55 Introduction to international law

International Law (or Public International Law) consists of rules and principles which govern the relations and dealings of nations with each other. It concerns itself only with questions of rights between several nations or nations and the citizens or subjects of other nations. In contrast, Private International Law deals with controversies between private persons, natural or juridical, arising out of situations having significant relationship to more than one nation. In recent years the line between public and private international law has become increasingly uncertain, because issues of private international law may also involve issues of public international law, and *vice versa*.

Look at the following legal areas and classify them into Public International Law or Private International Law.

~~adoption~~ arms control asylum contractual relations
divorce ~~environmental issues~~ human rights
immigration international crime maritime law
piracy war crimes

Public International Law	Private International Law
environmental issues	*adoption*



Immigration is the movement of people to a new country; **emigration** is the movement of people from a country.

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57 The United Nations (UN)

The UN, an intergovernmental organization established in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations, is concerned with the maintenance of international peace and security. Its headquarters are in New York City. On December 10, 1948, the Declaration of Human Rights was issued, defining the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of human beings. Below are extracts from the first 10 articles (there are 30 in all). Complete the text by choosing the correct word from the box.

charge	detention	discrimination	exile	~~free~~	freedoms	law
liberty	punishment	race	remedy	rights	slavery	tribunal

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and _____ set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as _____ , colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, _____ and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in _____ or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or _____ .

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the _____ .

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any _____ to equal protection of the law.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective _____ by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, _____ or _____ .

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial _____ , in the determination of his _____ and obligations and of any criminal _____ against him.

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