

WORLD CENTRE OF COMMUNICATION 1913 : THE FUTILE INVENTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CITY OF PEACE pdf

1: THE MONEY MASTERS

City planning--Political World centre of communication the futile invention of an international city of peace -- City images and their political meaning.

The views expressed in this paper are strictly those of the author. All errors are his and his alone. First, in none of the three pertinent contexts does military necessity restrict or prohibit militarily unnecessary conduct per se. Nor, in the context of IHL norm-creation, does military necessity give the law reason to forbid or limit given conduct. Unnecessary evil does, but unnecessary simpliciter does not, mean illegitimate. In positive international humanitarian law, military necessity functions exclusively as an exceptional clause. If not, or no longer, militarily necessary, deviant conduct simply reverts to being governed by the principal rule. It is the principal rule, rather than the military non-necessity of the conduct or the now inoperative exceptional clause, that renders such conduct unlawful. Official Documents 95, 95â€™96 [hereinafter St. Challenges Ahead 3, 5 Astrid J. Preserving the Delicate Balance, 50 Va. In particular, it is often stressed that the law accounts for military necessity. Rogers, Law on the Battlefield 4 2d ed. Solis, The Law of Armed Conflict: International Humanitarian Law in War ; U. In its place came a widely shared position according to which positive international humanitarian law admits no military necessity pleas in defense of delinquent conduct except where the law itself expressly envisions the admissibility of such pleas. Some authorities take the matter further. According to one theory, the mere absence of military necessity renders even otherwise lawful belligerent conduct unlawful. Moreover, with the law having accounted for military necessity, none of its relevant elements, whatever their characteristics, have survived the process of IHL norm-creation. It follows that there is no basis for military necessity to operate as an additional layer of restraint on belligerent conduct over and above that imposed by validly posited IHL rules. This Article begins with an overview of the three distinct contexts in which military necessity appears: Within a strictly material context, military necessity is essentially an amoral notion that merely separates competent fighting from incompetent fighting. Within the context of IHL norm-creation, military necessity is one of the elements that modify the legitimacy of those kinds of belligerent conduct that inflict evil. Thus, while not everything done for a legitimate end that is a necessary evil may itself be legitimate, an evil that is unnecessary is invariably illegitimate. Military necessity is not an element in the legitimacy modification of every kind of belligerent conduct, however. Plainly, where the conduct entails no evil, its legitimacy or illegitimacy does not depend on whether it is materially necessary or unnecessary for the accomplishment of its end. Within the strictly juridical context of validly posited IHL rules, military necessity functions exclusively as an exceptional clause. It exempts a measure from certain validly posited IHL rules principally prescribing contrary action. Where the deviant conduct is not, or no longer, in accordance with juridical military necessity, it ceases to be excepted and reverts to being governed by the principal prescriptions. It is these prescriptions, of which the deviant conduct in question is now an unexcepted instance, that render it unlawful. On this view, the process of IHL norm-creation has left some element of military necessity unaccounted for, and it is this element that now floats freely over validly posited IHL rules. Military Necessity as a Matter of Amoral, Vocational Competence Material military necessity denotes a given course of action required for the accomplishment of a particular military goal. Acting in accordance with material military necessity essentially means doing three things under the prevailing circumstances. First, the actor desires a military outcome, Y. Second, he or she identifies a range of realistically available courses of actionâ€™e. Third, he or she chooses and pursues one option, e. Thus understood, material military necessity is a function of the ends sought, the means chosen, and the circumstances prevailing at the time. It is a situation-specific and relational notion that does not involve any requirement of causation sine qua non. Just as there can be material military necessities, there can be material military non-necessities. Salerno to Cassino , Monte Cassino was situated at the mouth of the Liri Valley with a commanding view of all approaches to the valley. The valley provided the most direct gateway to Rome. An

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entry into it became urgent for the Allied forces in view of the protracted battle at the Anzio beachhead, another strategic point for the purposes of weakening the Gustav Line. In January, Allied commanders were instructed to make every effort to avoid damage to the abbey. This, however, was subject to a proviso added by the headquarters of General Sir Harold R. General Alexander was the commander of the 15th Army Group at the time. General Clark was the commander of the U. Fifth Army at the time. Tucker, after studying the problem of how to break the Gustav Line in the Cassino area, had no doubt that the monastery was a real obstacle to progress. Since the monastery commanded all the approaches to the Liri valley, Tucker decided it had to be destroyed before he could attack. He requested his corps commander, General Freyberg, to arrange for an air bombardment. Major General Alfred M. General Freyberg said he had gone into the matter thoroughly with [Tucker], who was quite convinced that bombing the monastery was necessary. Gruenther said that Clark was ready to authorize the bombing if Freyberg considered it a military necessity. An aerial bombardment was scheduled on February 13 and, after a delay, initiated two days later. Almost six hundred tons of high-explosive virtually demolished the monastery. Not only the major bombing on 15 February, but the relatively heavy bombings on successive days, which had further reduced the monastery, failed to dislodge the stubborn and skillful troops in well-nigh perfect defensive positions. The ground and air commands in the theater were profoundly disappointed. Had the ground forces been unable to take advantage of the bombardment? Or were the bombers incapable of eradicating tactical positions and therefore useless for direct support of ground attack? No one seemed to know. In the final analysis, no one had been altogether certain what the bombardment was supposed to accomplish except to flatten the abbey. The escalation of the air effort from a relatively modest attack to an overwhelming strike had achieved nothing beyond destruction, indignation, sorrow, and regret. Cassino to the Alps 77 Freyberg identified destroying the monastery as the conduct and capturing Monastery Hill as its purpose. Ethics, quoting G. Stevens, The Fourth Indian Division Whether the attack on the abbey did or did not constitute a material military necessity was hotly debated. It is also reasonable to assume, however, that Clark and the others were similarly competent soldiers who came to different conclusions in good faith. Ryder, and Colonel Mark M. See Blumenson, supra note 9, at, Opinions of other persons associated with the Allied action were also divided. The Germans were not using it and I can see no advantage in destroying it. No tactical advantage will result since the Germans can make as much use of the rubble for observation posts and gun positions as of the building itself. Whether the Germans used the building for an observation post or for emplacements makes little difference since the mountain top on which the building stands can serve the same purpose. The bombardment, he said, had been unfortunate but necessary. Initially, some Allied commanders received intelligence to the effect that the Germans used the abbey. Others disagreed, however, and later confirmed that the information was not accurate. In addition, all else being equal, a given course of action can be more or less militarily necessary relative to one purpose than to another. There were two quite reasonable operations in that region that could be undertaken which would threaten the safety of the Monte Cassino feature sufficiently to draw Axis reinforcements. Shakespear; see also Reuben E. Given that General Clark was advised by General Tucker that the only possibility for success was to launch sustained and devastating air strikes on the target, which would have caused more damage than General Clark initially indicated would be acceptable to him, the Allies might have and arguably should have re-evaluated if there was another way to achieve their broad operational and strategic objectives in the Italian campaign without taking Cassino. Moreover, all else being equal, a given course of action can be more or less militarily necessary in relation to a given purpose in one set of circumstances than in another. It had already proved itself a formidable, strongly defended obstacle. Its steep sides, swept by fire, were crowned by the famous building. Churchill, The Second World War: Closing the Ring General Alexander provided similar descriptions of topographic details of the hill as well as the difficulties confronting the Allies to Churchill. But war is characterized by what von Clausewitz called friction. In war, things have a strong tendency not to go the way they were planned. In other words, the probability that the precisely co-ordinated campaign Tucker asked for could have been delivered under the circumstances was extremely low. The Monte Cassino

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experience shows that the material military necessity or non-necessity of given belligerent conduct is inevitably situation-dependent and evaluative. They are, respectively, that both E1 and E2 in fact occur and that E2 would not have occurred but for E1. Watts offers the following taxonomy of Clausewitzian friction: Watts, Clausewitzian Friction and Future War 30, 32 Operation Market Garden is a case in point. Nevertheless, by the merciless logic of war, Market-Garden was a failure. The Allies had trained their sights on far-reaching objectives. These they had not attained.

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2: Peace Palace Library, the international law library

@prefix schema. @prefix library. @prefix genont. @prefix void. @prefix rdf. @prefix bgn. @prefix xsd. @prefix dcterms. @prefix wdrs. @prefix rdfs.

French territorial evolution from to The French nobility played a prominent role in most Crusades in order to restore Christian access to the Holy Land. French knights made up the bulk of the steady flow of reinforcements throughout the two-hundred-year span of the Crusades, in such a fashion that the Arabs uniformly referred to the crusaders as Franj caring little whether they really came from France. The latter, in particular, held numerous properties throughout France and by the 13th century were the principal bankers for the French crown, until Philip IV annihilated the order in The Albigensian Crusade was launched in to eliminate the heretical Cathars in the southwestern area of modern-day France. In the end, the Cathars were exterminated and the autonomous County of Toulouse was annexed into the crown lands of France. Meanwhile, the royal authority became more and more assertive, centred on a hierarchically conceived society distinguishing nobility , clergy, and commoners. Charles IV the Fair died without an heir in During the reign of Philip of Valois , the French monarchy reached the height of its medieval power. With charismatic leaders, such as Joan of Arc and La Hire , strong French counterattacks won back English continental territories. Like the rest of Europe, France was struck by the Black Death; half of the 17 million population of France died. French explorers, such as Jacques Cartier or Samuel de Champlain , claimed lands in the Americas for France, paving the way for the expansion of the First French colonial empire. The rise of Protestantism in Europe led France to a civil war known as the French Wars of Religion , where, in the most notorious incident, thousands of Huguenots were murdered in the St. Under Louis XIII , the energetic Cardinal Richelieu promoted the centralisation of the state and reinforced the royal power by disarming domestic power holders in the s. He systematically destroyed castles of defiant lords and denounced the use of private violence dueling , carrying weapons, and maintaining private army. By the end of s, Richelieu established "the royal monopoly of force" as the doctrine. The war cost France , casualties. This rebellion was driven by the great feudal lords and sovereign courts as a reaction to the rise of royal absolute power in France. The monarchy reached its peak during the 17th century and the reign of Louis XIV. Remembered for his numerous wars, he made France the leading European power. France became the most populous country in Europe and had tremendous influence over European politics, economy, and culture. French became the most-used language in diplomacy, science, literature and international affairs, and remained so until the 20th century. Its European territory kept growing, however, with notable acquisitions such as Lorraine and Corsica Much of the Enlightenment occurred in French intellectual circles, and major scientific breakthroughs and inventions, such as the discovery of oxygen and the first hot air balloon carrying passengers , were achieved by French scientists. The Enlightenment philosophy, in which reason is advocated as the primary source for legitimacy and authority , undermined the power of and support for the monarchy and helped pave the way for the French Revolution. As it came to an impasse, the representatives of the Third Estate formed into a National Assembly.

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3: This is the Worldwide Numismatics Website

Full text of "World www.enganchecubano.com international society for the creation of a world-centre, to house international interests and unite peoples and nations for the attainment of peace and progress upon broader humanitarian lines".

This is the Worldwide Numismatics Website! This is a modest collection of second millennium gold coins. Click the thumbnail picture to see a larger version of the picture, then use your browser BACK button to return to the original page you were viewing. Throughout its long, splendid, and sometimes chaotic history, this area of the world has been known by various names. In the ancient times, the land was called Aryana by its inhabitants. In the medieval era, it was called Khorasan. Afghanistan became under British influence in the 19th century. After , it was totally independent as a kingdom. It became a republic in . In , a communist government was instituted that remained in power until . Afghanistan has been ruled as an Islamic State since and was under the control of the Taliban until early when the coalition forces removed the Taliban in the pursuit of al-Qaeda terrorists. Coinage was issued in what is now Afghanistan back to the earliest times. Many ancient coins were issued by Bactria which was partly in present-day Afghanistan and are readily available. Coinage was issued through medieval times by local authorities and Moslem invaders. Modern coinage was instituted in . The south-central European area currently known as Albania was originally inhabited by the Illyrians. Illyrian culture is believed to have evolved from the Stone Age and to have manifested itself in the territory of Albania toward the beginning of the Bronze Age, about BC. Through recorded history, Albania came under the influence of Romans, Greeks, and finally the Ottoman Empire. Albania declared its independence on 28 November . Communists seized control of the country on 29 November . Enver Hoxha, a college instructor who had led the resistance struggle of communist forces, became the leader of Albania by virtue of his post as secretary-general of the party. Hoxha was a ruthless dictator who allied himself with the PRC and ruled Albania like a personal medieval fiefdom. He died in April . The communist regime was overthrown on 20 February . Albania is now regaining its stature as an independent State with close ties to the West. Coinage from what is now Albania started with the Illyrians as early as B. Albanian national coinage did not start until . Below the bust is the name of the designer G. The date is below the lion and the mintmark V for the Venice Italy mint is to the left of the date. There are more Albanian gold coins in this section if you are interested - Page Albania ANDORRA Andorra is the sixth-smallest nation in Europe, having an area of km² sq mi and a population of approximately 85, Its capital Andorra la Vella is the highest capital city in Europe, at an elevation of 1, metres 3, ft above sea level. The official language is Catalan, although Spanish, Portuguese, and French are also commonly spoken. They were both agrarian cultures both developing the cultivation of maize. The first Spaniard to land in Argentina, Juan de Solis, was killed in . After Napoleon invaded Spain, the Argentines set up an autonomous government on 25 May . In a constitutional assembly passed a constitution. Conservative political forces for the rest of the 19th century dominated Argentina. During this period the country grew rapidly. In Radical forces took control of the government. They were ousted in . In Juan Domingo Peron took control of the government. Peron was ousted in by the military. The military maintained power until , when violence forced the military to allow the return of Peron. He died the next year and his third wife Isabella Peron took over. She was able to maintain power for only two years. The military regained power and held it until the conclusion of the unsuccessful occupation of the Falkland Islands Islas Malvinas in . Civilian government was restored and stability continues through today. Minor coinage in the name of the Argentine Confederation were issued in . Republican coinage started in . Although mystery and debate shroud many aspects of Australian prehistory, it is generally accepted that the first ancestors of Australian Aborigines arrived there about . Europeans began to explore Australia in the 16th century. Portuguese navigators were followed by Dutch explorers and the enterprising English pirate William Dampier. Captain James Cook sailed the entire length of the eastern coast in , stopping at Botany Bay on the way. The

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fleet comprised 11 ships, male and female convicts, four companies of marines and supplies for two years. Philip arrived in Botany Bay on 26 January, but soon moved north to Sydney Cove, where there was better land and water. Free settlers began to be attracted to Australia over the next decades, but it was the discovery of gold in the 1850s that changed the face of the colony. Australia became a nation when federation of the separate colonies took place on 1 January and it became known as the Commonwealth of Australia. The nation remains a member of the British Commonwealth although there are increasing calls for severing relations with the Crown. The earliest coinage issued under the name Australia were gold sovereigns and half sovereigns even though the region was made up of several individual colonies. In the early 1800s, New South Wales cut and punched Spanish silver real coinage for use in the colony. South Australia actually issued a limited gold coinage in from the Adelaide Assay Office and from Port Philip which are very rare today. The first coinage issued by the Commonwealth was in 1901. The date is below the bust. The bust was designed by Leonard Charles Wyon. At the top is a legend identifying the Sydney Mint and below is the denomination One Sovereign. This is the Type II version. Australian gold coins are more yellow as they were alloyed with silver whereas the London issues were redder and were alloyed with copper, making the Australian gold coins of higher intrinsic worth. In 1930, the decision was made to scrap the unique Australian design in favour of the standard British design. Charlemagne established a territory in the Danube Valley known as the Ostmark in 803, and the area became Christianised and predominantly Germanic. By the 10th century the Habsburgs had gained control and this mighty dynasty managed to rule Austria right up through the end of World War I. The last emperor, Franz Josef, ruled from 1854 to 1916. His nephew, Prince Ferdinand, was assassinated in Sarajevo on 14 June 1914. After the war, Austria became a republic until, in 1938, it voted to become part of Germany. After World War II, it was occupied by the Four Powers who relinquished control in 1955 and the republic was reestablished. Coinage from Austrian territory dates back to Roman times. Many dukes, bishops, counts, and princes issued coinage for their respective localities from medieval times into the 19th century. Austrian national coinage truly begins with the Holy Roman Emperor's Habsburgs starting around 1279. Below the bust is the name of the designer S. At the bottom is the denomination and date. It is now part of the Federal Republic of Germany. Coinage was issued starting in the 12th century through the early 20th century. Below the bust is the mintmark G for the Karlsruhe mint. At the bottom is the denomination 20 M and the date 1913. This reverse is Type I which has a larger depiction of the arms. The original indigenous people were the Lucayan Indians to work in gold mines in Hispaniola, and within 25 years, all Lucayans perished. Various groups of European settlers formed governments in The Bahamas until the islands became a British Crown Colony in 1784. The Bahamians attained self-government in 1971 and full independence within the Commonwealth on 10 July 1973. The first coinage for the Bahamas were copper penny pieces issued in 1973. British currency was used from 1973 until when the Bahamian authorities issued coinage. The original civilization was the trading empire of Dilmun, founded during the Bronze Age around 2500 BC and lasting in one form or another for over 2000 years. It was later a vassal state of Assyria and, still later, of Babylonia. The inhabitants adopted Islam in the seventh century AD. Many forces held Bahrain but the Persians held it until the current ruling family, Al-Khalifa, expelled the Persians in 1783. Oil was discovered in 1932 under the British protectorate which lasted until when Bahrain gained independence. The reverse has the national insignia with the Arabic legend at the top and the English legend at the bottom describing the commemoration of independence. Two years later, his brother Captain Henry Powell landed with a party of 80 settlers and 10 slaves. In 1621, island freeholders formed a Legislative Assembly, only the second such parliament established in a British colony. Bermuda was the first. The invading fleet arrived in 1627 and by the following year Barbados had surrendered and signed the Articles of Capitulation, which formed the basis for the Charter of Barbados. The charter guaranteed government by a governor and a freely elected assembly, as well as freedom from taxation without local consent. When the British Crown was restored in 1660, this charter ironically provided Barbados with a greater measure of independence from the English monarchy than that of other British colonies.

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4: The Hague - WikiVisually

Geneva (Genève) "this centre of arts and culture is an international city home to around governmental and non-governmental organisations, birth place of the World-Wide-Web at CERN and the Red Cross organisation (ICRC).

Violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women and men: OJJDP family listening sessions: JA Crossing borders, drawing boundaries: Cambridge University Press, Cambridge ; Malden, MA: Polity Press, JA On behalf of the president: Ediciones Uninorte, JA Columbia University Press, [] JA Chichester, West Sussex, United Kingdom: Political science in America: Jewell, Lee Sigelman, editors. The University Press of Kentucky, University Press of Kentucky, Political philosophy [electronic resource]: Oxford University Press, c JA Cambridge Scholars Publishing, JA The occupy movement explained: Columbia University Press, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: We are all migrants: Stanford Briefs, an imprint of Stanford University Press, []. Frankfurt am Main, [Germany]: Peter Lang Edition, Columbia University Press, JA Cmo se forma un sujeto politico? Manrique y Laura Quintana compiladores. JC Government as practice: The University of North Carolina Press, []. Oxford University Press, JC Polity Press, JC University of Rochester Press, University of Toronto Press, JC University of California Press, []. Too dumb to fail: Hachette Books, JC Siglo del Hombre Editores: Universidad de los Andes, JC Fordham University Press, JC Mapping the Cold War: University of North Carolina Press, []. Access to information in Africa [electronic resource]: Newcastle upon Tyne, England: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, c JC University of Kentucky Press, Debating the American state: University of Pennsylvania Press, Choudhary and Reenu Gupta. Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, JC Questions of civil society: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Italian yearbook of human rights Democracy in retreat [electronic resource]: New Haven, CT ; London: Yale University Press, JC The night Malcolm X spoke at the Oxford Union: University of California Press, Diener and Joshua Hagen. Oxford University Press, c JC China and Europe in 21st century global politics: Newcastle upon Tyne, [England]: Newcastle upon Tyne, [United Kingdom]: Johns Hopkins University Press, Speaking out on human rights: Frankfurt am Main ; New York: The voice of witness reader: Cambridge, Massachusetts ; London, England: The MIT Press, Civil society on the mov: Frankfurt am Main, [Germany] ; Bern, [Switzerland]: Columbia University Press, []. Nussbaum ; with contributions by Thom Brooks [and five others]. Privacy in the modern age: New Press, The, []. Anarchy, state, and utopia: Citizens of a common intellectual homeland: Charlottesville, [Virginia] ; London, [England]: University of Virginia Press, The social origins of human rights: The University of Wisconsin Press, Tuttle Publishing, [date of distribution not identified]. When stereotype meets prejudice: Los derechos humanos y la violencia: Princeton University Press, JC Peter Lang Publishing, Inc. JF Corruption and government: Cambridge University Press, JF Columbia University Press, [] JF Confronting the international patriarchy: Civil-military relations and shared responsibility [electronic resource]: Peter Lang Edition, an imprint of Peter Lang, Stanford University Press, New York, New York: Lindquist and Penelope Marshall ; contributors, John Wanna [and thirteen others]. Acton, Australian Capital Territory: Australian National University Press, The once and future king: The human right to citizenship:

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5: France - Wikipedia

The Peace Palace is situated in centre of The Hague, Legal Capital of the World and the International City of Peace and Justice. Peace Palace Library showcase G

This fair was followed by other national exhibitions in continental Europe and the United Kingdom. It influenced the development of several aspects of society, including art-and-design education, international trade and relations, and tourism. Since their inception in , the character of World Expos has evolved. Three eras can be distinguished: In these days, world expositions were especially focused on trade, and were famous for the display of technological inventions and advancements. World expositions were the platforms where the state-of-the-art in science and technology from around the world were brought together. Louis , San Francisco , and 34 Chicago were landmarks in this respect. Cultural exchange [edit] Further information: Technological innovations were no longer the primary exhibits at fairs. The fairs encouraged effective intercultural communication for the exchange of innovation. Finland , Japan , Canada , France , and Spain are cases in point. Apart from cultural and symbolic reasons, organizing countries and the cities and regions hosting them also utilize the world exposition to brand themselves. It also identified several key success factors for world-exposition pavilions in general. Battle recreations took 3 hours and included several Generals and veteran soldiers from both sides of the war. Presently, there are two types of international exhibition: At World Expos, participants generally build their own pavilions. They are therefore the most extravagant and most expensive expos. Their duration may be between six weeks and six months. Since , the interval between two World Expos has been at least five years. Specialized Expos are smaller in scope and investments and generally shorter in duration; between three weeks and three months. Previously, these Expos were called Special Exhibitions or International Specialized Exhibitions but these terms are no longer used officially. Their total surface area must not exceed 25 ha and organizers must build pavilions for the participating states, free of rent, charges, taxes and expenses. Only one Specialised Expo can be held between two World Expos. Registered expositions are held every 5 years because they are more expensive as they require total design of pavilion buildings from the ground up. Sometimes prefabricated structures are also used to minimize costs for developing countries or for countries from a geographical block to share space i. The move was also seen by some as an attempt to avoid conflicting with the Summer Olympics. The rule may apply to all expos, or it may end up that universal expositions will be restricted to every five years or so, with international or specialized expositions in the in-between years for countries wishing to celebrate a special event. The most recent universal expo was Expo in Astana. Such themes are more specific than the wider scope of world expositions. Specialized Expos are usually smaller in scale and cheaper to run for the host committee and participants because the architectural fees are lower and they only have to customize pavilion space provided free of charge from the Organiser, usually with the prefabricated structure already completed.

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6: Project MUSE - From Third-Worldism to Fourth-World flÅçnerie ? FranÃ§ois Maspero's Recent Journey

A world's fair, world fair, world expo, universal exposition, or international exposition (sometimes expo or Expo for short) is a large international exhibition designed to showcase achievements of nations. These exhibitions vary in character and are held in different parts of the world.

Roy Blunt, April Delaney and Rep. The entertainment was provided by the Goldsingers, who flew in from the south of France to play at the ball. The poll is the only study of its kind and represents findings from more than countries on what citizens think of their leadership. The goal of the Meridian International Center is to enhance prosperity, security and responsible development around the globe through greater cooperation, sharing and learning between U. After a year of development, Meridian International Center launched the Global Leadership Institute, a program for diplomatic and business leaders that taps into its 50 years of preparing global leaders for governments around the world. It is considered the biggest addition to the organization in at least a decade. In the last 30 years, Meridian International Center has worked in 56 countries and 44 U. The Meridian House venue hosts more than meetings and events annually, including the famed Meridian Ball. The houses are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In keeping with the elegant theme of the evening, 40 guests gathered for an exclusive dinner hosted by United Arab Emirates Amb. Trash littered the field, and when darkness descended, it was a popular outpost for neighborhood drug dealers. The dust, mud puddles and pushers are gone now along with the floppy goal posts that turned over in the wind, replaced with a modern, stateof-the-art soccer field that is the new pride of the community. Mayor Vincent Gray and Ambassador Yousef Al-Otaiba of the United Arab Emirates joined forces to build a yearround, modern community soccer field and refurbish the amphitheater encircling the park. Public Schools, is also funding an ongoing youth coaching program at the new field, provided by City Soccer in the Community, an initiative of the English Premier League team of Manchester City Football Club. As part of the U. Embassy gift, complimentary youth soccer coaching will also be provided for members of the community. This field will provide enjoyment for years to come. United, the varsity soccer programs of Georgetown University, American University, the University of the District of Columbia and local youth programs D. Local community soccer clubs and organizations plan to provide coaching, instruction, clinics and scheduled play on the field. Washington is the fifth U. In , the U. Ritva Koukku-Ronde, Liechtenstein Amb. Vincent and the Grenadines Amb. Mathilde Mukantabana, Botswana Amb. Tebelelo Seretse and Tanzania Amb. Hendricks, 61, offers a revealing look into the soul of a man with insatiable curiosity. He speaks with unflinching candor, almost proudly describing how many times he nearly failed with his starry-eyed notion of a global TV network that he pitched to his wife Maureen one morning 30 years ago over breakfast in their Greenbelt, Md. Oprah Winfrey subscribers in countries and territories Network. And who can forget the eight â€” in 45 different languages. The scores of early non-believers can consider this: Discovery is now worth more than any of the four U. Nightfall at Gateway Canyons luxury adventure resort. These days many of his passions lie out West. He has launched a new venture at Gateway Canyons, a deluxe adventure resort he built in Gateway, Colo. He owns a sprawling ranch nearby and he and his family are frequent hikers through the nearby canyons. Gateway Canyons is a mecca for adventure junkies. Guests waking up at the five-star resort and spa will not find a beach or golf course awaiting them, but something wholly different. Gateway Air Tours provides helicopter flyovers of the plunging canyons and lunar-like sandscape. High-octane fun is a family affair. His son Andrew, a professional sports car driver, runs Driven Experiences, a racing and automotive company based at Gateway Canyons. On any given day, Andrew might be leading guests on a back-road adventure while Elizabeth is customizing an excursion with Curiosity Adventures â€” expertly led, hands-on workshops and presentations by renowned scientists, geologists and historians.

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7: Expat Dating in Germany - chatting and dating - Front page DE

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There are no contemporary documents describing it, and later sources are often of dubious reliability. What is certain is that The Hague was founded by the last counts of the House of Holland. Floris IV already owned two residences in the area, but presumably purchased a third court situated by the present-day Hofvijver in , previously owned by a woman called Meilendis. Presumably, Floris IV intended to rebuild the court into a large castle, but he died in a tournament in , before anything was built. From the 13th century onward, the counts of Holland used The Hague as their administrative center and residence when in Holland. The village that originated around the Binnenhof was first mentioned as Die Haghe in a charter dating from . It became the primary residence of the Counts of Holland in , and thus became the seat of many government institutions. This status allowed the village to grow; by the Late Middle Ages, it had grown to the size of a city, although it did not receive city rights. Seeking to exercise more direct control over the village, however, the Count split the village off and created a separate ambacht called Haagambacht, governed directly by the Counts of Holland. The territory of Haagambacht was considerably expanded during the reign of Floris V. Although their seat was located in The Hague, the city became subordinate to more important centres of government such as Brussels and Mechelen , from where the sovereigns ruled over the increasingly centralised Burgundian Netherlands. In , the States of Holland, temporarily based in Delft , even considered demolishing the city but this proposal was abandoned, after mediation by William the Silent. In modern administrative law, "city rights" have no place anymore. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. As a compromise, Brussels and Amsterdam alternated as capital every two years, with the government remaining in The Hague. After the separation of Belgium in , Amsterdam remained the capital of the Netherlands, while the government was situated in The Hague. When the government started to play a more prominent role in Dutch society after , The Hague quickly expanded. The growing city annexed the rural municipality of Loosduinen partly in and completely in . Many Jews were killed during the German occupation. Additionally, the Atlantic Wall was built through the city, causing a large quarter to be torn down by the Nazi occupants. The target was an installation of V-2 rockets in the nearby Haagse Bos park, but because of navigational errors, the bombs fell on a heavily populated and historic part of the city. The city expanded massively to the south-west, and the destroyed areas were quickly rebuilt. The population peaked at , inhabitants around . In the s and s, mostly white middle-class families moved to neighbouring towns like Voorburg , Leidschendam , Rijswijk and, most of all, Zoetermeer. This led to the traditional pattern of an impoverished inner city and more prosperous suburbs. Attempts to include parts of these municipalities in the city of The Hague were highly controversial. In the s, with the consent of the Dutch Parliament, The Hague annexed fairly large areas from neighbouring towns as well as from not even bordering ones, on which the complete new residential areas were built and are still being built.

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particular 'generation', is part and parcel of this transformation, giving an appearance of inevitability to a process driven by strategic choices.

Because of its position, it was forced to stand in the path of the greatest racial movements of the world, and was thus the scene of savage racial struggles, and the depository of residual shreds of nations surviving from great defeats or Pyrrhic victories and cherishing irreconcilable mutual hatreds. As if that were not enough of ill fortune imposed by geographical position, the great Roman Empire elected to come from its seat in the Italian Peninsula to die in the Balkan Peninsula, a long drawn-out death of many agonies, of many bloody disasters and desperate retrievals. For all the centuries of which history knows a blood-mist has hung over the Balkans; and for the [2] centuries before the dawn of written history one may surmise that there was the same constant struggle of warring races. It seems fairly certain that when the Northern peoples moved down from their gloomy forests towards the Mediterranean littoral to mingle their blood with the early peoples of the Minoan civilisation and to found the Grecian and the Roman nations, the chief stream of these fierce hordes moved down by the valley of the Danube and debouched on the Balkan Peninsula. Doubtless they fought many a savage battle with the aborigines in Thessaly and Thrace. Of these battles we have no records, and no absolute certainty, indeed, that the Mediterranean shore was colonised by a race from the North, though all the facts that we are learning now from the researches of modern archaeologists point to that conclusion. But whatever the prehistoric state of the Balkan Peninsula, the first sure records from written history show it as a vexed area peopled by widely different and mutually warring races, and subject always to waves of war and invasion from the outside. At the beginning of the third century, the Slavs made their first appearance and, crossing the Danube, came to settle in the great plains between the river and the Balkan Mountains. Later, they proceeded southwards and formed colonies among the Thraco-Illyrians, the Roumanians, and the Greeks. This Slav emigration went on for several centuries. In the seventh century of the Christian era a Finno-ugric tribe reached the banks of the Danube. This tribe came from the Volga, and, crossing Russia, proceeded towards ancient Moesia, where it took possession of the north-east territory of the Balkans between the Danube and the Black Sea. These were the Bulgars or Volgars, near cousins to the Turks who were to come later. The Bulgars assumed the language of the Slavs, and some of their customs. The Serbs or Serbians, coming from the Don River district had been near neighbours of the Volgars or Bulgars in the Slav languages "B" and "V" have a way of interchanging , and were without much doubt closely allied to them in race originally. Later, they diverged, tending more to the [4] Slav type, whilst the Bulgars approached nearer to the Turk type. There may be traced, then, in the racial history of the Balkans these race types: Because the Balkan Peninsula was on the natural path to a warm-water port from the north to the south of Europe; because it was on the track of invasion and counter-invasion between Asia [5] and Europe, all this mixture of races was forced upon it, and as a consequence of the mixture a constant clash of warfare. There was, too, a current of more peaceful communication for purposes of trade between the Levant and the Black Sea on the one side and the peoples of the Baltic Sea on the other side, which flowed in part along the Balkan Peninsula. In Italy and her Invaders Mr. During the interval from to b. By this intercourse which would naturally pass up the valleys of the great rivers, especially the Dniester and the Dnieper, and would probably again descend by the Vistula and the Niemen, the settlements of the Goths were reached, and by its means the Ionian letter-forms were communicated to the Goths, to become in due time the magical and mysterious Runes. One fact which lends great probability to this theory is that undoubtedly, from very early times, the amber deposits of the Baltic, to which allusion has already been made, were known to the civilised world; and thus [6] the presence of the trader from the South among the settlements of the Guttones or Goths is naturally accounted for. Probably also there was for centuries before the Christian Era a trade in sables, ermines, and other furs, which were a necessity in the wintry North and a luxury of kings and nobles in the wealthier South. In exchange for amber

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and fur, the traders brought probably not only golden stater and silver drachmas, but also bronze from Armenia with pearls, spices, rich mantles suited to the barbaric taste of the Gothic chieftains. As has been said, this commerce was most likely carried on for many centuries. Sabres of Assyrian type have been found in Sweden, and we may hence infer that there was a commercial intercourse between the Euxine and the Baltic, perhaps years before Christ. A few leading facts with dates should give a fairly clear impression of the story of the Balkan Peninsula. It represented the uprising of a hinterland Greek people over the decayed greatness of the coast-dwelling Greeks. At that time the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula was occupied by the Getae or Dacians. Phillip of Macedon made an alliance with the Getae. Alexander the Great of Macedonia thrashed them to subjection and carried a great wave of invasion into Asia from the Balkan Peninsula. The southern people were quickly subdued: Trajan found that the manners and customs of the Dacians were similar to those of the Germans. These sturdy Dacians were conquered but not exterminated by the Romans. Dacia across the Danube was made into a Roman colony, and the present kingdom of Roumania is supposed to represent the survival of that colony, which was a mixture of Roman and Dacian blood. In the third century of the Christian era the Goths made their first appearance in the Balkan Peninsula. The Roman Empire had then entered into its period of decline. The invasions of the Visigoths, the Huns, the Vandals, the Ostrogoths, [8] and the Lombards were to come in turn to overwhelm the Roman civilisation. Crossing the Danube, the Goths ravaged Thrace and laid siege to Marcianople now Schumla without success. In a later invasion the Goths attacked Philippopolis and captured it after a great defeat of the Roman general, Decius the younger. Then the Roman Emperor Decius the elder himself took the field and was defeated and killed in a great battle near the mouth of the Danube. That may be called the decisive date in the history of the fall of the Roman Empire. It was destined to retrieve that defeat, and to shine with momentary glory again for brief intervals, but the destruction of the Emperor and his army by the Goths in was the sure presage of the doom of the Roman Power. One direct result of the battle in which Decius was slain was to bring the headquarters of the Roman Empire to the Balkan Peninsula. It was found that a better stand could be made against the tide of Gothic invasion from a new capital closer to the Scythian frontier. Constantinople was planned and built, and became [9] the capital of the Roman Empire. From that date it is wise for the sake of clearness to speak of the Roman Empire as the Greek Empire, though it was some time after its settlement in Constantinople before it became rather Greek than Roman in character. With the issue between the Goths and the Greek Empire, in which peaceful agreements often interrupted for a while fierce campaigns, I cannot deal here at any length. It soaked the Balkan Peninsula deep in blood. But it was only the first of the horrors that were to mark the death of the Empire. Late in the fourth century of the Christian Era there burst into the Balkans from the steppes of Astrakhan and the Caucasus—“from very much the same district that was afterwards to supply the Bulgars and the Serbs—the Tartar hordes of the Huns. Of these Huns there is a vivid contemporary Gothic account. We have ascertained that the nation of the Huns, who surpassed all others in atrocity, came thus into being. When Filimer, fifth king of the Goths after their departure from Sweden, was entering Scythia, with his people, as we have before described, he found [10] among them certain sorcerer-women, whom they called in their native tongue Haliorunnas or Al-runas, whom he suspected and drove forth from the midst of his army into the wilderness. The unclean spirits that wander up and down in desert places, seeing these women, made concubines of them; and from this union sprang that most fierce people [of the Huns], who were at first little, foul, emaciated creatures, dwelling among the swamps, and possessing only the shadow of human speech by way of language. For, in truth, they derived an unfair advantage from the intense hideousness of their countenances. Nations whom they would never have vanquished in fair fight fled horrified from those frightful—“faces I can hardly call them, but rather—“shapeless black collops of flesh, with little points instead of eyes. No hair on their cheeks or chins gives grace to adolescence or dignity to age, but deep furrowed scars instead, down the sides of their faces, show the impress of the iron which with characteristic ferocity they apply to every male child that is born among them, drawing blood from its cheeks before it is allowed its first taste of milk. They are little in stature, but lithe and active in their motions, and especially skilful in riding,

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broad-shouldered, good at the use of the bow and arrows, with sinewy necks, and always holding their heads high in their pride. To sum up, these beings under the form of man hide the fierce nature of the beast! Not a lovable people the Huns clearly: I remember the fierce indignation which a French war correspondent aroused in Bulgarian breasts by his description—“which had eluded the censor”—of the passage of a great Bulgarian train of ox wagons because he compared it to the passage of the Huns. The Huns were, with the exception of the Persians who had vainly attacked the Greek States at an earlier period, the first successful Asiatic invaders of Europe. For a full century they ravaged the Empire, and the Balkan Peninsula felt the chief force of their barbarian rage. By the fifth century the waves of the Hun invasions had died away, leaving distinct traces of the Hunnish race in the Balkans. The Gepidae, the Lombards, and later the Hungarians and the Tartars then took up the task of ravaging the unhappy land which as the chief seat of power of the Greek Empire found itself the first objective of every invader because of that dignity and yet but poorly protected by that power. Constantinople was never taken by these barbarians, but at some periods little else than its walls stood secure against their ravages. To a Gothic chronicler we are again indebted for a vivid picture of these Saracens, “riding almost naked into battle, their long black hair streaming in the wind, wont to spring with a melancholy howl upon their chosen victim in battle and to suck his life-blood, biting at his throat. But, without a doubt, the first contact with Asiatics, whether Huns or Saracens, gave to the European peoples a horror and a terror which had never been inspired by their battles among themselves—battles by no means bloodless or merciful. As the Asiatic waves of invasion later developed in strength the unhappy Balkan Peninsula was doomed to feel their full force as they poured across the Bosphorus from Asia Minor, and across the Danube from the north-eastern Asiatic steppes. It would be vain to attempt to chronicle even in the barest outline all the horrors inflicted upon [13] the Balkans from the date of the first invasion of the Huns in the fourth century to the first invasion of the Turks in the fourteenth century. To say that those ten centuries were filled with bloodshed suffices. But they also saw the development of the Balkan nationalities of to-day, and cannot therefore be passed over without some attention. Let us then glance at each Balkan nation during that period. Roumania, inhabited by the people of the old Roman-Dacian colony, stood full in the way of the Northern invasions of Goths, of Huns, of Hungarians, of Tartars. It was almost submerged. But in the thirteenth century the country benefited by the coming of Teutonic and Norman knights. The two kingdoms or principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia which, combined, make up modern Roumania were founded in this century. The Bulgars or Volgars followed. They were akin to the Tartars and the Turks. Together Slavs and Bulgars formed the Bulgarian national type and founded a very robust nation which was almost constantly at war with the Greek Empire with its capital [14] at Constantinople. At times Bulgaria seriously threatened Constantinople and the Greek Empire. A boastful inscription in the Church of the Forty Martyrs at Tirnovo, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, records: Only the towns round Constantinople and that city itself did the Franks hold; but these too bowed themselves beneath the hand of my sovereignty, for they had no other Czar but me, and prolonged their days according to my will, as God had so ordained. For without him no word or work is accomplished. To him be honour for ever. The wars were carried on under conditions of mutual ferocity which still rule in Bulgarian-Grecian conflicts. An incident of one campaign was that the Greek Emperor, Basil, the Bulgar-slayer, having captured a Bulgarian army, had the eyes torn out of all the men and sent them [15] home blinded, leaving, however, one eye to every centurion, so that the poor mutilated wretches might have guides. In the early part of the fourteenth century a Bulgarian Czar, Michael, almost captured Constantinople. He formed a league with the Roumanians and the Greeks against the Serbs, who were at the time promising to become the paramount power of the peninsula. But Czar Michael was defeated by the Serbs and Bulgaria became dependent upon Serbia, which was the position of affairs at the time of the first serious Turkish invasion of the Balkan Peninsula. In the seventh century they were encouraged by the Greek Empire to settle in Serbia, on condition of paying tribute to Constantinople. They set up a kind of aristocratic republic of a Slav type. In the ninth century they began to fight with the neighbouring and kindred Bulgarians. Early in the tenth century a. In the eleventh [16] century the Serbians held a very strong position and were able to harass the

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Greek Empire at Constantinople. They entered into friendly relations with the Pope of Rome, and for some time contemplated following the Roman rather than the Eastern Church. This king was the first of a succession of able and brave monarchs, and Serbia enjoyed a period of stable prosperity and power unusually lengthy for the Balkans.

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Before international peace organisations could work effectively, Schreiner proposed, the supra-powers had to be divested of control and the demise brought about of the autocracies of Austro-Hungary, Russia, Germany and Britain.

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