

1: How are judges elected to the International Court of Justice? - The Hindu

An interdisciplinary introduction to international judges and their work. Over the last century, international law, once reserved for arcane matters of diplomacy and trade, has come to encompass a broad range of human experience and activity.

The charter membership includes nine Chief Judges from five countries. The purpose of the ICJAG is to offer voluntary advice and assistance to concours chairmen, chief judges, and organizers who have an interest in promoting proper preservation and correct restoration through serious class judging. Others look back to the Roman Empire where custom chariots vied for attention. This continued over the centuries as owners of beautiful horse-drawn carriages gathered to compete for best of the best. Perhaps it can be said that France is the genesis of the modern concours as a result of the grand shows that took place in the early days of the automobile. Regardless of origin, the concours of the past has evolved to the many multi-faceted shows of today. The present concours scene consists of shows that range from casual pretty car judging to subjective class judging based on organizer criteria to very serious class judging focused on originality and authenticity. Best of Show is generally selected from the class winners by a vote of chief class judges. Some shows also include honorary judge votes. The winning car is normally based on elegance or presence. The selection is not based on high score because the classes have been judged by different judging teams. All class winners are equally eligible for Best of Show. If the class judging is based on originality and authenticity, the Best of Show will not only be a beautiful car, but it will be a correct car. If the class judging is subjective, the Best of Show may or may not be a correct car. Best of Show awards to incorrect cars distort automotive history. Entrants often have the mistaken notion that the judging is much the same from one show to another. This is not the case. Such thinking often leads to confusion and disappointment when their car does well at one show and then gets nothing at another. To avoid such problems and help ensure an accurate history of the automobile, the ICJAG supports fair and consistent judging through the provision and endorsement of standard class judging forms and judging guidelines focused on originality and authenticity. The shows are independent and organizers are free to do as they wish. The primary purpose of the ICJAG is to offer volunteer advice and assistance to those who have an interest in serious class judging. Such shows will use standard judging forms and judging guidelines endorsed by the ICJAG and the class judging will be focused on originality and authenticity. The standard ICJAG judging process offers concours entrants the opportunity to be seriously judged for originality and authenticity in a fair and consistent manner. Doing so helps promote proper preservation and correct restoration and ensure an accurate automotive history for the benefit of future generations.

2: The Judge () - IMDb

The eighteen judges of the International Criminal Court (ICC) are elected for nine-year terms by the member-countries of the court. Candidates must be nationals of those countries and they must "possess the qualifications required in their respective States for appointment to the highest judicial offices".

On behalf of the Carnegie Council, I would like to welcome our members and guests, and to thank you for joining us. Today we are very excited to be hosting a panel discussion on The International Judge: Each of them will be speaking for about ten minutes. It has been said that necessity is the mother of invention. Accordingly, in the wake of political revolutions and other upheavals, nations of the world have come together to create a new set of legal institutions to deal with a broad range of issues, from settling border disputes to holding individuals accountable for crimes of genocide, and from offering the promise of justice to those who cannot find it within their own countries to ruling on international trade disputes involving billions of dollars. For many of us, the work of the international judges is poorly understood. In The International Judge: Cesare Romano will introduce the panel. He is a scholar of international law whose decade-long management of the Project on International Courts and Tribunals has given him the opportunity to write extensively on international courts; in particular, on the legal and political aspects of their work. Dan Terris was trained a historian and is a founder of the Brandeis Institute for International Judges. Judge Schwebel served as a judge of the International Court of Justice for several years and will share his experience and expertise when he talks about his perspective from the bench. Now, to learn just who these international judges are and the challenges they face, please join me in giving a very warm welcome to our distinguished panelists, in alphabetical order, Cesare Romano, Judge Schwebel, and Dan Terris. Thank you all for joining us. I will start, and I promise that we will keep on track, so that we will have ample time for discussion, questions, and answers. As Joanne said in the introduction, the background context is the growing number of international courts and tribunals that have been established, especially since the s, in the past 10 to 15 years. Some are at a universal level. They are attached to the United Nations and exercise general competence—for instance, the International Court of Justice that had the honor of having Justice Schwebel as president, or the World Trade Organization Appellate Body, which is another one that usually comes up in the news, or the International Criminal Court. There are many other courts that have regional scope, some in the Americas, very important ones in Europe, many in Africa. The fact is that usually scholars tend to approach international courts as international organizations, and therefore look at institutional aspects. The fact is that there is a general misunderstanding of international judges, in the sense that, because international courts are a recent phenomenon, they have quickly entered the international arena as major players. But there is very little understanding about who these people are, where they are come from, how they are trained, how they are selected, how they interact with each other once they are on the bench, how they interact across benches between international courts and tribunals, how issues like language shape their interactions and eventually create some force of hierarchies. These are the topics that we set out to study. There are libraries describing classical international relations players, like diplomats. We know them very well. There are libraries describing international civil servants. But there is very little understanding about international judges. So we wanted to fill this knowledge gap. Let me give you briefly a group picture. There is The Night Watch, Rembrandt , the big portrait. Imagine that all these judges are all the people standing on that portrait. Depending on what criteria you use to determine what an international court is, you might have something 18 or 19 currently existing and functioning international courts. Of these, only 13 are what we call consequential—that is to say, they have an important caseload or they decide cases that have major impact on international relations. If you count all the judges in those 13 courts together, you come out with a group of people. These come from 86 different countries. All continents are represented. Europe has the majority, 65 percent of them. Asia, which represents half of humanity, is underrepresented on the international bench, with only 16 percent of the judges. But again, this is due to the fact that there are no regional courts in Asia. Therefore, the numbers are distorted by that. As background, 63 percent come from civil-law countries, countries with a civil-law system; 14 percent from common-law. Seventy-nine percent of

them are men; 21 percent of them are women. I started keeping track of gender issues on the international bench ten years ago. I must say that this figure has gone from something like 3 percent to 21 percent in a decade. So there is an important trend that eventually, probably, in a decade or two, should lead to something closer to 50 percent. There is a great diversity in the experiences and the origins of these international judges. We noticed also that they tend to study, at first, in their national universities, in their home countries, but then they move on to take advanced degrees in law in two countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. People trained in a civil-law system—a second point—had a significant opportunity to train themselves also in common law, and they tended to study within the same handful of institutions within the United Kingdom and the United States, which are the top-level universities. Finally, they have a huge diversity of experience. Even right now, although there are a large number of courts and there is a large need of people to serve as judges, there is not yet a profession of "international judge. It was like the job that found them. They basically come from three different walks of life, three professions. One is academia, which historically provided the majority of international judges, and still is the largest group, but only by a little margin over the second-largest group, which is national judges, judges who have been practicing at a high level of the judiciary in their home countries. The third group is civil servants. That includes both people who are civil servants for their national governments and for international organizations. So we have a broad range of diversity of experience. But these three pools of people eventually bring something unique to the profession. Joanne explained why we came to this work. Throughout the years, both Dan Terris and Leigh Swigart at the Brandeis Institute for International Judges and I, at the Project on International Courts and Tribunals, had the opportunity to get to know many of these people, to develop a relationship. Therefore, we thought it was only natural that we would bring our own intellectual interest to bear on this group. Dan is an historian by training. I am a legal scholar. Leigh is a linguistic anthropologist. So we thought that, among the three of us, we had the whole range of experiences and tools to investigate this. So our book is done on a multidisciplinary approach. We did 32 interviews with as many international judges, two to three hours each. We, of course, did the book with the agreement not to attribute anything that we wrote in the book, so if you find quotations, they are not attributed, because we wanted them to speak as freely as possible. I must say that they did. Dan, in a few seconds, is going to give you a glimpse. Why we did this book was because we had one particular audience in mind, and that is people in the United States. Sometimes I use the line and say that the United States is not Belgium; you cannot ask the United States to have the same foreign policy towards international courts as Belgium does. But also we saw that some of the criticism that has been leveled against international courts and tribunals and has been used to justify lack of engagement is based on two issues. One is the question that international courts are very often accused of being too political or too politicized, and therefore standards of ethics are considered to be somehow below or different from the standards that are usually applied to national judiciaries. This is used as an excuse for lack of engagement. The second one is that there is a certain reluctance to have U. That is, if you want, an element that is present in the rhetoric of many politicians who have bashed international courts and tribunals. They are still doing that as an argument, that the United States could never accept the ruling of a foreign judge. That, I think, has to do with the fact: Who are these judges? Hence, exactly our book. Thank you very much. I run a center at Brandeis called the International Center for Ethics, Justice, and Public Life, which is almost as ambitious in its scope as this institution. One of our principal activities has been engagement in the sphere of these international courts and tribunals, which we see as crucial to providing alternate means to war and armed conflict in terms of settling disputes and furthering justice in the world. She was born in Durban, in South Africa, daughter of the apartheid system, daughter of a bus driver in Durban. She describes herself as growing up as trebly disadvantaged—black, as a woman, and, as she says, of a poor class. But education was enormously important in her family, and so she finally made her way to Natal University, where she studied law and had the pluck, the courage, and the competence to become the first woman to establish her own practice as a lawyer in Natal, even while apartheid was still going on. Unsurprisingly, perhaps, she took on a lot of racial discrimination cases, as well as criminal cases, as a young lawyer in Natal. Early on, she found herself being drawn into the world of international law simply because of the kind of work that she was doing. In cases under the Terrorism Act, the state would detain

hundreds, torture them, and bring them to court as witnesses. We [we lawyers] had no access to those witnesses. We needed to know the rights of defendants and victims under conventions such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Geneva Convention, and the Torture Convention. We are not interested in international law or the decisions of foreign courts. So Navi Pillay found herself being drawn into this world of international law, and she was able to secure a fellowship to come to Harvard to study international law and human rights—a crucial moment, because it brought her into a kind of international sphere. When she returned to her country, she continued her practice of law. When democracy came to South Africa in 1994, Nelson Mandela appointed her as an acting judge of the South African Supreme Court, about which she has a great deal to say. That was the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, set up in Arusha, Tanzania, by the United Nations to try the perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda that had just taken place the previous year, in 1994. She was elected by the United Nations and began to serve there in 1998. There she found that her background in criminal law was actually very useful. She came kind of nervous about how she was going to fit into this international community, among distinguished international law professors and longtime civil servants, as Cesare mentioned. But it turned out that she was one of the very few who actually had criminal law experience in the early years of that court.

3: International Judges Association

*The International Judge: An Introduction to the Men and Women Who Decide the World's Cases [Daniel Terris, Cesare P.R. Romano, Leigh Swigart, Sonia Sotomayor] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

November 21, The International Court of Justice ICJ , the highest judicial body having trans-national jurisdiction, is in the process of filling a clutch of vacancies, with the terms of five serving judges coming to an end. Here is a brief history of the ICJ outlining how it functions, and also the procedure followed in electing judges. What is the ICJ? The ICJ has its seat at The Hague, the Netherlands, and has the jurisdiction to settle disputes between countries and examine cases pertaining to violation of human rights according to the tenets of international law. It is the judicial arm of the United Nations. However, this was not the first effort at instituting a multilateral forum to settle trans-national disputes. The ICJ was established in by the UN Charter following its precursor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, falling into desuetude owing to the inability to enforce its mandate, especially during the intervening war years. Also Read India thanks U. Despite inadequacies in overturning the hurdles erected by members with veto power, the ICJ remains the apex court in settling disputes between nations. How are judges elected? The ICJ has a total strength of 15 judges who are elected to nine-year terms of office. They are elected by members of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, where polling takes place simultaneously but independent of each other. In order to be elected, a candidate must have an absolute majority in both bodies, which often leads to much lobbying, and a number of rounds of voting. In order to ensure a sense of continuity, especially in pending cases, elections are conducted triennially for a third of the member Court. Judges are eligible to stand for re-election. Elections are held in New York during the autumn session of the United Nations General Assembly, and the elected judges enter office on February 6 of the subsequent year. After the Court is in session, a President and Vice-President are elected by secret ballot to hold office for three years. If a judge were to die in office, resign, or be incapacitated to perform the duties expected of her, a special election is held as soon as possible to fill the vacancy for the unexpired duration of her tenure. Of the 15 judges, it is mandated that three should be from Africa, two from Latin America and the Caribbean, three from Asia, five from Western Europe and other states, and two from Eastern Europe. How do member countries nominates judges? All states party to the Statute of the Court are eligible to propose candidates. The selection process is meant to be apolitical, and is made not by the government of the state concerned, but by the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration designated by that state to represent its interests in the Court. Each group can propose a maximum of four candidates, not more than two of whom may be citizens of the said country. The other two nominees may be from any country, even those that are not party to the Statute. On what basis are judges elected? The Charter also makes it mandatory for judges to have recognised competence in international law. In order to keep the ICJ insulated from political influence, it is enshrined in the Charter that no judge can be dismissed, unless in the unanimous opinion of all peers, he is deemed to no longer fulfil the required conditions. However, this has never happened in the year history of the ICJ.

4: Court of International Trade | United States

The International Judge: An Introduction to the Men and Women Who Decide the World s Cases Over the last century, international law, once reserved for arcane matters of diplomacy and trade, has come to encompass a broad range of human experience and activity.

5: Judges of the International Court of Justice - Wikipedia

The first and second lists are of all the permanent judges of the International Court of Justice, the main judicial organ of the United Nations, first chronologically and then by seat.

6: Judges of the International Criminal Court - Wikipedia

In The International Judge: An Introduction to the Men and Women Who Decide the World's Cases, the editors of this volume, two of whom are with us this afternoon—Dan Terris and Cesare Romano—give us the first in-depth examination of the individuals who hear and decide these important cases and the political, moral, ethical, and legal concerns that animate their work.

7: Cour internationale de Justice - International Court of Justice | Cour internationale de Justice

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8: UPNE - The International Judge: Daniel Terris

It was the quest for a panel system of judging, a system for training judges, including continued educational programs, and the need to standardize judging and ring procedures, that motivated two industry icons, Vivian and John Nash, to create the International Judges Association for Dog Grooming Competition.

9: Become a Judge : International Judge | Race Officials | ISAF | World Sailing | Official Website

World Sailing News is the weekly online newsletter of the World Sailing. It features the latest news and events from the sailing world together with features and info in an easy-to-use format.

New history of the Royal Mint Discovering Animal Behaviour III. Sincere charity 623 Whos who in track and field Cricket world records list Swans of the world Roman Civil War in English Renaissance tragedy Sacred necromancer The archery contest. Conclusion : the multicultural complex and the incoherence of literary multiculturalism. Star Wars Episodes I, II III Instrumental Solos Book CD (Alto Sax Edition) The impact of public opinion on Iraq policy Arabella and the beast Multiple parties and ballot regulations Barry C. Burden Official Rules of Basketball 2004 Ncaa (Official Rules of Basketball (Ncaa)) 2016 ford focus se manual Progressing Tourism Research (Aspects of Tourism, 9) Sustainability issues and choices in the Lower Fraser Basin Michael Healey . [et al.] Applying the Toyota Way in Your Organization Research by Occupation Details from an apocalypse The life and exploits of Jehovah Climatology in architecture books V. 3. Paramedics Zoonoses Index. Chapters on the modern geometry of the point, line, and circle Langenscheidts pocket dictionary hebrew to english The liberties of wit, humanism, criticism, and the civic mind Cpt question paper dec 2016 Value Handicapping Producing The graduate: a case study. Bad Dada (Evola Jeffrey T. Schnapp Salsa! Salsa! Salsa! Time and Persistence Biographical sketches of distinguished Indians Writing your own wedding vows Santa, Baby by Sherryl Woods Forex trading tutorial in urdu by saeed khan What can you do to help yourself? Spiritual causes for emotional and physical illness Spanish for health professionals