Lecturers

Course co-ordinator and lecturer for international law: Dr Charles Henn
By telephone (07931) 207 625 at any time during the first term
E-mail charleshenn@hotmail.com is checked about once a week during the first term, and several times a week thereafter.

Lecturer for international organisations: Dr Cornelia Navari
E-mail: C.B.Navari@bham.ac.uk

Office Hours

Dr Charles Henn may be contacted at any time (except in the middle of your examinations) by telephone.
Dr Cornelia Navari's hours will be posted on her door next term.

Contact Hours

Two hours of lectures per week, and one or two hours of seminars per week depending on the number of students. Additional coaching as may be required for the professional skills tests.

Module Aims

Designed for students who have never studied international or any other kind of law, the course aims to give graduate students a mature understanding of a fundamental dimension of international society; an understanding of how international law informs, regulates and constrains the conduct of states, as well as how it is used as the language of diplomacy; an understanding of how the International Court of Justice settles disputes; and an understanding of how other international organisations facilitate, regulate and constrain international relations.

To prepare students for professional life in foreign ministries, international organisations, international journalism, and the like.

Module Objectives

At the end of this course, students will:
1/ understand the international obligations, both in peacetime and in time of armed
conflict, of states and international organisations;
2/ understand the protection afforded to and the responsibilities imposed upon individuals by the international legal order;
3/ understand legal arguments used in diplomacy and in the settlement of disputes between states, and between states and international organisations, both within the framework of international organisations and without the framework of international organisations;
4/ understand the structure, functioning and role of international organisations in the international society;
5/ possess the research and professional skills of locating and understanding primary sources of and materials in international law, notably treaties, evidences of state practice and customary international law, general principles of law, decisions of the International Court of Justice and of other international tribunals as well as decisions of national courts which relate to international law; and locating and understanding documents produced by the various organs of the United Nations and other major international organisations.

Module Description

This course is designed for students of diplomacy and international studies who have no background in law but wish to understand international law and the legal aspects of the relations between states and of international organisations. In meeting the module objectives, students will be immersed in the language, concepts and notions of public international law and of international organisations.

As there are two types of subjects of international law - that is, two types of entities that have international personality - namely, states and international organisations - this two-term course is naturally divided into two parts: the first term dealing with international law relating to states; and the second term dealing with international organisations and international law relating to international organisations.

The first part of the course (first term) will take students through those areas of public international law which are necessary to give an understanding of states, their rights and obligations, that is, the foundation areas. The areas will be carefully chosen so as best to provide a firm and unforgettable foundation upon which students can build whatever branch of international law they may be required to master in their future careers. The topics may be expected to include the idea of international law and its sources (where it comes from); the relationship of international law and municipal law, and the primacy of the latter on the international plane; international transactions of states and the law of treaties, and an examination of several common treaties; international disputes and the different ways in which they may be settled with emphasis on the judicial settlement by the International Court of Justice and other international tribunals; territory of states and sovereignty and otherwise over maritime areas, possibly also polar regions, outer space and international rivers (depending on time and interest of students); international persons (states and international organisations), recognition of states, position of individuals in international law; state succession (the replacement of one state by another); jurisdiction of states, including the issues of abductions and extradition; jurisdictional privileges and immunities (including state and sovereign immunities, diplomatic privileges and immunities, and privileges and immunities of some international organisations); treatment of aliens, international responsibility of states, the making of international claims by states; human rights; the defence and preservation of the state (war, use of force, self-defence and intervention); and the conduct of armed conflict (legal
and illegal weapons, legal and illegal methods of conducting hostilities, war crimes tribunals and the International Criminal Court.

The second part of the course (second term) will take students through those aspects of the structures, powers and functions of major international organisations in order to provide a similar foundation. Particular emphasis will given to the United Nations. It will start with (i) an appreciation of the United Nations Charter (as well as the constituent documents of other major international organisations) as a legal document which provides the framework for the regulation, functioning and conflict resolution of international society; and (ii) an appreciation of the consequences that follow wherever there is alleged to have been a misuse or abuse of power or influence by an international organisation or by its member(s), or wherever constitutionally prescribed aims and purposes of such organisations have not been met, or wherever constitutionally prescribed limits have been exceeded by the organisation or its member(s). Also under examination in this part of the course are the international legal foundations and the political problems of the competence of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, of collective security, of peace-keeping and peace-enforcement, and of international humanitarian intervention; and similarly of regional organisations and collective self-defence arrangements. This part of the course will also examine both inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations and assess their effect on the regulation of international relations, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the control of conflict, and the promotion of co-operative and developmental activities.

The course will be taught through the examination of international conventions, international custom, state practice and the practice of international organisations, general principles of law, the publication of leading international jurists, and of diplomatic incidents which have been settled by judicial or arbitral means (and some of those which have not been settled) and those which have been settled through the organs of international organisations.

The research and professional skills that are taught should enable students (i) efficiently and competently to pursue future developments in public international law and organisations; and (ii) competently to start or continue high-performance professional work in foreign ministries, in international organisations, in international journalism or similar professions.

This course has very considerable practical significance not only for those who wish to pursue careers in foreign ministries, international organisations, international journalism or non-government organisations, but also for those who wish merely to understand international society and the world of diplomacy whose problems and processes international law underpins and illuminates.

Through this course, students will become acquainted with the language of diplomacy - a language which is used both in the open forum of states on the world stage, and in the more regulated forum of international organisations. It is a language which becomes more pertinent, and more rigorous and pedantic, when diplomatic relations are strained. It is in this language that international disputes are articulated, negotiated and settled. When such disputes are not pacifically settled and, instead, erupt into armed conflict, it is again in this language and its concepts that the armed conflict is constrained, assessed and, ultimately, judged. It is in this language that international organisations are created, and it is in the medium of this language that such organisations attempt to function and regulate international society.
Method of Assessment

One three-hour examination - 50%
Two essays, one each term - 40%
Research and professional skills [location of materials] - 10%

Essay Submission Dates

First essay due 10th January 2005, to the Graduate School Office

Dr Charles Henn, Honorary Senior Fellow, Graduate School of Political Science and International Studies,
University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
International Law and Organisations for Diplomatic and International Studies, 2003-04

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International Law - Guide to reading 2004-05

Recommended reading materials

Don’t be frightened by the length of this list. There is only one book - the basic text for the international law part of the course - which you must buy, and three others which you should buy. The total cost is less than £ 100.- (according to the October 2003 prices). These four books are listed and explained under the section on ‘Essential reading: basic texts, collections of international law cases, materials and documents’ below. Waterstones Bookshop in the university has 40 copies of each in stock.

The titles listed in the section on ‘Other books, texts and monographs, and collections of documents, etc.’ below are less essential if you only wish to pass the course, though you should use them judiciously if you wish to do well. Almost all of them are in the reserve / short loan collection in the Main Library or in the Harding Law Library. In most cases, there are multiple copies for your convenience. Don’t worry - you will not be required to read all of them from cover to cover. You will only be advised to read or consult selected chapters from a combination of them from time to time, to supplement the basic text of the course. You will find them useful when you come to write your term paper, your dissertation at the end of the year, or when you prepare for your final examinations.

You will find that this course is very well supplied with books, and that you will have little trouble getting hold of them in the library. In the year 2000, our Department spent over £ 3,000.- on books for this course, so you are the first students to enjoy the benefits of this disbursement. The fact that they are all in the reserve / short loan collection means that they will always be available: they will not or are very unlikely to go missing.

You will find that most of the books repeat the same essential information, but each presents that same information from a different angle, or with a different commentary or criticism, or with different amount of detail. You will all be reading the same basic text, cases and documents in international law, but you will all have the possibility of reading a different
combination of supplementary books. This means that (a) you will be able to carry on interesting discussions with each other because you will not simply be repeating the same information from the same books; and (b) you will not bore your examiners because your exam answers will be a little different even though you will be presenting the same basic and essential information. Remember that the last thing you want to do is to bore your examiner. You may bore me, your lecturer and your internal examiner, with impunity: but you may not bore your external examiner with impunity.

**Essential reading:** basic texts, collections of international law cases, materials and documents.

The essential books for the international law part of the course are listed in (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) below. Having your own copy of the first will be convenient; the second, third and fourth may easily be shared if you do not wish to spend the money. There are multiple copies of all of them in the Harding Law Library.

**Basic texts**

The only books you absolutely have to read or face death by torture [Are the death penalty and torture legal under international law?] are:

(i) **Malanczuk, Peter** *Akehurst's Modern Introduction to International Law* Routledge, 7th edition, 1997, [£22.99]

This is the main textbook for the course. It is rich in information and concise, yet easy to read.

It is available at Waterstones bookshop in the university. A new edition is coming out in April 2004, just in time for you to use it to revise for your exams!


Use Malanczuk as the basic text and use Higgins as an excellent and affordable commentary. Higgins is the first woman judge at the International Court of Justice.

You will also wish to read the lecture handouts which I will give you.

The most basic, insubstantial, Mickey Mouse introduction to the subject, yet very readable, is Rebecca M.M. Wallace's *International Law: A student introduction* published by Sweet & Maxwell. A less basic introduction is Martin Dixon's *Textbook on International Law* published by Blackstone. You do not have to buy or read these unless you feel you need to.

*If you find that the basic texts do not explain the points well enough, try reading the explanations in other standard textbooks*. There are many standard works in international law, notably by I. Brownlie, by J.G. Starke, by M.N. Shaw and by D.W. Greig. Multiple copy of most of these are held in the reserve/short loan collection of the Harding Law Library. These substantial works are updated at fairly regular intervals. Consult the latest edition of any of these works, and one with which you feel most comfortable stylistically, if you find Malanczuk unsatisfactory on any particular point. The major work on the law of peace is Oppenheim, L.
International Law: A Treatise Vol I, 8th edition, edited by Sir Robert Jennings and Sir Arthur Watts, and published by Longmans, London, 1992. There is a copy of this two-volume work in the reserve / short loan collection in the Harding Law Library. However, these texts do not sufficiently cover what you need to know about the laws of armed conflict (last week of this term’s lecture), and they do not cover the law relating to international organisations (next term’s lectures).

Note also that ‘made simple’ or ‘revision’ texts which are published under many different titles are not recommended. They are intended for students cramming for a first degree in law, not for graduate students reading for a graduate degree in diplomacy and international studies. Such texts characteristically miss the subtleties of international law. Use them if you wish, but only with utmost discretion - and at your own risk. You have been warned!

Documents

You cannot study international law without having first hand knowledge of treaties and other documents.

You should buy your own copy, or share a copy with a reliable friend, of:

(iii) Evans, Malcolm Blackstone’s International Law Documents Blackstone Press, 6th edition, [ , 15. 99]

It is cheap and available at Waterstones bookshop in the university.

Ian Brownlie's Basic Documents in International Law (Oxford University Press) at , 35. 00 has fewer documents, but it has good short introductions to the documents it contains. You do not need to buy this, but do find the opportunity to read the short introductions to the documents.

Some of the documents in Malcolm Evans’s collection can be consulted in cyberspace free of charge (ie. without having to pay a subscription). Please spend at least one hour early this term checking the websites recommended in the handout called You’ve never had it so good and so easy – which gives you quite a comprehensive list of websites useful for this course and for your future work.

Cases and other materials

You cannot study international law without having first hand knowledge of international law cases. The most important cases as well as academic articles have been collected, in excerpt form, in a variety of publications. You should buy your own copy, or share a copy with a reliable friend, of:


D.J. Harris's Cases and Materials on International Law (5th edition, 1997) Sweet and Maxwell, is very substantial and contains very good annotations, discussions and questions.
It costs £31.95. It contains far more information than you will need for this course, but you may wish to consult it at some stage, for example, when you are preparing your term paper.

Robert M. Maclean’s *Public International Law Casebook* (HLT Publications) is just, but only just, adequate.

International law cases may, of course, be consulted in cyberspace. You should spend at least an hour early this term consulting the websites of the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Criminal Court, and those of other international courts and tribunals which are listed in the handout called *You’ve never had it so good and so easy*. You should make yourself familiar with these websites which are, in fact, much easier to understand than textbooks because they are meant for the general public (most of whom don’t have a clue about international law) than for specialist students.

By making yourself familiar with sources and materials in cyberspace now, you will have the advantage over most other people by knowing where to find useful and important information when you are working and do not have printed collections of cases, documents and other materials at hand.

**Other books, texts and monographs, and collections of documents, etc.**

The books listed below are supplementary: they are not absolutely essential reading - the course is too short for you to delve fully into such specialist texts. You will, however, benefit from a judicious use of them; and you should, in any case, be familiar with their titles and the illustrious names of their authors. Some are very good and reasonably priced: you may wish to buy them. The list is long because I want you to have the widest choice of books to read: you should never be prevented from reading good books for this course because the books are not available.

You will find these books useful when you have to write your essay / term paper, and your dissertation at the end of the year, or when you prepare for your examination in order to give you that 'edge' which will distinguish your exam answers from the rest. In short, you can pass the course without using these books, but it is unlike that you will do well.

The books listed below other than those marked >forthcoming< are now available on short loan in either the Main Library or the Harding Law Library. There are multiple copies of most of them. Those marked forthcoming will be available later this academic year.


Bowett, D et al. *The International Court of Justice: Process, Practice and Procedure*
We will have one lecture on the International Court of Justice. The International Court of Justice will feature prominently in the Professional Skills Test, which will take place in December.

Brownlie, Ian  *Basic Documents in International Law*  [Oxford University Press.] ISBN 0 198 76380 8  [£, 45.-]
Fewer documents than in the Malcolm Evans collection recommended above, but this one has very useful prefatory notes to each of the documents it contains.

Particularly good to help you tie up your knowledge of international law with other courses you are doing in the programme. Good for the end-of-the-year dissertation.

An excellent textbook, though the organisation of its chapters is not that of a conventional textbook.


Chinkin, C  *et al.* - Gardner, J.P.  (ed.)  *Human Rights as General Norms and a State’s Right to Opt Out: Reservations and Objections to Human Rights Conventions*  [Orders to: Publications Department, The British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Charles Clore Department, 17 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DR.  Tel: 0171- 636 5802  Fax: 1071 323 2016  Email ad534@dial.pipex.com] ISBN 0 9030 67 50 1  [£, 30. -]
We will have one lecture on human rights and one lecture on the law of treaties (also known as conventions), during which we will look at reservations and objections to provisions in treaties (also known as conventions)

How international law is made. Sources of international law. A most important topic, and also one of the most difficult in international law.

How international law is made. Sources of international law. A most important topic, and also one of the most difficult in international law.

A great classic on the laws relating to the use of force, a topic we will cover in the last two
weeks of term.


A modern compendium on the law of armed conflict, a topic we will cover in the last two weeks of term.  A book to rival McCoubrey & White's (below).

[ ,  30. 95]
An excellent textbook, in the same style as Malanczuk

A superb commentary on most of the major topics in international law. You will be referred to this work quite often during the course.


A multi-lingual dictionary of law.

McCoubrey, Hilaire & Nigel D. White *International Law and Armed Conflict*  [Dartmouth] ISBN 1 8 5521 229 3  [,  42. 50]
An modern compendium on the law of armed conflict, a topic we will cover in the last two weeks of term.  A book to rival L.C. Green's (above).

A major work on the International Court of Justice, a topic that will be central to the Professional Skills Test you will be taking in December.

As the title suggests.

Mullerson, Rein  *International Law: Rights and Politics - Developments in the CIS*  [London: Routledge - now available only from Taylor & Frances, Australia]  ISBN 0 415 106 87 7  [ , 55. -]
An important work on the important topic of state succession: what rights and obligations are inherited by a state that breaks away from an existing state.

A major collection on documents relating to the laws of war (or armed conflict), a topic we will be examining in the last two weeks of term.

A major commentary on the major topics in international law. You will be referred to this work quite often during the course.

A leading exposition on the International Court of Justice. We will be spending one week on the International Court of Justice. The International Court of Justice will also feature prominently in the Professional Skills Test which will be held in December.

A major work on one of the sources of international law.

Professor Sir Robert Jennings, one of the most celebrated international lawyers alive today, was Whewell Professor of International Law at Cambridge University and President of the International Court of Justice. This collection of essays marks the fiftieth anniversary of the International Court of Justice.

Essays by Elihu Lauterpacht, son of Professor Sir Hirsch Lauterpacht, who was Whewell Professor of International Law at Cambridge University and President of the International Court of Justice.

A collection of documents on the laws of armed conflict, said to rival Roberts & Guelff’s collection (above).
Cassese, A (ed.) *The Current Legal Regulation on the Use of Force*  
A little dated treatment of the use of force by states.

Crawford, J. *The Creation of States in International Law*  
What the title says. This comes under the topic of state succession, which will be covered in the course.

DeLupis, Ingrid Detter *International Law and the Independent State*  
[Dartmouth. 1987] ISBN 0 566 0514 0 0 [, 37. 50]  
A text and commentary on major topics in international law.

Korman, Sharon *The Right of Conquest in International: The Acquisition of Territory by Force in International Law and Practice*  
A major work on one aspect of the acquisition of territory in international law. This topic will be covered in one of the lectures.

Koskenniemi, Martti *The Gentle Civilizer of Nations - The Rise and Fall of International Law 1870 - 1960*  

MacDougal, Ronald St.J. (ed) *Essays in Honour of Wang Tiya*  
Wang Tiya is the grand old man of international law in China. He is now in his late eighties. He studied international law in the 1930s, and tried to uphold its principles during the Cultural Revolution. He paid for it dearly. He is now revered by international lawyers the world over.

McDougal & F. Feliciano *The International Law of War*  
[Dordrecht: Martinus Nijhoff. 1993] ISBN 0 7923 258 42 [, 208. 50]  
Another major text on the laws of war, a topic which will be covered in the last two weeks of term.

Sen, B. *A Diplomat's Handbook of International Law and Practice*  


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Verzijl's *International Law in Historical Perspective* is a multi-volume and monumental work on this topic. Alas, it is not available in the library here.
Internet sources

Students will be given extensive guidance to international legal materials on the internet.

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Pols G 64  *International Law and Organisation: Spring term:*

**Part II: Law of International Organisation**

Lecture: Thurs 11-1, Muirhead LR 3
Classes: Wed 12-1 & 1-2 Strathcona SR 2

Lecturer: Dr. Cornelia Navari, ERI 253

Office Hours Wed -4:00

**Preface:** This course outline is designed to supplement the original outline provided at the beginning of the course. Basic texts are listed first. In addition, a number of books and articles have been listed under each week. These lists are not designed to provide a comprehensive reading list; they are intended to aid research and preparation of class and essay topics. You are strongly advised to make use of the relevant journals, source books and web sites, the names of which are provided in the back of your original course outline. The titles to the seminars should guide you in approaching class topics, in preparing for the final examination and in conducting your own research. Two or three volunteers will be required to produce short presentations at the beginning of each seminar.

**TEXTS**

You should consider purchasing the latest editions of **number 1 AND number 2**, and you should consult the subsequent:

1) White, N.D.  *The Law of International Organisations*
2) Roberts, A. and Kingsbury B. eds  *United Nations, Divided World* (only a few copies left in the bookstore and is being reprinted; share it out and use short loan)

Gilbert, M *From the League to the United Nations* (1948)
Morgenstern, F *Advanced Legal Problems of International Organisations* (1986)
*White, N. D. Keeping the Peace: The United Nations and the Maintenance of Peace and Security*


**SOURCE MATERIAL:**

*United Nations Security Council Resolutions, United Nations General Assembly Resolutions*
*British Yearbook of International Law, last section: United Kingdom Materials in International Law* ed. G. Marston (annual, contains sections on International Organisation)
*International Law Reports, 114 Volumes, Digests at the front of each volume by topic, including international organisations*

**LECTURES AND SEMINAR TOPICS**

Week 1 -- **Introduction and Evolution of International Organisation.**
**Seminar Topic:** What are the main differences between the League’s Council and the Security Council? How do the conceptions of collective security differ?

**Lecture:** Introduction to sources and documentation of international organisation. The move from League to United Nations.

Chapter 3 ‘The American led Cold War United Nations’ in D. Armstrong, L Lloyd and J. Redmond *From Versailles to Maastricht*
‘The UN in World Politics’ in D. Armstrong *The Rise of the International Organisation*
of the United Nations’
A Commentary on the Making of the UN Charter Cmd 6666 (London, 1945)
C. Webster ‘The Making of the Charter of the UN’ History, 32, March 1947
Schachter, O, ‘The UN Legal Order’ in C. Joyner The UN and International Law
Van Dervort, International Law and Organisation, Intro and Ch 1
Gilbert, M, From the League to the United Nations
Claude, I, Swords into Plowshares
Brierty, J.L. The Covenant and the Charter

Week 2— Seminar Topic: What are the main problems—legal as well as political-- facing the Security Council in the execution of its major functions? Can it be reformed?

Lecture: The UN Security Council: Functions, Powers and Composition

Wolfru, R. (ed) The UN, Law, Policies and Practice (Vol I and II)
Holms et al. UN Law-Making 1984
Malone, David M. The UN Security Council: From the Cold War to the 21st Century (due to be published February 2004; on order)

Week 3—: Trip to Brussels

Week 4—Seminar Topic: How have the UN’s recent experiences in peacekeeping affected the organisation—politically, administratively, in terms of enhanced capacity or legitimacy? Cite concrete peacekeeping experiences.

Lecture: The legal, political and operational developments in UN ‘enhanced’ peacekeeping

Cassese, A, UN Peacekeeping- Legal Essays 1978
Falk, R. The International Law of Civil War 1971
Wiseman, H ‘Peacekeeping in the international political context: historical analysis and future directions’ in Rikhye and Skelsback eds. The UN and Peacekeeping 1990
Daniel, DCF and Hayes, BC (eds) Beyond Traditional Peacekeeping 1995
Urguhart, B ‘Security after the Cold War’ in Roberts and Kingsbury eds United Nations, Divided World, 1993
Moore, J ed *The Law and Civil War in the Modern World* 1974
Weiss, T *The UN and Civil Wars* 1995
Nincic, *Sovereignty in the Charter and in the Practice of the UN*
Blechman, B ‘The Intervention Dilemma’ *Washington Quarterly* Vol 18, 3, 1995
Duke, S ‘The UN and Intra-state Conflict’ *International Peacekeeping* Vol 1, 5, 1994
Keefe, J ‘The Operational Art of Peace-Enforcement’ *Low Intensity Conflict and Law Enforcement* Vol 5, 1, Summer 1996

**Week 5 —Seminar Topic: When should the UN intervene to protect Human Rights? What are the legal limitations on the ‘right’ of intervention?**

*Lecture*: The UN, human rights and the right of intervention.

Bailey, S *The UN Security council and Human Rights*
Meron, *Human Rights Law-Making in the UN* 1986
Fitzpatrick, J *Human Rights in Crisis* 1994
Moore, J ed *The Law and Civil War in the Modern World* 1974
Nincic, *Sovereignty in the Charter and in the Practice of the UN*
Jones, *The UN and the Domestic Jurisdiction of States* 1979
Jacobson, H *Networks of Interdependence* Part V 1984

**Week 6 (19-02-2004)—Seminar Topic: What legal issues were raised by the first Gulf War? What legal issues were raised by the second Gulf**
**War?**

*Lecture: The UN and the Use of Force*

*Gray, Christine, *International Law and the Use of Force* (OUP, 2000)*
Gray, Christine, ‘After the Ceasefire: Iraq, the Security Council and the Use of Force* *British Yearbook of Int’l Law LXV, 1994*
Kaikobad, K, ‘Self-Defense, Enforcement Action and the Gulf Wars* *British Yearbook of International Law* lxiii 1992
Schachter, Weston and Rostow in *American Jrmal of International Law* Vol 85, 3, 1991 (issue devoted to law and the first Gulf War)
Goulding, M ‘The Use of Force by the UN’ *International Peacekeeping* Vol 3, 1, 1996
Schachter, O ‘Chapter 17’ in *International Law in Theory and Practice*
Dixon, M et al ‘Chapter 13’ in *Cases and Materials on International Law*
Damrosch, L ed *Enforcing Restraint* 1993

(For specific material on the UN and the 2003 Iraq war, the web is the best source so far. Try google advanced search, putting in United, Iraq and legal in the box for necessary words, and “use of force” in the phrase box. See also M. Byers ‘Agreeing to Disagree: Security Council Resolution 1441 and Intentional Ambiguity’ *Global Governance* 10,2,2004)

**Week 7— Study Week and Research Skills Test**

**Week 8 Seminar topic: Do regional organisations simply hinder the role of the UN?**

*Lecture: Regional organisations and the UN*

Gray, C. *International Law and the Use of Force* Chapter 7
Cassesse ed. *The Current legal regulation of the use of force* (Chapters by Cot, Issele, and Pirrone)
Van Boven, T ‘Political and legal control mechanisms: Their competition and coexistence’ in A. Eide and B. Hagtvet eds *Human Rights in Perspective* 1992
Weiss, T and MacFarlane,S ‘The UN, regional organisations and human security:
building theory in Central America’ Third World Quarterly Vol 15, 2 1994
Vierucci, L ‘The Role of the Western European Union in the Maintenance of
International peace and Security’ International Peacekeeping Vol 3, 3, 1995
Bennet, A ‘Chapter X’ in International Organisations 1991
Jones, R and Duffey T ‘Search for Alternatives’ The UN and Regional Organisations’
Merrills, J ‘Chapter X’ in International Dispute Settlement
Andemicael, Regionalism and the UN 1970

Week 9—Seminar Topic: What roles have non-governmental organisations played in the development and enforcement of international human rights law? (Give concrete examples in your presentations)

Lecture: Non-Governmental Organisations and the UN

Weiss, T & L. Gordenker eds. NGOs, the UN and Global Governance 1996
Weiss, T. ed. Beyond UN Subcontracting: task-sharing with regional security
arrangements and service-providing NGOs (NY, St. Martins, 1997)
Willets, P. ed. The Conscience of the World—the influence of non-governmental
organisations in the U.N. system (Washington, Brookings, 1996)
Lador-Lederer, International Non-Governmental Organisations 1963
Alexandrowiez, C The Law-Making Functions of the Specialised Agencies of the UN
Donine, A ‘The bureaucracy and the free spirits: stagnation and innovation in the
relationship between the UN and NGO’s’ Third World Quarterly, Vol 16, 3, 1995
Natsios, A ‘NGO’s and the UN system in complex humanitarian emergencies: conflict or
cooperation?’ Third World Quarterly, Vol 16, 3, 1995
UN Secretary General Arrangement and practices for the Interaction of Non-
Governmental Organizations in All Activities of the UN System, A/53/170, 10 July 1998.

Week 10 - TBA

Week 11 (25-03-2004) Review Conference on the UN Charter