

1: Iftikhar Chaudri Online : : South Asia Focus: Role of Media in Promoting Peace and Harmony

Media messages and reports can help to promote an informed understanding of the peace process and gain support for a peaceful resolution of conflicts.(4) Several peace missions and peacemaking efforts have used information programmes successfully, such as the United Nations operations in Namibia and Cambodia and the various negotiations.

Oslo and the peace process were never really the problem Share this Story: Oslo and the peace process were never really the problem Critics who assert that the Oslo Peace Accords failed because they were flawed are actually the extremists who engaged in a campaign to block the success of the Oslo Peace Accords. But what was really flawed was the absence of unity and a national desire for peace by the Palestinian people, themselves. Extremists, who oppose any peace based on compromise, exploited that Palestinian disarray and fanned the flames of violence to block the peace. The truth is that the peace process is not dead. What is dead is the Palestinian mentality that they can achieve peace through negotiations, rather than through violence. Violence can only achieve one goal, preventing compromise. But the price is steep, with Palestinians continuing to exist in a limbo of violence, frustration and depression. Even if the peace process failed before, it thrived on hope and commonsense, and that at least allowed many Palestinians to aspire to a future that is brighter than the dark existence that has plagued their lives since the UN-imposed partition in 1947. But pursuing peace offers the Palestinians a real chance to establish a state and eventually take control of their own lives, rather than remaining refugees to the world or benefactors of the state powers of others. Declaring the peace process dead present a serious risk that the Palestinians will fade into the sunset on the backs of fanatics who have no concern about exploiting Palestinian emotions, Palestinian frustrations and continued Palestinian suffering. What really killed Oslo? Hamas, Ariel Sharon and Benjamin Netanyahu. They gave him the excuse to block peace. And they continue to do that. The first major act of violence targeting the peace process occurred on Feb. 25, 1994. Baruch Goldstein, murdered 29 Muslims and injured more as they prayed at the Ibrahimi Mosque. Who said Americans are not terrorists? Within weeks, Hamas responded by exploding a suicide bombing. The Target of the Hamas suicide bomber was civilians boarding a bus. It was supported by Islamic Jihad of Gaza. The toughest issue for Israel and for the Palestinians was the Right of Return. The two sides were discussing the possibility that some of the refugees could return to Israel, but the vast majority would have to accept settlement in Palestine. Israel was to return most of the West Bank with the exception of some settlements, but Israel would trade land inside Israel equal to the settlement lands in the West Bank. And, the Palestinians would have a presence inside the Old City of Jerusalem that they could declare as their capitol in a shared arrangement that gave Israel control of the city but Palestinians an independent presence. After 45 years of brutal conflict, the Oslo Peace Accord was the best deal that Palestinians could hope for. And while the agreement did not absolve either side of the violence they committed between and , it did seek to find a new start that would nurture friendship and understanding. And Hamas and Islamic Jihad Palestinian rejectionists initiated eight more suicide bombing attacks that targeted Jewish civilians and killed nearly while wounding scores more. Nearly 40 Palestinians were killed by settlers who opposed Oslo. Amir was a disciple rightwing extremist and anti-peace politician Benjamin Netanyahu, who was elected Prime Minister the following year. Had Rabin lived, we would have Two-States today. Then, through negotiations, work with Israel and use the empowerment that Statehood provides to free the West Bank and establish a presence in Jerusalem.

2: BURMA'S PEACE PROCESS: From stagnation to drawback? | Burma News International

Professor Wolfsfeld was a senior fellow at the United States Institute of Peace in His major field of research deals with the role of the news media in political conflicts and peace processes.

Wikimedia Commons With the vision of promoting and strengthening democracy and democratic culture, International IDEA, through the MyConstitution programme, is supporting constitution-building process as an integral part of the democratic transition in Myanmar. By working with various state institutions, ethnic based organizations, political parties, civil society organizations and academia, International IDEA is promoting a more inclusive and well-informed debate on constitutional issues and creating a common understanding of federal and constitutional principles. One of the options to achieving the latter is to amend the constitution based on the outcomes of the Union Peace Agreement, as mandated in the National Ceasefire Agreement NCA. The NCA has to date been signed by 10 ethnic armed organizations EAOs, and another dozen are still negotiating with the government whether they will sign the NCA, seek a separate ceasefire agreement, or continue the armed struggle. It provides a formal channel for political dialogue, where not only the EAOs and the government are able to discuss federal and democratic principles, but where public participation will also be allowed to some extent. The NCA included a roadmap to achieve national reconciliation and peace for the country. To implement the latter, the government of Myanmar has organized a nationwide peace conference—the XXI Century Panglong Peace Conference—which has taken place three times since October. Key to these negotiations has been the demand of EAOs for ethnic states to be granted self-determination, including the right to draft their own state constitution. While this was in principle agreed to by both the government and the military, EAOs were in return required to agree to a clause explicitly eschewing the right to secession, which they failed to do. In the eyes of ethnic groups they provide the states with a high degree of self-governance and allow them to respect the rights of minorities in each of the states. Historically and politically, this demand stems from the Panglong agreement, signed by General Aung San and ethnic representatives from the Frontier Areas. This agreement guaranteed full autonomy to the ethnic states regarding their internal administration and included the fundamental principles to be accommodated in the future constitution of the Union. However, the constitution, which was enacted after independence, and which gave the rights to the states to draft their own constitutions articles, , , and State Legislative List II, was never fully implemented, including the guarantees for self-determination that can be found in the Panglong Agreement, which is one of the reasons for the beginning of the civil conflict. At the same time, substate constitution making is not a new subject for many ethnic minorities in Myanmar. This constitution was later abandoned as there was no agreement between the groups that it should include and protect the interest of ethnic people. In, the leaders of some ethnic resistance groups—Chin, Kachin, Karenni, Karen, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan—started drafting their own state constitutions, establishing their own drafting committees. Due to the status of these ethnic groups and limited control over the territory, it was difficult for the committee to have inclusive involvement, which impacted the legitimacy of the committee and its drafting process. While these substate constitutions were never formally adopted, they all reached different stages of development. The Chin State Constitution Drafting Committee, for instance, has drafted and amended its state constitution four times and has been working on its fifth draft since. Since, for instance, stakeholders in the Thanintharyi region have been negotiating a Tanintharyi Nationalities State Constitution, starting the drafting process, which has included different interest groups, civil society organizations, and was later joined by political parties and legal professionals. International IDEA recently published a report on Substate Constitutions in Fragile and Conflict-affected Settings, which provides an analysis on how substate constitutions have been developed and designed in conflict-affected states after or after the end of the Cold War. The report looks at both federal and unitary states that have adopted substate constitutions after the end of Cold War. Constitutional space is often the result of political negotiations among parties to the conflict, and it is always provided for in the central-state or national constitution. Furthermore, the paper also discusses the process of substate constitution building as well as design options for substate constitution makers.

Interestingly, the design of substate constitutions mostly coincides with the central-state constitutional design. This paper was translated into Myanmar language with the aim of allowing the people in Myanmar to access this knowledge resource and be able to learn from comparative experiences. The purpose of this event was to support a better understanding of the content and issues around adopting substate constitutions. In addition, International IDEA intended to provide comparative case studies where the audience could learn from different approaches and challenges in the constitution-building process. Most participants in these workshops stated that Substate Constitutions constituted a new subject they did not know much about before. They also stressed that the workshop provided useful knowledge for their day-to-day work and research on constitutional issues.

3: Media urged to play positive role in the peace process | Eye Radio Network

He said media coverage of the conflict and the peace process in the various media platforms in the country "could be described as double-edged" "History shows the media can fuel wars and turn communities against each other.

It will engulf all the important information, having news value. It will cover the South Asian countries. The primary objective will remain focused on variety of issues related to respective countries with un-biased interaction. A robust media suggests a dire need for attitudinal and behavioral changes within an individual and different segments of the society, ultimately a collective impact occur at national level. Peace Media is the use of mass communication channels and techniques to advance the peaceful resolution of violent conflict: We can divided into four different categories: It also includes practical methods for correcting this bias by producing journalism in both the mainstream and alternative media and working with journalists, media professionals, audiences, and organizations in conflict. This concept was proposed by Johan Galtung, a Norwegian sociologist and the principal founder of the discipline of peace and conflict studies Other terms for this broad definition of peace journalism include conflict solution journalism, conflict sensitive journalism, constructive conflict coverage, and reporting the world. Before arguing promotion of peace through Media or Media ventures, the values of true journalism must be the necessary ingredients of a Media person, not following any agenda journalism , rather aimed at suggesting solutions to the conflicts with nationalistic spirit. It is observed that free and critical media plays a central role in democracies by constituting the main source of information, which provides the society with knowledge and a variety of experiences. It also serves as a forum for public debate, conception and development of opinions. Media is thus one of the principal agents for societal development, democracy and good governance, and a crucial element in areas of conflict. The role of media in conflict has increased its place in public attention. Unfortunately, there are lot of governance issues with the people sitting at the helm of all affairs at Islamabad. When the nation stood against the repeated aggression by NATO and US forces in Pakistani bordering areas, especially bombardment at Salala Check-post then Pakistani Authorities and Army were forced to review the US "relations; as Pakistani Media , both print and electronic vociferously advocated the public aspirations. US tried her level best to pressurize Pak authorities but it failed to overcome the nerves of the Pakistani authorities , who got the over-whelming support of the people and the Media. Wolfsfeld, one of the leading peace media scholars, states that it is more complex to cover peace news than war, or to suggest peace measures from a war. The drama and emotions of violent news are more profitable than peace reporting, since they attract more public attention. Still, studies and research on the role of the media in conflict are very limited compared to other conflict-related issues. An even more neglected area in this field is peace media. The dictatorship is the jungle law in which certain elements are propped up in media , who aim at trying to promote the undemocratic traditions and distort the public opinion. So unhealthy trends disfigure the face of journalism too. Peace media workers are supposed to be balanced and unbiased when describing the parties involved in the conflict, but not neutral and passively observant when it comes to depicting peaceful means as the only acceptable way of resolving conflicts. Wolfsfeld holds that media in many ways can contribute to reshaping the course of events in a peaceful direction. For instance, media can stress the advantages of peace building, promote individuals and groups involved in peace initiatives, and balance the view of the actors. Often, however, media conveys the opposite type of messages to the public. The theoretical background to understanding the power of media in shaping events is related to, among other things, how news is framed. Media frames are thus fundamental in news coverage and undergo changes with varying conditions over time. These frames are most often analysed from a social constructivist point of view, which holds that meaning is generated through actions limited in time and space - meaning is not intrinsic to persons or events. Hence those who control a situation through their actions create or define the meaning of a particular circumstance. Keeping in view the constructivist perspective, frames are always present when distributing information, which is particularly important in mass media. Mass media actively set the frames of reference that readers or viewers use to interpret and discuss public events. Wolfsfeld notes the difficulty of the media to contribute to peace processes and suggests four

possible explanations that all revolve around the contrasting characters of the peace process itself and the news. Almost all Peace processes need survival, whereas news media require urgency that agitates emotions on all sides. This has of course the effect of counteracting peace processes, which need calmness for their nurturing. Many journalists, editors and others do not perceive these undesirable news values and counterproductive effects of the media from a peace building perspective. We thus see that media, despite its strong influences on the society, for a number of reasons is handicapped in the role of peace building in that the media tends to choose frames that are not compatible with the nature of peace processes. With the commercialization of Media , in Pakistan, especially electronic Media, the competition has surged manifold. Such competition also minimized the avenues of the distorted journalism on the one hand , while made the future of yellow journalism , so bleak. The movement of restoration of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary is a joint venture of civil society and the Media.. The appropriate coverage of the protest events with the value-added opinion formation of the public, besides practical suggestions for the sustainable solutions, is destined to become a factor of relief and peace for the whole society. The nation witnessed the restoration of CNG and provision of domestic natural gas recently when the government is bent upon the closure for one month.

4: Media Strategy in Peace Processes |

Examining the role that the news media play in peace processes, Gadi Wolfsfeld argues that, although often destructive, the role of the press varies over time and political circumstance.

History[edit] Some of the first news circulations occurred in Renaissance Europe. These handwritten newsletters contained news about wars, economic conditions, and social customs and were circulated among merchants. The first printed news appeared by the late s in German pamphlets that contained content that was often highly sensationalized. However, it did not have permission from the government to be published and was immediately suppressed. Zenger was found not guilty, largely in part to his attorney Andrew Hamilton, who later wrote a paper in which he argued that newspapers should be free to criticize the government as long as it was true. Later, with the ratification of the Bill of Rights in , freedom of the press would be guaranteed by the First Amendment. This began with the New York Sun in Advancements in technology made it cheaper to print newspapers and "penny papers" emerged. These issues sought out local news and coverage of society. Later, news-gathering became a central function of newspapers. With the invention of the telegraph in , the " inverted pyramid " structure of news was developed. By the end of the century, modern aspects of newspapers, such as banner headlines, extensive use of illustrations, "funny pages," and expanded coverage of organized sporting events, began to appear. Also, media consolidation began with many independent newspapers becoming part of "chains". These exposing articles became featured in many newspapers and magazines. The people who wrote them became labeled as "muckrakers". They became very influential and were a vital force in the Progressive reform movement. However, after muckraking declined. Although, during World War I, radio broadcasts in America were only given information about Allied victories because Great Britain had a monopoly on the transatlantic radio lines. For the newspapers, the government suppressed any radical or German papers during and after the war. It was an agreement between commercial television and the people of the United States that established that: The airways are public property; Commercial broadcasters are licensed to use the airways; The main condition for use will be whether the broadcaster served "the public interest, convenience, and necessity. Common things carried by media include information , art, or physical objects. A medium may provide transmission or storage of information or both. The industries which produce news and entertainment content for the mass media are often called "the media" in much the same way the newspaper industry is called "the press ". In the late 20th century it became commonplace for this usage to be construed as singular "The media is The term press comes from the printing press of Johannes Gutenberg in the sixteenth century and which, from the eighteenth century, was used to print newspapers, then the only existing journalistic vehicles. From the middle of the 20th century onwards, newspapers also began to be broadcast and broadcast radio news and television news and, with the advent of the World Wide Web, also came the online newspapers, or cyberjornais, or webjornais. The term "press", however, was maintained. Broadcasting[edit] Broadcasting is the distribution of audio and video signals programs to a number of recipients "listeners" or "viewers" that belong to a large group. This group may be the public in general, or a relatively large audience within the public. Thus, an Internet channel may distribute text or music worldwide, while a public address system in for example a workplace may broadcast very limited ad hoc soundbites to a small population within its range. The sequencing of content in a broadcast is called a schedule. Television and radio programs are distributed through radio broadcasting or cable , often simultaneously. By coding signals and having decoding equipment in homes, the latter also enables subscription -based channels and pay-per-view services. A broadcasting organization may broadcast several programs at the same time, through several channels frequencies , for example BBC One and Two. On the other hand, two or more organizations may share a channel and each use it during a fixed part of the day. Digital radio and digital television may also transmit multiplexed programming, with several channels compressed into one ensemble. When broadcasting is done via the Internet the term webcasting is often used. Broadcasting forms a very large segment of the mass media. Broadcasting to a very narrow range of audience is called narrowcasting. Television[edit] In a broadcast system television , journalists or reporters are also involved with editing the video material that has been shot

alongside their research, and in working on the visual narrative of the story. Broadcast journalists often make an appearance in the news story at the beginning or end of the video clip. In television or broadcast journalism, news analysts also called news-casters or news anchors examine, interpret, and broadcast news received from various sources of information. Anchors present this as news, either videotaped or live, through transmissions from on-the-scene reporters news correspondents. News films "clips" can vary in length; there are some which may be as long as ten minutes, others that need to fit in all the relevant information and material in two or three minutes. News channels these days have also begun to host special documentary films that stretch for much longer durations and are able to explore a news subject or issue in greater detail. The desk persons categorise news stories with various formats according to the merit of the story. The story is written in a gist. According to the script visual is edited. The anchor reads the news while the visual is broadcast simultaneously. Generally, the duration of an AVO is 30 to 40 seconds. The script is three to four lines. At first the anchor starts to read the news, and, after reading one or one-and-a-half lines, the visual is aired, overlapping the face of anchor. The AVO Byte has two parts: An AVO, and one or more bytes. The Pkg has three parts: Anchor, Voice Over, and Sign Off. At first a Script is written. A voice over anchor reads the anchor or anchor intro part.

5: News Media and Peace Processes - Not Available (NA) - | HPB

The Israeli Media and the Oslo Peace Process 21 5. The Case of Northern Ireland 30 6. The news media can play a central role in the promotion of peace. They can.

HPB pick - Out of stock Loading HPB condition ratings New: Item is brand new, unused and unmarked, in flawless condition. No defects, little usage. May show remainder marks. Older books may show minor flaws. Shows some signs of wear and is no longer fresh. Used textbooks do not come with supplemental materials. Average used book with all pages present. Possible loose bindings, highlighting, cocked spine or torn dust jackets. Obviously well-worn, but no text pages missing. May be without endpapers or title page. Markings do not interfere with readability. All text is legible but may be soiled and have binding defects. Reading copies and binding copies fall into this category. Mint condition or still sealed SS. Absolutely perfect in every way. No defects, little sign of use, well cared for. Not necessarily sealed or unused, but close. Could be an unopened promotional or cut item. Will show some signs that it was played and otherwise handled by a previous owner who took good care of it. Attractive and well cared for, but no longer fresh. Minor signs of wear, scuffing or scratching, but will play almost perfectly. This item is in okay condition. Obviously well-worn and handled. Most vinyl collectors will not buy good or below, but some tracks on CD or vinyl will play. This movie is unopened and brand new. No defects, little sign of use. No skipping; no fuzzy or snowy frames in VHS. Attractive and well cared for but no longer fresh. Minor signs of wear, but will play almost perfectly. This item is in okay condition and basically works well. Basically plays, but may be obviously well-worn with some scratching or tape distortion. Disc or tape is intact, but may be scratched or stretched. There may be skips or distortion or product defects. Sign up for bookish emails And get a coupon for your first purchase.

6: A Timeline of Colombia's Peace Process | News | teleSUR English

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.

It only is a matter of time before information leaks, sometimes at the initiative of the parties themselves. Increasingly, mediators find that an active media strategy becomes an essential element of their work. Such a public-information strategy will aim to build public support for the peace process, shape the public image of the international negotiator and avoid negative fallout from uncontrolled and misleading public exposure. In 21st-century conflicts, there are not only professional reporters covering a conflict or emerging crisis, but countless interested observers. Such news items can be picked up by the traditional media and may rapidly take on a life of their own. Early on, it is useful for the team involved in the negotiations to reflect on how communications can be used to advance the peace process: How do we want our mediation efforts to be reported and perceived? Whom do we consider our most important audiences, partners and adversaries in this process? What are the messages we want to communicate publicly and which parts of the negotiations would we like to keep confidential? A Complex Media Environment Why public information matters. Structured information strategies allow mediators to meet six distinct objectives of the peace process: Promoting greater understanding of " and information about " the goals of the peace process and why a peaceful resolution is in the public interest. Beyond the educational aspect, it is important here for mediators to broaden public support for peace. Framing, re-framing and re-defining the issues at hand: Giving members of the public a space in which to express their hopes for peace, thereby increasing public pressure on the conflict parties to negotiate and keep to their word. Managing hostile information campaigns directed at discrediting the peacemakers and that will negatively affect their image. The political power of media In modern societies, media communications perform at least three functions: They serve as agenda-setters, in that media coverage or lack of it influences what people and policy-makers think about. They are formative, in that media reports frame how people see a country or organization or conflict situation, thereby influencing how a conflict is perceived nationally and internationally. They help to create lasting images of the causes and consequences of violent conflict, and of the performance of international actors in those conflicts. Subsequently, hundreds of thousands were killed, and the image of the United Nations suffered substantial damage. Media are not inherently evil or good " although they are owned and controlled by people who might be either. Media messages and reports can help to promote an informed understanding of the peace process and gain support for a peaceful resolution of conflicts. Kosovo " Working with the local media to counter hate messages. The spokeswoman of the UN Mission in Kosovo at that time admitted at a press conference that she was surprised by the level of violence, and also admitted that they had not adequately monitored the local media. Observers in the conflict theatre can post potential news items to various social and professional websites in all parts of the world. Furthermore, the protagonists in the conflict may have their own media outlets, constantly feeding information, or disinformation, to their supporters and to their own ethnic or diaspora media. Rapid information dissemination has now become an important tool for most conflict parties. For governmental policy-makers, this may rapidly create a media crisis which, according to Gowing, many perceive as formidable if not frightening. Successful negotiators, such as Martti Ahtisaari, former President of Finland and recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, have long adopted this approach. In his decades of negotiations on Namibia, Kosovo and Northern Ireland, Ahtisaari decided that information capacity must be part of the peacemaking strategy. In the case of Namibia, he saw a goal-oriented information strategy as the backbone of a mission in an environment where negative campaigns by opponents of the peace process, or critical news stories about the mediator and their team, could affect or even derail the negotiations. Such a clear leadership decision is also a signal to potential spoilers of the peace process, whether internal opponents or external foes, that the peace mission is prepared to present itself, and defends its positions when need be. Challenges Analysing the information environment 11 At the start of a mediation process, and in order to act effectively,

mediation teams need a good knowledge of the local media landscape and information capacities. How do people get their information? What media do they mostly trust? This analysis allows the mediation team to understand which media are most used and most effective, which ones to monitor, and which ones to work with so that information reaches the largest number of people. This early analysis should include issues such as literacy and education of the population, access to and control of radio and television, cell-phone and internet usage in the country and the distribution and quality of the print media. Which outlets strive for impartiality and could be considered allies in the peacemaking process? The analysis should also include the level of civic engagement, the role played by churches, mosques, teachers, students and other opinion leaders, as well as the level of open and public debate in the country. Are propagandistic or hate media active? How do rumours spread and who are the main carriers of rumours? Monitoring the media To understand its environment and be reactive, the mediation team needs to monitor the media and other public spaces blogs, social networking sites, newsgroups and groups communicating with SMS-cellphones. Such an undertaking can be labour intensive but is a vital chore which should be assigned to members of the peacemaking team or other local supporters with language capacities. Journalists should be aware that the peacemakers are monitoring their work, inaccuracies can be pointed out through phone calls, letters to the editor and, if necessary, press conferences. If severe cases of hate messaging occur, the top negotiator can immediately lodge complaints and intervene to check destructive communications. Identifying target audiences When surveying the information environment in the countries or region concerned, it is important to consider the main communication partners and target audiences. A non-comprehensive list of significant players who should be regularly communicated with includes those with in-country and those with international influence. Players who influence in-country public opinion, pass on information, represent views of parties not included in the negotiation process, and can also act as feedback mechanisms from the broader audience. These players will help the mediation team gain local buy-in and can be: These two categories often overlap as, for instance, established in-country opinion leaders may themselves have direct access to foreign policy-makers. These two categories often overlap as, for instance, established in-country opinion leaders may themselves have access to foreign policy-makers. A recommended course of action would be for mediators to be as open and transparent about the process as possible, while they do not necessarily need to enter into "possibly contentious" details of the negotiation. Often, the rumour mill is highly active in areas of conflict, and speculative local observers, bloggers or reporters will create a story whether the mediator likes it or not. As discussed above, it should be decided early on which parts of the negotiations to keep confidential and which can be publicly shared. In each case, the peacemakers must ask themselves: For this eventuality, a Plan B will ideally be prepared and go into effect when necessary. When faced with leaks from interlocutors during the Kenyan peace talks in February, Kofi Annan moved the negotiations to a remote undisclosed location, effectively creating a two-day media blackout. This helped to give the negotiations breathing space necessary for the parties to reach the power-sharing agreement. Darfur process proves difficult for communications on mediation efforts The Joint Mediation Support Team was launched with much publicity and a few public-information specialists in late Despite their efforts, the peace talks in Sirte failed to attract rebel attendance. The New York Times front-page photo, featuring a lone camouflaged militant at a huge buffet table, said it all. The long and complicated Darfur peace process has been a challenge for professional communicators. How fully the population is engaged is hard for outsiders to deduce. With attention focused on the independence of and then crisis with South Sudan, international media have largely lost interest in Darfur, except for a few diehard bloggers. The non-signatory parties have not responded to date to public calls from the international mediator to join the process, and are openly hostile in public statements. Getting basic coverage of mediation efforts is not a problem in Sudan. But finding a credible and authoritative voice, which is accessible to and influential with all communities and which can convince parties to lay down their weapons, continues to elude communicators. A semi-autonomous body called the Public Information Unit PIU was used to clarify areas of misunderstanding and build public support for the agreement. Sympathetic local media and NGOs can also help in the peacebuilding phase by reporting when benchmarks are missed or backsliding occurs. Vox populi "feedback mechanisms When negotiations are long, the peacemaker may wish to survey local public

opinion to assess perceptions about the international mediation effort. While members of the peacemaking team can do this informally, at small scale, there have been professional opinion polls undertaken by international organizations about their work in areas of conflict. In the presence of persisting rumours, it may be better for peacemakers to address these, rather than ignoring them. Box 3 Kofi Annan and the Kenya National Dialogue Following the elections in Kenya in December , large-scale violence led to casualties and over , displaced persons. The Kenya National Dialogue was a high-profile mediation process that received much publicity worldwide. This was due to the positive outcome of the negotiations, the respect Kofi Annan himself generated, and a well-organized public information and media programme The mediation maintained its own website, still operating in early http: The Kenya Dialogue Review meetings, which continue to take place at regular intervals, exert continuous public pressure on the Kenyan interlocutors. The Kenya dialogue is a good example of a mediation that succeeded in stopping violence and undertaking political reforms, something which can be attributed in part to an efficient use of media helping to garner inter- national attention and support. Responding to modern communication challenges and opportunities is likely to require the mediator to use all four options, or a combination of them, at different times during a process. Its passivity allows other parties including the conflict parties themselves to seize the initiative and set the agenda in terms of media coverage, its tone and content. Once a public relations crisis sets in, the peacemaker will find it hard to regain the high ground “ much of his or her time may be spent in crisis management. This happened during the Darfur talks in Sirte, Libya Box 2. Reactive but responsive The peacemaker can respond to media reports or blogs about their work and give occasional updates in press conferences and background interviews. Many United Nations officials follow this course, as for example in the Cyprus negotiations over the years. This option relies on a low-key or reactive approach, which can work when reporters and local parties are not hostile to the peace process. Work with the parties to frame the media agenda When the peacemaker cannot set the agenda directly through a visible public information mandate, he or she can help the negotiating parties in understanding the benefits of a joint approach to communication. The mediator can explain to parties that it is not in their interests to pre-empt, provoke, misinform or manipulate public perceptions. The mutually beneficial potential of open communication channels can be discussed early in the negotiations and a joint communication strategy elaborated. Should violations occur, sanctions can be applied depending on the powers invested in the mediator and the parties. Sanctions were also applied in Cambodia where the UN controlled the sphere of information, according to the Paris Peace accords. But usually a mediator does not have the tool of sanctions or other forms of physical control over the parties. Set the agenda The negotiator and his or her team can drive the communication flow about the peace process through high visibility and control of the media agenda, as Kofi Annan did during the Kenyan Dialogue Box 3. This option needs a skilful and experienced information team with the confidence and full involvement of the negotiation leader. Communication is given a high priority; daily messaging is carefully crafted and adjusted when the need arises. The leader is a good communicator who has decided that public perceptions matter in peace negotiations. This option mainly applies to contexts where foreign media coverage is underway. The communications team may nonetheless try and set the agenda with key influential foreign media outside the country. Typically, they would want to reach out to the public opinion of foreign countries whose leaders have leverage over the conflict parties and can exert amicable pressure on them. However, the PR matrix in Box 4 developed by media professionals 19 is a simple yet effective tool that can help mediators rapidly identify and apply the optimal PR strategy in a given peace-process situation.

7: Oslo and the peace process were never really the problem - The Arab Daily News

In general, the news media can have four inputs on any peace process. First, they help in defining the political atmosphere in which the peace process takes place. Second, the media has an active influence on the strategy and behaviour of the stakeholders to the conflict.

Get our newsletter delivered directly to your inbox I have already subscribed Do not show this message again
Boletines Your email has been successfully registered. Complexities of the situation on the ground are often ignored by mainstream media. The reality of the situation, however, is much more nuanced than Santos and much of the international media portrayed it. The rebels have also been patient in the face of attempts to derail the process by staunch opponents such as former right-wing president Alvaro Uribe, and have remained committed to peace despite the alarming rise in assassinations against its members and social leaders in the country. The central role of the guarantor countries, especially Cuba, in facilitating negotiations can also not be understated. April The FARC reached out to Santos, who took office a year prior, to consider exploratory meetings for peace talks after repeatedly being denied by former right-wing President Alvaro Uribe. FARC and government representatives began discussing logistics and protocol for negotiations. Santos appointed Cabinet members Frank Pearl and Sergio Jaramillo Caro along with his brother Enrique, a notorious media mogul, to participate in the process. The Colombian government chose Chile. February The FARC announced that it would prohibit members from extortive kidnappings, a military strategy which it officially began employing in The move was seen as an initial concession to the demands of the Colombian state. Uribe, a hardline conservative, came out strongly against attempts by the Colombian government to reconcile with the Marxist-Leninist militant group. September Santos announced during a speech that his administration and the FARC signed a bilateral agreement establishing the agenda and protocol for negotiations. October Peace talks kicked off in Oslo, Norway before permanently moving to Havana the following month. November Upon arriving in Havana, the FARC announced a unilateral temporary cease-fire until January 20, as a way to earn the confidence of the Colombian government and civilians. January Colombian state forces reportedly bombed a FARC guerilla camp, leaving 20 militants dead. FARC leaders ended their unilateral temporary cease-fire on January 20 in response to the attack. Representatives of both parties debated the armed tit for tat in Havana, eventually agreeing to continue negotiations under the advice of Castro. The agreement created rules for access to land, property titles, technological development and agricultural distribution, among others. August The Colombian government presented a bill proposing constitutional referendums for the finalization of the peace process with the intention of having voters participate the following year during congressional elections. November Both parties came to a second partial agreement on political participation. Colombia Peace Process The partial agreement included the following resolutions: February Weekly magazine *Semana* reported that a Colombian military intelligence unit illegally monitored the private communications of government negotiators in Havana. The resulting scandal forced Santos to call for a public investigation of the monitoring, later dismissing the implicated military intelligence heads, who were affiliated with Uribe. May Both parties came to a third partial agreement on illicit drugs. The partial agreement included the following resolutions: The FARC implemented two unilateral temporary ceasefires during the first and second rounds of the presidential election. July Santos threatened to end negotiations after the FARC allegedly bombed roads and infrastructure in Buenaventura in response to government killings of top commanders. Amid escalating tensions, Havana officials urged militants and government representatives to the negotiating table and continue talks. Santos called for government negotiators to boycott talks in Havana until Dario Alzate and other hostages were set free. FARC leaders used the kidnapping as leverage for negotiations, eventually releasing the commander and other hostages. The militants announced an indefinite unilateral cease-fire that would begin on December 20, including a stipulation that it would end if more guerillas were killed by state forces. March Both parties made public the creation of a mine clearance pilot project intended to clean and decontaminate land from anti-personnel mines and explosive devices. Later that month, Santos called on military commanders to stop the bombing of FARC camps for a month. The decision was made in response to

the FARC upholding its unilateral cease-fire. April Defying Santos, Colombian military forces attempted to invade a FARC guerilla camp, forcing the militants to respond 11 soldiers were killed in retaliatory strikes. The militant group called off its unilateral cease-fire declared in December But after the shuffling of negotiation teams on both sides and minor concessions, both sides again returned to the negotiating table. September Santos and FARC leader Timoleon Jimenez, known as "Timochenko," met in Havana to sign an agreement on transitional justice, outlining forthcoming judicial procedures for human rights abuses committed by both sides. January A trilateral mechanism for the verification and monitoring of a final cease-fire, cessation of hostilities and surrender of weapons was announced. May Both parties reached an agreement to provide legal security to the final agreement. The FARC mentioned that the final agreement would be submitted for popular ratification, essentially ending their insistence on a national constituent assembly as an implementation mechanism. This was seen as another major concession to the Colombian state. The release of minors under 15 years of age from FARC camps was also announced. June Both parties announced an agreement that included a bilateral cease-fire, cessation of hostilities and surrender of FARC weapons during a ceremony in Havana. The agreement established the protocol for FARC militants to begin moving to 23 transitory rural settlement normalization zones and eight encampments where they would deliver their weapons to the U. The FARC and the Colombian government also announced an agreement on security guarantees, intended to ensure the safety of social and political activists. August The final agreement was announced in Havana. September - February About 8, FARC soldiers start moving into the 26 designated concentration zones, where they will disarm and begin their transition to civilian life. October 2, The peace deal is rejected in a popular plebiscite. The "No" won by a narrow margin, with The difference was a half of a percentage point against the peace accord. Voter turnout was very low, under 40 percent, with only 13 million of the 35 million eligible voters making it to the polls. A formal ceremony took place in Bogota on Nov. March 1, The FARC started the process of disarmament despite voicing concerns over the protection of about 7, of its members while stationed in the camps. Under the supervision of a trilateral commission including observers from the U. The fast track procedure was meant to allow Congress to carry out a special legislative procedure that would accelerate the implementation of key bills needed to implement the deal, most notably an amnesty bill that gave guarantees of safety to FARC members after they demobilize.

8: News media - Wikipedia

*News Media and Peace Processes by Not Available (NA). Paperback available at Half Price Books®
www.enganchecubano.com*

The media, in the framing and reporting of conflict, must be acutely sensitive to the smorgasbord of issues and inter-linkages that inform and shape the dynamics of that conflict. At the outset, we must recognise that the media play a central role in the promotion of peace. The media can emphasise the benefits that peace can bring, they can raise the legitimacy of groups or leaders working for peace, and they can help transform images of the enemy. However, the media can also serve as destructive agents in a peace process, and can choose to negatively report on the risks and dangers associated with compromise, raise the legitimacy of those opposed to concessions, and reinforce negative stereotypes of the enemy. These two roles are not mutually exclusive, or inseparable and much of the mainstream media in Sri Lanka shifts continuously between these two positions. Influence of the media on the peace process In general, the news media can have four inputs on any peace process. First, they help in defining the political atmosphere in which the peace process takes place. Second, the media has an active influence on the strategy and behaviour of the stakeholders to the conflict. Third, the media has an important influence on the nature of debate about a peace process. Fourth, the media can buttress or weaken public legitimacy of the stakeholders involved in the peace process. An understanding of how each of these facets interlink to inform and shape the peace process is of pivotal importance for all news media personnel and institutions in Sri Lanka. A peace process is usually long and complex, and the direction it takes is often open to interpretation. Journalistic norms and routines, which dictate the selection of sources and construction of story lines, can have a significant effect on which interpretation appears to make the most sense. News reports provide citizens with important clues about the political climate surrounding the peace process. Is the process moving forward or back? Does the overall level of violence appear to be rising or declining? Is the LTTE keeping its side of the agreements? Are events in the East undermining the peace process? How much of the public supports the government initiatives for peace? Will there be snap elections? How will the constant bickering between the President and the PM affect the peace process? The answers to such questions – which are often provided by ongoing news coverage – help determine whether the political atmosphere is conducive to making peace. We must also understand that peace and news make strange bedfellows. News covers events, not processes. This presents the public with an extremely narrow and simplistic view of what is happening and makes it difficult for the stakeholders to the conflict promote long-term policies. The Sri Lankan peace process, like any other, will be marked by protracted negotiations with occasional breakthroughs. The sum of all this is deeply ironic. While negotiations are intrinsically considered major news, the protracted nature of negotiations will entice media to flag and highlight the negative rather than the positive of these negotiations. The search for drama within a peace process can also be detrimental to the process. Headlines, as one has often seen over the past few weeks, which focus on threats, accusations and sensational confrontations, generate anger on both sides, with the inevitable demand for retaliation. Disagreements turn into crises, enemies become more frightening and opponents more viscous. This dynamic also raises the level of rancour in the internal debate over the peace process. Reportage on the flashpoints and incidents in the East rarely give voice to the moderate forces in each community. By highlighting the most angry and violent forces, the media make it almost impossible for leaders, moderates and civil society carry out a reasoned debate over the issue. Over a period of time, this search for sensationalism over moderation, action over reason, and radical voices instead of temperate ones, leads to an exacerbation of the conflict and even the radicalisation of moderate voices. In Sri Lanka, it is especially important to remember that the greater the frequency and severity of crises which affect the peace process, the more likely it is that the media will play a negative role. One must not forget the extent to which the media in Sri Lanka is the repository of public prejudice, majoritarian interests and market capitalism. The both of these are usually facets of mainstream media in any region with protracted ethno-political conflict. Events that will shape and inform the dialogue and debate on the peace process in Sri Lanka will increasingly stem from areas

and peoples whose concerns and fears will have hitherto been ignored in the mainstream media. The emergence of a radical Muslim and Tamil press is to be taken as a result of this neglect. The inherent ethnocentrism of this radical media cannot be expected to provide reasoned analysis, insightful and constructive criticism, or help diffuse ethno-political tension. It is here that consensus amongst political leaders can help the media. On the other hand, when there is a lack of political consensus, as one finds in Sri Lanka, intra and inter-party power politics will inform and shape reportage on the peace process. Within such a context, it is unfeasible to think that the media will try to report the conflict with any degree of accuracy since media personnel and institutions close to centres of political power will rarely transcend partisan agendas.

Capacity Building for Media There is a very real sense of hopelessness amongst those who are engaged in media reform that the situation in Sri Lanka is too complex and convoluted for any real change to take place. This is unfortunate, since there is considerable scope for input, provided of course, that exercises to address short-comings and lacunae of the media are sustained and long-term in nature. Ideally, the news media should serve as a forum in which proponents and opponents are encouraged to express their views in an open and reasoned fashion. While such an ideal is rarely achieved, it is important nevertheless to identify those structures and processes that prevent constructive criticism and healthy debate on the peace process. By examining the ideologies of key protagonists and spoilers, the media can often flag aspects of the peace process that are important and cannot be ignored. Assigning a reporter for instance, to spend some time with the LTTE or amongst the Muslims and Sinhalese in the East could make them develop new sources close to the ground, identify moderate voices, examine the internal dynamics of emergent socio-political realities, provide perspectives which are not ethnocentric in form or content and examine political arguments that go beyond specific incidents into the deeper roots of the conflict. Greater research must also be done on whether there is a potential conflict between the Freedom of Expression, Speech and Information and the protection and advancement of the peace process. How critical should one be of the process? Can one be first with the news and also be impartial, accurate and reliable? How can the media maintain the balance between transparency of the peace process and the need for confidentiality? Can the media meet the imperatives of market forces, sensationalism and commercialisation, and at the same time create a forum for serious and responsible public debate? There are no concrete answers to these questions, and the media in Sri Lanka, as media anywhere else, will always be characterised by a combination of all these factors. In all this, what must not be forgotten is that the media is a very important actor in the peace process. The media is a pivotal catalyst in the success of the peace process, within an enabling political atmosphere. Animating its involvement should be a realisation that citizens depend on the media for information on the peace process. The relationship between the stakeholders to the conflict, the political framework of the peace process, media reporting and the public is a symbiotic one – each moulding the other, in a continuum that contains within it the key to conflict transformation as well as the seeds of conflict formation. No path or method is value neutral. And yet, the imperatives of journalism – accuracy, fairness, impartiality and reliability – bolstered by the freedom of expression, speech and information and open government provide the backbone of democratic pluralism. However, the multiplicity of voices in the media should not become a cacophony of half-truths, and must avoid the ills of rabid ethnocentrism and tabloid sensationalism. To do this, there could be several practical steps media organisations can take: Promote ethnic and gender balance in the newsroom. Regular updating and internal review of editing and style handbooks. In-house workshops and training on conflict sensitive journalism. Greater co-operation between personnel in Colombo and grass-roots level correspondents. Building the capacity of provincial and grass-roots level correspondents, and increasing the interaction with journalists from Colombo is mutually beneficial. It helps journalists from Colombo better understand local conditions and develop more informed, diverse and reliable sources of information, and gives grass-roots level journalists the experience and know-how with which to effectively report conflict. Recognition by media organisations of the need for voluntary self-regulation and maintenance of professional standards, codes of ethics and conduct. Sri Lanka is at present undergoing significant changes in polity and society. To examine the dynamics of this change requires a sensitivity to the historical moment, a commitment to reporting the truth, and an imagination that refuses to be bogged down in the problems of the present. The multitude of

issues that come in the wake of the CFA, the incidents in the East, and are part of peace talks in the near future, are part of the greater process of conflict transformation which requires the media to not just report, but to go beyond the facts to critically and creatively explore avenues for conflict transformation. Conflict sells â€” but so should peace, and it is up to the media to ensure this.

9: The struggles of Myanmar's peace process | Myanmar | Al Jazeera

IUCAT is Indiana University's online library catalog, which provides access to millions of items held by the IU Libraries statewide.

Nepali Media at Crossroad: First, I want to deal with the state of media currently in Nepal. I might be seen as projecting a very gloomy scenario of the media here. In a situation of on-going violence conflict-sensitivity of media is essential to bring the conflict-torn society back to normal life. In the second and last part, I will be dealing with the role that media can play in the constitution making process which looks like in limbo. Media certainly has its role to play by educating the public and enabling them to make informed choice about constitutional issues, but in my assessment, the media that is getting increasingly aligned with one or the other side of the political poles, will have far less positive impact that a professional and objective media could have contributed in the process. Historical Background One area that really grew and flourished in the decade of 90s in Nepal is the media. The guarantee that the Constitution of Nepal stood in favor of media freedom and did away with the previous practice of government annulling permit given to the media print in the event of their going against the government. This favorable constitutional provision attracted private investment in the media sector. Beginning with Shyam Goenka, an ambitious entrepreneur who set-up Kantipur and The Kathmandu Post in , many others joined in the race. In fact, it was a phase when the print media in the private sector not only succeeded in acquiring credibility -a tag that until then was monopolized by the government owned Gorkhapatra and the Rising Nepal-but also promoted professionalism in journalism to a great extent attracting talents to join in. The acquired credibility also came respect and clout to the media that was visible as it not only broke scandals, one after another, forcing parliament to take cognizance of the issue, but also forced the government to act in favor of public interest. In some cases, ministers resigned on their own acknowledging the fact that media exposure should not be taken lightly or dismissed with silence. But power and success at times may have derailing effects. Media watchers say that powers of media at times have been used far less objectively or at times for purpose. On November 20, the South Asian Free Media Association SAFMA , an organization that works for media rights and freedom, organized a symposium in Kathmandu on editorial freedom, and corporate interference was cited as one of the biggest threat to Media freedom in the country today. The concern, no doubt, is appropriate. But the challenges that Nepali media face today are far bigger than we may have imagined. The challenges come from inside as well as outside. Internally, they come from a mindset that media is above the law of accountability. In Nepal, Press Council may have been conceived for discouraging such tendencies, but absence of power and authority on one hand, and a recurring practice followed by successive governments to pack it with their political loyalists -of course with notable but rare exceptions-has only made the body ineffective. As per the available official data, there are more than dailies, weeklies, fortnightly and journals of various periodicities registered with the government aiming to promote the constitutional rights of people to know about public affairs. About a dozen broad-sheet dailies, at least three of them with editions from outside Kathmandu, cater to the ever increasing demand of the readers in the country. More than FM radio stations, around ten per cent of that in the capital-some of them commercial ones -exist in the country. And there are thirty five TV channels. In addition to a dozen in-operation including the government owned Nepal Television have got the permit to start their business. Growth of media in quality as well as quantity is a healthy sign of growth of a democratic society offering the people multiple choices. But can a country with about 30 million population-only half of it literate and still less educated-sustain this growth especially at times when its economy is not doing all that good because of the prevailing law and order situation? There is reason to ask: A mindset that we discussed earlier that media is above law perhaps is encouraging more people to invest in the sector so that the clout earned as media owners and practitioners can be used for the success of other business. The deeply entrenched and perhaps expanding corporate interest, no doubt, poses a threat to editorial independence which lies in the core of professionalism in the media, but that is not the only challenge that Nepali media faces. We have already talked about internal problem describing how blackmail journalism flourishes in absence of an effective

internal regulatory mechanism and a sort of statutory and effective Press Council. In short, this poses as bigger challenge to the growth of professionalism in the media. Despite peace accord, interim constitution and Constituent Assembly election deadlock and political uncertainty prevail all around. This is causing enlightenment deficit in society. In this context, how can they objectively report about many constitutional issues, such as nature of polity, federalism, integration of Maoist combatants in productive life of society, economy, judicial independence, autonomy of governance, foreign policy, land reforms etc and enable citizens to exercise their reasoned choice? In brief, Nepali media faces a situation where objectivity and desired neutrality about the analysis of events, perspectives, ideas and institutions may be the biggest casualty. That, in a way, has all the potential to neutralize the growth of professionalism that Nepali media registered in the post 90s scenario backed by a favorable constitution. The current political trend is far more hostile towards the media freedom and the principle of independent media as political actors are behaving in pre-peace accord period and seeking monopoly of power than common ground for conflict resolution, socio-economic reforms and timely promulgation of new constitution by May 28, At least 27 journalists have lost their lives in the years of decade long conflict and after by the Maoists as well as the state. The attack came little less than a month after she wrote a critical piece against Maoist atrocities in a local paper. The government has promised an independent inquiry, and hopefully the culprits will be identified and nabbed, but the incident will have a damaging psychological effect on journalists, especially women, in the days to come. Khum Bahadur Khadka, a prominent leader of the Nepali Congress said recently that his party also needs to raise the armed squads. The militarization of society is high cost for democracy as its principles prefer peaceful compromise of ideology, interest and identity for the rational construction of political order. In this kind of situation, the question that naturally arises is: Shall they align with one or the group for their own protection? Or risk everything and be professional? In a post-conflict phase how can Nepalese media bridge different contesting perspectives of political actors on salient issues and bring the connectors of society for collective action? There can not be one uniform response obviously in this situation. That is evident from what we read in the print, what we hear and see from the Radio as well as the Television. The Kathmandu Post editorial Nov The Kathmandu Post buried the news of paddy capture in fifth page. The group is not an exception for presenting an inherent. Media and the Peace Process Saving the peace process and encouraging constitution writing process are obviously the part of the duty of the Nepali media as well. After all, despite politically divergent editorials and opinion Nepali media may have pursued during different phase of the conflict, most of the media were one on prescribing the ways, bringing the voice of conflict victims to visibility, highlighting the cost of conflict and benefits of peace. Their view was clear: This is something that both sides took cognizance of much later. Maoist chief Prachanda, at the time of coming over ground, and joining the peace process even admitted that winning the state and capturing power through gun was not possible. Moreover, media has a duty to promote and favor democracy as it can survive and expand only in democracy freely. This was also a phase when media stopped being critical to the changed regime. It refused to make critical analysis of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement -that gave power to the government to withdraw cases of Human rights violation, as well as for the non-implementation of its clauses and non-adherence to the code of conduct by the two sides who signed the CPA. The media, like the political parties, were more critical of the monarchy during the period it was under suspension and even after it was scrapped. It did little to bring the actors of the day to accountability. If media had successfully and faithfully done that the peace process would have been very much on track. And the constitution making process would perhaps moved at desired pace and direction. But as political parties seem more worried now than ever before about the legitimacy of the government, political process and the outcome of the April-May mass movement if the constitution is not written within the stipulated deadline May 28, , the concern is now dominating the opinion and editorial views in the print media, and interview based programs of the Television. According to Pradip Giri, a Nepali Congress law maker , the legitimacy of the interim constitution and the government would be gone, and the only office that will remain legal and constitutionally valid would be that of the President. There are many who do not agree with this view. But the concerns are shared by all. Legal and constitutional experts are divided on whether the CA life can be extended beyond the deadline. The fear that the constitution can not be written on time only

increase as major parties have not been able to forge a consensus or understanding on the model of political system and that of federalism of future Nepal. In between many issues have come that have divided the political spectrum. The media response is equally divided. The opinionated story clearly justified the dismissal of the army chief. One the Prime Minister appropriated the right of the President who appoints and dismisses new chief on recommendation of the council of ministers, and two the Prime Minister acted against the public stance he took that he would not take any decision without a political consensus. The rigid stance only adds to the rigidity of the stalemate that clearly goes against the spirit of the interim constitution as well as the promised politics of consensus. And the question raised is: Can constitution be written without the politics of consensus being pursued? There is an eloquent pause. Conclusion And it is perhaps time for introspection for the Nepali media: Things are getting worse with declaration of the autonomous provinces, some of them based on caste and ethnicity. This may have a dangerous effect of the country moving towards disintegration. And at least now, media can come forward and warn politicians that the mass movement, CPA and the point agreement that India mediated and got the pro-democracy parties and the Maoists to sign was to consolidate socio-economic and political reforms, democracy and peace and make the country unified one.

Steve Baker Blues Harmonica Playalongs Vol. 2 The new Jacoby Meyers practical guide to everyday law The trip to the moon Lucian pye political development Cynthia young algebra and trigonometry 3rd edition solutions Beyond Desserts (Beyond Series (Beyond) Gaming the health care system The Canopus Revelation List of depressive symptoms Learn ActiveX Scripting with Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 Fools Fate (The Tawny Man, Book 3) Aggregate expenditure and equilibrium output Central and Eastern Europe, 1944-1993 Reel 212. Marion, Marshall, Mason Counties SMART CD-ROM tutorial to accompany Beginning Algebra After effects tutorials for beginners cs5 Macintyre, M. N. Genetic risk, prenatal diagnosis, and selective abortion. Caldecott award winners list B.B. Explosion, Volume 3 (B.B. Explosion) The Sunday Times Cryptic Crossword Cities of Vesuvius Robust (exempting alternatives in Frankfurt cases The Genetics of Pain (Progress in Pain Research and Management, V. 28) 56th Evac. Hospital Plastics for jewelry. I>neue Horizonte</i Video And Multimedia Cd-rom: Used with .Dollenmayer-Neue Horizonte Upper atmosphere and ionosphere of Saturn Andrew F. Nagy . [et al.] Sexual assault among adolescents Three screenplays North korean economic system Pc repair and maintenance guide Inside the Wright Brothers Preparation and delivery of equipment for transport shipment 67 57 Principles of Mathematical Geology South Pennines Walks Intermediate accounting 14th edition solution manual Report on the mammalian fauna of the Murray Valley, Victoria Tom lissauer paediatrics Creating dynamic ui with android fragments Testing times, 1822-32