

## 1: [ ] Growth of International Cooperation in Science: Revisiting Six Case Studies

*The ethical issue is the most important issue involved in cooperation with the developing world. This is a very complex subject, and it was reviewed by Varmus and Satche and others.[ 4, 9 - 11 ] Although many studies claimed that they adhere to the international guidelines, it is important to consider the details of these guidelines, the.*

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Research collaboration is the way forward in order to improve quality and impact of its research findings. International research collaboration has resulted in international co-authorship in scientific communications and publications. This study highlights the collaborating research and authorship trend in clinical medicine in Malaysia from to Types of document analyzed were articles and reviews, and impact factors IF in the Journal Citation Report Science Edition were taken to access the quality of the articles. The number of publications in clinical medicine increased from 4. The top three contributors in the subject categories are Pharmacology and Pharmacy By journal tier system: University of Malaya was the most productive. Local collaborators accounted for Articles with international collaborations appeared in journals with higher journal IFs than those without international collaboration. They were also cited more significantly than articles without international collaborations. Malaysia has achieved a significant number of ISI publications in clinical medicine participation in international collaboration. Bibliometrics, Collaboration, Clinical medicine, Authorship, Citation Introduction In last decade, international collaboration has been intensified due to the effects of globalization and rapid development in scientific communication. With international research collaboration, there is an increased in international co-authorship in scientific communications and publications. Internationally co-authored articles have doubled since s and continued to increase until now and in all field of disciplines Prathap ; Wagner ; Wagner and Leydesdorff ; NSB ; Glanzel ; Georghious ; Dore et al. It also improves research quality and high impact publications in high impact scientific journals. International co-authored publications have shown to have greater number of citations than domestic or national co-authored publications Levitt and Thelwall ; Glanzel et al. Others have also shown that international collaboration enhances citation impact Lancho-Barrantes et al. There are cited up to twice as frequently as single-country papers Narin and Whitlow Research in international collaboration and publication is abounding in developed countries. But such is not the case in Asia, where our regional journals are faced with scarce resources like financial issues, peer review system, journal management and operation guidelines and these have to be addressed to compete with more established journal or articles from advanced countries Low and Ng One cannot doubt that international collaboration is the way forward to improve quality of the article, its coverage and its impact. Elsewhere in Asia, numerous studies were undertaken highlighting the quality and quantity of scientific publications and international collaboration, particular in China Wang et al. However, in Malaysia, there is a dire need for international research collaboration and publication as studies in this area is indeed very scanty. Adams stressed that we are entering the fourth age of research driven by international collaboration, and institutions that do not form international collaborations risk progressive disenfranchisement, and countries that do not nurture their talent will lose out entirely. Thus, to maintain intellectual strength and to inculcate a good research culture, we need to further study the strengths and weaknesses of research collaboration and publications. Studies such as these are negligible in a country like Malaysia where although there is a lot of emphasis on research collaboration and scholarly publication in achieving internationally recognized university ranking, much has not been known of the output of such collaboration and research funding. The contributions according to different broad subject category were: However, these dataset did not provide a detailed analysis for medicine. Therefore, this paper analyzes Malaysian research collaboration in the field of clinical medicine using some standard bibliometric indicators to examine the pattern and the impact of international collaboration on publication productivity. Specifically, this study aim to examine the trend of international collaboration in scholarly publication in the area of clinical medicine over the years from till , and also to examine the patterns of such collaboration in terms of journal impact factor, citations impact of both domestic and international articles, collaboration countries and determining the factors influencing

international collaboration in scholarly publications. The time period of our analysis was limited to the publication years between and Because the year in the search fields referred to the year in which a paper was indexed, we extended the searched time-spans to “”, and extracted those eligible records. Each of the journals status: October in the list was categorized accordingly to the respective fields. The field of clinical medicine of Malaysian based authors contained journals; these journals were used to identify bibliographic records belonging to clinical medicine and found articles. Notes, letters, editorials, news, meeting abstracts were excluded from the analysis. The names of affiliations were less well formatted than those of countries. Besides, an institution might change its name during the study period or have several affiliates. This required the authors to process the affiliations manually. We computed the publication counts and the share of articles with international collaboration in each year. Moreover, the data were then stratified according to journal impact factor, subject category, domestic institution and collaborating country in periods “”, “” and also for whole set “” One journal with its articles might be indexed with several subject categories. Data processing and statistical analysis Univariate and bivariate analysis The extraction and computation of data was undertaken with the Perl programming language version 5. We computed the descriptive statistics, e. To develop a CART, each predictor is chosen based on how well it fits separately the records with different predictions. The entropy metric Witten and Frank is used to determine whether a split point for a given predictor is better than the other. The CART algorithm has divided the independent variable into two separate hyper-rectangular areas according to performance measures Dunham ; Hastie et al. In algorithmic point of view, CART has a forward stepwise technique that adds model terms and a backward technique for pruning, and selects important variables that are useful in the model. The output of the model is hierarchical structure that consists of a series of if-then rules to predict the outcome of the dependent variable Moon et al. For example, at each intermediate node ovals in Fig.

## 2: Project MUSE - A Case Report on International Cooperation in the Study of Thyroid Disease

*In last decade, international collaboration has been intensified due to the effects of globalization and rapid development in scientific communication. With international research collaboration, there is an increased in international co-authorship in scientific communications and publications.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The American Thyroid Association is now in its sixtieth year. The European Thyroid Association held its thirteenth meeting in July In addition, all the various national and international endocrine societies devote large sections of their congresses to the thyroid. The reasons for this level of attention to a rather small organ in the base of the neck are the high incidence of thyroid disease and the availability of excellent investigative tools. The thyroid has been a model system for countless scientific studies, and the existence of foci of high prevalence of thyroid disease in many parts of the world, especially in the developing countries, has stimulated a remarkable amount of interaction among members of the medical community. I will describe here a segment of this activity in which I have had some personal involvement. In the spring of , not long after I was given responsibility for the clinic, Dr. Hector Perinetti of Mendoza, Argentina, appeared at one of the regular Tuesday afternoon clinical sessions and, at its conclusion, showed photographs of a number of his surgical patients with huge goiters. We learned that the region of Mendoza , in common with much of the Andean region, was one with a high prevalence of goiter. We immediately suggested a cooperative study of endemic goiter between our group and our Argentine colleagues. All our equipment, which included our counting equipment, had arrived the previous day, having been shipped by sea many weeks earlier. The only breakage was a single thermometer. The American group consisted of Gordon Brownell, a physicist, Douglas Riggs, a pharmacologist and iodine chemist, and myself. Our Argentine colleagues were Dr. Perinetti, chief of surgery at the Central Hospital of the University of Cuyo, Juan Itoiz, clinical chemist, and Enrique del Castillo, a clinical endocrinologist who had come from Buenos Aires to work with us. Within 48 hours, we had our radioactive iodine-detecting devices for in vivo and in vitro measurements calibrated and operating and had demonstrated for the first time the remarkable avidity of the thyroid for iodine of patients with endemic goiter. We spent 2 very busy months accumulating data and samples from a large number of subjects found for us by Perinetti in his busy clinic. They were remarkably cooperative, returning day after day for serial measurements and collecting hour specimens of urine. The propaganda made of our work by the government in the daily press served a useful purpose in encouraging attendance and participation. We returned to Boston with 1, urine samples and a huge collection of data and spent the next 2 years analyzing these and publishing the results with our Argentine collaborators [I]. The findings indicated that a severe degree of iodine deficiency existed in the area and that the appearance of goiter was an attempt at adaptation by the thyroid to that deficiency. Our data, when applied to a kinetic model of iodine metabolism , conformed to iodine deficiency as the single operative etiological element, but we could not exclude other factors which might have enhanced the iodine deficiency by impairing the utilization of iodine by the thyroid. We were gratified to learn that only a few months after our studies were completed and generally known, the government instituted the general use of iodized salt, and since then endemic goiter You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## 3: International cooperation to promote advances in medicine

*The encouragement of international cooperation in the field of physical education and sport is the central axis around which UNESCO's action has been devised and organized since the General Conference at its 7th session (Paris, ) decided to make sport a part of the Organization's programme in order to safeguard and strengthen its.*

Recognizing the quality and relevance of the action undertaken, albeit with limited resources, and considering the fact that physical education and sport constituted a particularly fruitful field for international cooperation, consultation and coordination, the first International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport MINEPS I, Paris, offered clear proof of governments' desire to institutionalize such cooperation so as to "promote endogenous development. Establishment of an operational machinery 2. It comprises the representatives of 30 Member States, half of whom are renewed every two years and elected by the General Conference, and has held ten sessions during which a large number of recommendations have been adopted which, in different ways, are aimed at promoting, enriching and diversifying international cooperation in the field of physical activity and sport. The survey covered 12 themes, the last of which concerned options and prospects for international cooperation in sport. Most of the countries which replied to the survey questionnaire expressed a desire for broader cooperation in order to increase exchanges of all kinds personnel, experience, ideas and information and to strengthen technical and financial assistance, for the construction of facilities and equipment in particular. Most of the developed countries, especially in Europe, stated that they were prepared to share their experience to a greater extent in regard to research, training techniques and the organization and administration of sporting and recreational activities. The representatives of the developing countries stressed the need to ask countries receiving bilateral or multilateral assistance to participate in the definition, implementation and evaluation of the projects carried out for their benefit. Physical activity and sport, factors of economic and social development 4. The examination of Item Several delegates suggested that the Organization strengthen its action on behalf of the countries of the South by seeking to persuade the United Nations Development Programme UNDP in particular, and other funding agencies, to widen their competence to include physical activity and sport which, in a variety of ways, constitute crucial factors of economic, social and cultural development. This objective led to the adoption of Recommendation No. Eight years after the Moscow Conference, both the spirit and the letter of this Recommendation are still fully relevant, and it is only regrettable that too little has been done to promote its implementation. It should be remembered that it was within the framework of MINEPS II that the Director-General of UNESCO and the President of IOC signed a "Joint Declaration by UNESCO and the Olympic Movement" in which the two organizations "undertake to join forces in order to reduce the disparities in physical education and sport that exist between the most advanced countries and the developing ones and to ensure that as many people as possible enjoy the benefits of physical education and sport, practised in the spirit of the Olympic ideals". The delegates welcomed the agreement, several of them referring to the international conference which was to take place in in Lausanne for the purpose of coordinating bilateral and multilateral aid to the developing countries in the field of sport and expressing the wish that it be prepared and organized jointly by IOC and UNESCO in order to provide concrete proof for all to see of the willingness of the two organizations to cooperate. As the Director-General indicated in a report submitted to the General Conference, at its 25th session Paris, , one of the initiatives jointly envisaged with IOC concerned the machinery and the programmes for multilateral and bilateral assistance and cooperation in the field of sport. It was envisaged that a preliminary survey on the organization and funding of these programmes would be undertaken in a concerted manner, with IOC being responsible for conducting it in the various components of the Olympic Movement sport Federations and national Olympic Committees , and UNESCO in the governmental sporting bodies outside the Olympic Movement which were being questioned separately. In fact, the survey was postponed sine die and the group of experts was never established, although it could be considered that the Lausanne meeting was a way of putting the idea back on the agenda. A sphere for wider cooperation: The Congress was aimed at strengthening international cooperation by widening it to include new

partners, including WHO, and encouraging concrete initiatives based on partnerships between the authorities, voluntary organizations and national and multinational private businesses, by drawing attention to the contribution that physical activity and sport, rationally practised, can make to cultural, economic and social development as well as to the preservation of health. One hundred and thirty one participants from 60 countries participated in the work of the Congress. The debates, which took place mostly in commissions, afforded an opportunity to summarize papers by various participants - principally researchers - and the views expressed verbally on the proposed themes sport and cultural identity; sport and the promotion of youth; sport and health; sport and development. Another recommendation encouraged governments in the developing countries to adopt a sports policy capable of mobilizing all interested parties, taking into account the functional interrelationships between them and the complementarity of their objectives and actions the final report of the Congress, published under reference SHSKONF. Physical activity and sport: The Forum, which was designed as a meeting place and context for dialogue and reflection, had as one of its objectives to promote, stimulate and widen international cooperation in the field of physical activity and sport, by strengthening the collaboration and synergy among the three international partner organizations IOC, WHO and UNESCO and by establishing structured relations both with the sports equipment and goods industries and with all the economic and social sectors involved in the development of sport. The Forum was preceded by five preparatory meetings organized in A meeting which was held in Padua and Venice in October within the framework of a Euro- Mediterranean Forum is of particular interest, in that it brought together participants from countries with very different levels and structures of development and which were at the crossroads of the North-South and East-West axes. The work of the Forum was summarized in a final report published in three languages English, French and Italian by the Italian international relations association called Free Culture which was responsible for the practical organization of the meeting. Almost specialists from 25 countries of the Euro- Mediterranean region and Canada, representing the different sectors of governmental action education, health, culture, sport and youth , national Olympic Committees, sports federations and educational and research organizations participated in the Forum. The discussions are summarized in seven thematic sections, the sixth section being concerned with regional and international cooperation in the field of physical activity and sport. In regard to this last theme, the Forum analysed the major changes that had taken place during the previous five years: The participants unanimously deplored the fact that international cooperation in this field remained quantitatively and qualitatively inadequate, very largely inadequate to the needs of the East and the South, often poorly targeted, too dispersed, based too exclusively on competitive sport, concentrated on a too limited number of countries and in the process of being gradually reduced, at least in relative terms, since In the hope of remedying the situation, they proposed that the following principles be adopted in order to guide and inspire the cooperation and aid programmes in the domain of physical activity and sport. The programmes should take into account the mutual needs and resources of partners, without forgetting the specific needs of small nations; be based on the mutual commitment of partners to objectives defined and accepted by common consent; promote the transfer of technology, information, and knowledge and know-how, while avoiding any duplication; satisfy the requirement of consistency by, as far as possible, avoiding the risks of breaks in continuity in the event of changes of government and revisions of policy; envisage the establishment of integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanisms; respect the administrative and cultural traditions of partners and the criteria they choose. It seemed desirable to begin by throwing light on and describing the functioning of the existing mechanisms and the methods of cooperation adopted by the existing international organizations, WHO, IOC and UNESCO in particular. To that end, the Forum recommended a worldwide survey, comprising an inventory of the cooperation programmes organized on a bilateral and multilateral basis, so that the international cooperation activities undertaken by governmental and non-governmental sectors in the different countries of the region could be precisely defined, and the conditions of their implementation scrutinized. The Quebec World Forum The Forum brought together participants from countries to examine ways of promoting physical activity and sport throughout the world. Among the themes on the agenda promoting values and benefits of physical activity and sport; legislative framework and national policies; funding; participation; developing human resources , the final one concerned

international solidarity, cooperation and coordination. In regard to this last theme, the Forum recommended the implementation of seven specific international measures and four national ones. Some of these measures stress the need to coordinate the bilateral and multilateral assistance programmes in sport not only between them, but also with symmetrical projects dealing with other development sectors, thus demonstrating the multisectoral character of sporting activity. A critical evaluation and prospects To that end, the Bureau of CIGEPS was invited, in liaison with the Governing Board of the International Fund for the Development of Physical Education and Sport FIDEPS , to study new ways and means of consultation and cooperation in physical education and sport which would be more representative, flexible and dynamic and enable all the partners to combine their efforts while, at the same time, respecting their diversity and specific terms of reference. Recommendations concerning the establishment of new structures for consultation and coordination, which could replace CIGEPS and broaden its objectives, were to be addressed to the Director-General before 1 September UNESCO embarked on a wide-ranging review which was designed to yield ways of infusing new life into its action in the domain of physical education and sport. On the basis of the external evaluation carried out on the subject in , the conclusion was reached that a simpler and less expensive structure should be established which would associate the private sector and the major sports bodies at the global and regional levels. A new structure was proposed which integrated the Member States, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and IOC into its activities in order to ensure better consultation, coordination and representativeness in physical education and sport. The new operational mechanism which has thus been established should be adapted to structural and organizational constraints in order to increase the visibility of its activities, in the context of the regionalization of the latter in particular, in terms of the execution, programming and follow-up which will be required to achieve the objectives sought within the framework of MINEPS or that of a programme of action established on the initiative of CIGEPS. Among the difficulties encountered in the organization and functioning of CIGEPS, the subject of two major handicaps was raised but not pursued during the adoption of the proposals which led to the establishment of the new Statutes. The first handicap to be surmounted is structural in character: Its new form might be as follows: The Bureau would continue to have the same prerogatives in regard to interregional and international consultation. This executive would comprise, in an ex officio capacity, two other representatives elected per region and expanded as required. Second, the urgent need for an appropriate intergovernmental Programme for CIGEPS requires that serious thought be given to the need to include in the mandate of the elected members substantial and concrete guidelines on the missions to be carried out, otherwise the objectives of intergovernmental action would be bound to fail and to lack visibility. To prevent this, the following suggestions could serve to shape them: Pursuant to the recommendation of the Euro-Mediterranean Forum referred to in paragraph 10 above , in the UNESCO Secretariat began a worldwide survey on international cooperation to strengthen sport and physical education in the developing countries and in Central and Eastern Europe. The survey was carried out using a questionnaire based on ten points in the form of open-ended questions which primarily concerned: One of the objectives of the survey is to enable the preparation, on an as yet experimental and selective basis, of an initial World Directory of International Cooperation Programmes in the Field of Physical Education and Sport. It must be acknowledged that the initial results of the survey failed to come up to expectations. By 15 October , out of a total of questionnaires sent out, only 45 replies had been received and analysed by the Secretariat. The replies came from governmental Ministries and bodies responsible for sport 11 ,replies: The fact that only 11 countries out of the Member States of UNESCO took the trouble to reply to the questionnaire is hardly encouraging, particularly as the analysis of their replies shows, for a small number of them, either a lack of understanding of the meaning of certain questions - for example, instead of describing the objectives aimed at in the context of international cooperation, as required by question 3, six countries, amounting to more than half of the sample, merely described the overall objectives of national sports policy - or a lack of time or interest on the part of the respondent. Should the blame be put on the weariness felt by government services overburdened with the growing number of questionnaires, forms and requests for information that international life and cooperation, as in this case, tend to bring? At any rate, this provides food for thought about the effectiveness of the use of survey methods, and although the structured interview may seem a longer

and more expensive solution, it is generally much more fruitful and rigorous, preventing, in particular, errors of interpretation and understanding. In the light of the analysis of the 11 governmental replies, the following are noteworthy among the most interesting or most original objectives mentioned in the field of international cooperation in sport: The forms of cooperation most frequently mentioned are subsidies only one country quoted the amount of funds actually allocated to such activities, supply of equipment, provision of services in the form of specialists, consultants, transfer of expertise, and dispatch of publications; one reply referred to the need to transmit advice and experience with the aim of defining or guiding strategies for the development of sport. The priorities are expressed either in terms of recipient countries and organizations governments and NGOs, chosen on the basis of political or cultural affinities, in terms of target groups young people of school age, and women in particular, or in terms of services equipment, experts. The sample of government replies is too small to be used to draw a conclusion as to orders of priority. Cooperation partners are governments five replies, local authorities two replies, and NGOs in general five replies, sports federations five replies, with some replies mentioning several partners. On the subject of problems encountered, all the replies, with the exception of two, referred to the lack of funds and to budgetary restrictions, with this or that individual reply referring more specifically to: Two developing countries emphasized the acute shortage of equipment and infrastructures which is hindering the development of the practice of sport. It is more difficult to clarify the replies from international and national sports organizations within the analytical framework proposed in the questionnaire. It is nonetheless interesting to analyse the problems which they identified, those most frequently mentioned including: The Eastern European Assistance Bureau EEAB, which lends its support to the organization and management of the football associations affected by the dissolution. CONFEJES recommended that international assistance be given to a project aimed at the establishment in the French-speaking African countries of the modular programme for physical education and sport whose design it sponsored. In the same way, Labour Sports International would like to be given assistance to create a Solidarity Fund for sports for the developing countries. Although the other replies, from universities and individual specialists, can yield useful information, they do not come within the analytical framework established for the survey. Many other remarks could be made. One of them concerns the school sports which largely determine the perpetuation of the regular practice of physical and sports activities and the emergence of the competitive spirit, and which lie entirely outside the context of international cooperation. Far too often, in fact, sports activities do not form part of the formal or non-formal permanent and all-round education of the children and young people of school age in many developing countries. For want of teachers, for want of even the most basic equipment, and also for want of political will. The desire to participate in sports activity, whether free or supervised, will be felt only if, starting from primary school, sport is made a compulsory subject which is regularly taught by teachers, and if sports competitions are planned and held in schools, leading whenever possible to a regional or national championship, and if the media play their part in providing information and training. It should also be emphasized that in the implementation of cooperation programmes, there should be constant evaluation, adjustment and adaptation. The success of what should be seen and organized as cooperation will be assessed in the light of the results obtained without the constant intervention of the donor, through the use of the transmitted know-how, with the work being planned, undertaken and carried out by the officials of the recipient countries. Another anomaly, highlighted by various respondents, stems from the realization that the Olympic Movement and the competitive sports movement - the latter does not form part of the former - use considerable resources which are constantly upgraded to undertake systematic actions and programmes in favour of high-level sport activities in the developing countries, including the least developed among them. At the same time, international non-governmental organizations which are interested in the generalization of the practice of sport within the framework of sport for all programmes, have not concluded cooperation agreements, no doubt for want of resources, with countries of the South. Such a situation perpetuates and aggravates the inequalities between sport for all and high-level sport. This phenomenon is likely to be exacerbated by the growing complexity of training techniques which are leading sportsmen and women of countries of the South to perfect their training in the North. The movement of people with the greatest potential to the best-equipped places is, no doubt, a very attractive

short-term solution. However, it has virtually never led to in-depth work in the country of origin and, above all, has never resulted in the creation and cultivation of a major, vibrant sports movement at the national level. In this respect, it is important that high-level sportsmen and women from developing countries enable the young people participating in sport from the same countries to benefit from their fame and experience. Such imbalances are all the more prejudicial in that the increase in the number of participants in sport would require an improvement in the quality of the advice being given, since the practice of sport is usually free, individual and carried out without supervision. According to the data gathered by the survey, a relatively small number of industrialized countries have signed cooperation agreements for sport with developing countries and with Central and Eastern European countries.

## 4: Trend and impact of international collaboration in clinical medicine papers published in Malaysia

*The Tuscan Region Referral Centres for Complementary Medicine have proposed the project of international cooperation "Support to the Integration of Complementary Medicine in the National and Regional Health System of Serbia", approved by the Tuscany Region. The aim of the project is to support a strategy of inclusion of complementary.*

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Historical development International law reflects the establishment and subsequent modification of a world system founded almost exclusively on the notion that independent sovereign states are the only relevant actors in the international system. The essential structure of international law was mapped out during the European Renaissance, though its origins lay deep in history and can be traced to cooperative agreements between peoples in the ancient Middle East. Among the earliest of these agreements were a treaty between the rulers of Lagash and Umma in the area of Mesopotamia in approximately bce and an agreement between the Egyptian pharaoh Ramses II and Hattusilis III, the king of the Hittites, concluded in bce. A number of pacts were subsequently negotiated by various Middle Eastern empires. The long and rich cultural traditions of ancient Israel, the Indian subcontinent, and China were also vital in the development of international law. In addition, basic notions of governance, of political relations, and of the interaction of independent units provided by ancient Greek political philosophy and the relations between the Greek city-states constituted important sources for the evolution of the international legal system. Many of the concepts that today underpin the international legal order were established during the Roman Empire. The *jus gentium* Latin: In accord with the Greek concept of natural law, which they adopted, the Romans conceived of the *jus gentium* as having universal application. In the Middle Ages, the concept of natural law, infused with religious principles through the writings of the Jewish philosopher Moses Maimonides and the theologian St. Thomas Aquinas. After the collapse of the western Roman Empire in the 5th century ce, Europe suffered from frequent warring for nearly years. Eventually, a group of nation-states emerged, and a number of supranational sets of rules were developed to govern interstate relations, including canon law, the law merchant which governed trade, and various codes of maritime law. In the 15th century the arrival of Greek scholars in Europe from the collapsing Byzantine Empire and the introduction of the printing press spurred the development of scientific, humanistic, and individualist thought, while the expansion of ocean navigation by European explorers spread European norms throughout the world and broadened the intellectual and geographic horizons of western Europe. The subsequent consolidation of European states with increasing wealth and ambitions, coupled with the growth in trade, necessitated the establishment of a set of rules to regulate their relations. In the 16th century the concept of sovereignty provided a basis for the entrenchment of power in the person of the king and was later transformed into a principle of collective sovereignty as the divine right of kings gave way constitutionally to parliamentary or representative forms of government. Sovereignty also acquired an external meaning, referring to independence within a system of competing nation-states. The essence of the new approach, however, can be more directly traced to the philosophers of the Spanish Golden Age of the 16th and 17th centuries. In Italian jurist Alberico Gentili, considered the originator of the secular school of thought in international law, published *De jure belli libri tres*; Three Books on the Law of War, which contained a comprehensive discussion of the laws of war and treaties. The Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius has influenced the development of the field to an extent unequalled by any other theorist, though his reputation as the father of international law has perhaps been exaggerated. Grotius excised theology from international law and organized it into a comprehensive system, especially in *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*; On the Law of War and Peace. Grotius emphasized the freedom of the high seas, a notion that rapidly gained acceptance among the northern European powers that were embarking upon extensive missions of exploration and colonization around the world. Courtesy of the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam The scholars who followed Grotius can be grouped into two schools, the naturalists and the positivists. The former camp included the German jurist Samuel von Pufendorf, who stressed the supremacy of the law of nature. In contrast, positivist writers, such as Richard Zouche in England and Cornelis van Bynkershoek in the Netherlands, emphasized the actual practice of contemporary states over concepts derived from biblical

sources, Greek thought, or Roman law. These new writings also focused greater attention on the law of peace and the conduct of interstate relations than on the law of war, as the focus of international law shifted away from the conditions necessary to justify the resort to force in order to deal with increasingly sophisticated interstate relations in areas such as the law of the sea and commercial treaties. The positivist school made use of the new scientific method and was in that respect consistent with the empiricist and inductive approach to philosophy that was then gaining acceptance in Europe. Elements of both positivism and natural law appear in the works of the German philosopher Christian Wolff<sup>67</sup> and the Swiss jurist Emerich de Vattel<sup>67</sup>, both of whom attempted to develop an approach that avoided the extremes of each school. During the 18th century, the naturalist school was gradually eclipsed by the positivist tradition, though, at the same time, the concept of natural rights<sup>68</sup> which played a prominent role in the American and French revolutions<sup>68</sup> was becoming a vital element in international politics. In international law, however, the concept of natural rights had only marginal significance until the 20th century. Having become geographically international through the colonial expansion of the European powers, international law became truly international in the first decades after World War II, when decolonization resulted in the establishment of scores of newly independent states. The varying political and economic interests and needs of these states, along with their diverse cultural backgrounds, infused the hitherto European-dominated principles and practices of international law with new influences. The development of international law<sup>69</sup> both its rules and its institutions<sup>69</sup> is inevitably shaped by international political events. From the end of World War II until the 1990s, most events that threatened international peace and security were connected to the Cold War between the Soviet Union and its allies and the U. The UN Security Council was unable to function as intended, because resolutions proposed by one side were likely to be vetoed by the other. The bipolar system of alliances prompted the development of regional organizations<sup>70</sup>. Furthermore, the development of norms for protecting human rights proceeded unevenly, slowed by sharp ideological divisions. It also fostered greater universalism in international politics and international law. Similarly, an informal agreement among members of the UN requires that nonpermanent seats on the Security Council be apportioned to ensure equitable regional representation; 5 of the 10 seats have regularly gone to Africa or Asia, two to Latin America, and the remainder to Europe or other states. Other UN organs are structured in a similar fashion. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s increased political cooperation between the United States and Russia and their allies across the Northern Hemisphere, but tensions also increased between states of the north and those of the south, especially on issues such as trade, human rights, and the law of the sea. Technology and globalization<sup>71</sup> the rapidly escalating growth in the international movement in goods, services, currency, information, and persons<sup>71</sup> also became significant forces, spurring international cooperation and somewhat reducing the ideological barriers that divided the world, though globalization also led to increasing trade tensions between allies such as the United States and the European Union EU. Since the 1990s, globalization has increased the number and sphere of influence of international and regional organizations and required the expansion of international law to cover the rights and obligations of these actors. Because of its complexity and the sheer number of actors it affects, new international law is now frequently created through processes that require near-universal consensus. In the area of the environment, for example, bilateral negotiations have been supplemented<sup>72</sup> and in some cases replaced<sup>72</sup> by multilateral ones, transmuting the process of individual state consent into community acceptance. Various environmental agreements and the Law of the Sea treaty have been negotiated through this consensus-building process. International law as a system is complex.

## 5: Organisation of the League of Nations - Wikipedia

*Therefore, international cooperation in animal health and related matters should be improved at all levels - bilateral, subregional, regional and global. New and more difficult animal health problems will require further specialization in veterinary medicine and close international cooperation will be necessary.*

Medical and scientific researches in the last few years have become increasingly global, cross-national, cross-cultural, and collaborative. Today, one fifth of the medical and scientific papers have international coauthors. This reality is a reflection of globalization of modern day life and easy communications and movement of health professionals and patients. International collaboration is emerging as a norm and is an accepted form of current research environment. It is strongly encouraged by funding agencies. The sheer volume of international collaborations has been increased substantially during the last 20 years. Papers resulting from international collaboration appear in higher-impact journals and are cited more often than papers that are the outcome of local research. Although the majority of collaborations are mainly between the North and the South, only one fifth are South-South collaborations collaboration between developing countries. There are no coherent international collaborations, and many failures have been reported. We can summarize the patterns of collaboration as follows: Short-term project-oriented collaboration, where a few centers in different countries are working together for one project. This is often controlled by the availability and the policy of funding agencies. There are no rules to govern these activities, which are carried out on an ad hoc basis. It is most likely to happen amongst people who have trained in the same center or are sharing the same interest. Organized international collaboration, which is usually initiated by centers of excellence trying to find new research and may be commercial opportunities in a promising emerging market. We are seeing an increase in this form of collaboration, where centers of excellence in the developed countries are opening research offices to facilitate and enhance continuous collaborations. These centers are targeting opportunities in many developing countries such as the Middle East, China, and Southeast Asia. The large, learned scientific societies are now an accepted platform of international collaborations. American Thoracic Society is an example. Unfortunately, most of the sponsorship and attendance is governed by commercial interest of the pharmaceutical companies rather than scientific motivation and need. There is also a trend emerging whereby these regional societies are forging a very close scientific collaboration with each other, for example, the close association of American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society, which results in many combined guidelines and expert documents. Many such collaborations are present in the genetic field of infectious diseases,[ 5 ] but most are in infant stages and need further support and funding. A growing interest towards conducting clinical trials and involving developing countries, where commercial organizations, in particular, pharmaceutical companies, are becoming increasingly active in this field. There is an increasing trend of establishing an equal partnership with scientists from both the North and the South. This condition started to attract attention, and more patients were diagnosed as therapies started to be available. Although the condition may affect less than , people in the west, it is far more common in the developing world with an estimate of more than 25 million people because of the other etiological factors which are not seen in the western environment. Unfortunately, the commercial power in marketing drugs has helped in shaping the condition to the extent that it only reflects the interest of a few in the North and hinders progress of the many. This situation prompted the formation of a virtual institute for pulmonary vascular diseases, www. Collaboration as a result of the growing global health threats, including climate changes, AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, chronic obstructive lung diseases, and the easy spread of these conditions, as we have seen recently with avian flu. This makes the collaboration between nations for research and exchange of knowledge and information not only a luxury but a necessity. International Research Corporation has always helped scientists to keep abreast of international science and share expertise and resources[ 6 ] which enhance the scientific community and in-house training. It benefits both the health care system and the population as it may provide new treatments which are probably not already available in that country. It also helps in building up of research capacity and has direct economic significance. Some governments are already beginning to pay premiums to become hubs

in the global excellence network. It remains to be seen whether this development will produce significant changes in the world research capacity. The benefits have also been reflected in the developed countries. These include ethical, cultural and ethnic issues. The proportionally heavy burden of diseases, particularly infectious diseases, and other environmental factors may affect the results of the studies. The underlying conditions prevalent in the study area may not necessarily apply to the conditions in other countries. For example, in chronic obstructive lung disease, smoking is the most common cause of this condition in the west; the cause may not necessarily be the same in India, where it could be due to cooking fumes, for example; or due to sandstorms in countries such as the Middle East or Sub-Saharan Africa. Furthermore, the presence of a core infection may change the pathophysiological milieu of the disease, which may result in a different response to the treatment or to the immunological or the pathophysiological reaction, which makes it difficult to translate the results to the western developed world. The ethical issue is the most important issue involved in cooperation with the developing world. This is a very complex subject, and it was reviewed by Varmus and Satche and others. In response to this reality, international organizations started task forces to guide doctors and investigators in the complex world of human subject research. Guidelines were produced, including the declaration of Helsinki; International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects; [ 12 ] the guidelines of Good Clinical Practice; and the guidelines from the International Conference of Harmonization <http://www.ich.org>: There are also specific guidelines regarding certain diseases or conditions, such as epidemiological studies, genetics, biomedical and pharmaceutical trials. Clinical practice guidelines are regarded as powerful tools to achieve effective health care. Although many countries have built up experience in the development, appraisal, and implementation of guidelines, there has been no established forum for collaboration at an international level. In an effort to partly resolve this issue, in the international Guidelines International Network GIN was formed <http://www.gin-international.org>: While minimum research capacity may exist in many developing countries, the fact that lead institutions, as well as study countries, are concentrated in a handful of centers attests to great disparities in research capacity. Mechanisms must be introduced to ensure investment in a research capacity, particularly infrastructure research capacity such as research nurses and research associates. Patenting of biological materials, including plants, animals, and even discoveries, made in the developing countries, whether due to existing knowledge of the local and indigenous people or by considerable input from local researchers, is becoming a key issue of contention between multinational companies and health care campaigners and other campaigners usually referred to by the negative term biopiracy. The potential for clinical research to exploit populations has raised much concern recently. It is advisable that collaborators must enter into partnership, which means that researchers must engage the population in development and evaluation of, and benefiting from the researches. A good starting point for this is for countries in a specific region to start to collaborate to tackle common regional health problems. It needs careful planning and considerable thought to the diversity of the human society. The North-South collaboration can be strengthened by promoting further involvement of countries such as Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain in funding, supporting, and leading research in developing countries. Footnotes Conflict of Interest: Smeby JC, Trondal J. International contact among university staff. International collaboration of clinical medicine research in Taiwan, J Chin Med Assoc. International collaboration in science: Participation by the Asian giants. The state of international collaboration for health systems research: What do publications tell? Health Res Policy Syst. Tracking the spread of infectious disease: Two networks prove the power of international collaboration. Experience, discussions, strategies and tools for building research capacity and strengthening institutions in view of promoting research for sustainable development. Erasing the global divide in healthresearch. Johnstone P, McConnan I. Primary health care led NHS learning from developing countries. Varmus H, Satcher D. Ethical complexities of conducting research in developing countries. N Engl J Med. The ethics of carrying out research in developing countries. The Global Burden of Disease. Essential link to equity in development. Oxford University Press; Commission on Health Research for Development, Health research; p. ChitrSithi-amorn C, Somrongthong R. Alliance for health policy and systems research, strengthening health systems: The role and promise of health policy and systems research Strengthening health research capacity in developing countries: A critical element for achieving health equity. Anderson G, Metcalfe A. Calling for

international collaborative research in nursing, genetics and genomics: *Int J Nurs Stud*. International cooperation and health, Part I: International collaboration in multilayered center-periphery in the globalization of science and technology. *Sci Technol Hum Values*. International collaboration, funding and association with burden of disease in randomized controlled trials in Africa. *Bull World Health Organ*.

*In the second stage, we expect to identify specific tasks for international cooperation and then continue to develop and implement substantial cooperation models. Ultimately, we aim to solidify the standing of the institute as the focal point of domestic cell therapy and research, and contribute to the growth of the institute as an.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: This report, based on my experience in a relatively small university unit, will also focus on the importance of continuous scientific interchanges to the improvement of the standard of teaching programs at the level of our postgraduate school of endocrinology. I consider myself, together with Professor G. Since my first stay in at the Clinical Endocrinology Branch of the Arthritis Institute, at that time directed by J. Fall and subsequently by Dr. Robbins, I have observed how the flux of Italy-United States scientific relationships has gradually changed from a one-way to a continuous two-way channel. I wish to point out, as shown in table 1, that many scientists have been involved in this informal exchange program. The reciprocal visits have varied from a few weeks to 3 years. The core of our activity has been at the NIH campus. The collaboration has, however, expanded to other American and European institutions that are engaged in both basic and clinical investigations. Our research is concentrated in four main areas, and examples of scientific collaboration follow. PontecorviNIH erties, by Dr. Grimaldi in collaboration with Dr. Robbins and co-workers [1]. Concerning the studies on thyroglobulin, the human protein species has been characterized in its subunit structure, in collaboration with Dr. Monaco, in collaboration with Dr. Salvatore, has demonstrated that, in the rat and human thyroid, carbohydrates play a pivotal role in the biochemical machinery of synthesis and secretion of thyroglobulin [3]. De Luca has collaborated with Dr. Regarding investigations on c-AMP, starting from the initial observation in Dr. In addition, the role of the c-AMP system was investigated in experimental hypertension, in collaboration with Dr. Frati [7], showing an alteration in the c-AMP phosphodiesterase activity of the aorta. Concerning human endocrine hypertension, in collaboration with Professor Biglieri the heterozygotes carrying a partial defect of the 17alpha -hydroxylase enzyme have been identified [8]. Our staff was responsible for the very rapid publication of the proceedings, and this book [9] is You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## 7: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

*Cooperation at the international level is focused on enhancing trade with non-EU countries. Bilateral cooperation with the USA and China The Commission is in close contact with the US Food and Drug Administration.*

Regional and global cooperation Steadily increasing trade and movement, including export and import of animals and their products, increase the risk of spreading animal diseases. Therefore, international cooperation in animal health and related matters should be improved at all levels - bilateral, subregional, regional and global. New and more difficult animal health problems will require further specialization in veterinary medicine and close international cooperation will be necessary. In this context, improved international exchange of information on epidemiological situations, on new scientific and technological discoveries and methodology and on accumulated practical experience will be important. Increased sharing of sophisticated and expensive laboratories and other facilities will also be needed. The priority of future international cooperation and collaboration will continue to be the organization and coordination of the control of major transmissible diseases that do not respect country borders e. More attention should also be given to those diseases transmitted by vectors. For all forms of effective international cooperation and collaboration, there is a need for active participation by all countries. This is particularly important in programmes to control and eradicate transmissible diseases affecting adjacent countries. The protection of individual countries, subregions and regions against the introduction of exotic animal diseases through the importation of animals and their products continues to be a matter of concern for all countries. In this context, international standards regulating veterinary exports and imports should be respected as the minimum requirement. Bilateral cooperation Cooperation on disease information and control measures between neighbouring countries is essential. Trade in animals and animal products, uncontrolled movements of animals across borders and vector-borne, wildlife or airborne diseases require close collaboration between neighbouring countries if the spread of disease is to be prevented or limited. Regular bilateral meetings between animal health services of neighbouring and trading countries should be held. Formal arrangements for animal health personnel to perform functions across borders, where feasible, should be made. It has proved to be very useful to promote collaboration in veterinary fields by official bilateral agreements or conventions at governmental or lower levels. Regional and global cooperation Similarly, cooperation between nations of large areas makes the role of regional organizations important. These regional organizations have varying formal agreements and arrange regular meetings in addition to emergency or special topic sessions. Highly virulent diseases can place the producers of an entire continent at potential risk, along with its consumers, because of the threat of increased costs or even a shortage of animal products. Therefore, every effort should be made to harmonize legislation and encourage cooperation in its enforcement. Regarding the global international organizations, United Nations organizations such as FAO and WHO, together with OIE, assist member countries in animal health fields within the framework of international responsibilities laid down by their respective constitutions and agreements at global and regional levels. The major forms of FAO technical assistance are: Particular attention is given to the coordination and support of animal health research of international importance and of the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries. The establishment of regional laboratories with international responsibilities specialized in the diagnosis of specific diseases or in the production of vaccines and antigens has proved very useful. These laboratories also provide for the standardization and, when appropriate, the distribution of testing techniques and reagents. They are able to provide advice and assistance with diagnosis on complex cases, diagnostic standard reagents and training. The International Office of Epizootics OIE is an organization with official veterinary services in most countries of the world. Founded in , its principal objectives are to stimulate and coordinate the dissemination of information on infectious diseases, including changes in disease status and programmes. It publishes the International Animal Health Code and Manual for diagnostic and vaccine standardization , which makes recommendations for international trade and disease control. Information handling is its most important task and OIE has sponsored a series of meetings and training courses on the subject. OIE headquarters is in Paris. The World Health

Organization WHO contributes significantly to animal health wherever human health is affected on an international scale. This strongly regionalized organization has individual country, continental and worldwide programmes and responsibilities. FAO and WHO regional and subregional offices coordinating or participating in animal health programmes in the respective territories can be found on all continents. Collaboration with other national and international veterinary associations, such as the World Veterinary Association, can benefit national animal health services. Many of these associations publish scientific periodicals, which provide a useful source of information for updating veterinarians in their specific fields of interest. Accelerating communications of all kinds and spreading and intensifying animal disease, together with ever-increasing needs for animal production, require increasing international cooperation. Nations and their organizations have, in most cases, agreed on ways of accomplishing this important objective. A description of the organization and functions of the relevant international and regional organizations is given in Annex 6.

## 8: Chapter International cooperation

*These events come on the heels of the first China-Africa International Cooperation and Development Forum on Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacy, held in Cape Town, attended by over 1, African students.*

Unanimity rule[ edit ] Unanimity was required for the decisions of both the Assembly and the Council , except in matters of procedure and some other specific cases, such as the admission of new Members. This general regulation concerning unanimity was the recognition of national sovereignty. The League sought solution by consent and not by dictation. However, in case of the dispute, the consent of the parties to the dispute was not required for unanimity. Where the reference of a dispute was made to the Assembly, a decision required the consent of the majority only of the Assembly, but including all the Members of the Council. Other bodies[ edit ] The Covenant implied the establishment of auxiliary bodies for various questions of a more or less technical character. The League oversaw the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Labour Organization and several other agencies and commissions created to deal with pressing international problems. The Council and Assembly established its constitution. Its judges were elected by the Council and Assembly, and its budget was provided by the Assembly. The composition of the Court was of eleven judges and four deputy-judges, elected for nine years. The Court had been competent to hear and to determine any international dispute which the parties concerned submitted to it. The Court might also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. The Court was open to all the nations of the world under certain broad conditions. Questions of fact as well as questions of law might be submitted. International Labour Organization[ edit ] Main article: Its constitution was different from that of the League: Organisations arising from the Covenant[ edit ] The Covenant left a broad discretion to the Council and the Assembly in constituting the auxiliary organs. The accomplishment of the numerous tasks delegated to the League necessitated the creation of two main types of auxiliary bodies: The Health Organization also worked successfully with the government of the Soviet Union to prevent typhus epidemics including organising a large education campaign about the disease. The principle of the "well-being and development" was to be the guideline of all the Powers governing native people. Various mandates Supervision and execution of the Mandates Results of the Mandate system Economic and Financial Organization[ edit ] After the end of the war, the economic and financial conditions in all European countries were close to total collapse. Within this context, the League organized a large conference in Brussels in September 1920. The goal was to find a solution to monetary problems and facilitate the circulation of goods and funds. During the following years the League assisted many European countries: Austria, Hungary, Greece, Bulgaria, etc. The Fiscal Committee discussed several general issues related to double taxation and tax evasion. The works of the Economic Committee comprised the treatment of foreign nationals and enterprises, abolition of the prohibition and restrictions on imports and exports, unification of customs nomenclature, bill of exchange, unification of statistical methods, trade policy, veterinary medicines, international industrial agreements, problems of coal, sugar problems, issue of smuggling in general and alcohol, in particular, and indirect protectionism. In 1924, the LON organized a new Economic Conference in London to find a common solution to the protection of national economies. The conflict between the international political goals of the major powers and their views on economic welfare prevented from any concerted solution. Transit, Transport and Communications[ edit ] The rapid growth in communications and transit, by land, sea and air, has led to rapidly expanding technical activities of the League regarding those issues. The introduction of mass production systems organized into assembly lines and based on standardized models, hugely contributed to the development of transport and communications. The conferences of Barcelona , and Geneva concluded with conventions on the international regulation of maritime ports, waterways, and railroads. Technical assistance was provided to Member states as well as help with arbitration disputes concerning transit. The Organisation for Communication and Transit accomplished useful works and made laws that will be retained in the future work of the United Nations. International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation[ edit ] Main article: International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation The League

of Nations had devoted serious attention to the question of international intellectual cooperation since its creation. The First Assembly December recommended that the Council should take action aiming at international organisation of intellectual work. The Programme of work of the Committee included: The International Commission for Intellectual Cooperation was created in . Its first president, Henri Bergson , participated together with many distinguished people in improving conditions of intellectual workers and facilitating contacts. From the Commission was included in the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, established in Paris. The cinema was also considered as a useful tool to bring minds together. Although serving under a fascist government, it carried out considerable work promoting the peaceful ideal and the spirit of international cooperation. Permanent Central Opium Board[ edit ] The supervision of the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs may be considered as one of the most important social and humanitarian activity of the League. Before the creation of the League, there existed an international Convention – the Hague Convention of – that never entered into force. The signatories of the Treaty of Versailles agreed by Art. The Convention imposed, for the first time, certain obligations for regulating the trade in and production of drugs, on the contracting parties. The League appointed an Advisory Committee of Experts, and instructed the Secretariat to collect full information on the steps taken to apply the Convention. The Geneva Convention of supplemented and extended that of The Hague. It rendered the import certificates compulsory, and provided for more effective supervision of production and international trade. The Board was set up in , and build up the international system of control. In the Assembly summoned a Conference that deliberated in favor of limiting the national manufacturing of narcotics as the only way to make sure that no margin was left for illicit traffic. Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children[ edit ] The rapid development of international transport during the 19th century, not only increased the number of emigrants, but also enabled traffickers of women to organize their despicable trade on more ambitious, almost worldwide lines. By the states undertook to punish traffickers, even if they had committed offenses in other countries. The league joined its efforts to those of private organizations and governments. An enquiry was held and the league set to work to secure an extension of state obligations. In a convention was adopted strengthening the measures against trafficking. The Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children was created. The annual reports of governments, combined with those of big private organizations working on parallel lines, enabled the committee to carry on its work of coordination and supervision. Slavery Commission[ edit ] The league has considered the problem of slavery and set about securing information from various governments since . Few years later, a convention was drawn up in view of hastening the total abolition of slavery and the slave trade. The Slavery Convention of 25 September produced good results in many territories. In , in the league review of the convention implementation, appeared that cases of capture of free men still occurred in some areas, and that slave-markets existed in several countries. The assembly decided therefore to appoint a permanent advisory committee to study the facts and the institutions related to slavery, and to consider means of eliminating them. Commission for Refugees[ edit ] In they helped to assist the approximately 1. In April , there were more than half a million prisoners of war , most of them in Russia , waiting to be repatriated in extremely bad conditions. The Council of the League asked the famous explorer from Norway , Fridtjof Nansen to examine the situation. Nansen took immediate steps and in less than two years managed to repatriate more than , prisoners of war to 26 different countries. The Commission also established the Nansen passport as a means of identification for stateless peoples. It took place in the Swiss city of Geneva, ostensibly between and , but more correctly until May . The first effort at international arms limitation was made at the Hague Conferences of and , which had failed in their primary objective. Although many contemporary commentators and Article of the Treaty of Versailles had blamed the outbreak of the First World War on the war guilt of Germany, historians writing in the s began to emphasize the fast-paced arms race preceding . Further, all the major powers except the US had committed themselves to disarmament in both the Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations. A substantial international non-governmental campaign to promote disarmament also developed in the s and early s. A preparatory commission was initiated by the League in ; by , there was sufficient support to hold a conference, which duly began under the chairmanship of former British Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson. The motivation behind the talks can be summed up by an

extract from the message President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent to the conference: Among these were disagreements over what constituted "offensive" and "defensive" weapons, and the polarization of France and Germany. The increasingly military-minded German governments could see no reason why their country could not enjoy the same level of armaments as other powers, especially France. The French, for their part, were equally insistent that German military inferiority was their only insurance from future conflict as serious as they had endured in the First World War. As for the British and US governments, they were unprepared to offer the additional security commitments that France requested in exchange for limitation of French armaments. The s had proved far too self-interested an international period to accommodate multilateral action in favour of pacifism. The assembly resolved to consider how "the terms of the Equal Rights Treaty should be examined in relation to existing political, civil and economic status of women under the laws of countries around the world. The Institut de Droit Penal was assigned questions of penal and criminal laws related to women, and the Institute of Private Law focused on divorce, domicile rights and similar questions. While the work was left incomplete because of the outbreak of the Second World War, the study provided a foundation upon which the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women would organize its work after They met again in January before disbanding. The members were Mme. Gutteridge of the United Kingdom, professor of comparative law at the University of Cambridge. Gutteridge was elected chair of the Committee; Mlle. Dorothy Kenyon of the United States, doctor of law, member of the New York Bar and legal adviser to a number of national organizations; M. The ten treaties containing provisions concerning minorities: Articles 64 to 69 of the Treaty of Peace with Austria signed at St. Articles 54 to 60 of the Treaty of Peace with Hungary signed at Trianon on 4 June , placed under guarantee of the League of Nations, 30 August These articles were replaced by Articles 37â€”45 of the new Treaty of Lausanne. The Assembly controlled the annual budget. The total authorized League budgets for the four years â€” gave an average of 22 gold francs per year, equivalent to 4 American dollars. The average share of the budget for this period was: Conversely, the technical activities continued to grow. Thus the Council decided to evaluate the separation of technical and political activities.

AIG, Citigroup, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Lehman, and government by deal La palabra del arte Katawan Ana P. Ebo Agatha raisin and the day the floods came The Child Stalker Nikrovas passion Joe pass chord solos book Buechner, F. Air for two voices. The Weight of Glory: A Vision and Practice for Christian Faith : The Future of Liberal Theology The survival guide for kids with LD\* A sketch of the life and times of Judge Haliburton Scarcity, Entitlements and the Economics of Water in Developing Countries (New Horizons in Environmental Progress in Ergometry Learning through serving second edition Software development lecture notes Time for Horatio with Book(s and Video and Supplement Detection of West Nile virus Elizabeth B. Kauffman . [et al.] Houghton mifflin social studies grade 2 neighborhoods Security analysis benjamin graham filetype An address to the people of the United States on the presidential election Minutes of the Groton Union Conference, held at the Union Meeting-House . West-Greenwich . June 19th and Marshmallow, nougat, and jellies The Health Impact Assessment of Development Projects Rights and Wrongs in the College Classroom Egyptian and Coptic numbers Playwright Aleksandr Vampilov In the Devils Shadow The north of France Spheres of Possibility The Emergence of Everything The Boot on the other leg, or, Loyalty above party. Sacrificial Lovers Manon Lescaut and Leone Leoni (Chatterley Classics Collection) What is a contract : how does the contract differ from all other forms of writing? Self introduction in english class Bayesian modeling using winbugs Volcano Alert (Disaster Alert! 1) Lacoue-Labarthe between Derrida and Blanchot : movement as marking the subject-in-loss. Owl who couldnt give a hoot! Capitalism in Contention IV. Tactical Staffs 21-22 13