

Chapter 1 : More Secretary or General? Effective Leadership at the United Nations - PDF Free Download

Boutros-Ghali ran for Secretary-General of the United Nations in the theinnatdunvilla.com top post in the UN was opening up as Javier P  rez de Cu  llar of Peru reached the end of his second term, and Africa was next in the rotation.

His death was confirmed by the office of Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Ban later made a brief appearance before reporters at the United Nations, calling Mr. Boutros-Ghali died Tuesday in a hospital in Giza, on the outskirts of Cairo, where he had been admitted a few days earlier with a broken leg. Advertisement A generation before violent protests boiled over in Cairo in , Mr. He seemed to meet the tests of character and experience when, in , he became the sixth secretary general of the United Nations, the first African and the first Arab to hold the post. Get Fast Forward in your inbox: A look at the news and events shaping the day ahead, delivered every weekday. Sign Up Thank you for signing up! There were doubts about Mr. Was he, at 69, too old for a five-year term? Strong-willed and, independent, Mr. Boutros-Ghali took the helm determined to subdue aggression and pursue peace after the fall of Soviet Communism and a relaxation of East-West tensions that had long hamstrung the United Nations. But he faced daunting tasks. Civil wars in Somalia and the secessionist states of Yugoslavia had already begun. Murderous conflicts between Hutus and Tutsis were hurtling toward genocide in Rwanda. And 60, UN peacekeepers were already thinly posted in a dozen trouble spots, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Angola, and Mozambique. Even more than money, the United Nations needed US support for peacekeeping operations. Clinton had taken office trumpeting enthusiasm for multinational humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. But a disaster in Somalia shocked the administration into a policy reversal, and it shied away from future interventions, especially in Africa. Thus America, like most other member states, tragically refrained from assisting a small, overwhelmed force of UN peacekeepers when Rwanda descended into genocidal slaughter and rape in Estimates varied widely, but the Rwandan government said 1. Clinton years later apologized for inaction. The Security Council deplored the violence, but its peacekeepers in Bosnia â€” Mr. Boutros-Ghali wanted 35, but got 8, â€” were wholly inadequate to subdue the fighting. Aside from some airstrikes against Serbs, which the peacekeepers opposed even after Serb forces had slaughtered unarmed Muslims at Srebrenica and other cities, the United States also did not substantively intervene militarily, although the Bosnian conflict was eventually mediated by the Clinton administration. While he had said early on that he would not seek a second term as secretary general, Mr. Late in , the Security Council voted overwhelmingly to give him another term. But Albright, in her last days as the US delegate, cast a decisive veto as one of the five permanent council members. Boutros-Ghali thus became the only secretary general denied a second term. The General Assembly gave the departing secretary general a standing ovation as it ushered in his successor, Kofi Annan of Ghana. But a frustrated Mr. Boutros-Ghali, in a farewell rebuke, chided member states for failing to deal with disasters in Somalia, Rwanda, and Bosnia. His father had been finance minister and his grandfather, a prime minister under the British, was assassinated in Indeed, some said he was the model for Nessim Hosnani, the Coptic financier of the tale. He earned a law degree from Cairo University in and a doctorate in international law from the University of Paris in He was a Fulbright scholar at Columbia University in For many years he was a professor at Cairo University, led its political science department, and lectured around the world in Arabic, French, and English. In his place, Sadat named Mr. He had never held office but was known to support peaceful coexistence with Israel, and Sadat regarded his Coptic origins, reputation for fairness, and marriage to an Alexandrian Jew, Leia Nadler, as potential assets in Jerusalem. Boutros-Ghali broke tradition and campaigned for the job. Secretaries general are invariably compromise candidates, all but unknown to the world until their elections, and African and Arab support proved critical for Mr. After his term, he was secretary general of La Francophonie, an organization of French-speaking countries, from to He then served three years as chairman of South Centre, which conducts research for developing nations.

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By describing Boutros Boutros-Ghali's successes and failures as Secretary-General in the United Nations, this text predicts the UN's role in the new world order and forecasts the challenges it may.

National governments frequently pull strings to get their citizens appointed to senior positions in international institutions. The reasons behind this consensus assessment are well-known: The pressures Courtney Smith Effective Leadership at the United Nations associated with engaging in these often competing responsibilities in a rapidly changing international environment are tremendous; they force holders of this office to make difficult choices regarding priorities, strategies, and behaviors. In the words of the current Secretary-General, Kofi Annan: The Partners for Peace series from Scarecrow Press, represented by the books reviewed for this essay, examines the United Nations under the leadership of its first six secretary-generals: However, the scholarly contribution of the series lies in considering the books as a collective whole, thereby making it possible to look for patterns of insight into how both successful and unsuccessful incumbents made tradeoffs within and between the administrative and diplomatic responsibilities they faced. Overview and Limitations These books are written to be of interest to scholars but, at the same time, accessible to a larger audience. As such, they are easy to read, relatively free of jargon, and largely descriptive in their presentation. All of them include a detailed chronology of events and an annotated bibliography of secondary sources. Most of them also have appendices that include excerpts from relevant UN documents. Unfortunately, these reference aids are not joined by adequate citations in any of the volumes. The book on Boutros-Ghali is best in terms of clearly footnoting a variety of source material, but some of the others, like the one on Lie, do not have any citations at all. This limitation is a serious one, especially given the fact that many of the crises faced by the United Nations are sufficiently complex that even the basic narrative of events can be subject to interpretation. All of the volumes include information about the background and personality of the secretary-general under consideration, although not as much as the reader might expect given the prominent placement of the names in the title of each book. Instead, the series focuses on providing an overview of the major events and crises that faced the UN under the watch of each International Politics 40 Courtney Smith Effective Leadership at the United Nations secretary-general. As can be expected with only limited citations, these overviews tread on familiar ground, especially for readers who already possess a developed understanding of international politics over the last 50 years. That being said, each volume does provide tidbits of new insight regarding the United Nations and its leader, although it is often left up to the reader to uncover them given the absence of a theoretical framework to guide the analysis. This can be a frustrating undertaking because each volume has sections where lengthy case description makes little reference to the efforts of the secretary-general, or even to the efforts of the United Nations for that matter. The authors in this series deserve credit for trying to integrate a consideration of the effectiveness of the United Nations with a consideration of the effectiveness of its leaders. This is certainly an important and often neglected nexus between individual and organizational achievement. Unfortunately, aside from some specific instances, these volumes do not provide sufficient depth of analysis to help scholars better understand how these dynamics interact. This limitation has several sources, some of which have already been mentioned: This final point may also account for the presence of some basic factual errors: Most of the books in this series are organized in a chronological fashion, highlighting key issues that faced the UN roughly in the order they appeared. This approach makes it possible to see how each particular secretary-general evolved over time in terms of how they conceptualized the office and their relationship to the major powers. However, two of the volumes are more useful to the reader in that they include specific sections of the book describing cases where the UN and the secretary-general were either successful or unsuccessful. Similarly, in the case of Boutros-Ghali, Burgess includes two chapters covering four successful UN missions and two chapters covering four unsuccessful ones. However, even in the case of these two books, the authors do not offer any explicit indication of how they are making judgments as to

which efforts of the secretary-general were most or least effective. Unfortunately for the reader, the discussion that accompanies this assertion offers little insight as to how this effort exceeds, or even rivals, his innovative work on peacekeeping. One disadvantage of the chronological organizational style favored in these volumes is that it results in some repetition, especially on cases that reoccur over time. This repetition is not entirely harmful because it does help highlight certain important patterns of behavior and it would allow for individual chapters to be used as supplementary readings for a UN course. However, there are times when the repetition creates problems. One reoccurring example concerns the degree of independent action attempted by each secretary-general during his time in office. Since most of the volumes do not have one clearly identified discussion of this important issue instead it is often considered as part of each case study or example, the authors offer some assertions that seem inconsistent or even contradictory. These authors should be given some understanding for these apparent contradictions since it is very difficult to make these types of judgments for any secretary-general who was in office across 5â€™10 years and faced numerous crises where leadership was required; inconsistencies in performance are expected. However, these judgments would be more compelling if they were organized into a more coherent discussion, based on an explicit set of criteria, and supported with more concrete citations as evidence. That being said, considering the six books as a set does provide an attentive reader with the opportunity to tease out certain factors that could serve as the basis for a more explicit mechanism for judging the performance of the secretary-general as an individual, and the United Nations as an organization. The next section of this review will draw on the insights offered in these books in an effort to begin such an undertaking. Before turning to that task, however, one final general observation is in order. The coverage of UN activities in all six volumes is skewed in favor of its peace and security functions. Each book essentially devotes one chapter to social and development issues, usually examining how the UN agenda came to focus on the concerns of developing states through the decolonization process. While this inclusion is a start, this imbalance is problematic for several reasons. And fourth, the chapters that cover these issues are those that most seriously suffer from the previously mentioned problem of occasional case studies where the activities and efforts of the secretary-general are addressed only minimally. At least one of the volumes provides a justification for the imbalance toward peace and security issues. This assertion is likely based on the fact that these issues often dominate the headlines in spite of the fact that many of the least developed countries in the world have directly benefited from numerous economic and social programs that individual secretary-generals have had a hand in creating. Fortunately, some UN observers have consciously moved beyond this bias when assessing effectiveness. As a result, it remains understandable but unfortunate that the Partners for Peace series adopts a more narrow focus in assessing the effectiveness of the United Nations and the secretary-general. What Makes for Effective Leadership? Despite the descriptive nature of these books, it is possible to uncover common insights that can serve as the basis for making more systematic observations about effective leadership at the United Nations. This is true because the sum contribution of the Partners for Peace series is far greater than any one volume can make on its own. For example, one of the key insights that emerges when one considers all six former secretary-generals is that, rightly or wrongly, they came to be closely identified with the organization they led, making separate judgments on the effectiveness of the United Nations and the effectiveness of the secretary-general very difficult. An underlying theme of the series is that two factors are most important in determining the effectiveness of the secretary-general and, by extension, the effectiveness of the United Nations: On a similar note, many scholars and practitioners who study the UN would agree that the effectiveness of the UN should most appropriately be judged by considering the fit between the capabilities of the organization based on Charter principles and organizational resources and the nature of the issues the UN was asked to address by its members. The following paragraphs will consider these two factors separately, and then address the even more important issue of how they interact in the case of successful and unsuccessful leadership in the United Nations. This is true because, no matter how developed and complex a personality the incumbent might have, the range of tasks they face will be infinitely larger. As a result, every holder of this office has drawn on their

own unique constellation of personal attributes in search of the most effective balance between a more administrative conceptualization of the job the secretary part and a more political or diplomatic conceptualization of the job the general part. It is not that any one secretary-general is all administrative or all diplomatic, but that they draw on the right mix given their personality and the environment they face. The six individuals covered by this series can be grouped according to the relative weight they placed on the administrative versus diplomatic aspects of the office. Three of the secretary-generals adopted a more limited conceptualization of their office and were relatively cautious when it came to taking their own initiatives: Lie, Thant, and Waldheim. In the case of Lie, Gaglione indicates that his involvement in the Iranian complaint in caused him to be more cautious throughout his early years in office p. In fact, it was not until after the Berlin Crisis, and essentially with the outbreak of the Korean War, that Lie began to pursue a more politically active path as secretary-general p. In the case of Thant, Firestone mentions that his very placid and composed exterior masked a willingness to be very blunt in appraising world leaders and their policies pp. However, despite his desire to make the UN a force on behalf of the less developed countries p. Again, like Lie, when Thant did adopt a more politically assertive view of his role, he quickly ran into trouble with the major powers especially the United States on issues like the Middle East War, Vietnam, and UN representation for Mainland China. He was by all accounts a workaholic who was focused on detail, process oriented, and fond of the pomp and ceremony associated with the office p. However, Waldheim also possessed the desire to be a leading character on the world stage and had the intention to develop the political role of his office pp. Unfortunately for the office, Waldheim early on made the decision to play a more limited role, choosing to focus on consensus issues and implementing the agreements created by others, such as Kissinger pp. In fact, Ryan ends up judging Waldheim a success simply because he was able to remain neutral in such a complex environment p. In the words of Heller, he relished the opportunity to maximize the role of secretary-general by providing leadership in cases where member states would not act p. As a result, the presence of frequent deadlocks in the Security Council during the s allowed him to expand the responsibilities and authority of the United Nations in some dramatic directions, most notably in the use of peacekeeping p. However, his preferred techniques for exercising this influence were through quiet diplomacy and behind-the-scenes maneuvering rather than through the use of Article 99 of the Charter that gives the secretary-general the ability to bring issues before the Security Council p. By the time he died in a mysterious plane crash, he had clearly demonstrated that the UN could act independently even in a world of sovereign states p. He was widely regarded as enjoying a gray personality without charisma, possessing a boring speaking style, and lacking in effective management skills pp. These qualities gained him the trust and respect of the great powers which, in turn, allowed him to carve out an independent role for the UN in peacefully resolving lingering Cold War disputes p. Initially this effort bore fruit, but by he had irrevocably lost the support of the United States, and was doomed to serve only one term. He was expected to be a stronger administrator than his predecessor, but he also had ample diplomatic experience. As a result, he found it difficult to accept advice from underlings, to change course in the face of adverse information, and to build cooperative working relationships with the major powers. At least in part because of his style, the UN found the euphoria of the early s replaced with disillusionment and frustration by the time he was vetoed for a second term in December of The personal style and attributes of the individual in office certainly have an impact on the effectiveness of the secretary-general; however, no less important is the nature of the situation confronted by this individual. Of central concern are the tensions and vicissitudes of the international environment since these permeate the political dynamics at UN headquarters. As a result, every volume in the Partner for Peace series includes a discussion of the complexities of world politics that confronted each secretary-general. Taken individually, the authors imply that their particular subject faced a more challenging environment than the others, and they each have a strong case: On top of this, each secretary-general faced additional situational constraints beyond the external environment. The most pressing of these concerns was the need to maintain the support, or at least not generate the hostility, of key member states like the great powers that have a major voice in all UN actions,

including the selection and reappointment of the secretary-general. While this message is conveyed in all six volumes, Firestone states it most starkly: This degree of latitude for the secretary-general is largely determined by the nature of the interests these major powers want to pursue through the United Nations. In addition, another important concern for any incumbent is the support of the developing world since, at least from the s on, these states represent a clear majority of the UN membership. Two other situational factors emerge as important across this series. The final situational factor that emerges from these volumes concerns the implications of the domestic political processes of key member states on the performance of the secretary-general. While all incumbents have faced this to one degree or another, it is most vividly demonstrated by Burgess in his discussion of why Boutros-Ghali was denied a second term by the United States. As a result, he became an easy scapegoat for the US, which cited his poor reform record and his public criticism of the great powers when his bid for a second term was scuttled. Conclusion So which of these individuals has faced the most difficult situation? However, rather than try to determine whose situation was more difficult which would likely lead to endless debate , it seems infinitely more fruitful to consider the interplay between the personal attributes of the secretary-general and the environment in which the UN was forced to operate. On a related note, the more administrative secretary-generals are perhaps unfairly criticized when the relationship between personality and environment is overlooked. However, one can argue as Ryan does that Waldheim deserves some degree of credit for simply staying afloat given the great hostility that paralyzed the UN in the s. Making these types of judgments and comparisons is fraught with difficulty, but doing so without a consideration of the linkage between personality and environment is harmful to our understanding of this difficult leadership position. Only with this integrated conceptualization is it possible to be thoughtful about what the secretary-general or the United Nations can be realistically expected to achieve in any particular situation, and to accurately assess their performance in working for an effective solution. Note 1 As quoted in Maniatis

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Chapter 3 : Boutros Boutros-Ghali, former UN head, dies at 93 - BBC News

Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali became the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January , when he began a five-year theinnatdunvilla.com the time of his appointment by the General Assembly on 3.

He also stirred up controversy, particularly with the U. He is the only U. The Boutros-Ghali family has other prominent members in Egypt: Boutros-Ghali died aged 93 in a hospital in Cairo, after having been admitted for a broken pelvis or leg, on February 16, His doctoral thesis was a study of regional organizations. The anti-colonialist views of Boutros-Ghali were already well formed by the time he was a college student. He also described himself as active in his opposition of Muslim fundamentalism by the time he moved to Paris in He was appointed professor of international law and international relations at Cairo University following completion of his doctorate. He held this position until He was a Fulbright research scholar at Columbia University from to , director of the Centre of Research of The Hague Academy of International Law from to , and visiting professor on the faculty of law at Paris University from to By the time Boutros-Ghali entered government service, he had enjoyed a career in academics spanning nearly twenty years. He lectured at universities in all corners of the globe on international law and international relations. In addition to teaching, he has published numerous articles and books, on the subjects of regional and international affairs, law and diplomacy, political science and Islam thought. In this position, he played a part in the peace agreements between Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin. Over the two decades as an academic and an additional two decades in government, Boutros-Ghali was called upon to participate in many conferences to discuss international law, human rights, economic and social development, decolonization, minorities, cooperation between African and Arab nations and more. Boutros-Ghali was appointed deputy minister for foreign affairs in May of and served for several months before his appointment as secretary-general of the UN in December He was a strong supporter of the UN mediating in the post- Cold War discord. During his tenure, there were long and challenging peacekeeping missions in Bosnia and Herzegovina , Somalia and Rwanda. He appeared unable to muster support in the UN for intervention in the continuing civil war in Angola. In reality, the nature of conflicts in the world was shiftingâ€”many more conflicts were taking place within states rather than between them. The level of brutality against civilians in some of these conflicts was unimaginable. One of the hardest tasks for his office during his term was providing the UN diplomatic and humanitarian work to resolve the crisis during the wars in countries created after disintegration of former Yugoslavia. On the positive side, South Africa held its first non-racial elections in Voting was peaceful and successful. His reputation became entangled in the larger controversies over the effectiveness of the UN and the role of the United States in the UN. His defenders accuse the U. In fact, Boutros-Ghali speculated that the pending U. Boutros-Ghali lamented, "It would be some time before I fully realized that the United States sees little need for diplomacy. Only the weak rely on diplomacy The Roman Empire had no need for diplomacy. Nor does the United States. His response to this was that he would not seek a second term. As the end of his first term neared, he expressed a desire to continue on as secretary-general and serve a second term. In , ten Security Council members, led by three African members Egypt, Guinea-Bissau and Botswana sponsored a resolution backing Boutros-Ghali for a second five-year term, until the year However, the United States vetoed a second term for Boutros-Ghali. In addition to the United States, the United Kingdom , Poland , South Korea , and Italy did not sponsor this resolution, although all four of those nations voted in support of Boutros-Ghali after the U. Boutros-Ghali was the first and only UN secretary-general not to be elected to a second term in office. From to , he served as the chairman of the board of the South Centre, [2] an intergovernmental research organization of developing countries. In a September interview on Egyptian television, Boutros-Ghali called the United States a " totalitarian regime" in its dealings with the rest of the world, according to a translation provided by the Middle East Media Research Institute. In a message to the Campaign, he stressed the necessity to establish democratic participation of

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citizens at the global level. From he also participated as jury member for the Conflict Prevention Prize, awarded every year by the Fondation Chirac. Saga , about his time as secretary-general of the UN Honors Boutros-Ghali was honored by two dozen nations over his career. He was decorated with the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. Herter Memorial Award in March He received the Arthur A. In addition, he was awarded countless honorary degrees and appointments from universities around the world.

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Chapter 4 : Boutros Ghali - Wikipedia

The United Nations under Boutros Boutros-Ghali, (Partners for Peace) [Stephen F. Burgess] on theinnatdunvilla.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This volume concerns the United Nations during the transformative period of the s*
in which the UN and other countries used the UN to accomplish a wide variety of demanding and complex tasks.

Email Last Updated Feb 16, The year-old Egyptian served one five-year term as the head of the U. Security Council for February, made the announcement of his death during a meeting on Tuesday. He had been admitted to the hospital after suffering a broken pelvis, the Al-Ahram newspaper reported on Thursday. Boutros-Ghali, the scion of a prominent Egyptian Christian political family, was the first U. He stepped into the post in at a time of dramatic world changes, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War and the beginning of a unipolar era dominated by the United States. During his stint as the sixth leader of the United Nations, he oversaw several world crises, including the genocide in Rwanda , the bloody breakup of the former Yugoslavia , and the Battle for Mogadishu that spawned the infamous " Black Hawk Down " incident. He is the only Secretary-General so far to serve only one term. In the late s, Boutros-Ghali wrote a book blaming the U. Some see him as seeking to establish the U. Others blame him for misjudgments in the failures to prevent genocides in Africa and the Balkans and mismanagement of reform in the world body. In his farewell speech to the U. President Bill Clinton and other world leaders were opposed to taking strong action to beef up U. In , families of the victims listed Boutros-Ghali as one of the international officials they wanted to sue for responsibility in the deaths. His legacy was also stained in investigations into corruption in the U. Three suspects in the probe were linked to Boutros-Ghali either by family relationship or friendship. His cousin, Fakhry Abdelnour, is the head of an oil company called AMEP, which was accused of getting oil concessions through the executive director of the oil-for-food program, Benon Sevan. Boutros-Ghali frequently took vocal stances that angered the Clinton administration - such as his strong criticism of Israel after the shelling of U. In writings after leaving the U. He wrote in his book "Unvanquished" that he "mistakenly assumed that the great powers, especially the United States, also trained their representatives in diplomacy and accepted the value of it. But the Roman Empire had no need for diplomacy. Neither does the United States. His foreign minister, Ismail Fahmi, resigned in protest at normalization with Israel. So Sadat turned to Boutros-Ghali, naming him acting foreign minister and minister of state for foreign affairs. Boutros-Ghali played a major role in subsequent negotiations that produced the Camp David peace framework agreements in September and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March , the first such between an Arab state and Israel. Israelis considered Boutros-Ghali a hawkish negotiator. At one African summit, he sharply retorted to Algerian criticism, saying, "Algeria wants to fight Israel to the last Egyptian soldier. But Boutros-Ghali was never promoted to the post of foreign minister because it was considered too controversial to have a Christian in the key post of a Muslim majority country. After leaving the United Nations, Boutros-Ghali served from to as secretary-general of La Francophonie - a grouping of French-speaking nations. He was married to Lea, an Egyptian Jew. They have no children. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed. The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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Chapter 5 : Boutros Boutros-Ghali - New World Encyclopedia

Sell, buy or rent The United Nations under Boutros Boutros-Ghali, (Partners for Peace) X, we buy used or new for best buyback price with FREE shipping and offer great deals for buyers.

Mouat covered the United Nations in her career as a longtime correspondent and editorial writer for the Christian Science Monitor. Thanks is due to Ms. Mouat for her interest in educating the next generation of United Nations scholars and leaders and for her thoughtful generosity. Here is the inventory of titles: Annan, Kofi with Nader Mousavizadeh. Interventions, A Life in War and Peace. Basic Facts About the United Nations. Sheathing the Sword â€” The U. Secretary-General and the Prevention of International Conflict. Building Peace and Development Dobbins, James, et al. Dreier, David and Lee H. Leadership at the United Nations. Representing America â€” Experiences of U. Diplomats at the U. American Ambassadors at the UN. Finger, Seymour Maxwell and Arnold A. Foreign Policy, Fall To End A War. The United Nations, Iran, and Iraq. The League of Nations, Today and Tomorrow. Water as a Historical Symbol and Documentary Source. Myint-U, Thant and Amy Scott. What the United Nations is Really Like: The View From the Top. Rivlin, Benjamin and Leon Gordenker. Roberts, Adam and Benedict Kingsbury. United Nations, Divided World. Kofi Annan â€” The Peacekeeper. The United Nations, Peace and Security. View From The UN. Memoirs, Years of Trial and Hope. A Life in Peace in War. Urquhart, Brian and Erskine Childers. A World In Need of Leadership: Van Dusen, Henry P. In the Eye of the Storm. The Challenge of Peace. The Oxford Handbook on the United Nations. Interventionism â€” Current Controversies. Submit a Comment Your email address will not be published.

Chapter 6 : A Journey Into The Future: Imaging A Non-violent World

Boutros Ghali was born to a Coptic Christian family in Kiman-al-'Arus, a village of Beni Suef, Egypt, in His father was Ghali Nayruz, the steward of Prince Mustafa Fadil. [1] Boutros Ghali studied Arabic, Turkish, Persian, English and French.

The workshop closes with time for personal commitments to action in the present to help bring about the future participants had pictured. This type of workshop empowers people in their peace activism. The inspiration for this essay came to me after a daylong workshop on Imagining a Nonviolent World which I offered for prisoners at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Norfolk on a wintry Saturday morning. This type of imaging workshop first evolved in the late s, as I began to realize that we peace activists, working to bring about a nonviolent world without war, really had no idea how a world in which armies had disappeared would function. How could we work to bring about something we could not even see in our imaginations? Here was a possible answer! I worked with Warren Ziegler and other colleagues to develop a workshop format that took people 30 years into the future “ to a world at peace. The workshops always closed with time for personal commitments to action in the present to help bring about the future participants had pictured. We found that this type of workshop actually empowered people in their peace activism. But these workshops had involved participants free to be change agents in their world. How could prisoners imagine a more caring world, let alone see themselves as agents to bring those changes about? To make the leap into the future less daunting, I chose ten rather than 30 years as the time span. How would they deal with in their imaginations? Well, I found out. After explaining about the failed hopes from peace and justice efforts in the past and the new hopes for peace and justice action as we stood on the threshold of the twenty first century, I asked them what they might hope to find in Through individual reflection and small group discussion, they constructed a list of hopes. The first major theme in their hopes was: To be at peace with ourselves and one another and the world in which we live. There should be a peaceful environment for all mankind: People listen to and respect one another. There is equality, just laws and freedom from fear. Life is local; families are peaceful. There is strong community feeling and conflict resolution. Those were the hopes expressed for what might be found in the future. The hopes themselves were more well defined than I had expected. What their imaginations revealed when they mentally traveled into the future and then drew pictures of what they imagined, was deeply moving. Prison walls had melted away and all the beauties of nature and the life of free humans stood revealed: A few drawings pictured villages, malls with shops and people walking about in the malls. One of the most striking features of these pictures was the presence of sunlight and other sources of light: Everywhere in these pictures were friendly, often smiling people “ walking in couples, bicycling, singing, dancing, playing games, working in small groups, fishing by a lake, growing food, offering helping hands to each other, walking to church, seated in meditation and praying. One picture revealed housing being built for the homeless; another, the opening up and transformation of a prison. The themes of open green spaces, the beauty of nature, sunlight, friendly sociability and joyful activity had significant similarities to the themes in the pictured futures of workshop participants that I had been collecting for years. Why should I have been surprised that prisoners could imagine that same world? Whatever impacts prison had on their lives, these men who participated in the weekly Meetings for Worship at Norfolk had vibrant social and spiritual imaginations. After the participants had worked together in groups of four or five to develop more details about the kind of changes in economic, political and social institutions that would keep this peaceful world functioning, each group was asked to present a short pantomime that would convey what it was like to live in that future. Once again, the liveliness of their imaginations showed through. The pantomimes of facing differences and resolving them peacefully, of cooperation in difficult tasks, of going from loneliness to joyful community, could have been the pantomimes produced in very different workshops settings. The Remembering History exercise was done with the same zest. The future they had delineated was of course one

that would have required at least the 30 year time lapse specified in the usual *Imagining a Nonviolent World* workshop, but since the decision had been taken to set the imagined future only ten years away, there was a tacit acceptance of a strategy of speeding up time! The last nuclear weapons were now destroyed and prisons transformed into rehabilitation centers. The year saw contact with beings in outer space, a surge in community dancing and music making, the end of substance abuse and the implosion of the Pentagon. The year saw reparations to African Americans, replacement of private cars by public transport, decline in materialism, elimination of the U. This year also saw the achievement of zero population growth for the planet. The year witnessed the return to Native American peoples by the United States government of the lands previously taken from them; the development of a global food distribution system that drastically reduced hunger and human services that drastically reduced homelessness. Also a real Middle East peace treaty was signed by all the countries of the world. In the successor organization to the UN was able to administer effective pollution controls and people now enjoyed clean air. Human needs budgets and health services greatly increased, along with global immunization against AIDS, as did overall life chances for those who had been poor. In the process began of dismantling prisons as punitive institutions, and crime rates dropped drastically. The increase in human services, public housing and education began equalizing opportunities for people everywhere. City playgrounds were now safe spaces. In the new successor organization to the UN, known as the ESO, or Earth Survival Organization, established an Educational Resources Council to improve learning worldwide and made recycling of all processed goods universally mandatory. Social movements worldwide emphasized the importance of public celebration, dancing and support of all the arts. Hopeful attitudes toward the future began to replace earlier despair, and greed declined. In the United Nations was officially transformed into the Earth Survival Organization ESO , accompanied by great celebrations and dancing everywhere. All technological development was now shifted toward saving the planet. A gradual exodus from prisons is under way as new community support systems develop that enable former prisoners to rejoin their families and share their wisdom with their communities. The year witnessed a global ban on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons by a changing and evolving UN, and the development of national gun control programs in every country. The Internet involves more and more citizens worldwide in communications systems that support cooperation and peace. Power struggles no longer attract adherents. In the United States elects its first woman president, and moves toward being a softer, gentler nation. The seeds of a new consciousness are being sown. The environmental and peace movements become allies. Are these the kinds of issues and developments prisoners think about during long years behind bars? For the prisoners in this workshop, the answer is yes. What kind of freedom of action do prisoners have? What could they possibly commit to? Each participant contributed his own thoughts on this and six action themes could be identified from their statements. By far the most frequently mentioned action theme was 1 inner peace and personal development. This was expressed in the following phrases: Find inner peace; find out who I am; get more grounded; develop myself physically, spiritually, mentally; continue studies; read sacred literature; become more forgiving, more patient and more nonviolent; stay focused; and deal righteously. The next two most frequently mentioned themes were, respectively. At least two people proposed the next two themes: Lastly, theme 6 was a commitment to more ecological awareness, to consuming less. Challenging commitments, all of them! That persons with such severe limitations on their daily activities and personal space can not only visualize a positive future for the society which has in so many ways rejected them, but have the inner resources and moral integrity to consider concrete personal actions that could help bring about such a future, suggests how vastly we underestimate the capacities and potentials of our fellow human beings. These human capacities are to be found among the men and women incarcerated in the prisons of our country. We have many more potential co workers in the task of building a more peaceful world than we ever knew. This article is a slightly edited version of the article which originally appeared in the *Friends Journal* in December *Theory and Practice* Lanham: Christian, Islamic, and Jewish Movements. A *Chronology of the Troubles*, Lanham: Education for an Interdependent World New York: Syracuse University Press, *Issues in Peace Research*, *Theory and Practice* Bradford: University of

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Bradford, Department of Peace Studies, The Slovak Tolsoyan Dr. Coy and Lynne M. Daisaku Ikeda, For the Sake of Peace: Institutions and Procedures Houndmills: Palgrave, Ho-Won Jeong ed. Ashgate, Mahboob A. Khawaja, Muslims and the West: University Press of America, The Father of the Cold War Lanham: Robbie Lieberman, The Strangest Dream: Communism, Anticommunism, and the U. Peace Movement, New York: Poirier, Witness to the End:

Chapter 7 : Boutros Boutros-Ghali - Wikipedia

Former Secretaries-General. (Ghana) who held office from January to December ; Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), United Nations Secretary-General. On the Job.

Chapter 8 : Boutros Boutros-Ghali

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, an Egyptian diplomat who led the United Nations in a chaotic s tenure that began with hopes for peace after the Cold War, but failed to cope with genocide in Rwanda and.

Chapter 9 : Secretaries-General | Archives and Records Management

Boutros Boutros-Ghali became the sixth Secretary-General of the United Nations on 1 January , when he began a five-year term. Mr. Boutros-Ghali was born in Cairo on 14 November Mr. Boutros-Ghali received a Ph.D. in international law from Paris University in