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The new edition of this well-established and highly regarded work has been fully updated to encompass the major changes and developments in the law, including the newly finalised Rome II Regulation. The book is invaluable for the practitioner as well as being one of the leading students' textbooks in the field. What private law avenues are open to victims of human rights violations? This innovative new collection explores this question across sixteen jurisdictions in the Global South and Global North. It examines existing mechanisms in domestic law for bringing civil claims in relation to the involvement of states, corporations and individuals in specific categories of human rights violation: (i) assault or unlawful arrest and detention of persons; (ii) environmental harm; and (iii) harmful or unfair labour conditions. Taking a truly global perspective, it assesses the question in jurisdictions as diverse as Kenya, Switzerland, the US and the Philippines. A much needed and important new statement on how to respond to human rights violations. This volume examines the protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights, along with international problems relating to which court has jurisdiction and which is the relevant law in foreign cases and judgments. This text tackles the interaction of human rights with private international law. It provides an essential resource for practitioners and academics in the area. Provides an unprecedented historical, theoretical and comparative analysis and appraisal of party autonomy in private international law. These issues are of great practical importance to any lawyer dealing with cross-border legal relationships, and great theoretical importance to a wide range of scholars interested in law and globalisation. A compelling history of liberalism from the nineteenth century to today Liberalism dominates today's politics just as it decisively shaped the American and European past. This engrossing history of liberalism—the first in English for many decades—traces liberalism’s ideals, successes, and failures through the lives and ideas of a rich cast of European and American thinkers and politicians, from the early nineteenth century to today. An enlightening account of a vulnerable but critically important political creed, Liberalism provides the vital historical and intellectual background for hard thinking about liberal democracy’s future. The new edition has been substantially updated to offer an up-to-date and authoritative account of the law in this rapidly changing field. As well as general updating, the chapter on Torts has been completely rewritten and the growing importance of the law of restitution has led to the inclusion of a new separate chapter on the private international law aspects of this significant field of the law of obligations. The major developments in the law on jurisdiction and the recognition

of foreign judgements have also been fully discussed. This book focuses on the subject of choice of law as a whole and provides an analysis of its various rules, principles, doctrines and concepts. It offers a conceptual account of choice of law, called "choice equality foundation" (CEF), which aims to flesh out the normative basis of the subject. The author reveals that, despite the multiplicity of titles and labels within the myriad choice of law rules and practices of the U.S., Canadian, European, Australian, and other systems, many of them effectively confirm and crystallize CEF's vision of the subject. This alignment signifies the necessarily intimate relationship between theory and practice by which the normative underpinnings of CEF are deeply embedded and reflected in actual practical reality. Among other things, this book provides a justification of the nature and limits of such popular principles as party autonomy, most significant relationship, and closest connection. It also discusses such topics as the actual operation of public policy doctrine in domestic courts, and the relation between the notion of international human rights and international commercial dealings, and makes some suggestions about the ability of traditional rules to cope with the advancing challenges of the digital age and the Internet. This carefully structured, practice-orientated textbook provides everything the law student needs to know about international commercial litigation. The strong comparative component provides a thought-provoking international perspective, while at the same time allowing readers to gain unique insights into litigation in English courts. Three important themes of the book analyse how the international element may call into question the power of the court to hear the case, whether it should exercise this power, whether foreign law applies, and whether the court should take into account any foreign judgement. Hartley provides the reader with extracts from leading cases and relevant legislation, together with an extensive reference library of further reading for those who wish to explore the topic in more detail, making this a valuable, single-source textbook. The title will benefit from a companion website, setting out all relevant case law developments for the students. The subject of declining jurisdiction in private international law is one of enormous practical importance and academic interest. It is also a topic where a comparative approach is particularly revealing. This book contains the 17 national reports and the general report on the subject of`Rules for declining to exercise jurisdiction: Forum Non Conveniens, Lis Pendens'. The Reports were held in Athens/Delphi in August 1994. The list of nations for which a report has been prepared is as follows: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Quebec, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece,Israel, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, and USA.This book by bringing together all the reports on `Declining Jurisdiction' provides a unique insight into this topic, and, dealing as it does with a key aspect of private international law, fits very well into the Oxford series of monographs on private international law. Reproduction of the original: Women's Suffrage by Millicent Garrett Fawcett The new edition of this well-established and highly regarded work has been fully updated to encompass the major changes and developments in the law, including the newly finalised Rome II Regulation. The book is invaluable for the practitioner as well as being one of the leading students' textbooks in the field. The principle of party autonomy in contractual choice of law is widely recognised in the law of most jurisdictions. It has been more than 30 years since party autonomy was first accepted in Chinese private international law. However, the legal rules provided in legislation and judicial interpretations concerning the application of the party autonomy principle are abstract and open-ended. Without a critical understanding of the party autonomy principle and appropriate interpretations of the relevant legal rules, judges have not exercised their discretionary power appropriately. The party autonomy principle has been applied in a way that undermines its very purpose, that is, to protect the legitimate

expectations of the parties and promote the predictability of outcomes in transnational commercial litigation. Jieying Liang addresses the question of how, when, and with what limitations, parties' choice of law clauses in an international commercial contract should be enforced by Chinese courts. 1: Introduction 2: Human rights, private international law, and their interaction 3: The right to a fair trial 4: The right to a fair trial and jurisdiction under the EU rules 5: The right to a fair trial and recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments under the EU rules 6: The right to a fair trial and jurisdiction under national rules 7: The right to a fair trial and enforcement and recognition of foreign judgments under the traditional English rules 8: The right to a fair trial and private international law: Concluding remarks 9: The prohibition of discrimination and private international law 10: Freedom of expression and the right to respect for private life: International defamation and invasion of privacy 11: The right to marry, the right to respect for family life, the prohibition on discrimination and international marriage 12: Religious rights and recognition of marriage and extra-judicial divorce 13: Right to respect for family life and the rights of the child: International Child Abduction 14: Right to respect for private and family life and related rights: Parental status 15: The right to property, foreign judgments, and cross-border property disputes 16: Overall conclusions. The rules by which a venue is selected and settled upon for the resolution of any given transnational dispute have fostered a complex, fascinating and burgeoning body of law of great commercial significance. As courts and legislatures seek to fashion sophisticated yet practicaljurisdictional responses to this issue, practitioners strive to maximize their clients' prospects of success by securing their own preferred venue. For so long as different forums yield the prospect of different outcomes in the resolution of any given dispute, litigation about where to litigate isinevitable.Forum shopping is the province of plaintiffs and defendants alike. This book examines the fascinating competition to win the battle for venue in transnational litigation.It first identifies and analyses the pre-conditions and incentives for forum shopping. These serve to explain not only the frequent intensity of interlocutory litigation relating to questions of venue but also the reason why much transnational litigation settles once the issue of venue is resolved,in turn underlining the practical significance of the subject. The guiding principle of the 'natural forum' - the common law's conceptual response to disputed questions of venue - is subjected to detailed analysis and compared with the more orderly response of jurisdiction-regulating conventions,most successfully effected in EU Regulation 44/2001 and its progenitor, the Brussels Convention. Then the various techniques of what can be called 'reverse forum shopping' including the evolving law relating to anti-suit injunctions and its interplay with the concept of international judicialcomity are considered in detail. Finally, the book examines the role of, and the law relating to, jurisdiction and arbitration agreements in transnational litigation, including the manifold techniques by which parties seek to (and frequently do) extricate themselves from these forum-selectionarrangements. This clear and original book provides a much-needed analysis of the doctrines of res judicata and abuse of process as applied to foreign judgments recognized in England for their preclusive effect. In particular, it examines the four preclusive pleas which are encountered in practice, namely:(i) cause of action estoppel; (ii) issue estoppel; (iii) former recovery per section 34 of the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982; and (iv) the rule in Henderson v Henderson. So far as foreign judgments are concerned, the book examines separately the preclusive effects of foreign judgmentsrecognized according to the English common law and related statutory rules, and foreign judgments which the English courts are obliged to recognize under the Brussels and Lugano Conventions. It also includes a discussion of the preclusive effects of judgments recognized under the proposed HagueConvention on Jurisdiction and Foreign

Judgments in civil and commercial matters.Although the complex and technical doctrines of res judicata and abuse of process are well known in the context of domestic judicial decisions, little has hitherto been written analysing how these doctrines apply when the judgment emanates from a foreign court. It is not surprising, therefore, thatthis area of law has been frequently confused and mis-applied. And yet the recognition of foreign judgments for preclusive purposes is an increasingly important area for practitioners and academics - especially for those interested in international commercial litigation, and not least given theimportant treaty developments that are occurring. For these reasons, this book is a very timely work. Written with a practitioner focus, it includes extensive references to res judicata authorities in the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada. A comprehensive analysis of liability for animals this book covers harm done by dangerous and straying animals including both dangerous and non-dangerous species. Including a separate chapter on special provisions relating to dogs it provides unique guidance from an internationally renowned legal scholar. The book takes account of the decisions of the courts which have applied, interpreted and explained the Animals Act 1971 over the past four decades including the House of Lords decision in Mirvahedy v Henley (2003). Liability for animals which are not members of a dangerous species but which, in the event, may have been proved to be dangerous is a matter of particular interest and concern. The book addresses matters such as harm done by animals in the course of hunting as well as decisions on a number of non-statutory aspects of the law of animals. The book includes the primary material of the Animals Act, 1971 making it a comprehensive point of reference on this subject. An earlier version of this book was published in 1972 just after the Animals Act 1971 came into force. Although the legislation has remained substantially unamended, there has been a steady flow of case law on the meaning and operation of the provisions of the Act. Cassese's International Law is a new edition of an established classic. Authors Gaeta, Vi&#65533;uales, and Zappal&#65533; have built on the legacy of international law luminary Antonio Cassese to offer a thought-provoking and lucid account for today's undergraduates and postgraduates. The authors have refreshed Cassese's original approach, ensuring the book continues to compare the traditional legal position with the developing and evolving law. Advancing areas such as the law of the sea, territorial matters, and international environmental law have been expanded to give proper place to their evolving development, while brand new chapters on international trade and foreign investment have been written to reflect the advancements of these areas. In maintaining the broad structure and approach but providing new material, the authors bring fresh context to Cassese's thinking and provide students with an up-to-date, compelling account of the landscape of international legal thinking. The new edition of this well-established and highly regarded work has been fully updated to encompass the major changes and developments in the law, including the newly finalised Rome II Regulation. The book is invaluable for the practitioner as well as being one of the leading students' textbooks in the field. When the law of a foreign country is selected or pleaded by a claimant or defendant, a question arises as to whether the issue pertains to substance, in which case it may be resolved by foreign law, or procedure, in which case it will be governed by the law of forum. This book examines the distinction between substance and procedure questions in private international law, and analyses where and whether each is appropriate. To do so, it examines previous attempts to define the scope of procedure in private international law, considers alternative choice of law methods for referring matters to the law of forum, and examines the influence of the doctrine of characterization on procedure. Substance and Procedure in Private International Law also provides detailed analysis of the decisional law in which the substance-procedure distinction has been employed, creating a clear assessment of

its application in various practical situations and providing valuable guidance for practitioners on how the distinction should be applied. The book also considers 'procedural' topics such as service of process and the taking of evidence abroad, in order to show how the application of forum law may further be limited by foreign laws. With a foreword by the Hon Sir Anthony Mason. Horatia Muir Watt and Diego P. Fernández-Arroyo: Introduction: The Relevance of Private International Law to the Global Governance Debate Part I: BEHIND CLOSED DOORS: THE PRIVATE MODEL AND ITS DISCONTENTS Section A. Epistemological Challenge: The Meaning of 'Private' in Private International Law 1: Geoffrey Samuel: Comparative Law as Resistance 2: Robert Wai: Private v Private: Transnational Private Law and Contestation in Global Economic Governance 3: Ralf Michaels: Post-critical Private International Law: From Politics to Technique Section B. Political Critique: Privatization as Homogenization 4: Tomaso Ferrando: Global Land Grabbing: A Tale of Three Legal Homogenizations 5: Veronica Corcodel: Governance Implications of Comparative Legal Thinking: On Henry Maine's Jurisprudence and British Imperialism Section C. Searching for Legitimacy: Questions of Design 6: Diego P. Fernández-Arroyo: Private Adjudication Without Precedent? 7: Gilles Cuniberti: The Merchant Who Would Not Be King: Unreasoned Fears about Private Lawmaking 8: Yannick Radi: Balancing the Public and the Private in International Investment Law PART II: BEYOND THE SCHISM: EMERGING MODELS AND WORLDVIEWS Section A. The Global Turn to Informality: Pragmatism and Constructivism 9: Benoit Frydman: A Pragmatic Approach To Global Law 10: Harm Schepel: Rules of Recognition: A Legal Constructivist Approach to Transnational Private Regulation 11: Michael Karayanni: The Extraterritorial Application of Access to Justice Rights: On the Availability of Israeli Courts to Palestinian Plaintiffs Section B. Re-importing Public Law Methodology: Federalism and Constitutionalism 12: Alex Mills: Variable Geometry, Peer Governance, and the Public International Perspective on Private International Law 13: Jacco Bomhoff: The Constitution of the Conflict of Laws 14: Jérémy Heymann: Importing Proportionality to the Conflict of Laws Section C. Reinventing a Global Horizon: Working towards a Global Public Good 15: Bram van der Eem: Financial Stability and Private International Law 16: Ivana Isailovic: Recognition(and Mis-recognition) in Private International Law 17: Sabine Corneloup: Can Private International Law Contribute to Global Migration Governance? Horatia Muir Watt: Paradigm Change in Private International Law: Renewal, Circularity, or Decline? With increased international trade transactions and a corresponding increase in disputes arising from those transactions, the application of the doctrine of Forum Non Conveniens - the discretionary power of a court to decline jurisdiction based on the convenience of the parties and the interests of justice - has become extremely relevant when determining which country's court should preside over a controversy involving nationals of different countries. Forum Non Conveniens: History, Global Practice, and Future Under the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements provides an in-depth analysis of the common law doctrine of Forum Non Conveniens as it has evolved in the four major common law countries (UK, US, Canada, and Australia), and looks at the similarities and differences of the doctrine among those four countries. It compares Forum Non Conveniens to the more rigid analogous doctrine of Lis Alibi Pendens found in civil law countries, which requires automatic deference to the court where a dispute is first filed and explains current initiatives for coordinating jurisdictional issues between the common law and civil law systems, the most important of which is the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements. The authors explain how the Hague Convention provides a rational approach to the confluence of common law and civil law doctrines and how its application to international transactions is likely to temper judicial application of the

doctrine of Forum Non Conveniens and provides greater predictability with respect to enforcement of private party choice of court agreements. Forum Non Conveniens: History, Global Practice, and Future Under the Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements is the only book to provide a complete explanation of Forum Non Conveniens in the context of global litigation, making it a very important resource and reference work. This volume examines the protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights, along with international problems relating to which court has jurisdiction and which is the relevant law in foreign cases and judgments. This book brings together the many different institutions and ideas to be found under the label of 'regionalism'; it places the revival of regionalism in a broader historical perspective; it asks whether there are common factors behind the revival of regionalism in so many different parts of the world; and it analyzes the cumulative impact of different brands of regionalism on international order. Leading specialists examine recent developments in regional cooperation in different parts of the world. They take a critical look at recent trends towards the new regionalism and regionalization, assessing their origins, their present and future prospects, and their place in the evolving international order. As well as concentrating on specific regions, including Pacific-Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East, the book looks at theories of regionalism, the balance between regionalization and globalization in the world economy, the relation between regional organizations and the United Nations, and the relationship between the revival of regionalism and questions of identity and nationalism. The Conflict of Laws in Intellectual Property (CLIP) Principles set out rules to resolve international disputes involving intellectual property rights, supplementing international and domestic law, as well as aiding lawyers to interpret the same. This work sets out the Principles alongside article-by-article analysis from authors of the Principles. Until relatively recently, almost all contracts were domestic: both the consumer and the supplier were from the same country and the situation involved no substantial foreign elements. Technological changes (in terms of international travel, means of communication and information technology)have meant that it is a more frequent occurrence for consumer contracts to involve a cross-border dimension.This book explores the legal regimes which seek to deal with disputes which arise out of such cross-border consumer contracts. In terms of private international law, English law traditionally treated consumer contracts no differently from commercial contracts. However, at European level,jurisdictional and choice of law issues arising out of certain consumer contracts are subject to specific rules. The first part of the book focuses on these European developments and seeks to explain why the private litigation model for the resolution of disputes arising out of cross-borderconsumer contracts has failed to deal adequately with the problems generated by such contracts. Subsequent to these failures, alternative mechanisms for resolving contractual disputes have a particular significance in the consumer context. The second part of the book focuses on an evaluation ofthese alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, including online dispute resolution. This collection of essays by his friends and colleagues honours Sir Peter North's remarkable career and outstanding contribution to private international law. It takes as its theme the reform and development of private international law, reflecting the three different levels at which the development and reform of private international law takes place. Robin Morse discusses the creeping codification of private international law. Trevor Hartley draws attention to an area of private international law, that relating to matrimonial property, which is entirely judge-made. Joost Blom shows how quickly the judges, in this case in the Supreme Court of Canada, can develop private international law once they set their mind to it. Sir Lawrence Collins discusses the concept of comity in modern private international law. Writers too have had their part to play in the development of private international law;

this is the subject of the contribution by Ole Lando. Kurt Siehr looks at the impact of international instruments on national private international law and the problems that this throws up. A number of contributors discuss various aspects of the ever-growing Europeanization of private international law. Ian Fletcher focuses on the EC Regulation on Insolvency Proceedings and its impact upon established law and practice in England and Wales. Paul Beaumont examines questions of legal basis and external competence and the best way for the UK and Europe to be represented in issues of private international law globally as well as offering a technical analysis of the contract provision of the Brussels I Regulation. Hans Ulrich Jessurun d'Oliveira examines the uneasy relationship between the European Union and private international law and the movement towards eroding the latter. Peter Nygh compares declining jurisdiction under the Brussels I Regulation and the preliminary draft Hague Judgments Convention. Other contributors have concentrated on aspects of the reformof private international law on a world-wide basis. Jonathan Harris discusses the Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition 1985 in his examination of the trust in private international law. Not surprisingly there is much discussion in this book of the ambitious project that has been absorbing the Hague Conference for nearly ten years, namely a Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters. David McClean discusses the history of the project and, if it does fail, a possible way forward. Ron Brand suggests a more modest goal at the Hague Conference, namely a choice of court plus recognition convention. Whatever the fate of the Hague Judgments Convention, the work undertaken at the Hague can still be used in the future. It can inform the discussion of what we should do in intellectual property cases in private international law, which is the subject of James Fawcett's contribution. The new edition of this well-established and highly regarded work has been fully updated to encompass the major changes and developments in the law, including coverage of the Recast Brussels I Regulation which came into force in 2015. The book is invaluable for the practitioner as well as being one of the leading students' textbooks in the field, giving comprehensive and accessible coverage of the basic principles of private international law. It offers students, teachers and practitioners not only a rigorous academic examination of the subject, but also a practical guide to the complex subject of private international law. Written by an expert team of academics, there is extensive coverage of commercial topics such as the jurisdiction of various courts and their limitations, stays of proceedings and restraining foreign proceedings, the recognition and enforcement of judgments, the law of obligations with respect to contractual and non-contractual obligations. There are also sections on the various aspects of family law in private international law, and the law of property, including the transfer of property, administration of estates, succession and trusts. The forum (non) conveniens doctrine provides the basis for the discretionary exercise of jurisdiction by English courts in private international law disputes. London's pre-eminence as a centre for international commercial litigation has led to its frequent deployment in proceedings where parties disagree over where a case should be heard. The doctrine's significance is not limited to England but extends to many Commonwealth jurisdictions which have embraced it. This is the first book-length study devoted entirely to examining the forum (non) conveniens doctrine's past, present, and future from the perspective of the law in England. By offering a meticulous and critical analysis of relevant historical and contemporary sources in England and elsewhere, it seeks to fill gaps in relevant knowledge of the English forum (non) conveniens doctrine, and challenge certain views concerning its operation that have come to be regarded as representing the orthodoxy. In this respect, the book attempts to refine our understanding of the doctrine's historical development, evaluate its

application in the years following its formal recognition in England, and examine the case for revising it, given the changing nature of international commercial litigation in recent decades. The book's ultimate objective is to act as an authoritative and comprehensive reference point for those with an interest in the forum (non) conveniens doctrine, more specifically, and cross-border private litigation, more generally. A comprehensive and in-depth analysis of how courts in the countries of Commonwealth Africa decide claims under private international law. Conflict of laws, or private international law, is an increasingly important subject of study due to increasing movement and relocation of large number of people from one jurisdiction to another for personal and professional reasons. Despite the existence of rules and principles, there is a general uncertainty on issues such as commercial transactions, family law relationship, personal law subjects, and laws relating to property. This book is a detailed and up-to-date study of conflict of laws and focuses on its three main areas; the law of obligations, law of property, and law of persons. The book provides fresh perspectives on the subject and analyses its significance in the dynamic contemporary world. The work not only lucidly examines the inter-territorial conflicts but also lays a special emphasis on inter-personal disputes in the Indian context. The work also evaluates the role of various international instruments and conventions including The Hague Convention on private international law designed to resolve international conflicts. The book also discusses critical issues such as habitual residence, domicile, and obligations for shaping foreign contracts and torts. As one of the most definitive texts on the market, European Private International Law provides an essential guide for both students and practitioners to the complex field of international litigation within the EU. The private international law of the Member States is increasingly regulated by European law, making private international law ever less 'national' and ever more EU based. Consequentially EU law in this area has penetrated national law to a very high degree, making it an essential area of study and an area of increasing importance to practising lawyers. This book provides a thorough overview of core European private international law, including the Brussels I, Rome I and Rome II Regulations (jurisdiction, applicable law for contracts and tort), while additional chapters deal with the recently adopted Succession Regulation, private international law and insolvency, freedom of establishment, and the impact of PIL on corporate social responsibility. From the reviews of the first edition 'As a result of his broad knowledge on the subject and rich professional experience, Mr van Calster provides great insight into current issues within international law. The book is practical as both a student textbook and a general introduction for legal professionals'. Vladimir Cupryszak, Association for International Arbitration 'Excellent overview of European Private International Law issues, as well as a very helpful introduction to basic concepts of conflicts of laws and jurisdictions'. Professor Stavros Brekoulakis, Queen Mary University of London 'This is a most useful book. I recommend it to my students as a great way to come to terms with the EU elements of Private International Law'. Dr David Kenny, Trinity College Dublin 'This book is essential reading for law students in Europe and abroad. It provides a coherent overview of all main elements of European private international law; concepts, legal instruments and practice'. Professor Kim Talus, UEF Law School, Finland 'Well-written, clear and understandable. Excellent value for money'. Dr Jan Oster, King's College London, UK This book is the first one in English to focus in depth upon the private international law problems raised by the sale of goods. It begins with the substantive law and practice, and uses this as the basis for a comparative and critical discussion of the private international law issues. Examples of the typical obligations of the buyer and seller are also provided. International Sale of Goods in the Conflict of Laws is a strong new addition to the Oxford Private International Law Series and covers everything

from torts to e-commerce. Contracts of sale with a cross-border element are an everyday occurrence and one which is becoming ever more common with the advent of modern communications technology. For example, where, for jurisdictional purposes, is the place or performance of the obligation to pay for goods? Where software is sold over the Internet, is this a sale of goods contract and, if so, where are the goods delivered? Foreign judgments as to title raise complex questions as to enforcement, recognition and res judicata. As regards choice of law, sales-specific problems arise to a large extent from the interaction of contractual obligations and title matters which are central to the sale contract and the complex characterisation questions which ensue. They arise from the enactment in many countries of the Vienna Convention, from the complex inter-relationship between buyer, seller and third parties and from sales-specific domestic legislation which may be mandatory irrespective of the applicable law. The book is concerned not only with contractual disputes that can arise out of the international sale of goods but also with torts, such as conversion and negligent misstatement, that can arise out of this type of contract. Restitutionary and proprietary claims can also arise. Special attention is paid to both the jurisdictional and choice of law problems that occur in cases of business to business e-commerce. The Third World Beyond the Cold War presents an overview of the changes brought about in Third World countries since the end of the cold war. The book does so in two ways: by highlighting major areas of change in the Third World, and using regional case-studies as a meas of islating changes specific to certain regions. The themes chosen by the editors—economics, politics, security—are not, of course, exhaustive, but are broadly interpreted so as to encompass the major areas of change among Third World countries. The regional case-studies—Asia-Pacific, Latin America, South Asia, Africa, the Middle East—were selected to bring out both the themes and the diversity of experience. The essays, written by leading scholars in the field of International Relations, caters for a variety of constituencies: those who seek the `big picture' in understanding the Third World in International Relations, those who look for general patterns, explanations, and trends in Third World politics, and those who seek up-to-date information and analysis on the progress of different regions. Adrian Briggs' invaluable introduction to the study of the conflict of laws provides a survey and analysis of the rules of private international law as they apply in England. The volume covers general principles, jurisdiction, and the effect of foreign judgments; choice of law for contractual and non-contractual obligations, the private international law of property, of persons, and of corporations. It does so in a manner which explains and illuminates the principles which underpin the subject in a clear and coherent fashion, as the wealth of literature, case law, and legislation often obscures the architecture of the subject and unnecessarily complicates study. This new edition organizes its material in light of European legislation on private international law, reflecting the shift towards understanding private international law as European law with a common law background instead of common law with European legislative influences. The author's approach is focused on the law and avoids the more abstract theory; as the theory of the conflict of laws is actually to be found in and by applying the legislation and jurisprudence to the cases and issues which arise in private international litigation and legal advice. The European Court of Human Rights, by Angelika Nussberger is the first title in a new series, The Elements of International Law. Providing a fresh, objective, and non-argumentative approach to the discipline of international law, this series is an accessible go-to source for practicing international lawyers, judges and arbitrators, government and military officers, scholars, teachers, and students. In this volume, Professor Nussberger explores the Court's uniqueness as an international adjudicatory body in the light of its history, structure, and procedure, as well as its key doctrines and case law. This book also shows the role played

by the Court in the development of modern international law and human rights law. Tracing the history of the Court from its political context in the 1940s to the present day, Nussberger engages with pressing questions about its origins and internal workings. What was the best model for such an international organization? How should it evolve within more and more diverse legal cultures? How does a case move among different decision-making bodies? These questions help frame the six parts of the book, whilst the final section reflects on the past successes and failures of the Court, shedding light on possible future directions. This book analyzes the law and practice relating to the classification, drafting, validity and enforcement of contracts relating to jurisdiction and choice of law. The focus is on English law, EU law and common law measures, but there is also some comparative material built in. The book will be useful in particular to practicing lawyers seeking to draft, interpret or enforce the types of contract discussed, but the in-depth discussion will also be valuable to academic lawyers specializing in private international law. Written by an academic who is also a practicing barrister, this book gives in-depth coverage of how the instruments and principles of private international law can be used for the resolution of cross-border or multi-jurisdictional disputes. It examines the operation and application of the Brussels Regulation, the Rome Convention and the Hague Convention on Exclusive Choice of Court Agreements in such disputes, but also discusses the judgments and decisions of the courts in significant cases such as Turner v Grovit, Union Discount v Zoller, and De Wolf v Cox. Much of the book is given over to practical evaluation of how agreements on jurisdiction and choice of law should be put together, with guidance on, amongst other things, drafting of the agreements (including some sample clauses), severability of agreements, consent, and the resolution of disputes by arbitration. The author examines the problems of choice of law relating to shares and other securities. Twelve-year-old Chili Sue Mahoney has never been outside of her small Appalachian town. Momma says Mercy Hill, Kentucky, is her “true home,” but Chili longs to see the world—to have the freedom to leave and to explore. So when Miss Matlock is brought in as the 7th grade substitute teacher, Chili and her classmate Willie Bright are thrilled. Everyone knows Miss Matlock has traveled around the globe. Why she’s come back to her childhood home after all this time is a mystery, but Chili and Willie are eager to befriend her despite the rumors. As the three spend time together, Chili learns about the jungles and deserts and cities of the world. But she also discovers that there’s more to Mercy Hill than she thought: beauty, in the people and places she’s known all her life, and secrets, sometimes where they’re least expected. Told in vignettes and set in 1970s Appalachia, To Come and Go Like Magic is a heartwarming and hopeful debut novel about family, friendship, and the meaning of home.