

Marrack Goulding, British diplomat who was 1st UN undersecretary for peacekeeping, dies at 73

LONDON - Marrack Goulding, a British diplomat who served as the first head of U.N. peacekeeping operations has died at age 73.

Goulding died on July 9, according to a death notice published by his family in The Times and The Daily Telegraph newspapers. The cause of death was not announced.

Goulding was appointed undersecretary-general for special political affairs, in charge of peacekeeping operations, in 1986. He was closely involved in setting up the U.N. Department for Peacekeeping Operations in 1992.

"His sure-footed diplomatic judgment and firm leadership were indispensable assets as he distinguished himself on delicate assignments ranging from Namibia's post-independence settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict, while also involved in the U.N.'s work in Cambodia, Central America, Lebanon and former Yugoslavia," U.N. spokesman Farhan Haq said in New York.

From 1993 to 1996, Goulding was undersecretary-general for political affairs, then returned to Britain to serve for a decade as warden of St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Goulding also served as Britain's ambassador to Angola from 1983 to 1985.

Goulding published his memoirs in 2002, titled "Peacemonger."

A private funeral service was being held July 20 in Silton in southwestern England.

<http://www.theguardian.pe.ca/Canada---World/Arts/2010-07-14/article-1562898/Marrack-Goulding,-British-diplomat-who-was-1st-UN-undersecretary-for-peacekeeping,-dies-at-73/1>

Marrack Goulding, Former Chief Peacekeeper for the U.N., Dies at 73

By DENNIS HEVESI

Published: July 14, 2010

Marrack I. Goulding, who for seven years as an under secretary general of the [United Nations](#) oversaw [peacekeeping](#) missions around the world — at times coming under fire himself — died Friday at a nursing home in Somerset, England. He was 73 and lived in London.

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Eddie Hausner/The New York Times

Marrack Goulding in 1988.

The cause was cancer, his daughter, Rachel Nickerson, said.

Mr. Goulding, a former British ambassador to Angola, led United Nations peacekeeping operations from 1986 to 1993. Before his tenure the peacekeeping office had been run on a shoestring budget, employing a handful of officials.

By 1993, when Secretary General [Boutros Boutros-Ghali](#) transferred Mr. Goulding to the post of under secretary general for political affairs — with a mission of “preventive diplomacy” to foster peace rather than monitor it — his department had 60,000 peacekeepers in the field at an annual cost of about \$2.8 billion and was carrying out 13 operations from El Salvador to Angola to the former Yugoslavia to Cambodia.

Mr. Goulding also led the planning for a command and control center at the United Nations headquarters in New York to keep officials linked day and night with all peacekeeping operations around the world.

Marrack Irvine Goulding was born in Plymouth, England, on Sept. 2, 1936, one of two children of Ernest and Gladys Sennett Goulding. His father was a High Court judge.

Mr. Goulding graduated from Oxford in 1959 and then joined the British Foreign Office. After being sent to Lebanon to learn Arabic, he was posted to Kuwait and, later, to Libya, Egypt and Portugal. He was in charge of the British Mission to the United Nations from 1979 to 1983. Then, after serving as ambassador to Angola from 1983 to 1985, he was named an under secretary general at the United Nations.

In trouble spots like El Salvador, Namibia, Mozambique, Western Sahara, Angola and Cambodia, United Nations forces under his leadership found themselves disarming rebels, monitoring local police forces and organizing free elections.

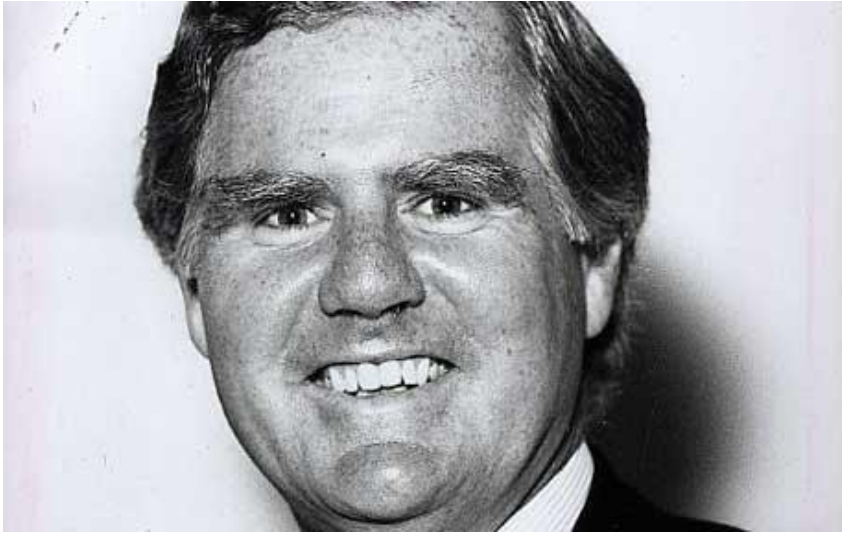
Like his troops, Mr. Goulding sometimes found himself in dangerous situations. In 1988, while investigating conditions in [Palestinian](#) refugee camps, he was caught in a hail of rubber bullets and tear gas as Israeli soldiers chased protesters.

Four years later, despite a cease-fire, mortar shells landed within yards of Mr. Goulding as he left the headquarters of the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Croatia.

http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/15/world/15goulding.html?_r=1

Marrack Goulding

Sir Marrack Goulding, the diplomat who died on July 9 aged 73, developed a formidable reputation as a tough negotiator with a potentially short fuse, yet during more than 11 years as Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, he established peacekeeping as a major aspect of its operations.



Sir Marrack Goulding Photo: UPPA/PHOTOSHOT

Roy Hattersley, for whom Goulding worked as private secretary during the 1970s, recalled that Goulding had been recommended to him by the Foreign Office head of personnel with a qualified assurance: "Goulding is the highest of high fliers, but he does not suffer fools gladly. He will either make it right to the top or cause so much offence that he leaves the Foreign Office." As Hattersley observed, it was a mark of Goulding's ability that he managed to fulfil both predictions.

In the late 1970s Goulding was seconded to the Cabinet Office think tank, where he helped produce a report which condemned the extravagance of the diplomatic service. His punishment took the form of a posting to Lisbon under a head of chancery who "held traditional views about the foreign service".

He was rescued by Britain's permanent representative to the United Nations, who took him to New York as Head of Chancery during a period which covered the Falklands War and earned him a reputation for abrasiveness with a largely hostile world press. After that he became Britain's first ambassador to Angola, which he enjoyed because it was not an embassy which "regularly entertained visiting salesmen". In 1986 he moved on to be an Under-Secretary-General at the UN where, for seven years, he was in charge of peacekeeping.

During the UN's first 40 years, peacekeeping, of which the Russians were suspicious, was narrowly practised. All of this changed with the end of the Cold War and the crises

that erupted worldwide thereafter. Goulding's responsibilities included Cyprus, Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and Iran, Namibia, Angola, Western Sahara, Cambodia, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and, of course, Yugoslavia. By the time he handed the office over to Kofi Annan, in 1993, there were 15 peacekeeping operations around the world deploying 55,000 uniformed personnel.

In *Peacemonger* (2002), Goulding provided an incisive insider's account of life at the UN, describing its constant organisational jealousies and the frustrations of being unable to prune "dead wood", as well as its achievements. Yet the paradox of his career was that an almost pathologically combative man became totally committed to peacekeeping. Indeed his time as head of peacekeeping operations came to be regarded as a "Golden Age".

Goulding did not always see eye to eye with the Secretary-Generals under whom he served. In 1988, for instance, he accompanied Javier Pérez de Cuéllar to Oslo to accept the Nobel peace prize on behalf of the UN's Peacekeeping Force. Shortly afterwards, Goulding found his job definition had changed, and three of his staff had been transferred to de Cuellar's office: "When this 'shake-up' was made public, the general assessment was that I was the loser. It was certainly how I felt." In 1994 he was rumoured to have fallen out of favour with Boutros Boutros-Ghali after beginning a relationship with Catherine Pawlow, a secretary in Boutros Ghali's office whom he subsequently married.

Yet on matters of policy, Goulding argued that most of the disasters which eventually brought UN peacekeeping into disrepute occurred "when governments and the Secretary-General were at odds". Thus, both he and Boutros-Ghali opposed UN involvement in the former Yugoslavia, pointing out that the UN was not equipped or mandated to impose peace while fighting continued. In particular they warned against the creation of so-called "safe havens" in Bosnia without adequate troops to make them safe. UN members ignored their advice and the result was the horror of Srebrenica.

Nicknamed "the schoolmaster" or "Mig" (after his initials), Goulding survived for so long at the UN because he was brilliant at his job. He made it his business to become personally involved with the operations he supervised and, as befits a keen ornithologist, was never happier than when out in the field. His experiences ranged from near escapes from explosions and firefights to correcting the South African foreign minister's translation of one of Martial's epigrams.

Marrack Irvine Goulding was born in Plymouth on September 2 1936 and educated at St Paul's School in London, then at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took a First in Greats. He entered the British Diplomatic Service in 1959 and, after learning Arabic in Lebanon, held postings in Kuwait, Tripoli and Cairo before serving during the early 1970s as private secretary to three Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs – Joe Godber, Julian Amery and Roy Hattersley.

After two years with the Central Policy Review Staff at the Cabinet Office and postings to Lisbon and the UN, Goulding was appointed ambassador to Angola, Sao Tome and Principe in 1983.

Goulding returned to the UN in 1986, to the post of Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs under Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. In Boutros-Ghali's restructuring of the Secretariat in 1992, the title of his post was changed to Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, and the following year he became Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, responsible for preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. By the time his tenure ended in June 1997, he was known as "effectively the second most powerful man in the UN" after Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

In 1997 Goulding succeeded Lord Dahrendorf as Warden of St Antony's College, Oxford, holding the position until his retirement in 2006.

In 2004 he was one of 52 former British diplomats who signed a letter criticising the Labour Government's policy in the Middle East, particularly the invasion of Iraq.

Marrack Goulding was appointed CMG in 1983 and KCMG in 1997.

He married, first, in 1961 (dissolved 1996), Susan, daughter of Air Marshal Sir John d'Albiac, with whom he had two sons and a daughter. In 1996 he married Catherine Pawlow. The marriage was dissolved in 2004.

http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/obituaries/politics-obituaries/7890997/Sir-Marrack-Goulding.html#disqus_thread

A diplomat with a foot in academia, a keen ornithologist and a committed soldier in the army of peacemaking, Sir Marrack Goulding, former United Nations Under Secretary General and Warden of St Antony's college, Oxford, made a distinct mark on the UN peacekeeping policy in the post-Cold War era, on the college he later headed, and on the many women who loved him.

As the UN's Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs from 1986, Goulding took charge of all UN peacekeeping operations and in 1992, under the guidance of Perez de Cuellar's successor, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, he helped establish the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. On Goulding's watch, 16 peace-keeping missions were initiated, and his influence within the UN was considered by many to be second only to that of the Secretary-General.

In his 2002 memoir *Peacemonger* Goulding reviewed the UN's role as peacebroker: among his successes he could count the ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq War, the liberation of Kuwait and the peace settlements in Namibia, El Salvador, Cambodia, and Mozambique. He owned up to notable failures in Angola, Bosnia and Somalia.

Marrack Irvine Goulding was born in Plymouth in 1936, the son of a judge. His first name is typical to Cornwall, but is found more often as a family name, originating in the Cornish "marrek" or "marghek" – a rider, knight or horseman. He gained a First in Classics at Magdalen College, Oxford, and joined the Foreign Office. He studied Arabic at the FO's school in Shamlan, Lebanon, often referred to as the "spies college" because of the many secret service officers who studied there. One of his instructors was Sir James Craig, who later served as ambassador in Syria and Saudi Arabia. In 2004 the two of them, together with Oliver Miles and 49 other former British ambassadors, signed a letter criticising the Government's policy in the Middle East following of the invasion of Iraq.

Goulding's first foreign post was Iraq, and in 1961 he had his first taste of international crises when Iraq threatened to invade Kuwait, claiming it as its 19th province. He and his colleagues were more successful in deterring the Iraqis than their American counterparts were to be in 1990. Though cordial and affable, Goulding's language was forever blunt and free of mock modesty, objecting, for example, to the use of phrases like "intervention" to describe the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

On his return from Kuwait in 1964, Goulding worked for three years at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, then served in various roles in British embassies in the Arab world, among them Egypt and Libya. In the 1970s he was back in England at the Foreign Office, as private secretary for a succession of Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, including Roy Hattersley and Julian Amery.

He started making something of a reputation for himself as a critic of the extravagance among Foreign Office officials, and in 1979 he was posted to the British Embassy in Portugal, in a move described by him as a "punishment" for his outspokenness. Two years later he was rescued from what amounted to exile and was attached for four years to the United Nations in New York as Head of Chancery to the UK mission.

His first commission as ambassador came in 1983, to Angola and São Tomé and Príncipe, where he stayed until the end of 1985. The following year saw a change in his status, from British diplomat to senior employee of the UN, when he was appointed as Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs under the Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. In 1993 he was appointed Under Secretary General for Political Affairs, and remained in this role until 1997, under the Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

In 1997 Goulding was elected Warden of St Antony's College, Oxford, a graduate college with seven regional centres. The 40 Fellows of the college were evenly divided between those who wanted an academic head and those who preferred a practitioner of international affairs; the internationalists won. As Warden, Goulding put to good use his skills as a diplomat and administrator. His greatest contribution lay in reforming the college administration; he inherited a hopelessly inefficient system with long and rambling meetings of the governing body and countless, overlapping committees. He transferred day-to-day management of the college to a lean executive committee, and also helped correct the college's Eurocentric bias by promoting the study of the developing world, especially Africa and the Middle East.

Goulding gained some fame and notoriety as a "ladies' man". His first marriage, to Susan d'Albiac in 1961, ended in 1996. Shortly after his divorce he married Catherine Pawlow, a young and glamorous Belgian woman whom he had met at the UN. The marriage was dissolved in 2004. Goulding retired as Warden in 2006. In his last years he moved into a nursing home and suffered from re-occurring strokes, and recently from cancer.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/sir-marrack-goulding-outspoken-diplomat-who-pioneered-the-united-nations-peacekeeping-operation-2031136.html>

Sir Marrack Goulding

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Marrack Goulding

Ex-UN chief peacekeeper dies at 73



Marrack Goulding is pictured in this photograph. Goulding died July 9th at the age of 73.

LONDON (AP) — Marrack Goulding, a British diplomat who served as the first head of U.N. peacekeeping operations, has died at age 73.

Goulding died Friday, according to a death notice published by his family in *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* newspapers. The cause of death was not announced.

Goulding was appointed undersecretary-general for special political affairs, in charge of peacekeeping operations, in 1986. He was closely involved in setting up the U.N. Department for Peacekeeping Operations in 1992.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said Goulding "led an area of exponential growth at an exceptionally challenging time of change for the organization and for the world as a whole," U.N. associate spokesman Farhan Haq said.

"His sure-footed diplomatic judgment and firm leadership were indispensable assets as he distinguished himself on delicate assignments ranging from Namibia's post-independence settlement to the Iran-Iraq conflict, while also involved in the U.N.'s work in Cambodia, Central America, Lebanon and former Yugoslavia," Haq said in New York.

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A private funeral service was being held July 20 in Silton in southwestern England

Tributes

<http://www.tributes.com/show/Marrack-Goulding-88902432>

Phillyburbs

http://www.phillyburbs.com/news/news_details/article/292/2010/july/14/ex-un-chief-peacekeeper-marrack-goulding-dies.html?fav%5Baction%5D=add&fav%5Btable%5D=tt_news&fav%5Buid%5D=638382

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