

GLOSSARY

A

Abu Ghraib, Iraq Prisoner Abuse	During the war to oust Saddam Hussein from Iraq, prisoner abuse and torture by US soldiers and civilian contractors occurred at the Abu Ghraib prison from 2003 to 2004.
Accession	The act by which one state becomes party to an agreement already in force between other powers.
Ad Hoc	For this one situation.
Ad Hoc International Criminal Courts	Criminal court that tries individuals for certain crimes arising out of one situation.
AFDL	Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo-Zaire, a coalition that ousted President Mobutu Sese Seko and brought Laurent Kabila to power in the First Congo War (1996-1997).
African Union (AU)	Established on 9/9/1999 by African heads of state to accelerate Africa's entry into the global economy while addressing negative aspects of globalization. Follow-on organization to the Organization of African Unity.
Alien Tort Statute of 1789	"The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action by an alien for a tort only, committed in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States."
Al Qaeda	Established by Osama Bin Ladin in the late 1980s to bring together Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union. Current goal is to overthrow regimes it deems "non-Islamic" and expel Westerners and non-Muslims from Muslim countries.
American Revolution	(1774 - 1782), rebellion that ended British colonial rule in what would become the US.
Amnesty International	Founded in 1961, a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights.
Animism	The belief that important spirits who control the forces of nature live in the sky, rocks, trees, and rivers, and other inanimate objects. This type of religion assumes that matter and spirit combine to play roles in daily life.
Annan, Kofi A.	(1938 -) Seventh United Nations Secretary General from 1997 to 2007. Born in Ghana, he began working for the UN's World Health Organization in Geneva in 1962. Co-recipient of Nobel Peace Prize in 2001.
Apartheid Convention	International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Multilateral treaty concluded in 1973 and entering into force in 1976 that defines and outlaws the crime of apartheid in international law. Makes explicit reference to how this crime is/was practiced in southern Africa.
Arbiter	One who gives a ruling.
AU	African Union. Established on 9/9/1999 by African heads of state to accelerate Africa's entry into the global economy while addressing negative aspects of globalization. Follow-on organization to the Organization of African Unity.
Aung San Suu Kyi	Leader of the nonviolent movement for human rights and democracy in Myanmar (Burma), and Nobel Peace Laureate.
Avazov, Muzafar	35-year old Uzbek man who was arrested for practicing Islam and died from severe torture in prison.

B

Ban, Ki-moon	(1944-) Secretary-General of the United Nations as of January 1, 2007. Born in the Republic of Korea, Ban was his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, having worked in that department since 1970.
Berlin, Sir Isaiah	(1909 – 1997). Born in Latvia, British philosopher and historian who was noted for his writings on political philosophy and the concept of liberty. He is regarded as one of the founders of the discipline now known as intellectual history. Opposed totalitarian notion of one final answer organizing society.

GLOSSARY**B (continued)**

Bilateral Treaty	A treaty involving only two parties.
Bill of Rights	The first ten amendments to the Constitution in 1789 that tried to resolve the arguments states had against the Constitution before they would sign it.
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro</i>	In 1993, Bosnia-Herzegovina initiated proceedings against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for violating the Genocide Convention. The Court relied on Article I, which requires that all Parties to the Convention prevent and punish genocide, irrespective of their own responsibility for the crimes. The Court ordered, unanimously, that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia immediately take all measures within its power to prevent commission of the crime of genocide.
Burmese Socialist Program Party (BSPP)	Extreme, nationalistic political party created by General Ne Win.
Bush, George W.	(1946 -), 43 rd president of the US, reacted to the 9/11/01 attack on the World Trade towers by creating Homeland Security, and taking a more aggressive stand against nations that he felt did not respect human rights.

C

Calley, Lt. William	(1943 -), US Army Lieutenant convicted of premeditated murder for his role in the March 1968 My Lai massacre, a war crime committed during the Vietnam War. Calley served 3½ years of house arrest in his quarters at Fort Benning, Georgia and was then released in 1974 by a federal judge.
Carter, Jimmy	(1924 -), 39 th president of the US, brokered one of the Camp David peace accords, rhetorically championed human rights in US Foreign Policy, but lost the 1980 election due to the 1979 hostage situation in Iran and an image of weakness in foreign policy, among other reasons.
CAT	<i>Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.</i> Multilateral treaty concluded in 1984 and entering into force in 1987 that prohibits torture and certain other abuses amounting to inhumane or degrading treatment.
CEDAW	<i>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.</i> Multilateral treaty concluded in 1979 and entering into force in 1981 that sets out the rights of women and state obligations in securing women's rights.
CERD	<i>Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.</i> Multilateral treaty adopted in 1965 and entering into force in 1969 that sets out the obligations states accept in eliminating racial discrimination.
Charles I	(1600 - 1649), tyrannical British king who was executed at the end of nine years of civil war.
Chauvinistic	Having unjustified pride in a group or for a cause.
Child Labor Convention	<i>Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor.</i> Multilateral treaty concluded in 1999 and entering into force in 2000 that requires state parties take certain measures to end the practice of child labor and other abuses of children.
CHR	<i>Commission on Human Rights.</i> Now Human Rights Council. UN organ created in 1946 whose role it is to examine, monitor, and report on major human rights violations worldwide. It is composed of delegations from 47 states as of 2008.
CIL	<i>Customary International Law.</i> The persistent practices of states in their relations with one another that over time acquire the force of binding law.
Clinton, Bill	(1946 -), 42 nd president of the US, sent troops to Bosnia on a peace-keeping mission, and bombed Iraq when Saddam Hussein refused to allow weapons inspectors in his country.

GLOSSARY**C (continued)**

Cold War	(1947/8-1991), period of hostile but generally non-violent confrontation between two major global factions: the US and its capitalist, democratic allies v. the Soviet Union and its communist, authoritarian allies. This period was characterized by the nuclear arms race and high tension over the possibility of global nuclear war.
Compulsory Jurisdiction	A situation where a party must submit a dispute to a court. The International Court of Justice has compulsory jurisdiction only if states agree in advance to submit all or certain disputes for its review. In general, states can avoid the jurisdiction of the ICJ most of the time.
Contentious	Inclining to disagree; quarrelsome; involving controversy
Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1984 and entered into force in 1987 that prohibits torture and certain other abuses amounting to inhumane or degrading treatment.
Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1999 and entered into force in 2000 that requires state parties take certain measures to end the practice of child labor and other abuses of children.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1979 and entered into force in 1981 that sets out the rights of women and state obligations in securing women's rights.
Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)	Multilateral treaty adopted in 1965 and entered into force in 1969 that sets out the obligations states accept in eliminating racial discrimination.
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Genocide Convention)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1948 and entered into force in 1951 that defines and prohibits the crime of genocide in international law, and requires state parties to outlaw it in their domestic laws and provide for its "prevention and punishment".
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1989 and entered into force in 1990 that sets out the list of children's rights and state obligations in securing these rights.
Council of Europe	Founded in 1949, Europe's oldest intergovernmental organization with 47 members as of 2007.
CRC	<i>Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> . Multilateral treaty concluded in 1989 and entering into force in 1990 that sets out the list of children's rights and state obligations in securing these rights.
Crimes Against Humanity	Specified crimes that must be broad and systematic enough to constitute an attack against the civilian population.
Cromwell, Oliver	(1599 – 1658). A general in the army of British King Charles I, Cromwell later ruled England as military dictator from 1644 to 1658.
Cultural Relativism	A theory that moral values are only applicable within cultural boundaries, or that people can only be judged by their own society.
Customary International Law (CIL)	The persistent practices of states in their relations with one another that over time acquire the force of binding law.

GLOSSARY**D**

Darfur	A region of Sudan, bordering the Central African Republic, Libya, and Chad. It is divided into three federal states: Shamal (North) Darfur, Gharb (West) Darfur, and Janub (South) Darfur. Since 2004, Darfur has been in the midst of armed conflict resulting in a humanitarian emergency.
Declaration of Independence	Written in 1776 by Thomas Jefferson, the Declaration summarizes European Enlightenment philosophy in "self-evident truths" and sets forth a list of grievances against the king in order to justify the breaking of ties between the colonies and the mother country.
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen	Adopted in 1789 during the French Revolution, the Declaration lists "natural and inalienable" rights, such as liberty, property, security, and the right to resist oppression. The Declaration also recognizes equality, notably before the law and justice. Finally, it asserts the principle of the separation of powers.
De Facto	From Latin, meaning in practice or in fact, but not by law.
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	Once the personal possession of King Leopold II, and then a Belgian colony, the Congo won its independence in 1960 under the leadership of Patrice Lumumba. In 1965 Mobutu Sese Seko seized power and renamed the country Zaire. Mobutu was ousted in 1997 and the country renamed again as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
DRC	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo.</i> Once the personal possession of King Leopold II, and then a Belgian colony, the Congo won its independence in 1960 under the leadership of Patrice Lumumba. In 1965 Mobutu Sese Seko seized power and renamed the country Zaire. Mobutu was ousted in 1997 and the country renamed again as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Dunant, Henry (Jean Henri)	(1828-1910), Swiss businessman, lobbied for the 1864 Geneva Convention, originator of the International Committee of the Red Cross, and proponent of humanitarian care of war wounded.
Dyilo, Thomas Lubanga	Leader of an armed militia group, the Union of Congolese Patriots, in the Ituri Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Arrested on charges of having used child soldiers in March 2005.

E

ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council)	Established by the UN charter as the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social, and related work of the 14 UN specialized agencies, 10 functional commissions, and five regional commissions.
English Civil Wars	(1625 – 1649). King Charles I of England aligned himself with the Scots in an attempt to take power from Parliament. Oliver Cromwell, a former general in the king's army, made himself dictator of England and later had Charles executed.
Ethnic Cleansing	The act of forcibly moving or exterminating a group of people based on their ethnicity for the purpose of creating an ethnically homogeneous society.
European Enlightenment	Originating in the late 17th century, this literary and intellectual movement emphasized rationalism. The Enlightenment grew to dominate politics, culture, and religion throughout the 1700s.
Ethnic Nationalism	A belief that an ethnic group is entitled to self-determination based on its ethnic and cultural heritage.

F

Federal Statutory Law	Federal law passed by the US Congress.
Female Genital Mutilation	Partial or complete removal of the clitoris, prepuce, or labia of a girl or young woman, as practiced among certain cultures, especially in parts of Africa and western Asia.

GLOSSARY**F (continued)**

Filártiga Case	Court case resolved in appellate court in 1980 where a Paraguayan citizen used the Alien Tort Claims Act as the basis for a civil lawsuit in a US Court against a Paraguayan police officer who committed torture in violation of international law.
“Free Fire” Zones	A designated area into which any person may be fired on as a presumed enemy combatant without further authorization from commanders.
French Revolution	(1789-1799), violent rebellion that ended absolute monarchy in France.

G

Geneva Conventions	A set of treaties created between 1864 and 1977 that seeks to protect human dignity in war.
Geneva Law	Primarily developed in the Geneva Conventions of 1949, this body of law is concerned with protecting the well-being of all people involved in armed conflicts, including civilians and prisoners of war, as well as sick and wounded military personnel.
Genocide	Term coined by Polish-born Jew, Raphael Lemkin, derived from the Greek <i>geno</i> (race) and the Latin <i>cide</i> (to kill). It is the intentional destruction of a national, ethnic, religious, or racial group.
Genocide Convention	<i>Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide</i> . Multilateral treaty concluded in 1948 and entering into force in 1951 that defines and prohibits the crime of genocide in international law, and requires state parties to outlaw it in their domestic laws and provide for its “prevention and punishment”.
George III	(1738-1820), this British king lost power to his Prime Minister due to bouts of madness and losing the American Revolution.
Guantánamo Bay, Cuba Prisoner Abuse	After the attack on the US on September 11, 2001, suspected Taliban and Al Qaeda prisoners from around the world were housed at the Guantánamo Bay Military Base in Cuba. In attempts to retrieve information from the prisoners, some members of the US military committed prisoner abuse, from 2001 to 2004.

H

Hague Law	Rules and regulations, codified first at diplomatic conferences at the Hague, the Netherlands, in 1899 and 1907. Designed to regulate primarily the means and methods of warfare.
Harun, Ahmad Muhammad	Former Minister of State for the Interior of the Government of Sudan and head of the Darfur Security Desk in early 2003. Managed recruitment, funding, and army of Janjaweed militia. Accused of coordinating attacks on civilians in West Darfur between August 2003 and March 2004.
High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	May engage in public or private diplomacy for human rights, or establish field missions to promote human rights education and/or training.
Holocaust	The mass slaughter of European civilians, especially Jews, by the Nazis during World War II.
Human Rights	The basic rights an individual has as a human being, rights upon which no government should infringe.
Human Rights Council	Formerly Commission on Human Rights (CHR). UN organ created in 1946 whose role it is to examine, monitor, and report on major human rights violations worldwide. It is composed of delegations from 47 states as of 2008.
Human Rights Watch	Started in 1978 as Helsinki Watch, a private advocacy group dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world. They investigate and expose human rights violations and hold abusers accountable.

GLOSSARY**H (continued)**

Hutu	Formerly the largest so-called ethnic group in Rwanda and Burundi, but after the Rwandan genocide, it is difficult to know which social group comprises the majority. While Rwanda was its colony, Belgium favored the Tutsi, causing animosity with the more populous Hutu. The conflict continued after Rwanda gained independence in 1962. In 1994, the Hutu president, Juvenal Habyarimana, was assassinated, and Hutu murdered more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu in just three months.
Hybrid Criminal Court	Addresses human rights violations by individuals in a specific country. These courts apply international human rights law as well as the specific country's domestic law.

I

ICC	<i>International Criminal Court</i> . First permanent international criminal court in history that has the authority to try individuals (not states) for certain crimes, like genocide, crimes against humanity, and major war crimes.
ICCPR	<i>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</i> . Multilateral treaty concluded in 1966 and adopted in 1976 that requires state parties to refrain from infringing on its citizens' civil and political rights.
ICESCR	<i>International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights</i> . Multilateral treaty concluded in 1966 and entering into force in 1976 that requires state parties to provide their citizens with certain economic, social and cultural goods in a progressive manner and to the extent that their resources allow.
ICJ	<i>International Court of Justice or World Court</i> . Established in 1945, the court was empowered to render judgments in disputes between states that voluntarily submitted to it.
ICRC	<i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i> . Founded in 1863, located in Switzerland. An independent, neutral, and impartial organization that works for victims of war and/or for other victims of violence.
ICTR	<i>International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda</i> . Created in 1994 by the UN Security Council and strongly supported by the US, this tribunal tries the perpetrators of atrocities in Rwanda.
ICTY	<i>International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia</i> . Created in 1993 by the UN Security Council and strongly supported by the US, this tribunal tries the perpetrators of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.
IDPs	Internally displaced persons, persons forced from their homes but who remain within the borders of their country.
ILO	<i>International Labour Organization</i> . A UN specialized agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the League of Nations into being. It became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.
IMF	<i>International Monetary Fund</i> . An international organization of 185 member countries established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange rate stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.
Interahamwe	"Those who fight together", a Hutu paramilitary organization. Most of the 1994 Rwandan genocide was perpetrated by the <i>Interahamwe</i> and other smaller Hutu militias that joined during the war.
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Persons forced from their homes but who remain within the borders of their country.

GLOSSARY**I (continued)**

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Founded in 1863, located in Switzerland. An independent, neutral, and impartial organization that works for victims of war and/or for other victims of violence.
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1990 and entered into force in 2003 that seeks to provide protections for migrant workers in accordance with the core principles of international human rights.
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (Apartheid Convention)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1973 and entered into force in 1976 that defines and outlaws the crime of apartheid in international law. Makes explicit reference to how this crime is/was practiced in southern Africa.
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	<i>World Court.</i> Established in 1945, the court was empowered to render judgments in disputes between states that voluntarily submitted to it.
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1966 and adopted in 1976 that requires state parties to refrain from infringing on their citizens civil and political rights.
International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	Multilateral treaty concluded in 1966 and entered into force in 1976 that requires state parties to provide their citizens with certain economic, social and cultural goods in a progressive manner and to the extent that their resources allow.
International Criminal Court (ICC)	First permanent international criminal court in history that has the authority to try individuals (not states) for certain crimes, like genocide, crimes against humanity, and major war crimes.
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)	Created in 1994 by the UN Security Council and strongly supported by the US, this tribunal tries the perpetrators of atrocities in Rwanda.
International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	Created in 1993 by the UN Security Council and strongly supported by the US, this tribunal tries the perpetrators of atrocities in the former Yugoslavia.
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	The world's largest humanitarian organization, providing assistance in natural and industrial disasters without discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. Founded in 1919, it comprises 185 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The Red Crescent is used in place of the Red Cross in many Islamic countries.
International Humanitarian Law	Body of international law developed from the laws and customs of war that provides protections to the victims of armed conflict (civilians, POWs, noncombatants).
International Human Rights Law	Designed to protect the rights of individuals and groups. The core rights (non-derogable rights), such as freedom from torture, are applicable at all times, in peace or war or national emergencies. Other important human rights standards, like freedom of speech (a derogable right), can be suspended in exceptional situations.
International Labour Organization (ILO)	A UN specialized agency that seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labor rights. It was founded in 1919 and is the only surviving major creation of the Treaty of Versailles, which brought the League of Nations into being. It became the first specialized agency of the UN in 1946.
International Law	A set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in relations between states and nations.

GLOSSARY**I (continued)**

International Monetary Fund (IMF)	An international organization of 185 member countries established to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange rate stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.
Israel's "Separation Wall" Advisory Opinion at the ICJ	<i>Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.</i> In 2004, the World Court ruled that the barrier that Israel was building to wall off the West Bank violated international law and advised the United Nations to take action to halt its construction. Israel submitted a document stating that it did not recognize the jurisdiction of the ICJ.

J

Janjaweed	Literally in Arabic: "a man with a gun on a horse", nomadic, Arab-African, Muslim militiamen who've long been in conflict with Darfur's settled, darker-skinned farmers. Accused of ethnic cleansing and killing thousands since 2004.
Jefferson, Thomas	(1743-1826), author of the Declaration of Independence and third president of the United States.
<i>jus in bello</i>	Law in war.

K

Kabila, Laurent-Désiré	(1939-2001), led Tutsi forces to oust Mobutu and become President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1997 until his assassination in 2001. As with his predecessor, Kabila's reign was marked by authoritarianism, corruption, and human rights abuses.
Kabila, Joseph	(1971-), son of Laurent Kabila. Became President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 10 days after his father was assassinated in January 2001. First democratically-elected President of the DRC in November 2006.
Khartoum	The capitol city of Sudan.
Kant, Immanuel	(1724-1804), German philosopher of the Enlightenment period who searched for a supreme principle of morality and put forth the hypothesis that democratic states do not go to war with one another.
Khmer Rouge	(1975 – 1991). After French colonial rule, Cambodia became semi-independent in 1949. However, after a long civil war, the Communist Khmer Rouge, under the leadership of Pol Pot, took over. The reign of the Khmer Rouge was one of the most restrictive in history. Religion and family relationships were banned. One could be executed for being a perceived intellectual or for wearing glasses. As many as three million were murdered during this period.
Kushayb, Ali	Real name, Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, former senior Janjaweed commander, accused of war crimes against civilians in West Darfur during 2003 and 2004 by the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court.

L

Lafayette, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Du Motier, Marquis de	(1757 - 1834), helped draft the French Declaration of Rights which closely resembles the American Declaration of Independence.
League of Nations	The League of Nations was formed after World War I to "promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security." It functioned from 1920 until 1939, after which it merely existed on paper until it was officially dissolved with the start of the UN in 1945. Its headquarters were in Geneva, Switzerland.

GLOSSARY**L (continued)**

Lemkin, Raphael	(1900 – 1959), Polish-born Jew who immigrated to the US when his home country was invaded by Nazi Germany in 1942. He coined the term “genocide”, and his tireless efforts resulted in the UN adopting the Genocide Convention as well as many states’ ratification of it.
Liberalism	A philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of the individual, and therefore having an interest in the protection of political and civil liberties.
Libya v. US and United Kingdom	<i>Questions of Interpretation and Application of the 1971 Montreal Convention arising from the Aerial Incident at Lockerbie, Libya Arab Jamahiriya v. US and v. United Kingdom</i> (1992 – 1993). Libya questioned the right of the US and Britain to ask for damages from the bombing of 1988 Pam Am Flight 103.
Locke, John	(1632-1704), English philosopher of the early Enlightenment whose political writings attempted to reconcile the need for political order with individual liberty, freedom and toleration.
Louis XVI	(1754 – 1793), weak king of France who was executed during the French Revolution.
Lusaka Accord	July 10, 1999 cessation of hostilities agreement by leaders of six countries (the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Rwanda and Uganda) involved in the conflict known as “Africa’s World War” but not by the Congolese rebel groups.

M

Magistrates	Judges.
Magna Carta	Written in 1215, this charter was an agreement between kings and lords that limited the power of the king in England. It led to the notion of constitutional or limited government.
Major Multilateral Human Rights Treaties	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 2. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 5. Convention Against Torture (CAT) 6. Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) 7. Genocide Convention
Mandela, Nelson Rolihlahla	(1918 -), a leader of the African National Congress party in South Africa, he was imprisoned for “incitement to strike” and “sabotage” from 1963 to 1990. In 1994, he was the first to be elected President of South Africa in elections where citizens of all races were allowed to vote.
Mandokhel, Lal Jamilla	Repeatedly raped in 1999, this sixteen-year-old Pakistani girl was put to death by her tribe because of the “shame” she had brought on her family.
Migrant Workers Convention	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Multilateral treaty concluded in 1990 and entering into force in 2003 that seeks to provide protections for migrant workers in accordance with the core principles of international human rights.
Military Junta	A committee of military officers who rule a country after seizing power.
Milosevic, Slobodan	(1941-2006), President of Serbia from 1989 to 1997 and President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1997 to 2000. Indicted in 1999 for various violations of international criminal law in the Balkans, Died of a heart attack in prison before conclusion of trial at the International Criminal Tribunal of the former Yugoslavia.

GLOSSARY**M (continued)**

Mladic, Ratko (General)	(1941-), commander of the Bosnian Serb Army in the 1990s, Mladic was indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity, including the massacre of over 7,000 Muslim men and boys from the town of Srebrenica, Bosnia in 1995. As of 2007, rumors put Mladic in Belgrade or Russia or even secretly arrested by the UN.
MLC	The Movement for the Liberation of Congo started as a rebel group in the Democratic Republic of the Congo during "Africa's World War" in the late 1990s, took part in the transitional government, and as of 2007, is the main opposition party.
Mobutu Sese Seko (General)	(1930-1997). Joseph Desire Mobutu changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa za Banga in 1965 when he seized power of the Congo and renamed it Zaire. He served as President until 1997, ruling with an iron hand and amassing a vast personal fortune from his country's mineral resources.
MONUC	In French, <i>Mission de l'ONU en RD Congo</i> – UN Mission in the Congo, established by the United Nations Security Council to facilitate the implementation of the Lusaka Accord signed in 1999. With a budget exceeding one billion dollars, it is the largest and most expensive mission in the Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO).
Moral Rights	Distinct from legal rights, these are rights that human beings have because human beings are moral agents. Related to the idea of natural rights. Some justify the existence of contemporary human rights by asserting that since human beings possess moral worth, they have rights as a matter of morality.
Multilateral Treaty	A treaty pertaining to three or more states.
Myanmar	In 1997, the military junta changed the name of its country from Burma to Myanmar. The 7 divisions within Myanmar are controlled by the largest ethnic group, the Bamar. The 7 states within Myanmar are controlled by ethnic minorities.
My Lai Massacre	During the Viet Nam War in February and March 1968, many members of the Charlie Company, 11 th Brigade of the American Armed Forces had been maimed or killed. On March 16, Charlie Company entered the village of My Lai under the command of Lt. Calley on a "search and destroy" mission that degenerated into the murder of over 300 apparently unarmed civilians, including women, children, and the elderly.

N

NAFTA	Treaty between the US, Canada and Mexico that went into effect in 1994 and sought to progressively remove most barriers (tariffs, non-tariff barriers, etc.) to trade and investment among these three states.
National League for Democracy (NLD)	A political party in Myanmar founded on September 27, 1988 and led by pacifist, Aung San Suu Kyi.
National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (National Societies)	The National Societies, like the American Red Cross or the Iraqi Red Crescent, provide aid in natural disasters as well as in times of conflict.
Natural Rights	Usually associated with a deity and an overriding sense of metaphysical order, these are rights that people have by their very nature of being human beings. Some justify the contemporary notion of human rights by reference to natural rights.

GLOSSARY**N (continued)**

Ne Win (General)	(1910-2002), dictator of Burma from 1962 until 1988. Founder of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP). Under Ne Win, the Burmese economy was nationalized, foreigners were expelled, political activists were imprisoned, and all political parties except the BSPP abolished.
Nicaragua v. United States	<i>Military and Paramilitary Activities in and Against Nicaragua</i> . A case at the ICJ (World Court) in which Nicaragua charged the United States with various violations of international law because of US policies during the Reagan Administration in Central America. The Court ruled against the US, holding in part that US support for military force via the Contras (a paramilitary or private army) was illegal, as was US mining of Nicaragua harbors. The US ignored the judgment and withdrew its general grant of compulsory jurisdiction to the Court.
NLD	National League for Democracy, a political party in Myanmar founded on September 27, 1988 and led by pacifist, Aung San Suu Kyi.
Non-Self-Executing Treaty	Treaty that requires legislation to make treaty part of US law.
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	Treaty between the US, Canada and Mexico that went into effect in 1994 and sought to progressively remove most barriers (tariffs, non-tariff barriers, etc.) to trade and investment among these three states.
Nuremberg Trials	The four major victorious powers in World War Two created a criminal court to try primarily leading German officials for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace. The first type of crime was well known in international relations, but the other two were more controversial. Also, the trials gave rise to charges of "victors' justice", as no individuals from the winning side were subject to the court's jurisdiction. In the first round of trials, 22 Germans were tried, 19 were convicted, and 12 were executed. The Nuremberg Trials, along with the Tokyo Trials focusing on Japanese leaders, laid a foundation for more proper international criminal courts in the 1990s.

O

OAS	<i>Organization of American States</i> . Created in 1948, it brings together the countries of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation and advance common interests through multilateral dialogue and concerted action.
Organization of American States (OAS)	Created in 1948, it brings together the countries of the Western Hemisphere to strengthen cooperation and advance common interests through multilateral dialogue and concerted action.

P

<i>Paquette Habana Case</i>	1900 benchmark Supreme Court case that ruled customary international law (CIL) prohibits the taking of commercial fishing vessels as prizes of war. This case is often cited as establishing that CIL is part of US law.
Peacekeeping v. Enforcement	Peacekeeping forces are meant to help implement the agreements of cease-fires and peace agreements as agreed by involved states. Peace enforcing operations are meant to restore peace by intervention from an outside force, even if against the wishes of a state.
<i>Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch</i>	Written in 1795 by Immanuel Kant, this book discusses the relationship between political behavior and morality, arguing that free societies don't wage war on each other.
Portering	Carrying supplies and weapons for the military, usually under the threat of coercion.
POW	Prisoner of war.

GLOSSARY**P (continued)**

Pretoria Accord	July 2002 agreement. Rwanda agreed to withdraw its troops from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in exchange for international commitment towards the disarmament of the <i>Interahamwe</i> and other rebel fighters.
Proxy	Someone authorized to act for another.

R

Ratification	The process whereby a state subjects a treaty to its domestic constitutional processes and becomes formally bound by the treaty.
RCD	Rally for Congolese Democracy, a rebel Tutsi force assisted by the Rwandan government, operating in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) 1998-2003.
Reagan, Ronald	(1911 – 2004), 40 th president of the US, believed in forceful foreign policy, saw the world in terms of good v. evil, focused on human rights violations in communist states while largely ignoring human rights violations in friendly states, and was very popular in part because he extolled the virtues of American society.
Reservations, Understandings and Declarations (RUDs)	Unilateral additions to a treaty by the US Senate that clarify or change the meaning of the treaty within the US jurisdiction. These can be so major as to undercut the central purpose of the treaty, and thus are sometimes highly controversial in the view of other ratifying states.
Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore	(1758 – 1794), prominent on the Committee of Public Safety during the French Revolution, he became as ruthless as those he opposed and was eventually executed by guillotine, the way he had sent so many others to their death.
Rome Statute	Entered into force July 1, 2002, this legal document created the International Criminal Court (ICC).
Roosevelt's Four Freedoms	Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. Delivered to Congress in 1941. Forerunners for Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	(1882-1945), the 32 nd president of the United States, led the country through the Great Depression and World War II. He promoted social programs like the New Deal, and his Four Freedoms were forerunners of the United Nations' human rights standards.
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques	(1712-1778), philosopher who saw man as essentially good and believed all men were born free and equal, with natural rights. He believed government must be by the will of the people and must control moral standards and eliminate special interests, punishing dissenters with death.
RUDs	<i>Reservations, Understandings and Declarations</i> . Unilateral additions to a treaty by the US Senate that clarify or change the meaning of the treaty within the US jurisdiction. These can be so major as to undercut the central purpose of the treaty, and thus are sometimes highly controversial in the view of other ratifying states.
Rwandan Genocide	While Rwanda was its colony, Belgium favored the Tutsi Tribe, causing animosity with the more populous Hutu Tribe. The conflict continued after Rwanda gained independence in 1962. In 1994, the Hutu president, Juvenal Habyarimana, was assassinated, and Hutu murdered more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu in just three months.

S

Sanction	Punishment for alleged antecedent (preceding) violation of international law. For example, force is normally prohibited in international relations. But if force is used as a sanction, in relation to an antecedent or preceding violation of international law, that sanctioning use of force may be legal.
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GLOSSARY**S (continued)**

Sankoh, Abdul	Tortured in Sierra Leone just for being a teacher, he had both arms, one ear, and his lips hacked off with an axe by rebel soldiers in 1999.
Scotia Case	The US Supreme Court in 1872 denied the suit for damages in the case of the British steamer Scotia sinking the American vessel the Berkshire because the Berkshire did not identify itself correctly in accordance with customary international law.
Second Treatise of Civil Government	Written by John Locke and first published in 1689, this book argues that people are equal and invested with natural rights that may not be infringed upon by government.
Self-Executing Treaty	Becomes part of US law automatically upon ratification.
Sierra Leone Civil War	(1991 – 2002). From its independence in 1961, Sierra Leone experienced political upheaval. In 1978, prime minister Siaka Stevens declared the government to be a one-party state. Rebel soldiers overthrew his successor in 1992 in an effort to return to a multiparty system, but a reign of terror ensued, including the torture, rape, and brutal maiming of thousands of civilians, including countless children. Amputation by machete was the rebel signature. The civil war lasted for a decade, in which an estimated 50,000 people were killed.
Slavery, Servitude, Forced Labour and Similar Institutions and Practices Convention of 1926	Multilateral Treaty adopted in 1926 and entered into force in 1927 that requires state parties to take action to prevent and suppress the slave trade, as well as to progressively abolish the practice of slavery.
(The) Social Contract	Published by Jean-Jacques Rousseau in 1762, this book argues that the law should be an expression of the “general will” that is intended to promote equality of rights and to forbid “only actions harmful to the society”.
Solferino, Battle of	After this battle between Franco-Sardinian and Austrian troops in 1859, Swiss businessman, Henry Dunant, helped to care for the wounded and was inspired to lobby for the 1864 Geneva Convention and the creation of the International Committee of the Red Cross.
SPDC	<i>State Peace and Development Council</i> . Ruling group created in September, 1988 by Burma’s military junta. Formerly the State Law and Order Restoration Council.
Srebrenica, Bosnia	The site of the worst case of massacre in Europe since World War II. Designated a United Nations Safe Area for Bosnian Muslims, Srebrenica was assaulted by Bosnian Serbs in 1995, and over 7,000 Muslim men and boys were systematically murdered. This killing was defined as genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Krstic Case.
State	A legal political entity (such as the US) defined by a territory with internationally recognized borders, a permanent population, and a functioning government. In this website, “state” is equivalent to “country”. The US was originally comprised of 13 separate political entities that called themselves “states” to ensure their independence from a central government. Today, US states are equivalent to another country’s provinces, while the US itself is considered a “state” in the international sense of the word. Myanmar is another country that has interior provinces called “states”.
State Peace and Development Council (SPDC)	Ruling group created in September, 1988 by Burma’s military junta. Formerly the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

GLOSSARY**S (continued)**

State Sovereignty	The right of a state to organize its internal affairs in whatever way it pleases, without any interference by external forces or actors, except for freely accepted international agreements. It also entails the right of a state to make and carry out its own foreign policy independent from unwanted influence of other states.
Subject-Matter Jurisdiction	The jurisdiction of a court over the subject, type, or cause of action of a case that allows the court to issue a binding judgment.
Subsidiary	A secondary, not primary, unit of consideration.

T

Taliban	Islamic fundamentalist movement in Afghanistan that controlled most of the country from September 1996 to November 2001. The Taliban banned music and dancing, shut down movie theaters and television stations, ordered the veiling and seclusion of women from men, and forbade the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
Tatmadaw	Myanmar army.
Tito, Marshal Josip Broz	(1892-1980), Communist dictator of Yugoslavia from 1943 to 1980.
Tort	A civil wrong for which the law provides a remedy.
Treaty	An agreement between two or more states concerning an issue of international relations (trade, war and peace, human rights, etc.).
Treaty, Steps to Becoming Party to	In the US, the steps include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negotiation 2. Signature 3. Accession 4. Advice and Consent of the Senate 5. Reservations, Understandings, and Declarations (RUDs) 6. Ratification 7. Implementation of legislation
Tribunals	Courts.
Tutsi	The social group in power in Rwanda as of 2007, although they do not refer to themselves by that name. Some researchers think there are no genetic or other essential differences between Tutsi and Hutu, who used to be the majority social group in Rwanda and Burundi. While Rwanda was its colony, Belgium favored the Tutsi, causing animosity with the more populous Hutu. The conflict continued after Rwanda gained independence in 1962. In 1994, the Hutu president, Juvenal Habyarimana, was assassinated, and Hutu murdered more than 800,000 Tutsi and moderate Hutu in just three months.

U

UDHR	<i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> . Drafted by the UN in the wake of World War II, this document was intended to provide "liberation of individuals from the unjustified oppression and constraint to which they are too often subjected."
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GLOSSARY**U (continued)**

UN	<i>United Nations.</i> Intergovernmental organization established in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations. It is primarily concerned with the maintenance of international peace and security, but most of its regular budget goes for social and economic programs. The UN's principal organs are the General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Its headquarters are in New York City.
UNHCHR	<i>High Commissioner for Human Rights.</i> May engage in public or private diplomacy for human rights, or establish field missions to promote human rights education and/or training.
Unilateral	Done by one nation.
United Nations (UN)	Intergovernmental organization established in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations. It is primarily concerned with the maintenance of international peace and security, but most of its regular budget goes for social and economic programs. The UN's principal organs are the General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Its headquarters are in New York City.
United Nations General Assembly	The organ of the UN representing all states, with each having one vote. It has the authority to make recommendations and suggestions. Its third committee is a committee of the whole dealing with "social issues" like human rights.
United Nations Secretariat	This body administers UN programs and policies.
United Nations Secretary-General	May publicly express concern about human rights violations, and sometimes dispatch his or her Special Representative to put the media spotlight on such problems.
United Nations Security Council	Charged with maintaining international peace and security, it is the only UN body that can authorize coercive intervention to enforce or restore international peace and security.
<i>United States v. Iran</i>	The US sued Iran for occupying the American Embassy in 1979. In 1980, the World Court found that Iran had violated and was still violating obligations to the United States under conventions in force between the two countries and rules of general international law.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	Drafted by the UN in the wake of World War II, this document was intended to provide "liberation of individuals from the unjustified oppression and constraint to which they are too often subjected." The UDHR is a declaration that calls on every individual and organ of society to promote and secure the "universal and effective recognition and observance" of the rights listed within it.
Universal Jurisdiction	Allows national legal authorities to prosecute someone regardless of his or her nationality or where the alleged crime took place.
Unlawful Combatant	This is US terminology, not international legal discourse. It refers to an irregular enemy fighter who is not part of mainstream enemy forces.
UNMIS	<i>UN Mission in Sudan.</i> Established by the UN Security Council on March 24, 2005 to support implementation of the peace agreement signed by Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and to assist with protection and promotion of human rights.
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	Established by the UN Security Council on March 24, 2005 to support implementation of the peace agreement signed by Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and to assist with protection and promotion of human rights.
US Bill of Rights	Articles 3 through 12, the first ten amendments to the US Constitution that guarantee US citizens certain inalienable civil and political rights and liberties.

GLOSSARY

W

Wilson, Woodrow	(1856-1924), the 28 th president of the United States, created the Fourteen Points that he believed would prevent all future wars, and was a proponent of the League of Nations, which was never joined by the US.
Women's Suffrage	This international movement is a social, economic, and political reform movement aimed at extending the right to vote to women, culminating in the US in 1920 with the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution granting nation-wide voting rights to women.
World Bank	A source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world, made up of two unique development institutions owned by 185 member countries. The World Bank makes loans to developing countries for development programs with the stated goal of reducing poverty.
World Court (the International Court of Justice or ICJ)	Established in 1945, the court was empowered to render judgments in disputes between states that voluntarily submitted to it.
World War II	(1939 – 1945), a war between the totalitarian states of Germany, Italy, and Japan and the Allies that included the United States, France, United Kingdom, and Russia. Genocide by the Nazis and inhumane treatment by Japanese soldiers led to the Geneva Conventions that created international humanitarian law.

Y

Yugoslavian Ethnic Cleansing	(1991 – 1999). Originally six republics (Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia), Yugoslavia fell apart with the death of its dictator, Josip Tito, in 1980. The conflict was both ethnic and religious, with Serbian Orthodox forces accused of Muslim genocide.
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