

**Chapter 1 : What it Means to be a Peacemaker - Finn Church Aid**

*Linking aid and peacemaking is a multidimensional and multilayered challenge for advocates, analysts, and policymakers. Thus the attempt in the collection to explore so many facets of the linkage is as courageous and risky as it is timely and necessary. At the most fundamental level, a sweeping.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Peacekeeping , peacemaking, and peace building International armed forces were first used in to observe cease-fires in Kashmir and Palestine. Although not specifically mentioned in the UN Charter, the use of such forces as a buffer between warring parties pending troop withdrawals and negotiationsâ€”a practice known as peacekeepingâ€”was formalized in during the Suez Crisis between Egypt , Israel , France , and the United Kingdom. Peacekeeping missions have taken many forms, though they have in common the fact that they are designed to be peaceful, that they involve military troops from several countries, and that the troops serve under the authority of the UN Security Council. Between and the UN undertook 13 peacekeeping missions involving generally lightly armed troops from neutral countries other than the permanent members of the Security Councilâ€”most often Canada , Sweden , Norway , Finland, India , Ireland, and Italy. The missions were given and enjoyed the consent of the parties to the conflict and the support of the Security Council and the troop-contributing countries. With the end of the Cold War, the challenges of peacekeeping became more complex. Unlike first-generation peacekeeping, second-generation peacekeeping often involves civilian experts and relief specialists as well as soldiers. Another difference between second-generation and first-generation peacekeeping is that soldiers in some second-generation missions are authorized to employ force for reasons other than self-defense. Because the goals of second-generation peacekeeping can be variable and difficult to define, however, much controversy has accompanied the use of troops in such missions. In the s, second-generation peacekeeping missions were undertaken in Cambodia â€”93 , the former Yugoslavia â€”95 , Somalia â€”95 , and elsewhere and included troops from the permanent members of the Security Council as well as from the developed and developing world e. In each of these cases, the UN reacted to threats to peace and security within states, sometimes taking sides in domestic disputes and thus jeopardizing its own neutrality. Between and more than 30 peacekeeping efforts were authorized, and at their peak in more than 80, peacekeeping troops representing 77 countries were deployed on missions throughout the world. In addition to traditional peacekeeping and preventive diplomacy, in the post-Cold War era the functions of UN forces were expanded considerably to include peacemaking and peace building. For example, since UN forces have supervised elections in many parts of the world, including Nicaragua, Eritrea, and Cambodia; encouraged peace negotiations in El Salvador, Angola, and Western Sahara; and distributed food in Somalia. The presence of UN troops in Yugoslavia during the violent and protracted disintegration of that country renewed discussion about the role of UN troops in refugee resettlement. In the UN created the Department of Peacekeeping Operations DPKO , which provides administrative and technical support for political and humanitarian missions and coordinates all mine-clearing activities conducted under UN auspices. As more missions are undertaken, the costs and controversies associated with them have multiplied dramatically. Although the UN reimburses countries for the use of equipment, these payments have been limited because of the failure of many member states to pay their UN dues. Sanctions and military action By subscribing to the Charter, all members undertake to place at the disposal of the Security Council armed forces and facilities for military sanctions against aggressors or disturbers of the peace. During the Cold War, however, no agreements to give this measure effect were concluded. Following the end of the Cold War, the possibility of creating permanent UN forces was revived. During the Cold War the provisions of chapter 7 of the UN Charter were invoked only twice with the support of all five permanent Security Council membersâ€”against Southern Rhodesia in and against South Africa in After fighting broke out between North and South Korea in June , the United States obtained a Security Council resolution authorizing the use of force to support its ally, South Korea, and turn back North Korean forces. As a result, a U. The preponderant role of the United States in initiating and commanding UN actions in Korea in and the Persian Gulf in â€”91 prompted debate over whether the requirements and spirit of

collective security could ever be achieved apart from the interests of the most powerful countries and without U. S. support. Meanwhile some military personnel and members of the U. S. Congress opposed the practice of allowing U. S. troops to be used in UN military operations. Still others in the United States and western Europe urged a closer integration of United States and allied command structures in UN military operations. Among the many recommendations of the report was that the UN maintain brigade-size forces of 5,000 troops that would be ready to deploy in 30 to 90 days and that UN headquarters be staffed with trained military professionals able to use advanced information technologies and to plan operations with a UN team including political, development, and human rights experts. Therefore the Charter empowers the General Assembly to consider principles for arms control and disarmament and to make recommendations to member states and the Security Council. The Charter also gives the Security Council the responsibility to formulate plans for arms control and disarmament. Although the goal of arms control and disarmament has proved elusive, the UN has facilitated the negotiation of several multilateral arms control treaties. Because of the enormous destructive power realized with the development and use of the atomic bomb during World War II, the General Assembly in 1946 created the Atomic Energy Commission to assist in the urgent consideration of the control of atomic energy and in the reduction of atomic weapons. The Soviet Union, proposing the Gromyko Plan, wanted to ensure the destruction of stockpiles before agreeing to an international supervisory scheme and wanted to retain Security Council veto power over the commission. The conflicting positions of the two superpowers prevented agreement on the international control of atomic weapons and energy. In 1948 the Security Council organized the Commission for Conventional Armaments to deal with armaments other than weapons of mass destruction, but progress on this issue also was blocked by disagreement between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. As a result, in 1948 the General Assembly voted to replace both of these commissions with a new Disarmament Commission. Consisting of the members of the Security Council and Canada, this commission was directed to prepare proposals that would regulate, limit, and balance reduction of all armed forces and armaments; eliminate all weapons of mass destruction; and ensure international control and use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only. After five years of vigorous effort and little progress, in 1954 the International Atomic Energy Agency was established to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In 1954 the General Assembly adopted a resolution declaring the use of nuclear or thermonuclear weapons to be contrary to international law, to the UN Charter, and to the laws of humanity. The treaty to which more than 100 states later adhered prohibited nuclear tests or explosions in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. In 1963 the General Assembly unanimously approved a treaty prohibiting the placement of weapons of mass destruction in orbit, on the Moon, or on other celestial bodies and recognizing the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. Some of these states signed the treaty in the early 1960s: South Africa signed in 1963, followed by France and China in 1964. The UN has been active in attempting to eliminate other weapons of mass destruction of a variety of types and in a variety of contexts. In 1963 the General Assembly approved a treaty banning the placement of weapons of mass destruction on the seabed. A convention prohibiting the manufacture, stockpiling, and use of biological weapons was approved by the Assembly in 1972 and took effect in 1975, though many states have never acceded to it. In 1979 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution on the registration of conventional arms that required states to submit information on major international arms transfers. In 1993 the Chemical Weapons Convention, which prohibited the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and called for the destruction of existing stockpiles within 10 years, was opened for signature. In 1996 the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons, was signed though it has not yet entered into force and two years later a treaty banning the production and export of antipersonnel land mines Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction was concluded. Despite international pressure, the United States refused to sign both the test ban and the land mine agreements. Many negotiations on disarmament have been held in Geneva. Negotiations have been conducted by the Ten-Nation Committee on Disarmament; the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament in 1968; the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in 1978; and the Disarmament Commission in 1978, which now has more than 65 countries as members. Three special sessions of the General Assembly have been organized on disarmament, and, though the General Assembly sessions have produced little in the way of substantive

agreements, they have served to focus public attention on the issue. In other forums, significant progress has been made on limiting specific types of armaments, such as bacteriologic, chemical, nuclear, and toxic weapons.

Chapter 2 : Norway as peacemaker - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*With the aid of advances in medical technology, many devices are now valued because of their functionality and great health benefits. In arrhythmias (abnormal heart rhythms) and abnormal heart rate (tachy / bradycardia) for example, there are already several electronic devices that are used to watch.*

This partnership allows Presbyterians to hear firsthand from both a peacemaker and a mission worker who represents the PC USA in the region. Together the peacemaker and mission co-worker share stories of connection and partnership between the PC USA and our ministry partners. Including a variety of groups and settings enriches the experience both for the peacemaker and the mid-council or institution. Providing hospitality Hosts of peacemakers provide hospitality for the peacemaker during the visit. Ordinarily a team of people from the mid-council or institution share the responsibility for the logistics of the visit. We will make travel arrangements, purchase tickets, provide honoraria and health insurance, and inform hosts of travel schedules. Application and notification Please use the online application form to apply to host a peacemaker. Apply early but no later than July 1. Applicants will be notified automatically that their application has been received. If you do not receive an automatic reply, please check with the Peacemaking Program at to confirm receipt of your application. Placements will be made as soon as possible following application. Late applications will be filled as space is available. Visiting the PC USA between September 21 and October 15 The following individuals have been selected many of them nominated by our partners and agreed to serve as International Peacemakers this year: His vision is to contribute toward societies of peace. Manolis was born in Athens and studied Physics at the University of Thessaloniki. He served for 10 years as a staff member of CRU International and was the national coordinator for Church Planting and Evangelism based in Thessaloniki. He also spent 6 years as a pastor of the Greek Evangelical Church. She received her degree in secretarial work, and she began her career with the Peasant Movement of Papaya MPP , one of the largest peasant organizations in Haiti. It is because of this work that she learned to know the true reality of the underprivileged people of her country, and how they can work together to find solutions. As the coordinator, her role is to work with the member organizations of FONDAMA, civil society and the decision-makers to find lasting solutions to the problems that impoverish the population of Haiti. Also in , Fabienne earned a degree in business management, but said she learns more from the people of rural Haiti. After graduating from Longwood College in , she began what would be a year career in the newspaper industry. The member organizations serve their individual communities in promoting agriculture, environmental improvements, clean water and education. The FJKM has multifaceted and holistic ministries that respond to the challenges of poverty, human exploitation, social and political conflict and environmental degradation. In her capacity Holly coordinates 5 integrated programs that seek to address issues of food security and nutrition, community health, environmental care, sustainable development and disaster response. Holly has a lifelong commitment to natural resource management and sustainable development, especially in rural communities. Amal Nassar Palestine Amal Nassar and her family have spent 20 years welcoming visitors from around the world to their West Bank farm called the Tent of Nations. Alex Awad served as Dean of Students and full-time instructor at Bethlehem Bible College in Bethlehem where he served on the faculty for 24 years. Alex and his wife Brenda have moved to the Pacific Northwest to be closer to their children. Alex is making himself available to serve as an International Peacemaker this year. Roceni Bakian Philippines Rev. Combining pastoral care and advocacy for migrant workers, she has counseled families mostly whose spouses are working abroad as domestic workers. Province and the Cagayan Valley. She is active in community work as a Justice Peace Advocate in the province of Kalinga. As a peacemaker, she promotes the fullness of life for individuals, families and communities, by preventing human trafficking and finding alternatives to forced migration. Jerome Bizimana Rwanda Rev. He is the initiator of the Light Group, a cluster of former detainees of genocide perpetrators against the Tutsi Rwandans in and genocide survivors. He is married to Jannette and father of 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls. He has extensive training in mediation, peace building, reconciliation, trauma and healing and leads trainings and workshops within the PCOSS. He will be speaking about peace

and reconciliation in conflict resolution and the role of the church in working for peace. His previous church service includes serving as the the pastor in charge at Chotbora Parish in Eastern Upper Presbytery. He speaks Arabic, English and Nuer. In this capacity she serves as the communicator with partners churches in the United States and Europe. She is a sought-after lecturer and writer of countless articles related to theology and the position of women in the church. A Journey of Faith. In her home town of Maracaibo, Zulema works actively with a local ecumenical group of clergy and seminary students to pray together for peace. Her congregation runs a weekly soup kitchen for local children who suffer from malnutrition. She has also created a program to train children and youth to be mediators and peacemakers. Her interests include connecting with people, learning about different cultures and global peace efforts. You can learn more about the schedule each hosting presbytery is creating by emailing the host.

**Chapter 3 : Peacemakers - Wikipedia**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Gameplay[ edit ] The game interface includes a map of the region, reminiscent of the turn-based strategy conventions. PeaceMaker is a government simulation game that incorporates elements of turn-based strategy. The player choose to be either the Prime Minister of Israel or the President of the Palestinian National Authority , and must resolve the conflict peacefully. The game interface includes a map, like Civilization , showing the Gaza Strip , the Galilee , the West Bank and the north of the Negev. By clicking on it, the player views a news report, with real-world pictures and footage, of a demonstration or a bomb attack. He may seek the advice of two advisers with differing opposite views. The Palestinian President is helped by a national and a foreign adviser. The Israeli Prime Minister has the views of a hawk , advocating repressive measures, and a dove , willing to help the Palestinians. Reflecting the asymmetric conflict, the two leaders cannot make the same decisions. The Israeli Prime Minister has major financial and military power, and can for example order missile strikes or a curfew. The Palestinian President is much more helpless, and has to ask the third-party help for most of his actions. A key-point of the game is that the actions of the players do not always have the expected outcome. For example, an Israeli proposal for medical aid shortly after an air strike will be turned down, and will deteriorate even further the relation with the Palestinians. They also influence several long-term variables, classified into two categories. The first is the approval of the policy of the player by different groups and leaders. The second covers economical, social or political indicators. Their values are displayed on the screen as thermometers. Each leader is informed of his leadership and the quality of his relations with the other party. On the Palestinian side, the polls cover the authority of the President, the opinion of the man of the street towards Israel, economic health and national independence. On the Israeli side, they reflect the insecurity, the suppression, and the Israeli compassion towards the Palestinians. The game starts with both counters at zero. Any of them dropping too low cause the game over: When both counters are up to the maximum, the conflict is solved by the two-state solution. It was carried out by a small team of students of the Master of Entertainment Technology at the Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh , a course mixing fine arts and computing. Eric Keylor and Lin were the programmers. The team was supervised by two professors of the university. Our mission was to prove that such an experience could reach new audiences and convey the message of understanding in a fresh way. They helped to "model the stakeholders in the conflict". They were then converted into a dice game which could be coded. The graphical user interface used Adobe Flash and QuickTime. He used the software 3ds Max , Adobe Photoshop and Adobe Illustrator , starting with 3D modeling , texture mapping and lighting. A prototype of the game was presented at the Game Developers Conference in Given the excellent reception, Brown and Burak decide to complete the project, in order to distribute it to the general public and educators. After graduating, they founded the studio ImpactGames and planned to produce other games of the same kind. Their objective is to "impact society and promote change through interactive media". They also want to change the industry, by "making something that compares to the role documentaries play in the movie industry". Victory was then defined by the lowering of violence. With the input of experts from both sides and the United States, they chose the two-state solution. It was mainly because of the support of the United Nations Security Council resolution , the roadmap for peace and the Arab peace initiative. Game designer Tim Sweeney, although he admitted they are debatable, claimed his right to define the scope of the work. He considered that they do not favour any side, but rather peace. The developers assumed that both sides wanted peace and that the player can make a difference, but does not have total control of their side, and that peace could be achieved through small, concrete actions. A box version was published on Amazon. ImpactGames was criticised for this, from people considering that such a game should be free of charge. This had been a major debate at the beginning of the development. Eric Brown explained that being for-profit allowed to find investors more easily.

Moreover, they wanted to make an example of commercially viable game within the industry.

**Chapter 4 : Jesus, the Peacemaker – Southside Church of Christ in Fort Myers**

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He provides what we have entitled a profile of spirituality as He described the character of the children of God. Throughout our study of the beatitudes we have defined the word that begins each one. We have noticed that several of the characteristics mentioned by Jesus are antithetical to our perception of happiness. Society does not envision happy people as poor, mournful, hungry and thirsty, or meek. However, the character trait mentioned in vs. Happy are the peaceful and those who make for peace. Peace is at the heart of our hope for happiness. When we describe a happy world it begins with a hope for peace. Do we have peace? In a major newspaper reported that there had been to that date 14, known wars since thirty-six years before Christ. Since there have been some seventy or so wars and nearly two hundred internationally significant outbreaks of violence. Since nearly one hundred nations have been involved in some form of armed conflict. Some historians have claimed that the United States has had two generations of peace – one from to and the other from to But that claim can only be made if you exclude the Indian wars. Peace from the physical and global perspective has been quite illusive. The Meaning of Peace: Most of us have a well defined concept of peace. The word engenders many emotions. Its antonyms are war, anxiety, disorder, disturbance, disruption, conflict and commotion. What is peace in scripture? Peace in the Bible: The idea of peace dominates the Bible. The history of our creation and redemption is a story about peace lost and regained. Man was created and placed in a peaceful environment by God. The peace of the original creation was created by God, not man. In fact, humans could not do anything to restore that original peace. So God is the original peacemaker. God would cleanse them v. Ezekiel says God would dwell among them. The write of Hebrews later identifies this covenant as the new covenant of Jeremiah How is peace defined in scripture? The Bible uses the word peace as we have defined it in the English. Peace is more than the absence of conflict. Shalom – It was a familiar greeting and was usually translated as a single word: However the concept behind the word goes beyond just the absence of conflict. It denotes a complete state of well-being. Jesus, the Peacemaker – John In the world you will have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world. It is easy to recognize that the peace that God provides is not political or national, but spiritual. The apostles constantly connected the promise and provision of peace to work of Christ on the cross. Here Paul says that peace comes as a result of our justification being declared innocent. Because God is willing to forgive us and declare us innocent, we are brought back into a peaceful relationship with Him. This restored fellowship is what Paul describes by the word peace – joining what had previously separated or disturbed. As in human society, the execution of justice creates peace, as the demands of law are satisfied. This state of justification is the circumstance of peace; or peace with God; – the wrath of God is satisfied and there is not more conflict. But this peace was not cheap. There was a price that was paid for the peace that God provides. Paul says it was the blood of Christ that brought us near again to God reconciliation. The law through my disobedience to it made known the enmity between me and God. He has reconciled both the Jew and the Gentile in one body though the cross, and now preaches peace to us in the gospel message. The Bible uses the word propitiation to describe the efficacy of Jesus in bringing peace between God and the sinner. And if anyone sins, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. The word propitiation means satisfaction or appeasement. It reflects the fact that the blood of Jesus completely satisfied the payment that was due as a result of my sin. Sin cannot be ignored 1: Nor can sin be worked off. I cannot do enough good deeds to erase the guilt of my sins. The blood of Jesus is the only propitiation. It was enough to make peace. The concept of peace in the first century, particularly among the Romans was different from our modern concept. We often think of peace as the absence of war. We pursue peace through diplomacy and cooperation. But the Roman concept of peace was the peace which resulted from war and conquest. Peace was the result of military action, not diplomacy. Peace was not achieved by negotiation or cooperation. Peace was imposed on the subjugated by means of force. Peace was not negotiable nor was peace voluntary. Peace was brought about by taking lives and creating inequality. Tacitus records the words of Calgacus, chieftan of the Britons, in a speech before battle against

Agricola, in Agricola The Pax Romana, the peace of Rome, was also called Pax Augustus, not because there was peace in the world, but there was an end to the civil wars in Rome. Augustus brought an end to civil war and went conquering the nations, subjugating them to Rome, bringing about this peace. Peace was brought about by war to the Romans. The peace that God accomplishes is not a negotiated peace. God did not arrange a truce or ceasefire with Satan the one who initiated the conflict. God brought about peace by conquering Satan, and leaving him powerless. Jesus subjugated His enemies and secured the peace for us all. The peace that God offers is accessed through faith. I must trust in Him for the victory He has won. Contrary to popular religious thinking, faith does not exclude obedience, but rather demands it. James says faith without obedience is dead faith. The gospel of peace is the good news of a conquering Savior who cannot lose. If you are in His Kingdom you have nothing to fear. He is in complete control. But to be in His Kingdom you must submit to His authority. Have you obeyed His commands? We submit our lives to God by dying to sin and being immersed in water Romans 6: Paul says if we die with Christ we are made alive with him.

### Chapter 5 : Mark 36 | Iron Man Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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In Sri Lanka, for example, a Norwegian deputy foreign minister is leading efforts to bring the government and Tamil rebels to the negotiating table related story, page 6. In Ethiopia and Eritrea, Norwegian church workers are fostering talks between religious leaders on both sides of the war. Could you pass a US citizenship test? Ever since Norway helped broker the Oslo peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization PLO in , the Norwegian government has been inundated with requests to help solve conflicts, from Kashmir to Kurdistan, from Cyprus to Guatemala. And wherever it gets involved, Oslo has practiced its unique brand of diplomacy, blending official overtures with freelance initiatives by ambitious private citizens in a way no other country has dared. That operation remains the classic, but by no means the only, success that the new style of Norwegian diplomacy can boast. It began with contacts that Terje Roed-Larsen, a Norwegian academic following his diplomat wife to her posting in Cairo, made with Palestinians and Israeli officials as he planned a study of living conditions in Gaza for FAFO, his labor union-funded think tank in Oslo. Those contacts led to secret talks in Norway over the course of a year that gradually involved ever more senior officials, until the world was stunned to learn that the PLO and Israel had made peace even though public negotiations in Washington had got nowhere. Roed-Larsen coaxed the Palestinians and Israelis to an agreement. That prompted the guerrillas in to ask Bishop Staalsett, then head of the Lutheran World Federation, to set up contacts with Guatemalan authorities. Seven years later, in Oslo, the cease-fire was signed. We have the money, they have the contacts. Eventually published as a book, "Impotent Superpower, Potent Small State," the thesis argued that Norway "had an unfulfilled potential for facilitating, bridge building, and being a moral entrepreneur," Egeland recalls. It is only when Norwegians have been closely involved in a country over a long enough period to have made contacts who trust them that they can help. In Mali, for example, where NCA workers funded by the foreign ministry brokered a peace deal ending a civil war in , "we had a presence, a history, legitimacy on the ground, and entry into both sides" fighting the war, recalls Mr. Villumstad, who now chairs occasional meetings between Eritrean and Ethiopian religious leaders. And in Guatemala, Staalsett believes the guerrillas asked him to intervene because "they had confidence in my profile as a genuine person involved in the struggle for human rights. The seven years of talks in Guatemala are a case in point. And the country has proved its value as a discreet location for sensitive negotiations. At the same time, Mr. But we have no sticks and a very small carrot, so we cannot help those who are unwilling," he adds. We have just helped.

### Chapter 6 : Difference Between AICD and Pacemaker | Difference Between

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### Chapter 7 : Palestinian envoy warns US aid cuts threaten peace prospects

*Canada, aid, and peacemaking in Southern Africa / Linda Freeman Principled intervention: Canadian aid, human rights, and the Sri Lankan conflict / David Gillies Canadian aid, social change, and political conflict in the Philippines: prospects for conflict resolution / David Wurfel.*

### Chapter 8 : US cuts all funding for UN agency that helps Palestinian refugees | Middle East Eye [UAT]

*Aid worker described as 'highly committed peacemaker' Friends, former colleagues: Aide worker Kayla Mueller*

*dedicated to finding answers to tough questions about the world's suffering.*

**Chapter 9 : A Finnish Brewery Wants To Deliver Special Beer Aid To A Handful Of Lucky NATO Troops**

*The lead(s) is inserted through the incision and into a vein, then guided to the heart with the aid of the x-ray machine.  
The lead tip attaches to the heart muscle, while the other end of the lead.*