

Chapter 1 : Women in Parliament (edition) | Open Library

Her Excellency theinnatdunvilla.com Robinson speaking about overcoming the challenges of climate change to a packed audience!

This book combines fascinating biographical details of women elected to parliaments and an analysis of routes to power and obstacles in those pathways. Each section of the directory provides useful pen pictures of the powers of the various institutions and the method of election or nomination to them. All in all, it is an invaluable source and a welcome addition to the literature on Irish politics and on women and politics. *Daly University College Dublin. Irish Studies Review, Vol. The bibliographical information on the women politicians it deals with is at all time interesting. There is certainly no other single source where you will find the level of detail in such an accessible format. This book is a very useful addition to the reference material on women in Irish politics, it could become the first point of contact for basic biographical material on Irish women parliamentarians and its publication is to be very much welcomed. Irish Political Studies, Volume 16, The best entries are those that draw on personal testimony, newspaper reporting or Oireachtas reports. Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society Women in Parliament fills a major gap in Irish studies. This handsomely produced volume is both a comprehensive reference book and a challenging look at the role of women in Irish politics. An admirable chronicle of the history of women in Irish politics. This is a very useful reference book for those fascinated by politics or who are just interested in the sometimes fascinating stories of the women who helped shape modern Ireland. The directory contains some fascinating portraits of the lives of early women politicians, including many now forgotten. In this nicely presented and easily followed guide to Irish women parliamentarians, the authors adopt an unexpectedly challenging position in extolling the virtues of the short-term imposition of electoral quotas for women candidates. This book groans with scholarly insights. One should really say parliaments for what a wealth of Assemblies are covered Westminster, the Dail, the Seanad both pre and post , the Northern Ireland House of Commons and Senate, the various subsequent Belfast Assemblies and Convention as well as the European Parliament particularly nloyt edf or shyness. This is not a book to be read at one sitting: Dublin Historical Record, Vol. Her Excellency Mary Robinson Introduction: Women, Ideals and Realpolitik Pathways to Power:*

Chapter 2 : Mary Robinson - Wikipedia

Background. Born Mary Therese Winifred Bourke in Ballina, County Mayo, in , she is the daughter of two medical doctors. Her father was Dr. Aubrey Bourke, of Ballina, while her mother was Dr. Tessa Bourke (née O'Donnell), of Carndonagh, Inishowen, in Ulster.

Few, even in the Labour Party, gave Robinson much chance of winning the presidency, not least because of an internal party row over her nomination. With the Labour Party the first name for a possible candidate was an elderly former Minister for Health, and hero to the left, Noel Browne. Browne was a household name for having done more than anybody else in Ireland for tackling Tuberculosis in the s. He was critical of its ties with Fine Gael and had co-founded the short lived Socialist Labour Party in , after leaving the Labour Party. Although he was supported by left wing members within Labour such as Michael D. Higgins , he had little or no contact with Dick Spring , therefore had to live in hope of being nominated without the endorsement of the party leadership. The possibility that Browne might be nominated raised the possibility of an internal argument within the party. The fact that Browne was enthusiastic for candidacy, in a contest where Labour never before contested, now acted as pressure for Labour to find a candidate. In these circumstances, the decision to propose Robinson proved to be politically inspired. Robinson had an advantage in being the first candidate nominated for the election and the first female , in that she could cover more meetings, public addresses and interviews. However she refused to be drawn on specifics in case she would alienate possible support. Robinson also received the backing of the Irish Times newspaper, and this proved hugely advantageous. Fine Gael had previously gambled that former Taoiseach Garret FitzGerald would run as its candidate, even though he had insisted for two years that he would not run for office. When it was apparent that FitzGerald would not budge from his refusal, Fine Gael approached another senior figure, Peter Barry , who had previously been willing to run but had run out of patience and was no longer interested. In three decades in politics, Lenihan had become very popular, and was widely seen as humorous and intelligent. Like Robinson he had himself delivered liberal policy reform abolished censorship in the s, for example. When the campaign began, Lenihan was seen as a near certainty to win the presidency. The only question asked was whether Robinson would beat Currie and come second. Crucial to her appeal was the deep unpopularity of the then Taoiseach Charles Haughey and the rising popularity of the Labour Party leader Dick Spring. Election campaign[edit] The head start that Robinson attained in the nomination process, and the fact that the Fine Gael candidate was from Northern Ireland[citation needed], resulted in Robinson attaining second place in the polls. At this point a transfer pact was decided upon between Fine Gael and Labour, as both parties were normally preferred partners for each other in general elections. However the Fine Gael candidate felt shortchanged by this deal as the media was more interested in the Robinson campaign, and privately he did not like Robinson. Currie later remarked that Lenihan was his personal friend, and that he felt personally sick at being asked to endorse somebody he did not like, for the sake of beating Lenihan. However, the issue nearly brought down the government. Haughey distanced himself from Lenihan, as he did not want any share in the blame. Many canvassers now restarted the campaign to get Lenihan elected. Robinson now became President, the first woman to hold the office, and the first candidate to be second on first preference votes to win the presidency. She proved a remarkably popular President, earning the praise of Brian Lenihan himself who, before his death five years later, said that she was a better President than he ever could have been. Robinson brought to the presidency legal knowledge, deep intellect and political experience. She reached out to the Irish diaspora the large number of Irish emigrants and people of Irish descent. Her political profile changed also. Charles Haughey , Taoiseach when she was elected and who had had to dismiss her rival, Brian Lenihan when the Progressive Democrats , the smaller party in government, threatened to leave the government unless he was sacked had a diffident relationship with her[citation needed], at one stage preventing her from delivering the prestigious BBC Dingleby Lecture. Robinson delivered two such addresses. She was also invited to chair a committee to review the workings of the United Nations, but declined[citation needed] when asked to by the Irish government, who feared that her involvement might make it difficult for it to oppose the proposals

that would result. However, the Government refused to formally advise her not to meet with him. She felt it would be wrong, in the absence of such formal advice, for her as head of state not to meet the local Member of Parliament, during her visit, and was photographed publicly shaking his hand. To the surprise of her critics, who had seen her as embodying liberalism that the Catholic Church disapproved of, she had a close working relationship with the Church. The outfit she wore was condemned by a controversial young priest, Fr. She visited Irish nuns and priests abroad, Irish famine relief charities, attended international sports events, met the Pope and, against pressure from the Taoiseach, Charles Haughey, not to do so, was the only head of state to meet the 14th Dalai Lama during his tour of Europe. She visited Rwanda where she brought world attention to the suffering in that state in the aftermath of its civil war. After her visit, she spoke at a press conference, where she became visibly emotional. As a lawyer trained to be rational, she was furious at her emotion, but it moved many who saw it. One media critic who had slated her presidential ideas in , journalist and Sunday Tribune editor Vincent Browne, passed her a note at the end of the press conference saying simply "you were magnificent. By halfway through her term of office her popularity rating reached an unprecedented 93 per cent. The Irish Government stated that her announcement "was not unexpected" and wished her "every success". High Commissioner for Human Rights[edit] Robinson became the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on 12 September, resigning the presidency a few weeks early in order to take up the post. Media reports suggested that she had been head-hunted for the post by Secretary General of the United Nations Kofi Annan, to assume an advocacy as opposed to administrative role, in other words to become a public campaigner outlining principles rather than the previous implementational and consensus-building model. The belief was that the post had ceased to be seen as the voice of general principles and had become largely bureaucratic. Robinson in Somalia, In November, still new to her post, Robinson delivered the Romanes Lecture in Oxford on the topic of "Realizing Human Rights"; she spoke of the "daunting challenge" ahead of her, and how she intended to set about her task. She concluded the lecture with words from The Golden Bough: Otherwise, no matter how much strength you muster, you never will manage to quell it or cut it down with the toughest of blades. Women who did not wear the headscarf were criticized, and Robinson said that it "played into the hands of religious conservatives. The conference drew widespread criticism, as did Robinson. Former US Congressman Tom Lantos said, "To many of us present at the events at Durban, it is clear that much of the responsibility for the debacle rests on the shoulders of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, who, in her role as secretary-general of the conference, failed to provide the leadership needed to keep the conference on track. Michael Rubin even went so far as to suggest in a tongue-in-cheek article that she be tried for war crimes for presiding over "an intellectual pogrom against Jews and Israel. Mandela announced the formation of this new group, The Elders, in a speech he delivered on the occasion of his 89th birthday. Robinson and Carter called on the UN Security Council to act on what they described as the inhumane conditions in Gaza, and mandate an end to the siege. During a session with fellow Elder Kofi Annan, Mary Robinson encouraged 1, young leaders from countries to lead on intergenerational issues such as climate change and the need for action to take place now, not tomorrow. Post president period[edit].

Chapter 3 : About | World Congress on Family Law and Children's Rights

Mrs. Robinson has led an extraordinary life. She was the 7th President of Ireland, spent five years as High Commissioner for Human Rights and since then has been appointed a special envoy on Climate Change representing the U.N. at numerous global summits.

Through the society she founded there are now more than 5, religious and countless lay co-workers continuing her legacy of "compassion and love". She was one of the dominant political figures of 20th century Britain, and Thatcherism continues today to have a great influence. Her Excellency Maria Corazon C. In a country marred by corruption, human rights violations and political repression she restored democracy, promulgated a new constitution, and served until She was awarded 27 honorary doctorates from universities and received countless other awards from religious and human rights organizations around the world for her work against apartheid. Tambo worked as a nurse for much of her life helping the elderly and disabled children. In she was awarded the Order of Simon of Cyrene, for her work for the Anglican Church and disadvantaged communities. Unknowingly, through breastfeeding the disease was transmitted to her child who subsequently lost her life due to the illness. Her research to determine the origin of the cancer cell function of the immune system during tumor growth was groundbreaking. Pasqualini became the first woman to become a member of the National Academy of Medicine in Buenos Aires. Marianne Buggenhagen Paralympian Athlete, East Berlin A paraplegic at 23 Marianne won 4 gold medals at the age of 38 in the discus, javelin, shot putt and pentathlon at the Paralympics in Barcelona. She holds national titles in German sports for the handicapped. Today with nine gold Paralympics medals and a number of World and European champion titles to her name, Marianne is an inspiration to millions with disabilities. Known as the mother of the modern day civil rights movement, her quiet act of courage and strength changed the course of history. Her work and influence through the Tzu Chi Foundation provides disaster relief for victims throughout the world, from sending truckloads of food and clothing to building hospitals, colleges and developing educational, social, and cultural programs for the needy. Eunice Kennedy Shriver Founder, Special Olympics International, USA A leader in the worldwide struggle to improve and enhance the lives of individuals with mental retardation for over three decades, Eunice Kennedy Shriver founded Special Olympics, which began in and attracts more than a million participants every year to competitions in countries and in all 50 states in the United States. Credited with making rape a war crime, she co-founded the Advice Desk for the Abused and ran a shelter for victims of domestic violence. This technique helped to reduce the need for invasive biopsy examinations while allowing doctors a better understanding of the efficacy of a specific drug treatment. Lansing was the first woman chairman of a major motion picture studio. A former high school teacher Ms. Lansing had a strong belief in the power of education to create lasting social change. She established a foundation dedicated to cancer research, education, art and culture and a program designed to engage retirees in improving the state of public education through targeted volunteerism. Life Award and creator Wu Hui Ming. This work of art symbolizes relatives Mary and Elizabeth of The Holy Land, as "women of faith and grace" historically depicted in the "Christmas Narrative" from the Gospel of Luke. The depiction denotes celebrating the fullness of grace for life eternal. The 15 foot bronze sculpture of the "Mother of Life" statue was originally unveiled at the United Nations on October 01, They are amongst the most inspirational leaders in their fields, committed to serving God, community and all life through their courage, compassion, humble perseverance and selfless endeavors. The Imam, Rabbi and Bishop of Monterey offered moving eulogies to her Sunni and Shiite family gathered from around the globe headed by her son Bilawal and her sister Sunny. Noel lead the prayer service, and with mutual friend Mark Siegel the "Circle of Life" interchange. Benazir was assassinated on December 27, in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. This memorial service of international family and friends celebrated her life and honored her legacy for peace and good.

Chapter 4 : Doctor of Laws for climate justice advocate, former President of Ireland - The Gazette

PREFACE – This document offers selected papers drawn from a major International Symposium held on February 25, under the auspices of the Osaka University of Law and Economics at the.

Your Excellency, allow me from the onset, to thank you for inviting us to participate in this auspicious occasion. Particularly so, because today 11 February also coincides with the release from prison of our former President, the international icon and statesman President Nelson Mandela after serving twenty-seven years behind bars. Although we laid to rest the mortal remains of former President Nelson Mandela last year in December, his spirit of resilience and reconciliation will forever be with us. His legacy of a free, united and developed Africa will continue to inspire us. We should continue to be inspired by his vision for peace and a prosperous Africa that is an equal partner in world affairs. As we pay tribute to him we also salute his spirit of African and international solidarity that he nurtured amongst us. This Fund was used to assist the frontline states, whose economies were negatively affected by apartheid South Africa. The primary objective of the Brazzaville talks was to find ways and means to end the Angolan civil war. The Brazzaville negotiations, which lasted for several months ended with the signing of the Brazzaville Accord on 22 December. The Brazzaville Accord is a historic and memorable occasion in the history of both the Republics of Congo and Angola, as well as the people of Namibia, South Africa and Cuba. This Accord was an important milestone in a sense that it was a building block leading to the resolution of the conflicts in Southern Africa through dialogue. It was also an important Accord which led to the withdrawal of the apartheid army from Angola, the withdrawal of Cuban forces, and ultimately led to the full implementation of the UN Resolution which gave Namibia its freedom. This opened up the possibility of resolving Southern African conflict and led to the negotiation process and dialogue in South Africa. Today we walk tall as African people owing to the sacrifices and struggles of the Angolan people, and the unreserved support from the government and the people of Cuba, who stood firm and fought hard in defence of freedom. Your Excellency, South Africa will forever be grateful and indebted to the people of the entire continent for their tremendous efforts which ultimately led to the liberation of our people. The celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the signing of the Brazzaville Accord reminds us of the warm and fraternal relations that South Africa and Congo have shared historically. Today, the cultural and diplomatic bonds that bind our two countries together are very strong. Informed by these bonds, the two countries have formalized their strategic cooperation and partnership through a structured mechanism, namely the Joint Commission for Cooperation JCC. South Africa, and indeed the rest of the African continent commend your efforts in finding ways to develop infrastructure on the continent. Once again, let me congratulate you, personally Mr President and dear brother, your country and all parties involved, for the commemoration of the signing of the Brazzaville Accord on Peace in Southern Africa and for having provided us with a venue where such important talks were held. On this day, it is important for all our nations in our continent to introspect about what remains to be done in order to achieve stability, prosperity and unity of purpose. Let us not forget our neighbours in the Central African Republic and the South Sudan and hope that they can draw inspiration from the historic accord we are celebrating today. May I take this opportunity to wish you, my dear brother and your beautiful country, peace and prosperity, as well as good health and success in all your efforts to stabilise the Central African Region.

Chapter 5 : Her Excellency Mary Robinson, former President of Ireland, to receive LLD - The Gazette

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This book combines fascinating biographical details of women elected to parliaments and an analysis of routes to power and obstacles in those pathways. Each section of the directory provides useful pen pictures of the powers of the various institutions and the method of election or nomination to them. All in all, it is an invaluable source and a welcome addition to the literature on Irish politics and on women and politics. *Daly University College Dublin. Irish Studies Review, Vol. The bibliographical information on the women politicians it deals with is at all time interesting. There is certainly no other single source where you will find the level of detail in such an accessible format. This book is a very useful addition to the reference material on women in Irish politics, it could become the first point of contact for basic biographical material on Irish women parliamentarians and its publication is to be very much welcomed. Irish Political Studies, Volume 16, The best entries are those that draw on personal testimony, newspaper reporting or Oireachtas reports. Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society Women in Parliament fills a major gap in Irish studies. This handsomely produced volume is both a comprehensive reference book and a challenging look at the role of women in Irish politics. An admirable chronicle of the history of women in Irish politics. This is a very useful reference book for those fascinated by politics or who are just interested in the sometimes fascinating stories of the women who helped shape modern Ireland. The directory contains some fascinating portraits of the lives of early women politicians, including many now forgotten. In this nicely presented and easily followed guide to Irish women parliamentarians, the authors adopt an unexpectedly challenging position in extolling the virtues of the short-term imposition of electoral quotas for women candidates. This book groans with scholarly insights. One should really say parliaments for what a wealth of Assemblies are covered Westminster, the Dail, the Seanad both pre and post , the Northern Ireland House of Commons and Senate, the various subsequent Belfast Assemblies and Convention as well as the European Parliament particularly nloyt edf or shyness. This is not a book to be read at one sitting: Dublin Historical Record, Vol.*

Chapter 6 : Memoirs - Preface

ZEC commissioner Mrs Natsai Mushonga confirmed the concerns raised by Mrs Robinson on her tweeter account posting: "Her excellency Mary Robinson expresses concern at the abuse of female.

THE author of these Memoirs, Mary Robinson, was one of the most prominent and eminently beautiful women of her day. From the description she furnishes of her personal appearance we gather that her complexion was dark, her eyes large, her features expressive of melancholy; and this verbal sketch corresponds with her portrait, which presents a face at once grave, refined, and charming. Her beauty, indeed, was such as to attract, amongst others, the attentions of Lords Lyttelton and Northington, Fighting Fitzgerald, Captain Ayscough, and finally the Prince of Wales; whilst her talents and conversation secured her the friendship and interest of David Garrick, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Charles James Fox, Joshua Reynolds, Arthur Murphy, the dramatist, and various other men of distinguished talent. Now we find her at the Pantheon, with its coloured lamps and brilliant music, moving amidst a fashionable crowd, where large hoops and high feathers abounded, she herself dressed in a habit of pale pink satin trimmed with sable, attracting the attention of men of fashion. Again she is surrounded by friends at Vauxhall Gardens, and barely escapes from a cunning plot to abduct her—a plot in which loaded pistols and a waiting coach prominently figure; whilst on another occasion she is at Ranelagh, where, in the course of the evening, half a dozen gallants "evinced their attentions"; and ultimately she makes her first appearance as an actress on the stage of Drury Lane before a brilliant house, David Garrick, now retired, watching her from the orchestra, whilst she played Juliet in pink satin richly spangled with silver, her head ornamented with white feathers. The incidents which followed are so briefly treated in the Memoirs that explanations are necessary to those who would follow the story of her life. It was not until some months later, during which the Prince and Perdita corresponded, that she consented to meet him at Kew, where his education was being continued and strict guard kept upon his conduct. During he urged his father to give him a commission in the army, but, dreading the liberty which would result from such a step, the King refused the request. It was, however, considered advisable to provide the Prince with a small separate establishment in a wing of Buckingham House; this arrangement taking place on the 1st of January, Being now his own master, the Prince became a man about town, attended routs, masquerades, horseraces, identified himself with politicians detested by the King, set up an establishment for Mrs. Robinson, gambled, drank, and in a single year spent ten thousand pounds on clothes. He now openly appeared in the company of Perdita at places of public resort and amusement; she, magnificently dressed, driving a splendid equipage which had cost him nine hundred guineas, and surrounded by his friends. We read that—" To-day she was a paysanne with her straw hat tied at the back of her head. Yesterday she perhaps had been the dressed belle of Hyde Park, trimmed, powdered, patched, painted to the utmost power of rouge and white lead; to-morrow she would be the cravated Amazon of the riding house; but, be she what she might, the hats of the fashionable promenaders swept the ground as she passed. In the early fervour of his fancy he had assured Mrs. Robinson his love would remain unchangeable till death, and that he would prove unalterable to his Perdita through life. She would now gladly have gone back to the stage, but that she feared the hostility of public opinion. Shortly after she went to Paris, and on her return to England devoted herself to literature. It was about this time she entered into relations with Colonel— afterwards Sir Banastre— Tarleton, who was born in the same year as herself, and had served in the American army from until the surrender of Yorktown, on which he returned to England. His friendship with Mrs. Robinson lasted some sixteen years. It was whilst undertaking a journey on his behalf, at a time when he was in pecuniary difficulties, that she contracted the illness that resulted in her losing the active use of her lower limbs. This did not prevent her from working, and she poured out novels, poems, essays on the Condition of Women, and plays. This letter, now published for the first time, is contained in the famous Morrison collection of autograph letters, and is dated the 5th of October, Your silence gave me no small degree of uneasiness, and I began to think some demon had broken the links of that chain which I trust has united us in friendship for ever. Life is such a scene of trouble and disappointment that the sensible mind can ill endure the loss of any consolation that renders it supportable. How, then, can it be possible that we

should resign, without a severe pang, the first of all human blessings, the friend we love? Never give me reason again, I conjure you, to suppose you have wholly forgot me. My dear and valuable brother, who is now in Lancashire, wishes to persuade me, and the unkindness of the world tends not a little to forward his hopes. I have no relations in England except my darling girl, and, I fear, few friends. Yet, my dear Juan, I shall feel a very severe struggle in quitting those paths of fancy I have been childish enough to admire—false prospects. They have led me into the vain expectation that fame would attend my labours, and my country be my pride. How have I been treated? I need only refer you to the critiques of last month, and you will acquit me of unreasonable instability. My works have sold handsomely, but the profits have been theirs. You know, my dear friend, what sort of authors have lately been patronised by managers; their pieces ushered to public view, with all the advantages of splendour; yet I am obliged to wait two long years without a single hope that a trial would be granted. I promise you this shall close my chapters of complaints. Keep them, and remember how ill I have been treated. Your kind answer consoled me. It is notable that the principal character in the farce was played by Mrs. Jordan, who was later to become the victim of a royal prince, who left her to die in poverty and exile. The letter of another great actress, Sarah Siddons, written to John Taylor, shows kindness and compassion towards Perdita. Siddons, "for her polite attention in sending me her poems. Pray tell her so with my compliments. I hope the poor, charming woman has quite recovered from her fall. If she is half as amiable as her writings, I shall long for the possibility of being acquainted with her. I pity her from the bottom of my soul. Reclining on her sofa in the little drawing-room of her house in St. Possibly, for the former, memory lent her a charm which years had not utterly failed to dispel.

Chapter 7 : Mary Robinson Foundation – Climate Justice | Contact us

Her Excellency is the founder and president of the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice. Its mission is to facilitate leadership, education and advocacy to secure global justice for those people most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Chapter 8 : Women in Parliament | Open Library

Women in Parliament by Maedhbh McNamara; 1 edition; First published in ; Subjects: Biography, History, Ireland, Ireland. Oireachtas, Women legislators, directory.

Chapter 9 : The Noel Foundation Life Awards

To other selected texts. Inaugural Speech. Given by Her Excellency Mary Robinson, President of Ireland, in Dublin Castle on Monday, December 3,