

# 60th Anniversary of the United Nations

## Sources

Allsebrook, Mary (1986) <i>Prototypes of Peacemaking: The First Forty Years of the United Nations</i> . Harlow: Longman.
Andersen, Stephen O. and K. Madhava Sarma (2002) <i>Protecting the Ozone Layer: The United Nations History</i> . London and Sterling, VA: Earthscan Publications.
Bennett, Alvin Leroy (1995) <i>Historical Dictionary of the United Nations</i> . Lanham, MD Scarecrow Press.
Briscoe, Neil (2003) <i>Britain and UN Peacekeeping, 1948-1967</i> . New York: Palgrave.
Burgess, Stephen (2001) <i>The United Nations under Boutros Boutros-Ghali, 1992-1997</i> . Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.
Corwin, Phillip (1999) <i>Dubious Mandate: A Memoir of the UN in Bosnia, Summer 1995</i> . Durham: Duke University Press.
Dobbins, James et al. (2005) <i>The UN's Role in Nation-Building from the Congo to Iraq</i> . Santa Monica: RAND Corporation.
Durch, William J., ed. (1996) <i>UN Peacekeeping, American Politics and the Uncivil Wars of the 1990s</i> . New York: Saint Martin's Press.
Eichelberger, Clark M. (1977) <i>Organizing for Peace: A Personal History of the Founding of the United Nations</i> . New York: Harper and Row.
Emmerij, Louis et al. (2001) <i>Ahead of the Curve?: UN Ideas and Global Challenges</i> . Bloomington: University of Indiana Press.
Firestone, Bernard J. (2001) <i>The United Nations under U Thant, 1961-1971</i> . Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.
Harrelson, Max (1989) <i>Fires All Around the Horizon: The UN's Uphill Battle to Preserve the Peace</i> . New York: Praeger.
Hill, Stephen M. (2004) <i>United Nations Disarmament Processes in Intrastate Conflict</i> . New York: Palgrave.
Hoopes, Townsend (1997) <i>FDR and the Creation of the UN</i> . New Haven: Yale University Press
Hume, Camron R. (1994) <i>The United Nations, Iran and Iraq: How Peacekeeping Changed</i> . Bloomington: University of Indiana Press.
Kasahara, Shigehisa and Charles Gore, eds. (2005) <i>Beyond Conventional Wisdom in Development Policy: Intellectual History of UNCTAD, 1964-2004</i> . New York: United Nations.
Krasno, Jean E. and James S. Sutterlin (2003) <i>The United Nations and Iraq: Defanging the Viper</i> . Westport, CT: Praeger.

Macqueen, Norrie (1999) <i>The United Nations Since 1945: Peacekeeping and the Cold War</i> . London and New York: Wesley Longman.
May, Ernest and Angeliki Laiou, eds. (1998) <i>The Dumbarton Oaks Conversations and the United Nations, 1944-1994</i> . Washington, DC: Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection. Mays, Terry M. (2004) <i>Historical Dictionary of Multinational Peacekeeping</i> . Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.
Meisler, Stanley (1995) <i>United Nations: The First Fifty Years</i> . New York Atlantic Monthly Press.
Moore, John A. and Jerry Pubantz (1999) <i>To Create a New World? American Presidents and the United Nations</i> . New York: Peter Lang.
Newman, Edward and Roland Rich, eds. (2004) <i>The UN Role in Promoting Democracy: Between Ideals and Reality</i> . Tokyo and New York: United Nations University Press.
Ostrower, Gary B. (1998) <i>The United Nations and the United States</i> . New York: Twayne Publishers/Simon and Schuster.
Parsons, Anthony (1995) <i>From Cold War to Hot Peace: UN Interventions 1947-1994</i> . London and New York: M. Joseph.
Patil, Anjali V. (1992) <i>The UN Veto in World Affairs, 1946-1990: A Complete Record and Case Histories of the Security Council's Veto</i> . Sarasota, FL: UNIFO.
Richardot, Jean (1994) <i>Journeys for a Better World: A Personal Adventure in War and Peace: An Inside Story by One of its First Senior Officials</i> . Lanham, MD: University Press of America.
Righter, Rosemary (1995) <i>Utopia Lost: The United Nations and World Order</i> . New York: Twentieth Century Fund Press.
Roberts, Adam (1994) <i>Presiding over a Divided World: Changing UN Roles, 1945-1993</i> . Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.
Schlesinger, Stephen (2002) <i>Acts of Creation: The Founding of the United Nations: A Story of Superpowers, Secret Agents, Wartime Allies and Enemies and Their Quest for a Peaceful World</i> . New York: New York University Press.
Toye, J.F.J. (2004) <i>The UN and Global Political Economy: Trade, Finance and Development</i> . Bloomington: University of Indiana Press.
Yoder, Amos (1993) <i>The Evolution of the United Nations System</i> . Washington, DC: Taylor and Francis

## UNITED NATIONS QUOTES

*This Organization was founded in the ashes of a war that brought untold sorrow to mankind. Today we must look again into our collective conscience, and ask ourselves whether we are doing enough. Yet today the rule of law is at risk*

*around the world. Again and again, we see fundamental laws shamelessly disregarded—those that ordain respect for innocent life, for civilians—especially children.*

**Kofi Annan**, United Nations Secretary-General, Address to the General Assembly, 21 September 2004

*Oh, what a great day this can be in history! There were many who doubted that agreement could ever be reached by ... countries differing so much in race and religion, in language and culture... History will honor you [for writing the UN Charter]... If we had had this charter a few years ago — and, above all, the will to use it — millions now dead would be alive. If we should falter in the future in our will to use it, millions now living will surely die... That we now have this Charter at all is a great wonder.*

**Harry Truman** U.S. President, 25 June 1945, on the eve of the signing of the UN Charter

*The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration... is to this day the greatest relief operation ever launched. It put the world on its feet. Run by Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, it was the most extraordinary operation. It simply picked up countries... and put them on the road again. You never hear about it now for some reason, but this was an American idea. It was a tremendously far-sighted plan. And the whole UN system...the specialized agencies, the International Court of Justice, this was a great blueprint for a better future.*

**Sir Brian Urquhart**, 19 March 1996, Member of the U.K. delegation to UN Founding Conference in 1945, former Under-Secretary General of the United Nations

*The United Nations exists not merely to preserve the peace, but also to make change — even radical change — possible without violent upheaval. The United Nations has no vested interest in the status quo...The objective of any who sincerely believe in peace clearly must be to exhaust every honorable recourse in the effort to save the peace. The world has had ample evidence that war begets only conditions that beget further war.*

**Ralph Bunche**

Member of the U.S. Delegation to the UN Founding Conference in San Francisco Under-Secretary General of the United Nations and Nobel Prize Laureate, 1950

*The one supreme objective for the future... for each Nation individually, and for all the United Nations, can be summed up in one word: Security... And that means not only physical security... It means also economic security, social security, moral security — in a family of Nations....The best interests of each Nation, large and small, demand that all freedom-loving Nations shall join together in a just and durable system of peace... And an equally basic essential to peace is a decent standard of living for all individual men and women and children in all Nations. Freedom from fear is eternally linked with freedom from want.*

**Franklin Delano Roosevelt**

U.S. President, February 1945, in a speech to Congress promoting the concept of the United Nations

*Because we want to live in a world which is not dominated by a division of people who live on the cutting edge of a new economy and others who live on the bare edge of survival, we must be involved ...*

**Bill Clinton**

U.S. President and United Nations Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery

*The United Nations, whose membership comprises almost all the States in the world, is founded on the principle of the equal worth of every human being. It is the nearest thing we have to a representative institution that can address the interests of all States, and all peoples. Through this universal, indispensable instrument of human progress, States can serve the interests of their citizens by recognizing common interests and pursuing them in unity.*

**Kofi Annan**

United Nations Secretary-General Nobel Lecture, Oslo, Norway, 10 December 2001