahead remains a UNICEF concern. But Hussein, who arrived with his family a year ago, has had to give up on his studies. More than , Rohingya refugee children in Bangladesh are being denied the chance of a proper education. Eliasa, 15, and his family reunite at the Nuestras Raices Our Roots government reception shelter in Quetzaltenango following his deportation from Mexico. Many migrant children from Central America and Mexico caught and sent home often find themselves back in the same harsh conditions that forced them to set out to find a better life in the first place - or worse: Omar is a Syrian refugee. In countries affected by conflict, millions of children and young people need psychosocial support. Children in Equateur Province learn from social mobilizers how to avoid contracting the Ebola virus. UNICEF is providing information and raising community awareness in support of a free government immunization campaign against the deadly disease following a new outbreak in the country. Raising community awareness is instrumental in preventing spread of the virus and ensuring participation in vaccination efforts. He and his brother, who are unaccompanied, have been in limbo for 10 months “ their hope of a better life stalled due to closed borders. Concerted, united and timely action is vital to save the lives of refugee and migrant children before they reach Europe and to address the uncertainty and insecurity they endure on arrival. A girl injured as she and her family tried to flee the fighting lies in a hospital in the port city of Hodeidah. Children are the primary victims of the conflict, and its consequences threaten millions more. Hodeidah is the single most important lifeline for the food and basic supplies entering war-torn Yemen. Worldwide, about 30 million children displaced by conflict need immediate protection and sustainable solutions over the long term. Sugarmaa weighed just 3. Thanks to midwife care and the services from a local health centre, she is thriving. Ending preventable newborn deaths through clean, functional health facilities within the reach of every mother and baby. Migrant children are being expelled to Niger in growing

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numbers as European and North African countries tighten their borders. One-month-old Judy received much-needed vaccinations and a check-up after arriving with her mother, Samira, and grandfather at a shelter in Adra for families fleeing Eastern Ghouta. Although a record million children were immunized globally in , over 19 million children missed out on vaccinations. Almost 8 million 40 per cent of them live in fragile or humanitarian settings, including countries affected by conflict. Fathers are one of the best child development resources, and their role needs to be fully recognized and utilized. UNICEF is calling for more support for fathers globally, including giving parents the time and resources they need to spend quality time with their children. Two girls share a book in an accelerated learning centre in Sharak e Muhajireen Village in Daikundi Province. The rate of out-of-school children has risen in the country due to ongoing conflict and worsening securityâ€” combined with deeply engrained poverty and discrimination against girls. UNICEF supports accelerated learning centres for children up to age 17 who have missed out on a primary education. At blackboard Hanaa, 8, in east Aleppo city, missed a year of school after a bomb explosion cost her the use of her legs. Against all odds, 4. With more than , Rohingya children under age 5 sheltering in refugee camps, and 60 babies on average being born each day, nutrition centres provide a vital lifeline to screen and treat children for malnourishment and to help mothers ensure that their babies get the best possible start in life. In mid-May, children were formally released from armed groups in a release ceremony held in Pibor. Although close to children have been released from armed forces and groups in the country so far this year, an estimated 19, children are still in their ranks. From the Central African Republic to South Sudan, from the Syrian Arab Republic to Afghanistan, attacks on children in conflict have continued unabated during the first four months of the year. Mothers wait outside a maternity health center with their babies, where they will receive vaccinations to protect them from yellow fever and other diseases. Nearly one billion people will be vaccinated against yellow fever in 27 high-risk African countries by with support from the World Health Organization WHO , Gavi â€” the Vaccine Alliance, UNICEF and more than 50 health partners, in an effort to end devastating epidemics that periodically impact Africa. The fighting has inflicted a heavy toll on children, who are being used by militias to fight and kill, and as human shields. Children under age 5 visiting the safe space are using puppets to express their trauma, loss, fear and confusion and deal with family separation and disruption to their lives following a series of devastating earthquakes in the Highlands region. About , children urgently need assistance. Malado was born without complications and in good health. Simple, practical solutions can be the difference in whether a newborn lives or dies. Thanks to the clean water and hygiene training provided at the health facility, she was at less risk of contracting dangerous diseases or getting infections. Syrian refugee Lilas Alzaeem, now living in Oslo and attending the Faculty of Medicine at university, came to Norway from Damascus five years ago. But, despite a world-leading record of commitment to child rights, Nordic countries continues to face challenges to provide full protection and services for children seeking asylum. A child in school in Aden City. An entire generation of Yemeni children are facing a bleak future because of limited or no access to education due to three years of escalating conflict. Nearly 2 million children are now out of school; and children still in school are not getting a quality education. If children in the country are to resume their schooling and receive the education they urgently need and deserve, peace and recovery are absolutely essential. Given that the majority of newborn deaths are preventable, every mother and every baby deserve access to affordable, quality health care. Allizon Stefany Escobar, 4, and her great-grandmother, Conzuelo Flores, play in a river near their home, in Cayo District. Water is not only essential for quenching thirst or protecting health, it is also vital for creating jobs and supporting economic, social, and human development. World Water Day, held annually on 22 March, focuses attention on the importance of freshwater and advocating for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. Akram, 6, in west Mosul, looks at some of the devastation caused by intense fighting. More than 21, homes have been damaged or destroyed in Mosul, where children and their families â€” some trapped or under siege for months or years â€” faced violence and heavy bombardments. The poorest families have no other choice but to live in the ruins of their homes â€” potentially dangerous for their children. Residents

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watch a United Nations-led humanitarian aid convoy arrive in Eastern Ghouta. UNICEF continues to support Syrian children in need, including nearly 2 million living in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, deprived of their basic rights. The conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, which began in March , continues to drive the largest refugee crisis in the world, with 5. Nearly half are children. Mohammed Rahab, 14, who joined the circus eight months ago, is among adolescents using their skills and creativity to succeed in the Gaza Strip, despite staggering youth unemployment and other difficulties. Many of the adolescents are striving to find innovative solutions to problems in their communities and to contribute meaningfully to their society. Nurul Haque and his daughter Munni Akter, 13, live on Kutubdia Island, where rising sea water has engulfed his farm â€” leaving him with few financial options. He is considering pulling Munni out of school to marry her off. Fore, whose tenure began on 1 January , as they make their way to the Bentiu Protection of Civilians site to be reunited with their mother and sister after four years apart. UNICEF helped reunite more than 5, separated and unaccompanied children with their immediate families in Rohingya refugee children and women arrive in Bangladesh from Myanmar on a makeshift raft. Nearly 60 per cent of them are children. Their lives in limbo, the Rohingya are deprived of their basic rights and in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection. More than 3 million children have been born since violence ravaging the country escalated in and 11 million children rely on humanitarian support to survive. Decades of under development, economic decline, and frequent bursts of conflict and the destruction of fragile public infrastructure and services mean children face huge challenges in their physical, cognitive and social development. She and her siblings are among over 1, children taking part in weekly sports and recreation activities through a comprehensive municipal violence-prevention project supported by UNICEF. In an area rife with gang violence, sport and recreational activities offer children a haven from insecurity on the streets. Children from slums use a mobile phone at St. For disadvantaged children, digital technology can provide new opportunities to learn, socialize and make their voices heard â€” or can be yet another dividing line, leaving millions of them behind. Too little is being done to protect children from the perils of the digital world and to increase their access to safe online content. After days and weeks on the run, many refugees are arriving in the camps severely malnourished and close to 17, children under five need treatment. Centre month-old Danilo in Guatemala City, who was born with a brain abnormality, gets the love, attention and support he needs â€” from his brothers pictured , parents, extended family and community â€” in a stimulating environment. The world has seen millions of young lives saved in the past 20 years. But, despite dramatic reductions in child mortality, 7, newborns still die every day. With millions of young lives at stake, the world can and must do better to give every child a fair chance to survive and thrive. The centre helps the children cope with the effects of the abuse, exploitation and violence they have experienced as a result of proliferating conflicts in the country. Omar was forced to perform errands for soldiers and, because of his young age, was used as a spy in communities. Vadim Ignatenko, 9, in Avdiivka in Donetsk Oblast, stands outside the building where he used to live.

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Introduction. 1. At its first session the Working Group on the Working Methods and Activities of Transnational Corporations of the Sub-Commission in August decided to consider developing a code of conduct for companies based on human rights standards.