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The Third World Beyond the Cold War - Louise Fawcett
1999-04-01

The Third World Beyond the Cold War presents an overview of the changes brought about in Third World countries since the end of the cold war. The book does so in two ways: by

highlighting major areas of change in the Third World, and using regional case-studies as a means of isolating changes specific to certain regions. The themes chosen by the editors—economics, politics, security—are not, of course, exhaustive, but are broadly

interpreted so as to encompass the major areas of change among Third World countries. The regional case-studies—Asia-Pacific, Latin America, South Asia, Africa, the Middle East—were selected to bring out both the themes and the diversity of experience. The essays, written by leading scholars in the field of International Relations, caters for a variety of constituencies: those who seek the 'big picture' in understanding the Third World in International Relations, those who look for general patterns, explanations, and trends in Third World politics, and those who seek up-to-date information and analysis on the progress of different regions.

Freedom in the World 2007 - Freedom House (U.S.) 2007 Freedom in the World, the Freedom House flagship survey whose findings have been published annually since 1972, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The survey ratings and narrative reports on 193

countries and a group of select territories are used by policy makers, the media, international corporations, and civic activists and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide. Press accounts of the survey findings appear in hundreds of influential newspapers in the United States and abroad and form the basis of numerous radio and television reports. The Freedom in the World political rights and civil liberties ratings are determined through a multi-layered process of research and evaluation by a team of regional analysts and eminent scholars. The analysts used a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic studies, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region, in conducting their research. The methodology of the survey is derived in large

measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. *Special Bulletin on the Commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People* - 1998

World Report 2019 - Human Rights Watch 2019-02-05
The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to

protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Religion, Identity & Politics - Rafiuddin Ahmed 2001

Freedom in the World 2006 - Freedom House 2006

Freedom in the World, the Freedom House flagship survey whose findings have been published annually since 1972, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The survey ratings and narrative reports on 192 countries and a group of select territories are used by policy makers, the media, international corporations, and civic activists and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide. Press accounts of the survey findings appear in hundreds of influential newspapers in the United States and abroad and form the basis of numerous radio and television reports. The Freedom in the World political rights and civil liberties ratings are

determined through a multi-layered process of research and evaluation by a team of regional analysts and eminent scholars. The analysts used a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic studies, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region, in conducting their research. The methodology of the survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development. *Summary of World Broadcasts - 1997*

Strategic Cooperation and Partnerships Between Australia and South Asia: Economic Development, Trade, and Investment Opportunities Post COVID-19 - Medhekar, Anita
2022-02-11

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced countries around the globe into lockdown, imposing trade and travel restrictions with devastating economic impacts on all sectors of the economy. In working toward greater economic stability, Australia has been strengthening its trade relations with other countries, which is reflected through its increased strategic relations with India. However, it is now essential to explore how Australia is working to further expand its collaboration with other South Asian countries and find new markets and opportunities for trade, investment, tourism, international education, and business dealings for its resources, services, manufacturing, and technology sectors. Strategic Cooperation and Partnerships Between Australia and South Asia: Economic Development, Trade, and Investment Opportunities Post COVID-19 provides an overview of the Australian trade and investment relationship with South Asian

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countries and identifies the trends and developments of bilateral trade agreements in strategic areas of trade, tourism, investment, education, prior and post COVID-19. Covering topics such as international trade, climate change policy, and macroeconomics, it is ideal for policymakers, practitioners, industry professionals, government officials, academicians, researchers, instructors, and students.
Daily Report - 1995-09

World of Theatre 2003

Edition - Ian Herbert
2003-09-02

Edited by Ian Herbert, President of the International Association of Theatre Critics, Secretary of the Drama Section of the Critics' Circle in London, and editor of Theatre Record, the chronicle of the British stage, and Nicole Leclercq, Archives et Musée de la Littérature, Brussels, the World of Theatre is a lavishly illustrated biennial publication providing on-the-spot and authoritative surveys of current

theatrical activity from across the globe. The content of the book is as varied as the theatrical situations it describes, from magisterial round-ups by leading critics in Europe to desperate and pitiful reports from the battlefield in war-torn countries. With expanded coverage, this new edition encompasses the three seasons from 1999 to 2002 and contains articles from over seventy countries. The contributors include leading commentators such as Jim O'Quinn, editor of American Theatre, and England's Peter Hepple, the longest serving London theatre critic and a former editor of The Stage. The World of Theatre will be welcomed by theatre scholars as an ongoing revision of another Routledge reference work, the World Encyclopedia of Contemporary Theatre and is essential reading for anyone seeking up-to-date information on the developments in the leading theatre nations as well as those countries whose theatre is little known outside their boundaries.

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Third World International - 1990

Sheikh Hasina - Abdul Matin 1997

Political biography, 1981-1995, of Sekha Hasina, prime minister of Bangladesh.

Freedom in the World 2004 - Aili Piano 2004

Freedom in the World contains both comparative ratings and written narratives and is now the standard reference work for measuring the progress and decline in political rights and civil liberties on a global basis.

Deals and Development - Eric Werker 2018

When are developing countries able to initiate periods of rapid growth and why have so few been able to sustain growth over decades? This book provides a novel conceptual framework built from a political economy of business-government relations and applies it to nine countries across Africa and Asia, drawing actionable policy recommendations.

Near East/South Asia Report - 1985

World Report 2022 - Human Rights Watch 2022-03-08

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

General Knowledge

MANUAL 2017 - S N Jha

General Knowledge MANUAL 2017 Tags: UPSC, IAS, CSAT, Civil Services, SSC, IBPS, RRB, PCS, CDS, NDA, CBSE, Govt Jobs Exams.

Asian News Digest - 2002

Societies, Networks, and Transitions, Volume II: Since 1450: A Global History - Craig

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A. Lockard 2020-05-15
Exploring history in global framework, Lockard's SOCIETIES, NETWORKS, AND TRANSITIONS, VOLUME II: SINCE 1450: A GLOBAL HISTORY, Fourth Edition, combines the accessibility and cultural richness of a regional approach with the rigor of comparative scholarship. Emphasizing culture, social change, gender issues, economic patterns, science and religion, it helps you unravel the connections, encounters, cooperation and conflicts of world and regional history. The author includes profiles of individuals from various walks of life as well as highlights social life and cultural artifacts such as music, literature and art. Extensively revised, the text incorporates recent scholarship throughout, examines various debates among historians and explains how historians use original documents. Insightful questions help you reflect on the historical significance of text material -- and how it relates to you. Important

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Bangladesh Foreign Relations - 1989

Miles to Go - Śekha Hāsina 1998

Indian Foreign Policy - 2020

Chambers Biographical Dictionary - Camilla Rockwood 2007

Since its first publication in 1897, Chambers Biographical Dictionary has been the most comprehensive, reliable and readable single-volume dictionary available. This eighth edition has been extensively updated and includes more than 18,000 entries, of which over 600 are new. Wide-ranging and international in scope, it gives unrivalled coverage of all areas of human achievement, including sport, the arts, music, film, politics and literature.

Chittagong Hill Tracts -

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Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura
2016-05-08
CHT is a region of green hills, blue sky and ethnic diversity located in the south eastern corner, covering an area of 13,295 km², about 11% of the land area of Bangladesh, home to 11 different small ethnic communities viz, Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Mru, Tongchongya, Bawm, Lushai, Khumi, Kheyang, Pankho, Chak and also Bengali speaking mainstream people, numbering nearly 1.6 million. One fourth of the region is Reserve Forest, about 322,331 hectares or 8,21,207 acres. South Asia's largest man-made lake, Kaptai Lake, is located here. The main rivers are Karnaphuli, Chengi, Maini, Sangu, Kachalong, Matamuhuri and Feni. The CHT became part of the modern nation-state system in late 19th century when it was declared a district within Bengal in 1860. The Bengal Government divided CHT into three circles on 1 September 1881- the Chakma, the Bohmong and the Mong circle. Now CHT consists of three hill

districts - Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban, 26 sub-districts, 7 municipalities, 121 unions, 375 mouzas and 4,811 paras or villages. The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs was formed on 15 July, 1998 as the direct outcome of the Peace Accord. Among the Ministries/ Divisions of Government of Bangladesh it is the only Ministry which is territorial in nature. The principal mandate of this Ministry is to oversee and coordinate all administrative and development programs in three hill districts. Recently the 'vision' of the ministry has been articulated as "Peaceful and Prosperous Chittagong Hill Tracts" while the 'mission' is to "ensure political, social, educational and economic rights of the people living in Chittagong Hill Tracts region through implementation of welfare oriented programs." The implementation of Peace Accord through a process also comes under the purview of this ministry. With ups and downs, hopes and despair the

bloody insurgency that started in Chittagong Hill Tracts after the brutal assassination of Bangabandhu in 1975 continued for about twenty one years. After prolonged efforts by all concerned and series of negotiations by successive governments, finally an accord was signed in Dhaka on 2 December, 1997 raising the hope of much coveted peace in the hills. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's political wisdom and farsightedness paid dividends. Even before coming to power in 1996, she indicated a desire to reverse the chain of injustice done to the hill people. Unlike others she realized from the very beginning that such conflict cannot be resolved by military force, rather a political solution is needed to be approached to end the armed conflict. Since the end of the Cold War, hundreds of agreements, including about 40 comprehensive peace accords, have been signed by combatants engaged in armed conflicts around the world. Many have since collapsed into violent confrontation; some

have been followed by stalemate, economic struggle and crime while others have resulted in lasting peace. A UN study shows that 6 out of 10 conflict situations have a tendency to relapse to conflict because of the failure of the peace process. Peace building seeks to prevent future conflict and to address the root causes of conflict which is a complex process that takes place, over a long time, following the formal end of the conflict.

Furthermore, peace building is the product of initiatives and undertakings by a range of stakeholders who play roles in the process of consolidating peace. Peace building takes place from the grass-roots level to the highest level of government and requires efforts and actions by internal and external actors providing support to the peace building processes. The then UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his famous report, *An Agenda for Peace*, introduced the concept of 'post-conflict peace building.' Boutros Ghali defines 'post-

conflict peace building’ as “action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict”. In case of CHT the first two phases of the peace process, negotiation and cessation of hostilities, are over. It is now in the second stage where peace building moves from a transition phase to a consolidation phase. The status of CHT Peace Accord is in the final phase i.e. in the consolidation phase. We have successfully completed the previous stages and the phases. Now the main task is to consolidate the peace building. Despite occasional threats and bullies by some regional parties there is virtually no chance to relapse to conflict in CHT. The CHT Peace Accord is unique in the sense that it was concluded and also being implemented without any international intervention. Bangladesh is perhaps the only country in the world that managed to solve the complicated internal conflict without intervention by a third

party. Implementation of any such accord is a long-term political process, dependent on parallel political, economic and social reconstruction. Peace building is a holistic process inseparable from sustained democratization, security and socio-economic development. The whole process may take long time, even a generation. Parties to the agreements have to have patience and fortitude. On 10 February, 2016 hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina while answering to a question of Mr. Ushaton Talukder, MP gave a statement in the Parliament which has been translated into English in this booklet with annexures that gives a clear picture of the status of implementation of the Peace Accord and government’s efforts for the overall development of CHT. It may be mentioned here that on 10 February, 1998 the members of Shanti Bahini, armed wing of PCJSS, surrendered their arms at Khagrachari Stadium. Mr. J.B. Larma alias Shantu Larma, the leader of PCJSS, surrendered

his arms to Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. It was a turning point in the annals of the history of Chittagong Hill Tracts. The speech delivered by Prime Minister on 10 February, 1998 at Khagrachari Stadium has been appended here as Appendix -I. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been awarded UNESCO's Houphouet-Boigny Peace Prize for 1998, for her instrumental role and remarkable contribution to bringing peace through ending the decades-long conflict in Chittagong Hill Tracts with political courage and statesmanship. Throughout her life Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been a strong proponent of peace, freedom and democracy . She had been greatly influenced by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's intense patriotism, political idealism and deep concern for the people particularly those who are backward and in distress. She received prestigious 'Pearl S. Buck Award 1999' in recognition of her vision, courage, achievements in

political, economic and humanitarian fields. The All India Peace Council awarded her 'Mother Teresa Award' in 1998. The Mahatma M K Gandhi Foundation of Oslo, Norway awarded Sheikh Hasina 'M K Gandhi Award' for her contribution towards promotion of communal understanding, non-violent religious harmony and growth of democracy in Bangladesh. Seizing the bright prospects and potentials that have been created for economic development as the aftermath of Peace Accord, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, through its institutions like CHT Regional Council, CHT Development Board, three Hill District Councils etc, have been implementing many schemes and projects all over the region which have already started generating impacts in the lives of hill people. A chapter on the development vision and goals of CHT has been incorporated in the 7th Five Year Plan FY-2016-FY 2020 .The chapter has been appended in this booklet (Appendix -II).

Comprehensive strategies are required to promote faster and inclusive development of the CHT. ICIMOD, a regional intergovernmental organization focusing on mountain issues in the eight countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayan region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan), has been working with the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. ICIMOD has organized jointly with the Planning Commission and MoCHTA a day long Consultation Meeting on 11 May 2015 to identify challenges and opportunities and suggest approaches and strategies for accelerating socio-economic development of CHT. The relevant chapter of ICIMOD Working Paper 2015/3 on 'Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the CHT' is appended in the booklet (Appendix -III) as it matched with our vision and SDG goals. During her visit to the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs on 4th September, 2014 hon'ble Prime

Minister gave some directives for the speedy development and improvement of livelihood in CHT region. The Strategic Framework will help us in formulating development plans and programmes to implement PM's directives. Bangladesh intervention at "World Conference on Indigenous Peoples" held at UN HQs, New York from 22 to 25 September, 2014 is appended herewith (Appendix - IV) where the stance of the Government of Bangladesh on the issue has been clarified: "The Government of Bangladesh actively supports the promotion and protection of the rights of minorities, including indigenous and tribal peoples, anywhere in the world. In keeping with our principled position, it is a priority for the Government and people of Bangladesh to preserve the land and resources of our ethnic minorities that form an integral part of the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and multi-religious composition of our nation." In her statement made in the Parliament Prime

Minister mentioned about UNDP's expenditure of Tk 1200 crore for the implementation of different development projects only in CHT. She also mentioned about a new project proposal by UNDP for a period of 7 Years (2015-2022) amounting to Tk 2000 crore which is under process. The Programmatic Framework for Support to Chittagong Hill Tracts (2015-2022) jointly prepared by FAO, UNICEF, UNDP and other UN organizations is appended herewith as Appendix - V. The journey towards peace and development is often difficult and the road is not always strewn with roses, rather with spikes, but braving the odds under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina the country is marching ahead, Chittagong Hill Tracts will surely not lag behind. Progress has been made in all sectors but CHT still has a long way to go. Keeping in view the dynamics of culture and identity of the people, MoCHTA has been endeavoring to turn

CHT into 'a peaceful and prosperous' region through sustainable development, a model of development to emulate. God willing, we will succeed. Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura

World Report 2020 - Human Rights Watch 2020-01-28

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Gender, Education, and

Training - Caroline Sweetman 1998-01-01

A collection of articles by development workers and

researchers focusing on learning opportunities for women offered by education and training. Women make up an estimated two thirds of the world's illiterate people, the contributors to this book reflect on the causes and consequences of this.

Many Rivers, One Sea - Joseph Allchin 2019-06-15

A perennial frontier for Islamic orthodoxy, Bangladesh is witnessing an alarming rise in Islamist-inspired assassinations and terrorist attacks. In July 2016, the world's attention fell upon a café in a leafy Dhaka neighborhood as the barbarity of a distant 'Caliphate' was visited on this corner of South Asia. Twenty-nine died in the assault on the Holey Bakery, affixing an unbidden nightmare to the image of a supposedly tolerant Muslim nation. Joseph Allchin probes Bangladesh's recent and distant past as he investigates how it has become the latest front in world extremism. Delving into the local and global differences between political actors, he exposes the determining

influence still exercised on most allegiances by the long aftermath of the country's independence struggle, and scrutinizes the careers of two long-term rivals: current prime minister Sheikh Hasina, and Khaleda Zia, who held the office in 1991-6 and 2001-6. This unerring investigation examines the relationship between radical Islam and the Bangladeshi political class, exposing the forces driving the conditions for extremism that bedevil the country's present and future.

World Report 2021 - Human Rights Watch 2021-02-02

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists,

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diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Record of proceedings - 2009

Mapping China's Global

Future - Axel Berkofsky

2020-02-19

China's future role on the global stage hinges upon a mixture of strengths and weaknesses. Beijing's meteoric rise in economic terms has been coupled with increasing military expenditures and a more assertive foreign policy stance. But the country is also facing a potential backlash, exemplified by protests in Hong Kong. This Report sets out to explore some of the key aspects of China's regional and global foreign policy. It analyses the core tenets that motivate and shape China's preferences, ideals, and actions, and explores how they interact with its partners, allies, and rivals.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

MANUAL 2016 - S N Jha

History of India and World

Indian Polity and Governance

Geography of India and The

World Economy General

Science Organisations Sports

& Games General Knowledge

Objective Questions Extremely

useful for UPSC, IAS, PCS,

Civil Services, SSC, IBPS, UGC,

CBSE, CLAT, related Govt

Recruitment Exams

JPRS Report - 1987

A History of Bangladesh -

Willem van Schendel

2020-07-02

Bangladesh did not exist as an independent state until 1971.

Willem van Schendel's state-of-the-art history navigates the

extraordinary twists and turns that created modern

Bangladesh through ecological disaster, colonialism, partition,

a war of independence and

cultural renewal. In this

revised and updated edition,

Van Schendel offers a

fascinating and highly readable

account of life in Bangladesh

over the last two millennia.

Based on the latest academic

research and covering the

numerous historical

developments of the 2010s, he

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provides an eloquent introduction to a fascinating country and its resilient and inventive people. A perfect survey for travellers, expats, students and scholars alike. Daily Report - United States. Foreign Broadcast Information Service 1993

Land Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh - Rajkumari

Chandra Kalindi Roy 2000
Little is known about the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh (CHT), an area of approximately 5,089 square miles in southeastern Bangladesh. It is inhabited by indigenous peoples, including the Bawm, Sak, Chakma, Khumi Khyang, Marma, Mru, Lushai, Uchay (also called Mrung, Brong, Hill Tripura), Pankho, Tanchangya and Tripura (Tipra), numbering over half a million. Originally inhabited exclusively by indigenous peoples, the Hill Tracts has been impacted by national projects and programs with dire consequences. This

book describes the struggle of the indigenous peoples of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region to regain control over their ancestral land and resource rights. From sovereign nations to the limited autonomy of today, the report details the legal basis of the land rights of the indigenous peoples and the different tools employed by successive administrations to exploit their resources and divest them of their ancestral lands and territories. The book argues that development programs need to be implemented in a culturally appropriate manner to be truly sustainable, and with the consent and participation of the peoples concerned. Otherwise, they only serve to push an already vulnerable people into greater impoverishment and hardship. The devastation wrought by large-scale dams and forestry policies cloaked as development programs is succinctly described in this report, as is the population transfer and militarization. The interaction of all these factors

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in the process of assimilation and integration is the background for this book, analyzed within the perspective of indigenous and national law, and complemented by international legal approaches. The book concludes with an update on the developments since the signing of the Peace Accord between the Government of Bangladesh and the Jana Sanghati Samiti (JSS) on December 2, 1997.

The International Who's Who, 1997-98 - 1997

A biographic reference source to individuals of distinction and achievement from countries around the world

Far Eastern Economic Review - 1997

"Where No Sun Can Enter" - 2021

Enforced disappearances by Bangladesh security forces have become a hallmark of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's more than decade-long rule, with nearly 600 cases

documented by human rights groups since she took office in 2009. While some victims are released or produced in court after weeks or months of secret detention, others are subject to extrajudicial killings that authorities falsely claimed to be deaths during gunfights. Scores are still missing. This report demonstrates a persistent refusal by authorities to investigate enforced disappearances and hold perpetrators accountable. Instead, members of security forces accused of grave abuses appear to have been promoted and decorated, while authorities continue to deter legitimate investigations and the government repeatedly ignores calls by donor governments, the United Nations, human rights organizations, and civil society to address the culture of impunity.

Worldwatch - 1985

Asiaweek - 1987