

1: B.A. in Political Science | PPPA | Washington State University

Global Constitutionalism - World of Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (GlobCon) seeks to promote a deeper understanding on the foundations, limitations and principles of political order and their dynamics over time on a global scale.

Feminist international relations Feminist IR considers the ways that international politics affects and is affected by both men and women and also at how the core concepts that are employed within the discipline of IR e. Feminist IR has not only concerned itself with the traditional focus of IR on states, wars, diplomacy and security, but feminist IR scholars have also emphasized the importance of looking at how gender shapes the current global political economy. From its inception, feminist IR has also theorized extensively about men and, in particular, masculinities. Many IR feminists argue that the discipline is inherently masculine in nature. For example, in her article "Sex and Death in the Rational World of Defense Intellectuals" *Signs*, Carol Cohn claimed that a highly masculinized culture within the defence establishment contributed to the divorcing of war from human emotion. Feminist IR emerged largely from the late 1970s onwards. The end of the Cold War and the re-evaluation of traditional IR theory during the 1990s opened up a space for gendering International Relations. However, the growing influence of feminist and women-centric approaches within the international policy communities for example at the World Bank and the United Nations is more reflective of the liberal feminist emphasis on equality of opportunity for women. It makes the assumption that the economy trumps other concerns; allowing for the elevation of class as the focus of study. Marxists view the international system as an integrated capitalist system in pursuit of capital accumulation. Thus, colonialism brought in sources for raw materials and captive markets for exports, while decolonialization brought new opportunities in the form of dependence. A prominent derivative of Marxian thought is critical international relations theory which is the application of "critical theory" to international relations. Their emphasis on the "critical" component of theory was derived significantly from their attempt to overcome the limits of positivism. Modern-day proponents such as Andrew Linklater, Robert W. Cox and Ken Booth focus on the need for human emancipation from the nation-state. Hence, it is "critical" of mainstream IR theories that tend to be both positivist and state-centric. Further linked in with Marxist theories is dependency theory and the core-periphery model, which argue that developed countries, in their pursuit of power, appropriate developing states through international banking, security and trade agreements and unions on a formal level, and do so through the interaction of political and financial advisors, missionaries, relief aid workers, and MNCs on the informal level, in order to integrate them into the capitalist system, strategically appropriating undervalued natural resources and labor hours and fostering economic and political dependence. Marxist theories receive little attention in the United States. It is more common in parts of Europe and is one of the more important theoretic contributions of Latin American academia to the study of global networks. Examples of interest groups include political lobbyists, the military, and the corporate sector. Group theory argues that although these interest groups are constitutive of the state, they are also causal forces in the exercise of state power. Strategic perspective[edit] Strategic perspective is a theoretical[citation needed] approach that views individuals as choosing their actions by taking into account the anticipated actions and responses of others with the intention of maximizing their own welfare. Inherent bad faith model[edit] Further information: They are dismissed as propaganda ploys or signs of weakness. Post-structuralism explores the deconstruction of concepts traditionally not problematic in IR such as "power" and "agency" and examines how the construction of these concepts shapes international relations. The examination of "narratives" plays an important part in poststructuralist analysis; for example, feminist poststructuralist work has examined the role that "women" play in global society and how they are constructed in war as "innocent" and "civilians". See also feminism in international relations. Post-structuralism has garnered both significant praise and criticism, with its critics arguing that post-structuralist research often fails to address the real-world problems that international relations studies is supposed to contribute to solving. Levels of analysis[edit] Systemic level concepts[edit] International relations are often viewed in terms of levels of analysis. The systemic level concepts are those

broad concepts that define and shape an international milieu, characterized by anarchy. Focusing on the systemic level of international relations is often, but not always, the preferred method for neo-realists and other structuralist IR analysts. Westphalian sovereignty Preceding the concepts of interdependence and dependence, international relations relies on the idea of sovereignty. While throughout world history there have been instances of groups lacking or losing sovereignty, such as African nations prior to Decolonization or the occupation of Iraq during the Iraq War , there is still a need for sovereignty in terms of assessing international relations. Power international relations The concept of Power in international relations can be described as the degree of resources, capabilities, and influence in international affairs. It is often divided up into the concepts of hard power and soft power , hard power relating primarily to coercive power, such as the use of force, and soft power commonly covering economics , diplomacy and cultural influence. However, there is no clear dividing line between the two forms of power. Core or vital interests constitute the things which a country is willing to defend or expand with conflict such as territory, ideology religious, political, economic , or its citizens. Peripheral or non-vital are interests which a state is willing to compromise. For example, in the German annexation of the Sudetenland in a part of Czechoslovakia under the Munich Agreement , Czechoslovakia was willing to relinquish territory which was considered ethnically German in order to preserve its own integrity and sovereignty. Rather, it is the presence of non-state actors, who autonomously act to implement unpredictable behaviour to the international system. Whether it is transnational corporations , liberation movements , non-governmental agencies , or international organizations , these entities have the potential to significantly influence the outcome of any international transaction. Additionally, this also includes the individual person as while the individual is what constitutes the states collective entity, the individual does have the potential to also create unpredicted behaviours. Al-Qaeda , as an example of a non-state actor, has significantly influenced the way states and non-state actors conduct international affairs. During the Cold War , the alignment of several nations to one side or another based on ideological differences or national interests has become an endemic feature of international relations. Unlike prior, shorter-term blocs, the Western and Soviet blocs sought to spread their national ideological differences to other nations. Truman under the Truman Doctrine believed it was necessary to spread democracy whereas the Warsaw Pact under Soviet policy sought to spread communism. After the Cold War, and the dissolution of the ideologically homogeneous Eastern bloc still gave rise to others such as the South-South Cooperation movement. Polarity international relations Polarity in international relations refers to the arrangement of power within the international system. The concept arose from bipolarity during the Cold War , with the international system dominated by the conflict between two superpowers , and has been applied retrospectively by theorists. However, the term bipolar was notably used by Stalin who said he saw the international system as a bipolar one with two opposing powerbases and ideologies. Consequently, the international system prior to can be described as multipolar, with power being shared among Great powers. Empires of the world in The collapse of the Soviet Union in had led to unipolarity, with the United States as a sole superpower, although many refuse to acknowledge the fact. Several theories of international relations draw upon the idea of polarity. The balance of power was a concept prevalent in Europe prior to the First World War , the thought being that by balancing power blocs it would create stability and prevent war. Here, the concepts of balancing rising in power to counter another and bandwagoning siding with another are developed. Hegemony is the preponderance of power at one pole in the international system, and the theory argues this is a stable configuration because of mutual gains by both the dominant power and others in the international system. This is contrary to many neorealist arguments, particularly made by Kenneth Waltz , stating that the end of the Cold War and the state of unipolarity is an unstable configuration that will inevitably change. It suggests that while hegemony can control the occurrence of wars, it also results in the creation of one. Its main proponent, A. Organski , argued this based on the occurrence of previous wars during British, Portuguese, and Dutch hegemony. Interdependence[edit] Many advocate that the current international system is characterized by growing interdependence; the mutual responsibility and dependency on others. Advocates of this point to growing globalization , particularly with international economic interaction. The role of international institutions, and widespread acceptance of a number of operating

principles in the international system, reinforces ideas that relations are characterized by interdependence. NATO International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan

Dependency theory is a theory most commonly associated with Marxism, stating that a set of core states exploit a set of weaker periphery states for their prosperity. Various versions of the theory suggest that this is either an inevitability standard dependency theory, or use the theory to highlight the necessity for change Neo-Marxist. Systemic tools of international relations[edit] Diplomacy is the practice of communication and negotiation between representatives of states. To some extent, all other tools of international relations can be considered the failure of diplomacy. Keeping in mind, the use of other tools are part of the communication and negotiation inherent within diplomacy. Sanctions, force, and adjusting trade regulations, while not typically considered part of diplomacy, are actually valuable tools in the interest of leverage and placement in negotiations. Sanctions are usually a first resort after the failure of diplomacy, and are one of the main tools used to enforce treaties. They can take the form of diplomatic or economic sanctions and involve the cutting of ties and imposition of barriers to communication or trade. War, the use of force, is often thought of as the ultimate tool of international relations. A popular definition is that given by Clausewitz, with war being "the continuation of politics by other means". There is a growing study into "new wars" involving actors other than states. The study of war in international relations is covered by the disciplines of "war studies" and "strategic studies". The mobilization of international shame can also be thought of as a tool of international relations.

2: Global justice - Wikipedia

El debate sobre el techo de gasto como sãntoma de que la composiciã³n y funciones de la Mesa del Congreso habrã-a que cambiarlas y que el procedimiento legislativo estã; bastante anticuado.

Advanced Search Abstract The dilemma faced by the United Nations Organization at the beginning of the 21st century lies in its inability to reconcile the structural realities of power politics in a unipolar world with the requirements of the international rule of law. The paper analyses the normative contradictions in the UN Charter that result from the antagonism between power and law and reviews the prospects for a fundamental reform of the United Nations Organization that would guarantee its survival under the radically different circumstances of the post-Cold War environment. In that regard, the paper emphasizes the need for a new paradigm of international organization that will do away with the idea of special privileges accorded to the great powers of , and emphasizes the need for a better regional balance in the decision-making processes at the United Nations.

Introduction The basic weakness of the system of international organization represented by the United Nations consists in the fact that it contains an irreconcilable normative contradiction, namely between a the principle of the sovereign equality of Member States and b the privileged position of the five permanent members of the Security Council, expressed in the veto right. Thus, a heavy price has been paid by the international community for the partly supranational authority vested in the Security Council. Incorporating the power balance as it prevailed at the end of the Second World War, the world organization has been unable to reform itself along democratic lines. The Charter is itself based on a compromise between power and law, combining two contradictory elements or procedures: If no action towards reform is undertaken and if the present state of paralysis prevails, the world organization may well suffer the fate of the League of Nations. The United Nations and the power balance of The establishment of the United Nations Organization after the Second World War was motivated by the search for a viable system of peaceful co-existence among all States. They simply could not resist the temptations of power politics, first and foremost of which is the tendency to eternalize a given power balance, particularly when this has been achieved in the course of war. Accordingly, the Charter of the United Nations reflects the power balance of Ever since the fateful days of , the antagonism between realism and idealism has been a basic characteristic of international organization under the aegis of the United Nations. The underlying normative contradiction resulting mainly from the inconsistent application of the principle of sovereign equality due to the introduction of the veto privilege has been considerably more acute than the one resulting from compromises with power politics during the period after the First World War in the international system represented by the League of Nations. Unlike the Charter of the United Nations, the Covenant of the League did not contain a veto right for great powersâ€”a fact which, as Zbigniew Brzezinski rightly observed, had prevented the United States from joining the League of Nations. The insertion of the veto privilege into the decision-making under Chapter VII of the Charter stands out as the most striking contradiction in the normative system of international relations represented by the United Nations. This power-centred and legally contradictory approach was the driving force behind the establishment of the new organization by the victors of the Second World War, 5 but, at the same time, it has condemned the UN Security Council to being a tool of great power politics. In structural terms, the United Nations Organization is based on a compromise between power and law: The enforcement power i. The latter signifies an almost total lack of a separation of powers the permanent members being allowed to act as judges in their own cause and has, unavoidably, led to a policy of double standards being implemented by the permanent members in the service of their own national interests. While the international exercise of power e. The obligation to abstain from voting in matters when a Member State is involved in a dispute including cases of aggression committed by a Member State does not apply to compulsory decisions under Chapter VII. Their special status in the UN Charter has made the problems of the enforcement of international law caused by the absence of a separation of powers more than obvious. In the above-described normative framework, the dialectic of power and law in international relations, is evidenced in the following contradictory assertions: As succinctly demonstrated by Hans Kelsen, power without mechanisms of

enforcement is no law, but a set of moral principles. Their privileged position enables them to prevent any enforcement of the law within the Charter regime whenever their interests, as defined by themselves alone, are affected. The contradiction between the simultaneously existing norms of equality of all States and inequality in regard to the special status of the permanent members in matters of international peace and security and other important matters such as Charter amendment has not only undermined the legitimacy of the United Nations Organization as such, but it has precluded even rudimentary forms of a separation of powers in that system. Thus, an element which is indispensable for the rule of law, whether on the domestic or international level, is completely missing in the statutory framework of the United Nations. The historical truth is that the world organization would never have been established if the veto privilege would not have been granted to the victorious powers of the Second World War. The antagonism between power and law: manifold are the implications of this normative contradiction for the global order. During the period of global bipolarity that prevailed through the Cold War or the so-called East-West conflict up to the year , the Security Council was more or less paralyzed as a result of the mutual blockage by the two rival superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—by means of their veto right. Upon the unexpected collapse of the Soviet bloc in the course of the events of , the obvious end of global bipolarity was prematurely diagnosed as leading to a renaissance of the United Nations Organization, supposedly enabling it for the first time since its foundation to fully exercise its mandate of collective security. This constellation, which amounted to a complete absence of a balance of power in the sense of the classical definition of this term in the theory of international relations, 14 did not last very long. Whatever statements to the contrary may be made by interested parties, the non-authorization of the use of force against Iraq in is the most recent case in point. In both cases, the United States and her allies had to rely on unilateral military measures in order to implement their agenda. Unipolarity in terms of power relations particularly as regards military power is juxtaposed with multipolarity in terms of the diverging interests of UN Member States, and particularly the permanent members. The implications of this constellation for the United Nations Organization are highly complex and far-reaching. After the prolonged paralysis during the Cold War, which was followed by a short-lived renaissance in the years following the end of the bipolar world order, a new, though structurally different, state of paralysis has befallen the United Nations. Although the Security Council was largely paralyzed, the world organization was not marginalized. Because of the fear of reprisals from the other side, a lack of endorsement of the use of force by the Council could not simply be ignored by either of the two superpowers, not to mention the medium powers in so far as they were allies of one of those powers. In the unipolar constellation of today, which is manifested in the military supremacy of the United States, 15 the situation is entirely different. To the extent that the Security Council does not endorse the policies and strategies including military action of that country, the world organization is being sidelined, declared irrelevant or even obsolete by that power. Bush and other US officials in the course of the events preceding the Gulf war of abound. The permanent member that alone enjoys the position of superpower in the present, albeit transitory, global constellation has developed a new unilateralist strategy backed up by an openly declared hegemonial doctrine of international relations. The most powerful Member State has, thereby, not only marginalized the Security Council as the supreme executive organ of the United Nations, but has seriously undermined the world organization as such. This tendency, although having been felt already in the period following the collapse of the Communist bloc, has become even more obvious since the events of 11 September . The two Bills introduced in the US House of Representatives in , which condemn judicial reference to foreign and international law, further underline this unilateralist tendency. On the basis of this imperial doctrine, the role left for the supreme executive organ of the United Nations will be rather marginal, namely to legitimize decisions that were taken outside the Chambers of the Council. This situation has not only weakened, or again paralyzed, the Security Council in a way considerably more serious than during the Cold War period; it now threatens to de-legitimize the entire world organization as guarantor of the international rule of law. The extreme imbalance of power relations in the international system in general, and among the five permanent members of the Security Council in particular, in favour of only one Member State—i. The problem has been aggravated as a result of the fact that the UN Charter, unlike domestic constitutions, does not provide an elaborate framework of checks and

balances between legislative, executive and judicial powers. Unanimity among the great powers of that time was considered, by those very powers, more important than considerations of equality, not to speak of transnational democracy. In specific cases, the preponderance of US power may induce even permanent members, for fear of reprisals, to give up their objections to Security Council Resolutions sponsored by that country. At the same time, the organization cannot act in an efficient and consistent manner. This predicament has become even more serious in the present unipolar order than it has ever been during the era of bipolarity, characterized by the power struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union: It is again a structural fact of power politics that the vital interests of the global hegemon are self-defined and not subjected to the collective scrutiny of the Security Council. The unavoidable result of this constellation has been that the United States, albeit indirectly, has been in a position to determine the agenda of the Security Council all by itself. The Council, not having been able to prevent and, later, condemn, let alone stop, the aggression against Iraq, simply acknowledged the fact of the occupation and actual control of the territory of Iraq by a United States-led coalition. Weeramantry, former Judge at the International Court of Justice, has comprehensively documented the legal facts and analysed the implications of these developments for the international legal order and the world organization in particular. By providing a semblance of international legitimacy for the political structures created as a result of the invasion and occupation of Iraq, the Council has not regained its authority and legitimate role in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter. This development is to be seen as further proof of the international rule of law being subverted by the law of force. Power politics as predicament of the United Nations Organization: The latter theme has been repeatedly invoked by President George W. Bush in connection with US efforts to obtain from the Security Council Resolutions authorizing the use of force against Iraq or legitimizing, post factum, the occupation of Iraq. His remarks at Whitehall Palace in London on 19 November included an ominous warning from the part of the only superpower to the decision makers particularly of the permanent Member States of the Security Council: America and Great Britain have done, and will do, all in their power to prevent the United Nations from solemnly choosing its own irrelevance and inviting the fate of the League of Nations. The inability of the United Nations to face this challenge has several aspects, four of which are restated here: This leaves the United Nations trapped between a rock and a hard place when it comes to crucial matters of international peace and security such as the ongoing crisis situations in Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine. On the one hand, the law cannot be enforced against the will of the most powerful Member State that, because of its military might, is also the one most capable to violate the law, e. The Charter cannot be amended without the consent of the five permanent members of the Security Council. The veto provision of Article 27 will continue to prevent the Security Council from acting on all issues that touch upon the vital interests of a permanent member unless in cases where those interests are identical for all permanent members, which is a highly hypothetical case. The traces of supranational as distinct from international authority, which can be found in the UN Charter in particular, in the rules establishing the enforcement powers of the Security Council, are becoming insignificant in a situation in which the actual power of one permanent member alone makes the provisions of compulsory measures under Chapter VII virtually inapplicable as was the case with the invasion of Iraq by the United States in or the US-led war against Yugoslavia in or renders those measures ineffective if that power, though not having vetoed the respective resolution, decides not to co-operate in its implementation. Those groupings may be informal to a certain extentâ€”as distinct from the formal structures of collective action in the framework of the United Nationsâ€”and may fluctuate according to the specific circumstances of each conflict situation and depending upon the constellation of interests among the participating countries; but, under the conditions of the present unipolar world order, these coalitions will always be created around the global hegemon. This will also be the case if they include ad hoc arrangements in the framework of regional organizations such as NATO. The central role of the global hegemon in the respective regional organization is never challenged. In this regard, the comparison to the fate of the League of Nations is not far-fetched, although, due to the absence of the United States, this organizationâ€”unlike the United Nationsâ€”was never truly universal. In view of the developments described here, we must admit that the idealist vision of an international i. If we take a closer look at the procedural details laid out in the UN Charter in their entirety, we

will realize that the postulates of the realist doctrine have prevailed since the very beginning of the world organization. The traces of supranational authority in the form of the enforcement mechanisms of Chapter VII of the Charter with the associated great power privileges have been mistakenly attributed to a collective effort at laying the foundations for the international rule of law; those elements of supranational authority are in themselves a reflection of the compromise with power politics that stood at the cradle of the organization. Unlike at the international level, this predicament does not exist at the domestic level except in a dictatorial system. The writing of the veto power into the UN Charter has constituted the first and decisive compromise with international power politics⁴¹ from which the world organization has never recovered and to which it has fallen victim in an even more serious manner under the conditions of a unipolar world order where no other permanent member, in spite of the procedural privilege accorded by the veto rule, is in a position to seriously challenge the predominant position of the global hegemon. A further proof of the predominance of power politics lies in the historical truth, referred to earlier in this paper, that the world organization would never have come into existence if the veto privilege of the five permanent members would not have been written into the Charter. Future prospects of the United Nations and the need for a new paradigm of international organization

What is needed in view of the realities of power politics in the global context is an alternative vision that is oriented towards the premises of the idealist doctrine or, more realistically, a combination of idealist and realist principles. Ex definitione, this is not possible in an exclusively unipolar context. Such a requirement might be combined with a carefully drafted formula for weighted voting. This could be achieved through assigning permanent seats to regional organizations where they exist, such as the European Union, the African Union, the Association of South-East Asian Nations, etc. The report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, proposes a more balanced geographical representation in the Council, but does not touch upon the veto privilege of the five permanent members. Model B provides for no new permanent seats, but suggests a new category of eight four-year renewable-term seats and one new two-year non-permanent and non-renewable seat. Both versions suggest the division of the seats according to a specific formula among the regions of Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe and the Americas. This confronts us with the often ignored reality that the national interests of a small number of Member States—two of which are no great powers any more—may make the world organization incapable of reforming itself. In view of these realities statutory as well as political, reform of the United Nations Organization, even on minor procedural issues, is virtually impossible. Thus, the only alternative to the existing state of paralysis that has brought about the marginalization of the United Nations and a high degree of delegitimization of the international order in general, may be, in the long term, the creation of a new entity by virtue of an intergovernmental treaty. A new statutory framework for a universal international organization will have to be based on an elaborate separation of powers between the legislative, executive and judicial functions of that multilateral entity—something which is almost totally absent in the United Nations Organization. A system that eternalizes the power balance of is incapable of reforming itself. In the present constellation, it only favours the most powerful international actor. A more realistic alternative, as regards the restructuring of the international system, can be derived from the expectation of the gradual emergence of new regional players in Europe such as Germany, Asia such as India, Latin-America such as Brazil, and eventually Africa; 50 from the strengthening of the position of actual permanent members of the Security Council such as Russia and China; and eventually from the assertion of the role of regional groupings such as the European Union or ASEAN—or the emergence of new groupings in other regions—as genuine international actors. More than two centuries ago, Immanuel Kant had emphasized the need for such an approach in his treatise on perpetual peace. In a framework where sovereignty is defined as something absolute, putting each State legally apart from all the others thereby excluding, *sensu stricto*, the notion of obligations *erga omnes*, the synthesis between the antithetical principles of power and law will become impossible. The essence of *bonum commune* in its transnational meaning—which is indispensable for global peace—will be lost.

3: Global Politics & Law

Análisis de algunos aspectos básicos que deberán tenerse en cuenta para una reforma federal de la Constitución.

Lecturer Login Glossary Absolute gains: Benefits that accrue to states from a policy or action regardless of their impact on other states see p. Rain that is contaminated by sulphuric, nitric and other acids that are released into the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. Changing in the light of new circumstances; in particular, learning to live with climate change. Literally, without rule; the absence of a central government or higher authority, sometimes, but not necessarily, associated with instability and chaos. A belief that human needs and interests are of overriding moral and philosophical importance. Prejudice or hatred towards Jewish people; Semites are by tradition the descendants of Shem, son of Noah. A foreign policy strategy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hope of modifying its political objectives and, specifically, avoiding war. Mechanisms through which the proliferation of arms is constrained by agreements limiting their production, distribution and use. Values that supposedly reflect the history, culture and religious backgrounds of Asian societies; examples include social harmony, respect for authority and a belief in the family. The process through which immigrant communities lose their cultural distinctiveness by adjusting to the values, allegiances and lifestyles of the host society. War fought between opponents with clearly unequal levels of military, economic and technological power, in which warfare strategies tend to be adapted to the needs of the weak. The tendency for society to be made up of a collection of self-interested and largely self-sufficient individuals, operating as separate atoms. Economic self-sufficiency, often associated with expansionism and conquest to ensure the control of economic resources and reduce economic dependency on other states. Literally, self-rule; usually associated with economic self-sufficiency brought about by either colonial expansion or a withdrawal from international trade. The right to influence the behaviour of others on the basis of an acknowledged duty to obey; power cloaked in legitimacy. Literally, rule by a single person; the concentration of political power in the hands of a single ruler, typically a monarch. The balance of transactions conducted between a country and other countries, taking account of visible trade exports and imports, invisible trade services and capital flows in the form of investments and loans. A condition in which no one state predominates over others, tending to create general equilibrium and curb the hegemonic ambitions of all states see p. To oppose or challenge a stronger or rising power for fear of leaving oneself exposed. The belief that social theories should be constructed only on the basis of observable behaviour, providing quantifiable data for research. Sympathies or prejudices that often unconsciously affect human judgment; bias implies distortion. The principle that all organisms and entities in the ecosphere are of equal moral worth, each being part of an interrelated whole. An intensive and sustained aerial bombardment. German Literally, lightning war; penetration in depth by armoured columns, usually preceded by aerial bombardment to reduce enemy resistance. A strategy of escalating confrontation even to the point of risking war going to the brink aimed at persuading an opponent to back down. An area, state or collection of states located between potential and more powerful adversaries, reducing the likelihood of land-based attack in particular. The theory, developed during the Russian Civil War 1918-21, that capitalist states were actively engaged in attempts to subvert the Soviet Union in order to bring down communism. The maximum population that an ecosystem can support, given the food, habitat, water and other necessities available. A form of capitalism that is highly volatile and unpredictable because it is susceptible to speculatively-orientated lifts in finance capital. The concentration of political power or government authority at the centre. A form of nationalism that emphasizes political allegiance based on a vision of a community of equal citizens, allowing respect for ethnic and cultural diversity that does not challenge core civic values. Rights of participation and access to power, typically voting and political rights and the right to non-discrimination. An armed conflict between politically organized groups within a state, usually fought either for control of the state or to establish a new state. Clash of civilizations thesis: The theory that, in the post-Cold War world, conflict would not primarily be ideological or economic, but rather cultural in character. A Marxist term denoting an accurate awareness of class interests, transforming a class in-itself into a class for-itself. A form of realism that explains power politics largely in

terms of human selfishness or egoism. Unintended or incidental injury or damage caused during a military operation usually used as a euphemism. A problem that stems from the interdependence of states, meaning that any solution must involve international cooperation rather than action by a single state. A general benefit from which individuals cannot be excluded and, as a result, for which beneficiaries have no incentive to pay. A form of liberalism that emphasizes the economic and international benefits of free trade, leading to mutual benefit and general prosperity as well as peace amongst states. Turning something into a commodity that can be bought and sold, having only an economic value. The process whereby commodities are invested with symbolic and social significance, allowing them to exert sway over human beings. An area, comprising a number of states, within which there is a free movement of labour and capital, and a high level of economic harmonization; sometimes called a single market. The belief that the self or person is constituted through the community, in the sense that individuals are shaped by the communities to which they belong and thus owe them a debt of respect and consideration. Negal A principle or sentiment based on the collective identity of a social group, bonds of comradeship, loyalty and duty. A tactic or strategy designed to force an adversary to make concessions against its will through war or the threat of aggression. A state that pursues strategies to ensure long-term competitiveness in the globalized economy. The requirement, usually made by the IMF and the World Bank, that certain conditions about the future direction of economic policy are met before loans are agreed or made. A qualified union of states in which each state retains independence, typically guaranteed by unanimous decision-making. A computer buzzword that refers to the links between one device usually a computer and others, affecting the speed, ease and extent of information exchanges. Objection to conscription into the armed forces on the grounds of conscience, usually based on the belief that it is morally wrong to act as an agent of war. Assent or permission; a voluntary agreement to be subject to binding obligations or a higher authority. A set of rules, written or unwritten, that define the duties, powers and functions of the various institutions of government, define the relations between them and also the relations between the state and the individual. An approach to social and political analysis whose key assumption is that beliefs, norms and values play a crucial role in the construction of reality. A psychological and cultural phenomenon whereby personal happiness is equated with the consumption of material possessions see p. The tendency of investors, alarmed by a crisis in one part of the world, to remove money from other parts of the world, thereby spreading panic well beyond the scope of the initial problem. A form of warfare that is conducted by regular, uniformed and national military units and uses conventional not nuclear military weapons and battlefield tactics. Correspondence theory of truth: The theory that propositions are true if, and only if, they correspond with the facts. The theory that concentrations of power tend to be temporary because they stimulate oppositional forces and the emergence of rival centres of power; often used to explain challenges to corporate power. Intentionally committed acts that form part of a widespread, systematic and repeated attack against a civilian population. A form of nationalism that places primary emphasis on the regeneration of the nation as a distinctive civilization rather than on self-determination. The view that matters of right or wrong are entirely culturally determined, usually implying that it is impossible to say that one culture is better or worse than another. The belief that human beings are culturally-defined creatures, culture being the universal basis for personal and social identity. A practice that is so long established and widely accepted that it has come to have the force of law. An arrangement whereby a number of states establish a common external tariff against the rest of the world, usually whilst abolishing internal tariffs. A situation in which a country is unable to service its debts because economic surpluses are insufficient to meet interest repayments. The expansion of local autonomy through the transfer of powers and responsibilities away from national bodies. A green ideological perspective that rejects anthropocentrism and gives priority to the maintenance of nature; it is associated with values such as bio-equality, diversity and decentralization. A green ideological perspective that rejects anthropocentrism and gives priority to the maintenance of nature; it is associated with values such as bioequality, diversity and decentralization. Willing compliance with the wishes or expectations of others. A reduction in the general level of prices, linked to a reduction in the level of economic activity in the economy. The transition from authoritarianism to liberal democracy, reflected in the granting of basic freedoms and political rights, the establishment of competitive elections and the introduction of market reforms. A neo-Marxist theory that

highlights structural imbalances within international capitalism that impose dependency and underdevelopment on poorer states and regions. French Literally, loosening; the relaxation of tension between previously antagonistic states, often used to denote a phase in the Cold War. The belief that human actions and choices are entirely conditioned by external factors; determinism implies that free will is a myth. A tactic or strategy designed to prevent aggression by emphasizing the scale of the likely military response the cost of an attack would be greater than any benefit it may bring. The process through which social spaces can no longer be wholly mapped in terms of territorial places, territorial distance and territorial borders. A reduction in the value of a currency relative to other currencies. The reduction in the official rate at which one currency is exchanged for another. Growth, the act of improving, enlarging or refining; development is commonly linked to economic growth, but the term is deeply contested. The transfer of power from central government to subordinate regional institutions that, unlike federal institutions, have no share in sovereignty. A form of feminism that holds that there are ineradicable differences between women and men, whether these are rooted in biology, culture or material experience. A process of negotiation and communication between states that seeks to resolve conflict without recourse to war; an instrument of foreign policy. A collection of rights and dispensations that accredited diplomats enjoy in foreign countries, usually including freedom from arrest and trial on criminal charges and privileged travel and communication arrangements. Political action taken outside the constitutional and legal framework; direct action may range from passive resistance to terrorism. Dirty hands, problem of: The problem that it may arguably be necessary for politicians to transgress accepted moral codes for the sake of the political community, making it right to do wrong. The reduction of fighting capacity, either through scaling-down or eliminating arms or, more likely, categories of weapons. Human interaction, especially communication; discourse may disclose or illustrate power relations. The process whereby productive tasks become separated and more specialized in order to promote economic efficiency. A theoretical orientation that gives priority to the maintenance of ecological balance rather than the achievement of human ends. A political ideology that is based on the belief that nature is an interconnected whole, embracing humans and non-humans, as well as the inanimate world. The belief that individuals are entitled to autonomy in matters of economic decision-making; economic individualism is sometimes taken to be synonymous with private property and implies laissez-faire see p. The absolute authority which the state exercises over economic life conducted within its borders, involving independent control of fiscal and monetary policies, and over trade and capital flows. A form of liberalism that seeks to reconcile the efficiency of markets with the broader values of social community. A process whereby people leave their native country, to settle in another.

4: Research « Harvard Law School | Institute for Global Law and Policy

The LLB in Law and Politics joint honours degree was the first of its kind in the University of London. It offers you the opportunity to study the closely related disciplines of Law and Politics side by side in a three-year programme.

Join our Mailing List Research The Institute is an international collaborative project to foster research and transnational policy dialog about the structure and potential for global governance and international law affecting pressing issues of global regulation and policy. The Institute aims to foster innovative approaches to global policy and political economy, and new thinking about international legal and institutional arrangements. At the IGLP, we are convinced that governance is not only rules, institutions and procedures. That is also governance. We encourage research into the genealogy of governance ideas as they have played out in the fields of international law, international economic law, regulatory policy, human rights and development policy. Together, these projects provide a focal point at Harvard Law School for new thinking in the fields of comparative law, global governance and international law. We also aim to provide a framework at Harvard for students and faculty interested in pursuing innovative and heterodox research on foundational questions of theory and history as well as pressing issues of global policy. Our current research projects include:

Corporate Power in Global Society: This research is focused on examining how diverse local, national, regional, international and transnational legal regimes, together with cultural norms and business practices, shape the expectations, background entitlements, institutional forms and bargaining positions of various players in global production networks. Taken into consideration are how legal entitlements and normative expectations interact with material factors of production to produce particular forms of commercial relations as well as particular attributions of power and value creation. The group also explores how those legal rules and norms come to shape value chain governance, including the allocation of economic surplus and power, as well as the perceived limits of possible regulatory interventions to distribute rents more equitably or to reduce adverse externalities that result from a networked organization of production.

Expertise and Governance This project aims to strengthen research linking efforts to understand the role of expertise in global governance among IGLP scholars with parallel work undertaken in the Science and Technology Studies field. The focal point for collaboration has been a series of lectures, research workshops and an inter-faculty reading group organized by IGLP Director David Kennedy and Sheila Jasanoff of the Kennedy School. Questions under discussion include: Who are experts, whom do they represent, what are the sources of their authority, and how can expertise be held accountable? What kinds of institutions employ expertise, and what are the organizational characteristics of such institutions? How does the growing global reliance on experts affect the quality, effectiveness, and accountability of public policy and governance?

Law and Economic Development: For more than two decades, we have undertaken research on the opportunities and pitfalls of doing so. This initiative has been led by Professor David Kennedy, Institute Director, and has involved many of our affiliated scholars. Our research has focused on the legal system as a terrain for identifying, making and implementing political and economic choices. In , we are pleased to partner with the Thailand Institute of Justice in their work strengthening young leaders seeking to harness the rule of law for improved national policy

Global Genealogy of Family Laws The rise of colonialism, capitalism, liberalism, modernity and nationalism across much of the world was strongly inflected by the idea that legal and social life divides naturally into two opposite orders – the market and the family. The idea was that the market was or should be governed by contract law that would ideally be uniform across the world and that would enable contracts giving effect to the will of the parties; while the family was or should be governed by family law that gave effect to the spirit of each national people and that enforced interpersonal duties. This IGLP project, led by HLS professor Janet Halley, seeks to compare the spread of this idea and its various implementations across the world, both in the formation of colonial relations and in the breakdown of the colonial system. We believe that by understanding it genealogically and comparatively, we can better pry away the glue fixing us to it even today. The event explored topics such as restoring sense of politics, distinguishing modern progressivism, and building a welfare society.

Bandung and the Global South: The legacies of the Bandung Conference have long

reach within critical traditions in international law. This project brings together scholars who have been influenced by the Bandung Conference and seeks to provide an opportunity for them to reflect on the legacies of the conference that animate their work today and the ways they can think about alternative futures going forward. There are many intersecting and overlapping conversations that Bandung inspires amongst critical international law scholars. The project has been defined quite broadly to enable a range of different kinds of contributions with the goal of producing a scholarly volume for publication. The members of this project convened at Harvard Law School in June , including: Rethinking Law and Finance in the Global Economy This project, organized by Christine Desan of our Advisory Council, focuses on the lessons of heterodox and institutionalist traditions in both economic and legal science for understanding global political economy in the aftermath of the crisis. We are particularly interested in the relationships among private law, private ordering, national regulation and opportunities for multilateral governance or coordination. We are exploring the significance of disarticulation and intended inefficiencies in global systems in avoiding systemic risk “ when introduced both within the transnational governance of private financial institutions and through regulation. The project focuses on the legal structure of money, credit and financial liquidity. Specifically, it brings together a diverse group of established and emerging scholars to share critical and comparative methodologies and approaches to Islamic law and jurisprudence. Scholars from law, history, political science, anthropology, economics, and other social sciences share research on topics including Islamic legal thought, legal history, family law, finance, and the arts. In and , the initiative sponsored a competitive research grant program for young scholars. Although state activism came under attack in the hey-day of neo-liberalism, states in many developing countries are once again actively promoting economic growth and social development. These initiatives build on prior experiences but often take new forms as states cope with the challenges of growth under conditions of globalization. This new state activism tends to be more export oriented, more concerned with competitiveness and innovation, and more aware of the need for incomes policy. Such changes in state policy and practice have an impact on the legal order. They may make new uses of existing legal tools, deploy different enforcement practices, and create the need for new laws and new forms of governance. The book explores the emergence of a new developmental state in Latin America and its significance for law and development theory. Global Poverty and Heterodox Development Pathways: The initiative was launched as a Pro-Seminar in where members of the group presented short papers that tease out the methodological features of their respective approaches, as well as the distributional effects of the developmental pathways that they identify. This workshop explored emerging ideas about organizing political economies that push back against global inequalities. Participants examined such emerging ideas in sectors of contemporary global political economies, such as finance, agriculture, industrial organization, supranational governance, political movement, and critique. The following timeline details some of our key activities and initiatives over the years: In August , we co-sponsored a major public discussion of the place of a rising Asia in the political economy of the world, to be held in Bangkok Thailand. The event brought current and former political leaders from Europe, Latin America, Africa, the United States and Asia into dialog with academics and researchers from our global network. This conference resulted in a book edited by David Kennedy and Joseph E. Stiglitz entitled Law and Economics with Chinese Characteristics: In , we sponsored a workshop and conference on the use of foreign law in legislation with the Library of the National Congress in Santiago, Chile. Participants included development and comparative law specialists from almost a dozen countries in North and South America, Europe and the Middle East.

5: Harvard Law School | Institute for Global Law and Policy

As a political economist, May explains that the book is an examination of the rule of law as the 'common sense of global politics for those with an interest in the law, but little if any formal legal training'; individuals, who, like him, wonder from time to time what this term might mean.

Although obviously touching upon related social phenomena, scholars from different disciplines like international law, international relations, sociology, geography, anthropology, or history have rarely linked up research agendas, so far. A major aim of the workshop is to prompt trans-disciplinary engagement. Debates on globalization, even when focussing on international law confronted by constitutionalization and fragmentation, have often continued to conceive of territorial state sovereignty and dynamics of globalization as a zero-sum game. But is this still appropriate: Do states still monopolize territoriality? And if they do not, who else does it, and how? These politics of sovereignty are not about choosing more or less state, state regulation or de-regulation, or public or private authority. While, no doubt, states have their stakes in the organization of territoriality, they can be expected and observed! These different processes are conceivable as different communications constituting a "world society" Stichweh are profoundly change the idea of territoriality itself. Their result might be a fragmented legal and political order of territoriality. New and multiple forms of regulation, however, can hardly be seen as consequences of fragmentation. Instead, the politics of sovereignty and fragmented territoriality are inextricably linked and dependent on each other. It is but the constitution of territoriality that -- in a paradoxical move -- brings about its fragmented normativity. This new multiplicity of governance raises questions for the reproduction of global normativity: What is the nexus between territoriality and governance? How are they related? And how is their social status determined and reproduced? What separates and what links up these spheres? Please send paper proposals max. Participants from countries participating in COST Action can apply for funding for this workshop.

6: Global Politics 2nd edition by Andrew Heywood | Glossary

Review Graduate Program details of MA Global Politics and Law in Sheffield United Kingdom from University of Sheffield. Many of the crucial issues and problems of our time are confronted at a global or international level, where policies and laws to address.

Identify the different legal systems. Understand government-business trade relations and how political and legal factors impact international business. Why should businesses care about the different political and legal systems around the world? To begin with, despite the globalization of business, firms must abide by the local rules and regulations of the countries in which they operate. Until recently, governments were able to directly enforce the rules and regulations based on their political and legal philosophies. The Internet has started to change this, as sellers and buyers have easier access to each other. Nevertheless, countries still have the ability to regulate or strong-arm companies into abiding by their rules and regulations. As a result, global businesses monitor and evaluate the political and legal climate in countries in which they currently operate or hope to operate in the future.

What Are the Different Political Systems? The study of political systems is extensive and complex. A political system The system of politics and government in a country; it governs a complete set of rules, regulations, institutions, and attitudes. It governs a complete set of rules, regulations, institutions, and attitudes. There are more than thirteen major types of government, each of which consists of multiple variations. At one end of the extremes of political philosophies, or ideologies, is anarchism A political ideology that contends that individuals should control political activities and public government is both unnecessary and unwanted. In reality, neither extreme exists in its purest form. This combination is called pluralism A political ideology that asserts that both public and private groups are important in a well-functioning political system. Although most countries are pluralistic politically, they may lean more to one extreme than the other. In some countries, the government controls more aspects of daily life than in others. While the common usage treats totalitarian and authoritarian as synonyms, there is a distinct difference. For the purpose of this discussion, the main relevant difference is in ideology. Authoritarian governments centralize all control in the hands of one strong leader or a small group of leaders, who have full authority. These leaders are not democratically elected and are not politically, economically, or socially accountable to the people in the country. Totalitarianism, a more extreme form of authoritarianism, occurs when an authoritarian leadership is motivated by a distinct ideology, such as communism. In totalitarianism, the ideology influences or controls the people, not just a person or party. Authoritarian leaders tend not to have a guiding philosophy and use more fear and corruption to maintain control. Democracy A form of government that derives its power from the people. Democratic governments derive their power from the people of the country, either by direct referendum called a direct democracy or by means of elected representatives of the people a representative democracy. Democracy has a number of variations, both in theory and practice, some of which provide better representation and more freedoms for their citizens than others. It may seem evident that businesses would prefer to operate in open, democratic countries; however, it can be difficult to determine which countries fit the democratic criteria. As a result, there are a variety of institutions, including the Economist, which analyze and rate countries based on their openness and adherence to democratic principles. There is no consensus on how to measure democracy, definitions of democracy are contested and there is an ongoing lively debate on the subject. Democracy can be seen as a set of practices and principles that institutionalise and thus ultimately protect freedom. Even if a consensus on precise definitions has proved elusive, most observers today would agree that, at a minimum, the fundamental features of a democracy include government based on majority rule and the consent of the governed, the existence of free and fair elections, the protection of minorities and respect for basic human rights. Democracy presupposes equality before the law, due process and political pluralism. Several things stand out in the index. Only two Asian countries are represented: Japan and South Korea. Firms need to assess the balance to determine how local policies, rules, and regulations will affect their business. How stable is the government? Is it a democracy or a dictatorship? If a new party comes into power, will the rules of business change dramatically? Is power

concentrated in the hands of a few, or is it clearly outlined in a constitution or similar national legal document? How involved is the government in the private sector? Is there a well-established legal environment both to enforce policies and rules as well as to challenge them? While any country can, in theory, pose a risk in all of these factors, some countries offer a more stable business environment than others. In fact, political stability is a key part of government efforts to attract foreign investment to their country. Businesses need to assess if a country believes in free markets, government control, or heavy intervention often to the benefit of a few in industry. In the broadest sense, capitalism An economic system in which the means of production are owned and controlled privately. In contrast, a planned economy An economic system in which the government or state directs and controls the economy, including the means and decision making for production. Historically, democratic governments have supported capitalism and authoritarian regimes have tended to utilize a state-controlled approach to managing the economy. As you might expect, established democracies, such as those found in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Japan, and Australia, offer a high level of political stability. While many countries in Asia and Latin America also are functioning democracies, their stage of development impacts the stability of their economic and trade policy, which can fluctuate with government changes. Chapter 4 "World Economies" provides more details about developed and developing countries and emerging markets. Within reason, in democracies, businesses understand that most rules survive changes in government. Any changes are usually a reflection of a changing economic environment, like the world economic crisis of , and not a change in the government players. This contrasts with more authoritarian governments, where democracy is either not in effect or simply a token process. China is one of the more visible examples, with its strong government and limited individual rights. However, in the past two decades, China has pursued a new balance of how much the state plans and manages the national economy. While the government still remains the dominant force by controlling more than a third of the economy, more private businesses have emerged. China has successfully combined state intervention with private investment to develop a robust, market-driven economy—all within a communist form of government. This new combination has also posed more questions for businesses that are encountering new issues—such as privacy, individual rights, and intellectual rights protections—as they try to do business with China, now the second-largest economy in the world behind the United States. The Chinese model of an authoritarian government and a market-oriented economy has, at times, tilted favor toward companies, usually Chinese, who understand how to navigate the nuances of this new system. Chinese government control on the Internet, for example, has helped propel homegrown, Baidu, a Chinese search engine, which earns more than 73 percent of the Chinese search-engine revenues. Baidu self-censors and, as a result, has seen its revenues soar after Google limited its operations in the country. It might seem straightforward to assume that businesses prefer to operate only in democratic, capitalist countries where there is little or no government involvement or intervention. However, history demonstrates that, for some industries, global firms have chosen to do business with countries whose governments control that industry. Businesses in industries, such as commodities and oil, have found more authoritarian governments to be predictable partners for long-term access and investment for these commodities. In current times, the Chinese government has been using a combination of government loans and investment in Africa to obtain access for Chinese companies to utilize local resources and commodities. Many business analysts mention these issues in discussions of global business ethics and the role and responsibility of companies in different political environments. What Are the Different Legal Systems? In essence, there are three main kinds of legal systems—common law, civil law, and religious or theocratic law. Most countries actually have a combination of these systems, creating hybrid legal systems. Civil law A legal system based on a detailed set of laws that constitute a code and on how the law is applied to the facts. Common law A legal system based on traditions and precedence. In this system, judges interpret the law and judicial rulings can set precedent. In common law systems, judges interpret the law and judicial rulings can set precedent. Religious law Also known as theocratic law; this legal system is based on religious guidelines. The most commonly known example of religious law is Islamic law, also known as Sharia Islamic religious law that addresses all aspect of daily life; in terms of business and finance, the law prohibits charging interest on money and other common investment activities, including hedging and short selling.. Islamic law

governs a number of Islamic nations and communities around the world and is the most widely accepted religious law system. Two additional religious law systems are the Jewish Halacha and the Christian Canon system, neither of which is practiced at the national level in a country. The Christian Canon system is observed in the Vatican City. The most direct impact on business can be observed in Islamic law which is a moral, rather than a commercial, legal system. Sharia has clear guidelines for aspects of life. For example, in Islamic law, business is directly impacted by the concept of interest. According to Islamic law, banks cannot charge or benefit from interest. This provision has generated an entire set of financial products and strategies to simulate interest or a gain for an Islamic bank, while not technically being classified as interest. Some banks will charge a large up-front fee. Many are permitted to engage in sale-buyback or leaseback of an asset. For example, if a company wants to borrow money from an Islamic bank, it would sell its assets or product to the bank for a fixed price. At the same time, an agreement would be signed for the bank to sell back the assets to the company at a later date and at a higher price. The difference between the sale and buyback price functions as the interest. Clearly, many global businesses and investment banks are finding creative ways to do business with these Islamic banks so that they can comply with Islamic law while earning a profit.

The Impact of Political and Legal Factors on International Trade How do political and legal realities impact international trade, and what do businesses need to think about as they develop their global strategy? Governments have long intervened in international trade through a variety of mechanisms. **Why Do Governments Intervene in Trade?** Governments intervene in trade for a combination of political, economic, social, and cultural reasons. Some industries may be considered essential for national security purposes, such as defense, telecommunications, and infrastructure for example, a government may be concerned about who owns the ports within its country. National security issues can impact both the import and exports of a country, as some governments may not want advanced technological information to be sold to unfriendly foreign interests. Some governments use trade as a retaliatory measure if another country is politically or economically unfair.

7: MA Global Politics and Law in Sheffield, United Kingdom from University of Sheffield

Global Journal of Politics and Law Research is an international peer-reviewed journal published in March, June, September and December by the European Centre for Research, Training and Development (ECRTD), UK.

8: Global Issues Overview | United Nations

The author, who is both international lawyer and political scientist, addresses the gap between the practitioners of those two trades as they confront contemporary international relations and the imperatives of American foreign policy. He has little use for the "legal positivists" of the old school.

9: Global Politics And Law

Global politics is the discipline that studies the political and economical patterns of the world and relationships between global actors. Regional grouping international organizations that operationally transcend a single nation state with membership is characterized by boundaries and demarcations characteristic to a defined and unique geography.

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