

Akehurst S Modern Introduction To International Law

This is the first comprehensive study of the role, powers and functions of international institutions in the area of peace and security, including both inter-state wars and crises and intra-state situations such as civil wars and serious violations of the rights of individuals and peoples. It examines collective security as one single system consisting of the United Nations and regional security institutions, the foundation of which is laid in Chapter VIII of the UN Charter. The operation of this single system involves multiple ways of interaction between institutions, ranging from collaboration to confrontation. This study draws on the principles that determine the competence of collective security institutions and provide both the guidance for inter-institutional interaction and the criteria of legitimacy of decisions by the relevant institution. The treatment of this area, and of collective security as a whole, is premised on the consensual imperative that allows extending institutional powers only so far as states have delegated these powers to institutions. This impacts not only on which basis institutions can take action, but also the legal consequences of that action, including the issues of responsibility, judicial review, and implementation of institutional decisions by states--Publisher description.

This market-leading textbook gives an authoritative account of international criminal law, and focuses on what the student needs to know - the crimes that are dealt with by international courts and tribunals as well as the procedures that police the investigation and prosecution of those crimes. The reader is guided through controversies with an accessible, yet sophisticated approach by the author team of four international lawyers, with experience both of teaching the subject, and as negotiators at the foundation of the International Criminal Court and the Rome conference. It is an invaluable introduction for all students of international criminal law and international relations, and now covers developments in the ICC, victims' rights, and alternatives to international criminal justice, as well as including extended coverage of terrorism. Short, well chosen excerpts allow students to familiarise themselves with primary material from a wide range of sources. An extensive package of online resources is also available.

Cassese's International Law is a new edition of an established classic. Authors Gaeta, Viuales, and Zappal have built on the legacy of international law luminary Antonio Cassese to offer a thought-provoking and lucid account for today's undergraduates and postgraduates. The authors have refreshed Cassese's original approach, ensuring the book continues to compare the traditional legal position with the developing and evolving law. Advancing areas such as the law of the sea, territorial matters, and international environmental law have been expanded to give proper place to their evolving development, while brand new chapters on international trade and foreign investment have been written to reflect the advancements of these areas. In maintaining the broad structure and approach but providing new material, the authors bring fresh context to Cassese's thinking and provide students with an up-to-date, compelling account of the landscape of international legal thinking.

The SAGE Handbook of Diplomacy provides a major thematic overview of Diplomacy and its study that is theoretically and historically informed and in sync with the current and future needs of diplomatic practice . Original contributions from a brilliant team of global experts are organised into four thematic sections: Section One: Diplomatic Concepts & Theories Section Two: Diplomatic Institutions Section Three: Diplomatic Relations Section Four: Types of Diplomatic Engagement

This monograph examines international legal regulation, analyses how it interacts with non-legal factors, and seeks to understand and confront the alleged inherent ambiguity and indeterminacy.

Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law continues to offer a concise and accessible overview of the concepts, themes and issues central to international law. This fully updated eighth edition encompasses the plethora of recent developments and updates in the field, and includes new dedicated chapters on international human rights, self-determination and international economic relations, an extended history and theory section reflecting the evolution of new and critical approaches in the field and a greater focus on terrorism and international criminal law. New and updated chapters include: Creation and recognition of States Territory Law of the sea Immunities State succession Nationality and individual rights Protection of the environment Settlement of disputes Use of force and armed conflict With a distinctive cross-jurisdictional approach which opens up the discipline to students from all backgrounds, this book will arm the reader with all the tools, methods and concepts they need to fully understand this complex and diverse subject. As such, this is an essential text for students of international law, government and politics, international relations, and a multitude of related subject areas. This textbook is supported by a companion website: www.routledge.com/cw/orakhelashvili.

Highly regarded for its clear and straightforward presentation of the basics of international law, this popular paperback familiarizes students with fundamental concepts and issues. Fully revised for its Fourth Edition, An Introduction to International Law remains a concise, yet powerful, teaching tool. Instructors can recommend this text with confidence because: Mark W. Janis' accessible writing style clarifies the material without being simplistic the text is suitable for use alongside any coursebook on international law, international human rights law, or international environmental law the broad coverage of public international issues is complemented with discussion of important commercial topics the text is sensibly organized around three main questions: 1). What are the international rules 2). What is the international legal process 3). What role does international law play in international relations resource material in the appendix adds value as a reference source footnotes are used in moderation New material in the Fourth Edition reflects significant developments coverage of September 11 and its implications, including the rules of engagement when the enemy is a non-state actor such as Al Qaeda, The coalition building in war on terrorism the International Criminal Court (ICC) the growing importance of 'soft law' and NGO's

F. R. P. Akehurst provides the first English translation of the complete text of Coutumes, the customary law of Clermont in the Beauvais region as it was practiced and understood in the late thirteenth century. The Coutumes de Beauvaisis provides a unique perspective on thirteenth-century civil and criminal trials.

This book examines to what extent the right of self-defence, as laid down in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, permits States to launch military operations against other States. In particular, it focuses on the occurrence of an 'armed attack' - the crucial trigger for the activation of this right. In light of the developments since 9/11, the author analyses relevant physical and verbal customary practice, ranging from the 1974 Definition of Aggression to recent incidents such as the 2001 US intervention in Afghanistan and the 2006 Israeli intervention in Lebanon. The notion of 'armed attack' is examined from a threefold perspective. What acts can be regarded as an 'armed attack'? When can an 'armed attack' be considered to take place? And from whom must an 'armed attack' emanate? By way of conclusion, the different findings are brought together in a draft 'Definition of Armed Attack'.

The history of retail business development is an under-researched area. This book considers the emergence and development of modern retailing from an historical and management perspective in the period 1750-1950, addressing the need for further research and providing examples of current research activity. It considers the early emergence of retail forms in the late eighteenth century, the evolution of retail forms in the nineteenth century, and the late adaptation of retail management in the early twentieth century. This book analyzes Palestine's acceptance as a State in multilateral frameworks and its legal consequences. Using Palestine as a case study, this book argues that participation in a State-reserved regime is not determined by the traditional requisites of statehood. UNESCO membership unveils the acceptance of Palestine as a State for the limited purpose of the organization, without any immediate or implicit implications for the statehood of Palestine. Palestine's accessions to various multilateral treaties demonstrate this argument as do its instruments of accession being accepted by the depositaries of both the United Nations Secretary-General and national Governments without requiring any clarification of the statehood question. This book also provides the first in-depth study of the legal relationship of the rights and duties of Palestine with different groups of State Parties; the recent dispute settlement brought by Palestine against the United States and Israel; and theoretical and practical challenges for Palestine in its acceptance as a State in multilateral frameworks. The book will be of interest to scholars and students of international law, legal theory, state law, and Middle East studies.

Clearly and accessibly written, this new text provides a valuable resource for undergraduate and postgraduate students of international law and covers subjects including the history, theories and sources of international law, as well as current areas of interest such as international criminal law.

Christine Evans assesses the right to reparation for victims of armed conflict in international law and in national practice.

Clear and concise: a landmark publication in the teaching of international law from one of the world's leading international lawyers.

This book is a reference volume and a digest of more than a century of scholarly work on troubadour poetry. Written by leading scholars, it summarizes the current consensus on the various facets of troubadour studies. Standing at the beginning of the history of modern European verse, the troubadours were the prime poets and composers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries in the South of France. No study of medieval literature is complete without an examination of the courtly love which is celebrated in the elaborately rhymed stanzas of troubadour verse, creations whose words and melodies were imitated by poets and musicians all over medieval Europe. The words of about 2,500 troubadour songs have survived, along with 250 melodies, and all have come under intense scholarly scrutiny. This Handbook brings together the fruits of this scrutiny, giving teachers and students an overview of the fundamental issues in troubadour scholarship. All quotations are given in the original Old Occitan and in English. The editors provide a list of troubadour editions and an index, and each chapter includes a list of additional readings.

The definitive and authoritative international law text, updated to reflect key case law, international practice and treaty developments.

Introducing the reader to research methods in human rights, this book draws on the expertise of a panel of contributors to clearly explain the key theories and methods commonly used in human rights research and provide guidance on when each approach is appropriate. Exploring research methods using a wide range of geographic case studies and with reference to a wide range of subject areas, the book suggests further reading and directs the reader to excellent examples from research outputs of each method in practice. This book is essential reading for students with Law, Politics and Sociology backgrounds who wish to understand more about the methods and ethics of conducting human rights research.

"This book offers an empirically grounded theory that reframes the study of law and society from a predominantly national context, which dichotomizes the study of international law and national compliance into a dynamic perspective that places national, international, and transnational lawmaking and practice within a coherent single frame. By presenting and elaborating on a new concept, transnational legal orders it offers an original approach to the emergence of legal orders beyond nation-states. It shows how they originate, where they compete and cooperate, and how they settle on institutions that legally order fundamental economic and social behaviors that transcend national borders. This original theory is applied and developed by distinguished scholars from North America and Europe in business law, regulatory law and human rights"--

A comprehensive, in-depth examination of the full range of international organizations, including current case studies.

This exciting new text adopts a challenging question-led approach to the major issues facing global society today, in order to investigate the nature and complexity of global change. Among other things it looks at the future of the state, the environment, the international political economy, war and global rivalries, and the role of international law and the UN in the post-Cold War world. The book devises a readily comprehensible "change map", which both incorporates a wide range of the fundamental concepts of international relations theory and suggests a number of new concepts capable of assisting the investigation of global change. This new framework is deployed to look closely at real world issues in order to isolate the crucial factors which determine whether or not mass hunger, for example, or environmental abuse, can be eliminated.

The law of armed conflict is a key element of the global legal order yet it finds itself in a state of flux created by the changing nature of warfare and the influences of other branches of international law. The Routledge Handbook of the Law of Armed Conflict provides a unique perspective on the field covering all the key aspects of the law as well as identifying developing and often contentious areas of interest. The handbook will feature original pieces by international experts in the field, including academics, staff of relevant NGOs and (former) members of the armed forces. Made up of six parts in order to offer a comprehensive overview of the field, the structure of the handbook is as follows: Part I: Fundamentals Part II: Principle of distinction Part III: Means and methods of warfare Part IV: Special protection regimes Part V: Compliance and enforcement Part VI: Some contemporary issues Throughout the book, attention is paid to non-international conflicts as well as international conflicts with acknowledgement of the differences. The contributors also consider the relationship between the law of armed conflict and human rights law, looking at how the various rules and principles of human rights law interact with specific rules and principles of international humanitarian law in particular circumstances. The Routledge Handbook of the Law of Armed Conflict provides a fresh take on the contemporary laws of war and is written for advanced level students, academics, researchers, NGOs and policy-makers with an interest in the field.

The Magna Carta, Latin for "Great Charter" (literally "Great Paper"), also known as 'Magna Carta Libertatum', is an English 1215 charter which limited the power of English Monarchs, specifically King John, from absolute rule. The Magna Carta was the result of disagreements between the Pope and King John and his barons over the rights of the king: Magna Carta required the king to accept that the will of the king could be bound by law. The Code of Hammurabi was a Mesopotamian legal code that laid a foundation for later Hebraic and European law. The Magna Carta is widely considered to be the first step in a long historical process leading to the rule of constitutional law and is one of the most famous documents in the world. Originally issued by King John of England (r.1199-1216) as a practical solution to the political crisis he faced in 1215, Magna Carta established for the first time the principle that everybody, including the king, was subject to the law. Although nearly a third of the text was deleted or substantially rewritten within ten years, and almost all the clauses have been repealed in modern times, Magna Carta remains a cornerstone of the British constitution. Most of the 63 clauses granted by King John dealt with specific grievances relating to his rule. However, buried within them were a number of fundamental values that both challenged the autocracy of the king and proved highly adaptable in future centuries. Most famously, the 39th clause gave all 'free men' the right to justice and a fair trial. Some of Magna Carta's core principles are echoed in the United States Bill of Rights (1791) and in many other constitutional documents around the world, as well as in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the European Convention on Human Rights (1950). This translation is considered to be the best and an excellent reference document for your library. This is book 10 in the series of 150 books entitled "The Trail to Liberty." The following is a partial list (20 of 150) of books in this series on the development of constitutional law. 1. Laws of the town Eshnunna (ca. 1800 BC), the laws of King Lipit-Ishtar of Isin (ca. 1930 BC), and Old Babylonian copies (ca. 1900-1700 BC) of the Ur-Nammu law code 2. Code of Hammurabi (1760 BCE) - Early Mesopotamian legal code 3. Ancient Greek and Latin Library - Selected works on ancient history, customs and laws. 4. The Civil Law, tr. & ed. Samuel Parsons Scott (1932) - Includes the classics of ancient Roman law: the Law of the Twelve Tables (450 BCE) 5. "Constitution" of Medina (Dustur al-Madinah), Mohammed (622) 6. Policraticus, John of Salisbury (1159), various translations - Argued that citizens have the right to depose and kill tyrannical rulers. 7. Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) - Established rights of laymen and the church in England. 8. Assize of Clarendon (1166) - Defined rights and duties of courts and people in criminal cases. 9. Assize of Arms (1181) - Defined rights and duties of people and militias. 10. Magna Carta (1215) - Established the principle that no one, not even the king or a lawmaker, is above the law. 11. Britton, (written 1290, printed 1530) 12. Confirmatio Cartarum (1297) - United Magna Carta to the common law 13. The Declaration of Arbroath (1320) - Scotland's declaration of independence from England. 14. The Prince, Niccolò Machiavelli (1513) - Practical advice on governance and statecraft 15. Utopia, Thomas More (1516) 16. Discourses on Livy, Niccolò Machiavelli (1517 tr. Henry Neville 1675) 17. Relecciones, Franciscus de Victoria (lect. 1532, first pub. 1557) - Provided the basis for the law of nations doctrine. 18. Discourse on Voluntary Servitude, Étienne De La Boétie (1548, tr.) 19. De Republica Anglorum, Thomas Smith (1565, 1583) - describes the constitution of England under Elizabeth I 20. Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos (Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants)

This sixth edition has been completely revised and updated to take account of many new developments. It covers a variety of topics, from diplomatic immunity to human rights, and from recognition of government to war crimes. The author is particularly concerned with the relationship between international law and international politics, and he devotes special attention to such controversial topics as self-determination and the expropriation of foreign-owned property where the conflicting interests and attitudes of different states are most apparent.

International law has important effects in international relations, and the politics of international relations often determines the ability of states to make international law and to comply with international law. So, it is strange that the academic disciplines of international law and international politics have often used separate analytical tools, have often seen the world of international relations differently, and have often been concerned with different problems. This volume brings together the leading scholarly works seeking to define the relationship between the analytical tools of international law and international politics, and seeking to integrate these tools. This volume shows the ways in which these disciplines can be harnessed together to provide a more complete and effective analysis of international problems.

'Gideon Boas's experience as an international litigator and his renown as an academic practitioner means he was well-placed to write a book on international law that both covers this growing field and enters it at key moments to illustrate important themes. This book accomplishes the difficult task of offering a wide-ranging perspective on the whole field, as well as conveying the ferment that surrounds it. Students of international law will derive great benefit from it.' – Gerry Simpson, University of Melbourne, Australia Public International Law offers a comprehensive understanding of international law as well as a fresh and highly accessible approach. While explaining the theory and development of international law, this work also examines how it functions in practice. Case studies and recent examples are infused in the discussion on each topic, and critical perspectives on the principles are given prominence, building an understanding of how and why the international legal system operates in the way it does and where it is heading. For each principle, the book starts by explaining the theoretical foundations in detail before illustrating how these principles function in practice. Features include: • a focus on fundamental principles of international law rather than specialist sub-topics; • integrated and contextual explanation of political and extra-legal dimension of international legal system; • principles of international law placed within a contemporary real-life context; • traditional and contemporary case studies explained in the context of legal principles; and • uniform structure to facilitate understanding. With insight founded on the author's many years of experience as a practitioner and academic in the field of international law, this work will offer legal practitioners, policy makers and students, both undergraduate and postgraduate, an invaluable insight into the field of international law.

Table of Contents1. Introduction - 52. Pronunciation - 83. The Classroom - 94. Greetings and Farewells - 135. Introductions and Possessive Adjectives - 166. Family - 207. Professions - 228. Countries and Cities - 249. The Body - 2810. Clothes, Colors and Describing People - 2911. Days, Dates and Numbers - 3512. Telling Time - 4013. Activities and Places - 4114. The Home - 4515. Animals and Nature - 4616. Food and Drink - 4817. Basic Grammar - 51It has been my aim in writing this book to present a basic, general Occitan; that is to say, I have endeavored to avoid usage of regional dialects (of which

there are at least six). However, novice that I am, there may likely be some regional terms found in this text which may pertain to a certain Occitan dialect, and that was not intentional on my part. Even so, I feel that this book is worth the little money I am charging for it (i.e. at least in the Kindle version; this paperback version is necessarily more expensive for logistical reasons) for those who want a good basic introduction to this language, and do not want to delve into a more advanced study at this juncture. Following you will find some pronunciation pointers which I hope you find helpful! Bon astre! (Good luck!) The 'Textbook on International Law' provides a concise and accessible exposition of the key areas of international law for the student. This edition has been updated to include new material on the use of force, the International Criminal Court, and terrorism.

The Costuma d'Agen (customary laws of the Agenais, in south-west France) compiled in Occitan at various times in the thirteenth century and preserved in the Livre Juratoire, or swearing copy (Agen, Archives departementales de Lot-et-Garonne, MS 42), is here transcribed with an English translation on facing pages. An introduction and an index are included. Appendices provide the text of five chapters missing from this manuscript, along with several pertinent charters from Agen and a fuller description of the Livre juratoire by Professor M. Alison Stones, University of Pittsburgh. The manuscript contains many colored illustrations and capitals. The Costume emphasizes the power of the local city council, which often seems to override that of the local count. The laws or customs written in the book deal with many topics including jurisdiction, citizenship and military duties, crime, property, civil and criminal procedure, the local wine and salt trades, and local feudal law. F. R. P. (Ron) Akehurst (B.A. Oxford, 1962, Ph.D. Colorado, 1967, in French; J.D., Minnesota, 1986). A professor of French at Minnesota since 1968. He has published translations of two other medieval French customaries.

Negotiation: Moving from Conflict to Agreement helps students see how negotiation is all around them. Using every day and business examples, authors Kevin W. Rockmann, Claus W. Langfred, and Matthew A. Cronin explain how to negotiate with an emphasis on when and why to use certain tactics and approach. Focusing on the psychology of negotiation levers such as reciprocity, uncertainty, power, and alternatives, the text helps students understand all the ways they can negotiate to create value. Packed with practical advice, integrated coverage of ethics, cases, and role-playing exercises, this compelling new text takes an applied approach to negotiation, allowing students to gain confidence and experience as they practice honing their own negotiation skills.

Mieville critically examines existing theories of international law and offers a compelling alternative Marxist view.

Intended for use in an International Law survey course, International Law, Seventh Edition provides comprehensive coverage of foundational international law questions, including the nature and sources of international law, core doctrinal topics such as the subjects of international law (states and international organizations), and the jurisdictional powers and immunities of states. The book also addresses key substantive topics in international law, with reference to important contemporary foreign policy issues, such as (i) international human rights, (ii) the law of the sea, (iii) international environmental law, (iv) the use of force and the law of armed conflict, and (v) international criminal law. Key Features: New co-author Duncan Hollis of Temple Law School joins Stanford Law School's Allen Weiner as the active authors of the book. New discussions of major international developments, including the law governing the use of force [e.g., cyber operations and the military campaign against the Islamic State (ISIS)], nonproliferation (e.g., the Iranian and North Korean nuclear crises), the law of the sea (e.g., disputed maritime claims in the South China Sea), and international environmental law (e.g., the conclusion of the Paris Agreement). New case study in Chapter 1 focused on the international response to the rise of ISIS. Inclusion of extended excerpts from a number of major recent Supreme Court decisions related to international law, including *Bond v. United States* (on fundamental principles of federalism and the treaty power under Article VI of the Constitution), *Zivotofsky v. Kerry* (on the separation of powers between Congress and the President in the field of foreign affairs), and *Kiobel v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.* (on the Alien Tort Statute). Adopts a modern, conceptual approach to the presentation of materials on statehood (including Palestinian claims to statehood), international organizations, and international dispute resolution.

With the fall of communism and the appearance of a new world order, it is hoped that the United Nations will become the principle organisation for the regulation of relations between states as well as for the settlement of conflict. The recent crises over Iraq and the continued bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia have ensured a higher profile for the United Nations but have at the same time placed great pressure on that organisation to resolve conflict and organise relations between states in a manner that is acceptable to the international community. The essays collected in this volume are published in conjunction with the International Law Group. Providing valuable statements of the fundamentals of international law from leading authorities, they re-examine the Declaration of Principles of International Law Governing Friendly Relations Between States. The Declaration is the nearest thing that states have to an international constitution and embodies the fundamental values of the international legal system. The great changes in the international system since 1989 hold out the prospect of the reinvigoration of the Charter, perhaps for a new system of international legal relations, and make the reconsideration of the Declaration particularly timely.

The question of what is, and what is not, part of international law is of course fundamental. Traditionally, treaties between states and custom (state practice) have been seen as the primary means by which international law is created. These two sources, along with the "general principles of law", are specified in the Statute of the International Court of Justice (Article 38), and this text has long been treated as generally authoritative. However, whether this is still an adequate definition of the sources of international law, and how they may operate in modern international society, has been questioned in significant ways. Taking Article 38 ICJ Statute as starting-point, this book provides a careful assessment of all the recognised, or asserted, sources of international law. Among the issues considered are: the impact of ethical principles on the creation of international law; the existence of peremptory norms (those of jus cogens), and whether they come into being through the same sources as other norms; the place of these, and of norms involving rights and obligations erga omnes, in the operation of international legal relationships; the definition and role of "general principles of law"; whether any of international law's sub-disciplines involve the application of additional sources; and the continuously evolving relationship between treaty-based law and customary international law. Re-examining the traditional model, the work takes account of the increasing role of international jurisprudence, and looks at international organisations and non-state actors as potential new sources of international law. The book provides a perfect introduction to the law of sources, as well as innovative perspectives on new developments, making it essential reading for anyone studying or working in any field of international law.

First published in 2002. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Winner of the Working-Class Studies Association C.L.R. James Award Seen as a pioneering figure in the critical study of whiteness, US historian David Roediger has sometimes received

criticism, and praise, alleging that he left Marxism behind in order to work on questions of identity. This volume collects his recent and new work implicitly and explicitly challenging such a view. In his historical studies of the intersections of race, settler colonialism, and slavery, in his major essay (with Elizabeth Esch) on race and the management of labor, in his detailing of the origins of critical studies of whiteness within Marxism, and in his reflections on the history of solidarity, Roediger argues that racial division is part of not only of the history of capitalism but also of the logic of capital.

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