which is what International institutions are all about.

9. The Civil Society Period (begins circa 1975)
8. The Institutional Period (begins circa 1899)
7. The Voluntary Period (begins circa 1648)
6. Functions and Modalities of International Law
5. Growth of International Law
4. Preceptions of International Law
3.1. Contents

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs and the University of Toronto present this landmark in research and scholarship, bringing together a number of external affairs in the 1960s, the role of public service departments, and the United Nations under Secretary-General Sir Hugh Gough in 1945 and the First Session of the General Assembly, and later served as a chairman of the preparatory commission in 1948. He attended the preparatory commission in the United Nations in 1943 and participated in the founding of the United Nations and its membership in 1948 in honor of the John W. Holmes Memorial Lecture Series in the Academic Council on the United Nations System.

About the John W. Holmes Memorial Lecture Series
Goverance

Performance, utility, and relevance to issues of global

Although the space of a lecture does not allow a

Examples exist to justify these criticisms. Focusing on specific

2. That it is static and not relevant to modern affairs.

and politics. And

Two of the more persistent criticisms leveled at Internationa

Global governance into the future

International relations, and how I see it remaining as a factor in

International law is a factor for adaptation and change in

the opportunity of this Holmes lecture to tell you why I believe

International efforts appear unrealistic. But I would like to take

Proposition that International law is a factor for change in

Adaptation, flexibility and change are not words that many

L. Reflection of International Law

Face of International Law

Global Governance and the Changing

To the memory of

Haward K. Jackson with gratitude
Commerce and Navigation in France — with the next appearing this collection in 1991 — the Provisional Convention Regulating the Navigation of the Rhine River followed by the Convention Relating to Navigation of the Rhine River in 1815 — Rules Concerning the Navigation of the Rhine River in 1815 shows the changes in the subject matter of multilateral international relations, much in the changing Christian Wirk's conduct of international relations. But in the three and a half centuries since modern international law's establishment in 1815, the basic form, International Law is recognized as a body of rules and practices that regulates state behavior. In the

2. GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

their features overlap and interact. Each feature of each period remains with us today. The periods and
features of each period remain with us today. The periods and
I identify only a starting point to the periods because significant
starting points are easily recognized. The next, the implications of these developments for
build the next. The implications of these developments for
Each of these periods highlights a particular development and

III. The Civil Society Period (begins circa 1975)
II. The Institutional Period (begins circa 1969)
I. The Voluntary Period (begins circa 1948)

International law. The three periods are:

the development of several significant features of international

I propose to do this by looking at three periods that encompass
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>#</td>
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<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political/Diplomatic</td>
<td>72 84%</td>
<td>64 64%</td>
<td>162 48%</td>
<td>249 38%</td>
<td>292 25%</td>
<td>508 29%</td>
<td>315 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>13 18%</td>
<td>8 8%</td>
<td>17 8%</td>
<td>55 8%</td>
<td>99 8%</td>
<td>80 4%</td>
<td>59 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>1 1%</td>
<td>13 13%</td>
<td>143 42%</td>
<td>241 36%</td>
<td>546 36%</td>
<td>885 33%</td>
<td>719 44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Welfare</td>
<td>13 13%</td>
<td>11 3%</td>
<td>68 10%</td>
<td>144 12%</td>
<td>158 8%</td>
<td>111 7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>1 1%</td>
<td>7 1%</td>
<td>17 1%</td>
<td>34 2%</td>
<td>24 1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>1 1%</td>
<td>3 8%</td>
<td>20 3%</td>
<td>56 5%</td>
<td>134 7%</td>
<td>209 13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2 6%</td>
<td>23 3%</td>
<td>29 2%</td>
<td>248 12%</td>
<td>182 11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period Total</td>
<td>86 100%</td>
<td>100 100%</td>
<td>338 100%</td>
<td>663 100%</td>
<td>1,183 100%</td>
<td>2,047 100%</td>
<td>1,619 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Time periods were selected to balance natural chronological breaks and adequate amounts of data for each period so that conclusions are reasonable.
Observation

International law and the civil society (to support this
institutions) and the civil society) to support this
would now like to turn to the three parts of the voluntary
the future. The lack record so far it is a strong one, and

international laws relative to global governance decisions in
the framework to address this division is a key part of
each actor's power. How well international law expands
actions in the system, although not necessarily reduce the
division of power among the two levels. This has in turn led to a division of power among the
number of subjects matter dealt with at the international
framework and division - both in the number of actors and

one of these elements,

consists international relations today

being complicated by the volume of interactions that
clear. Understanding the relationship between the two is
between the opposite and the normative may not always be
between the expansion and diffusion. Thus, the expansion
emphasizes the protection of human dignity and harm such
issues such norms under that they are generally understood. These issues norms impose
where are some kinds of behavior that are so essential to global
international law today has moved towards acknowledging that

Eventually leads to a solution.

may sustain the political discourse and interaction that
specific problem, even though the international legal framework
international law will shape a particular outcome or solve a
law perceive its failure because of their expectation that
the second set the "normative system." Critics of international
set of functions, the "operating system" of international law and
interactions are present. Paul Deitel and I have called the first
interactions, and another is to shape the values and goals those
functions — one to provide a framework for cross border
progress in this role, international law performs two different
function in developing legal rights and defining their acceptance in
discourse and validation needed to publicize conceptual clarity.

International law provides the framework for political discourse

one of these elements,

consists international relations today

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progress in this role, international law performs two different
function in developing legal rights and defining their acceptance in
discourse and validation needed to publicize conceptual clarity.

International law provides the framework for political discourse
The Peace of Westphalia has made the end of the internecine warfare possible.

The Peace of Westphalia is a major achievement of the Thirty Years' War, which ended in 1648. It was a significant event in the history of international relations, as it was the first time that the concept of the balance of power was introduced into European politics. This concept is still used today to describe the relationship between sovereign states in the international system.

The Peace of Westphalia was signed on October 24, 1648, and established a new system of international relations that was characterized by the recognition of the sovereignty of the states that participated in the war. This was a major departure from the previous system of international relations, which was dominated by the Holy Roman Empire and the papacy.

The Peace of Westphalia also set the stage for the development of modern diplomacy, as it was the first time that formal diplomatic representatives of states met to negotiate a peace treaty. This was a significant step forward in the development of the concept of international law, as it helped to establish the idea that states have the right to enter into binding agreements with other states.

Overall, the Peace of Westphalia was a major turning point in the history of international relations, and it continues to be studied and debated by historians and political scientists to this day.
universal norms in part because there were few transnational jurisdictional prerequisites of power projection. Thus, as corporate law and the modern industrial revolution had not given rise to the modern character of the law of the system. The development in this period was clearly of an autocratic

International law relations between independent international law is based on individual state consent and the balance of power. To balance the individual state consent and the balance of power. To this extent, the law of international law focused on the concept of the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference. In the absence of the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference, the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference is based on individual state consent. To balance the individual state consent and the balance of power. To this extent, the law of international law focused on the concept of the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference. In the absence of the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference, the principle of the exclusion of foreign interference is based on individual state consent.

Evaluating the Voluntary Legacy

Therefore be praised, wien the independence of States cannot continue, or with a view to the development of common communities in this period is the legacy of which Louis deBruyn
tools of conflict as a means of prevention.

And they were mandated to address the economic and social collective response to any unilateral attack on a member state.

Lack of effective enforcement of disputes. They were to facilitate a preventive conflict by providing a range of sanctions that could achieve their ends. They were to be multipurpose institutions that could enhance the League and the UN were to be more than nations. The League of Nations and the UN are the United Nations First of the League of Nations and then the United Nations.

The failure of the League of Nations and their Durand political leaders in the

In an effort to prevent the unilateral freedom of states to

Europe.

Responsible for the devastation that World War I brought to

2. A more effective and efficient international political consensus to

The increase in the destructive capacity of states already in

Impetus for change

The voluntarists held a different role for these goals. Two factions: however, created an

The voluntarists held acknowledged power in international

Pursue these goals.

International law provides them a framework within which to

intervene in Europe's and other conflicts. The League of Nations was a

the effective control of resources, like these in an interest with

European states had already recognized the cooperative and
undertake to respect and preserve as genuine external aggression.

The Council, if provided with the Members of the League of

their interests.

the experience of state determined to use military force to ensure

the pacific settlement of disputes. When the real problem was

propounded of which those盖ed institutional frameworks for

by bringing them own accessible domestic legal institutions

This resulted from the merging of international law and their

character that looked further and further removed from powers

and reality.

5. The Institutionalist Period (beginning 1899)

of the necessity for alterations to the voluntarist approach.

law inserts elements of foreign jurisdiction in its jurisdictional

selective and supra-national conditions. The opposite conditions

were that of the conference of what this plan called

political means, the fashioning of the institutionalists image

as the state and emerged from the influence of several
to occur (chapter of the noun, structure through which to that must be kept in alignment for effective legal developments) means for institutional change.\textsuperscript{11} Realising the three dimensions creation of the League of Nations. Details of the number of approximately 5,000 political, social, economic or anthropological the provided basis of the term, that would be used to produce results.\textsuperscript{12} The concern that article 12 was an inherent understanding that article 21 was made applicable to those dealing with the League.\textsuperscript{13}

Although the League may have seemed sound to those dealing with the League, the League's actions were often inconsistent with international standards or principles.\textsuperscript{14}

Despite many efforts to ensure the League's effectiveness, its limitations have become apparent. The inability to address the conflict between states has necessitated the establishment of a new body, the United Nations.\textsuperscript{15}

The United Nations was established on October 24, 1945, with the aim of promoting peace and international cooperation. It succeeded the League of Nations, which was unable to prevent the outbreak of World War II.\textsuperscript{16}

The United Nations has been effective in maintaining peace and security, providing humanitarian aid, and promoting human rights. However, it has also been criticized for its inability to prevent conflicts and its reliance on大国 intervention.\textsuperscript{17}

In conclusion, the League of Nations was an important institution in the history of international relations. Although it faced many challenges, it contributed to the development of international law and the formation of the United Nations.\textsuperscript{18}
Evaluating the Institutional Legacy

Article 13 of the UN Charter (never materialized) required the exercise of UN Security Council powers to be at least the same as the major powers. The UN's founding members, without an agreement among them, proceeded to create a new international organization, the UN, which was to replace the League of Nations. The League was created in 1920, two years after the end of World War I. The League was established to work towards lasting peace, but it never had the power to enforce its decisions. The League's inability to prevent aggression and the breakdown of the League's efforts to promote global peace led to the decision to create a new international organization, the UN, which was to have greater powers than the League.

The UN Charter was adopted in 1945, after World War II, and the League of Nations was dissolved. The UN Charter established the UN as a more powerful and effective organization than the League of Nations. The UN Charter created a system of collective security, where nations could collectively take action against states that threatened peace. The UN Charter also provided for the establishment of an International Court of Justice to settle disputes and enforce international law.

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Despite these efforts to create a world organization that would promote peace and security, the UN has struggled to prevent conflict and address international disputes. The UN has been criticized for its inability to prevent wars and conflicts, and for its limited ability to enforce its resolutions.

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Over the years, the number of people considered dependent has increased. By 1985, less than 1 percent of the world's population was considered dependent. By 1990, less than 1 percent of the world's population was considered dependent. By 1995, less than 0.5 percent of the world's population was considered dependent. By 2000, less than 0.3 percent of the world's population was considered dependent. By 2010, less than 0.2 percent of the world's population was considered dependent. By 2020, less than 0.1 percent of the world's population was considered dependent.

In terms of countries, dependent population has decreased. In 1960, 13 countries had more than 5 percent of their population considered dependent. In 2010, only 3 countries had more than 5 percent of their population considered dependent. In 2020, only 1 country had more than 5 percent of its population considered dependent.

Despite these decreases, the global population continues to grow. According to the United Nations, the world's population is expected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050. This growth will put additional pressure on resources, leading to increased dependence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Total</th>
<th>Total # of Multilateral Treaties</th>
<th>Time Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1978-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1980-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>1981-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1984-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>1980-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1983-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>2147</td>
<td>1979-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>1980-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1980-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>1978-1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1978-1985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2:**

International Organizations, Multilateral Treaties and Percent of Total

The growth of the number of multilateral treaties that create an international organization other than to create it, the growth of the number of international organizations, is also an international one, but larger existed in 1972. The growth in the number of international organizations operating in 1981, on a surprisingly high mortality rate for example, one-third of the treaties are no longer in line and have become inactive.

The committees are certainly aware of international institutions and are members of the Academic Council on the United Nations.
The development of the European Union and the European Court of Human Rights has given individuals a new role in the international human rights system. The European Court of Human Rights, established in the European Convention on Human Rights, has granted individuals the right to bring a complaint to the Court if their rights are violated. This has expanded the scope of the Convention, allowing for a wider interpretation of the rights protected by the Convention. In 1998, the United Nations created the International Criminal Court (ICC) to prosecute individuals for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide. The ICC has jurisdiction over individuals who are suspected of committing these crimes, regardless of where they occur. The ICC has had a significant impact on international law, as it has provided a new avenue for individuals to seek justice for human rights violations. The Court has issued several important decisions, including the case of the former Yugoslavia, which highlighted the Court's ability to prosecute individuals for crimes committed during the Bosnian War. The ICC's work has also led to increased scrutiny of international human rights abuses, and has encouraged other countries to improve their own human rights records. Despite criticisms of the Court's limited scope and the slow pace of its work, the ICC has been a significant step forward in the fight against impunity for serious crimes.
6. THE CIVIL SOCIETY PERIOD (begins circa 1975)

The law and meeting certain recognized duties. Law of peoples and change with regulating cooperation among different kinds of organizations subject to the principles of the society is the welfare. It may turn that there will be many developments. John Kay’s envision a more explicit role for civil law to protect the principles of the new and more complex order. "We must form central for change, action, with partners and therefore together, to the rule of the new welfare and other human rights and more broadly in human welfare.

We must also adapt international institutions, and the nature of the new welfare, "We are not only human rights and food security.

Although increasing in the human welfare, we are not directly under human rights and are included in the areas of human rights and more broadly in human welfare.

Table 3 shows the growth in multilateral trade activity in the overall multilateral trade activity.

industrial and cultural as well as other ways of life. The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.

The right of all to be free of adverse influence on the exercise of the freedom of religion.
### Table 4: Selected Years Number of NGOs and NCGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Human Welfare by Period Multilateral Treaties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Number of Treaties</th>
<th>Total of Total Breakdown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968-1970</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971-1980</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981-1990</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-1995</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-1999</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Discussion

The dramatic increase in the number of NGOs in the 20th century is impressive, but with a much more permanent nature of the international political landscape. The non-governmental organizations are now a significant influence on non-governmental organizations. Although the character of their organizations (NGOs) cooperation networks of individuals and non-governmental created, but also in those of private entities — multinational governments and the institutional institutions they have power today is not only in the hands of 150 states and...
The non-governmental sector is seen through the consideration of the growing influence of human rights. The growing influence of human rights organizations have led some notable achievements particularly those achievement of new technologies. These advancements have led together by new technologies made possible through resource provided by networks. These resources have led to increased level of physical transnational organizations are a force for social change that appear to have agents for change in the debate and even in international relations. "Principled issue networks" have demonstrated their power to voluntary networks have also demonstrated their power to create new political pressures and information resources and now draw on a growing source of intellectual capital in the field of international diplomacy and communication at functions of international diplomacy and communication at the United Nations are the key to these growing opportunities. NGOs have demonstrated that capabilities as new opportunities. NGOs have demonstrated that capabilities as new potential for creation of new opportunities of efforts — not all successful — to create organization, formulation and subsequent processes during economic downturns. The 1993 London World Conference on Environment and Development provided an environment in which the participation of NGOs were significant. The participation of NGOs was significant in decision-making processes and U.N. Conferences have.

The expertise and experience of NGOs are invaluable in addressing the problems of human rights. NGOs are influential in their area. The influence of NGOs is important in their area of influence at world conferences concluded.

Recent studies of NGO influence at world conferences concluded that are examples of strategic NGO-Sate alliances that are highly effective political lobbying. NGOs have shown that they can develop into a powerful political force. The role and the adoption of leaders like the leaders of the Human Rights Commission and the creation of the Human Rights and the adoption of leaders like the leaders of the Human Rights Commission and the creation of the Human Rights

Prominent of NGOs issues on the international agenda. The role of NGOs in the development of political pressure that is linked to other issues of political and economic issues. The role of NGOs is important in the development of the UN "NGO constituency" has grown to such an extent that...

300,000 individuals attended.

And at the 1993 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, more than 2,000 NGOs were represented. In the 1972 U.N. Conference on Human Rights, 283 NGOs were represented. At the 1993 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, 2,400 NGOs were represented. And at the 1993 U.N. Conference on Human Rights, 283 NGOs were represented.
cooperation and participation of the private sector and the
sector can no longer function effectively without the
members. Yet, while it seems clear that the public
and in turn, to the cold war within the Warsaw Pact
mental Groups, especially created pressures for human rights
human rights. Chapter 77, solidarity, and other networks.
Even two decades ago, the kind of people power generated by "people power"
the international scene that is not likely to vanish.
the international community that they have become a political force on
NGOs are influential as there is, indeed, does not diminish the
NGOs to be influential as there are issues does not diminish the
Governing and the team from the [NN] Office of Legal
and on the process, one NGO participating concluded these
opportunities for participation and influence paid off in the
NGO coalition. The crucial contribution by the NGO coalition of
in the exercise. These secretariats and other key players in
relationships with UN secretariats, and other key players in
NGOs, the opportunities to organize and to build
NGOs role. Here, the two-year run-up to the Rome Conference
NGO involvement in the drawing of the scale for the
peace in 1997.

provided a recent example of the new power that individuals
use of anti-recruitment lobbying (Chapman, 1997).

the growth of the convention to ban the

monopoly on the collection and management of large amounts
moral sector. Technology has also broken governments
prominent and recognition of the power of the non-government-
international law and the multi-sector cooperation needed
The technical character of many of the problems resulting
human rights.

economic and political development, or the abuse of individual
moral sector. The shift to another problem, which is, and associated
and individual accountability for actions taken by seating
and "strategic" - the legal basis Ireland states as

the events of Fall 1998 surrounding Spain's refusal to the
also their power to harm individuals within their own territory, but
not only the power of states to determine to other states but
"soverignty", and they have been important cards on the table. -
these elements are sometimes ignored under the term "civil
parliament for NGOs activity.

principal focus for NGO activity

world conferences or summits that have up to now been the
beginning of a new legal regime. These are the questions we
beginning of a new legal regime. These are the questions we
may not be in the institution, we are likely to face a situation where
my not be in the institution, we are likely to face a situation where
each other, and where one of the three elements of effectiveness
each other, and where one of the three elements of effectiveness
operativity and normativity do not appear well able to support
operativity and normativity do not appear well able to support
the political consensus and political will to use laws, where the
the political consensus and political will to use laws, where the
structure to put them into effect, and is there sufficient
structure to put them into effect, and is there sufficient
regulated today meet the three-fold test of legal effectiveness
regulated today meet the three-fold test of legal effectiveness
success in amending them depends on whether norms
success in amending them depends on whether norms
both the operativity and the normative systems of international
both the operativity and the normative systems of international
private associations active in the world today.
private associations active in the world today.

Another question is the level of recognition to be given
Another question is the level of recognition to be given
by states to the increasing number of political and
by states to the increasing number of political and
international law. This is one dimension of the question of the
cell
international law. This is one dimension of the question of the
does the wider international community have with regard to
individuals in these relationships with their own governments
does the wider international community have with regard to
but also to legal frameworks. With due respect and objections
but also to legal frameworks. With due respect and objections
international law must remain in substance, so that the
international law must remain in substance, so that the
in other words, the operativity and normative systems of
in other words, the operativity and normative systems of
international cooperation can provide
international cooperation can provide
and that this brings us to the structured frameworks that
and that this brings us to the structured frameworks that
realize that power alone is not sufficient to operate effectively,
realize that power alone is not sufficient to operate effectively,
involvement of individual citizens.
face as we look into the issues of global governance for the 21st century.

7. CONCLUSION

Carr was right to remind us that law cannot always provide solutions. Where Carr fell short, however, was in his failure to appreciate the framework for political discourse that law provides. Such a framework, when accepted as legitimate by the holders of power — the major states in the system — enables these states to make collective progress toward finding common solutions for regional and global issues. The upcoming decades will give us ample opportunity to test whether our current framework can adapt to changing global issues and diffusion of power.

From the mechanics of state behavior and relations established in the voluntarist period, international law moved to restrain the power of states to wage war and to address a growing list of transnational issues in the institutionalist period. Although international institutions failed to eliminate war and conflict, they have shown a capacity to address an historically unprecedented agenda of international concerns. These concerns in turn have further changed the power structure in international law, producing the third period of civil society.

Although the voluntarist period seems to have promoted little beyond a state's authority to govern itself and its freedom to pursue international relations, a closer look reveals that self-preservation was a value that created enough commonality of interest to be regarded as forming the basis of some community. The common interest went a step further to create the institutionalist period. These two periods continue to dwell uneasily together. Yet, the institutional structures and experiences of working together have provided the modes to address other areas of international concern that are now recognized - areas of environmental protection, economic well-being, and the protection of individual rights of citizens against the abuses of their own governments. This, in turn, has empowered the private sector to create additional political force through civil society.

The challenge now is for civil society to recognize the same lessons that international institutions had to learn in the early twentieth century. That is, to be effective requires working with what came before rather than rejecting it, even if that which came before is, in part the source of the problem. The demands of civil society have made identification of the norms and values of international law more complex, as the number of "authoritative decision-makers" and the number of subjects of international concern increase. This complexity puts greater reliance on a robust operating system to support appropriate political discourse and action.

Meeting the ongoing challenges of the future requires the ability to assess and to marshal resources for appropriate decision making. These include not only individuals skilled to address particular issues and resources, but also information to assess
Consensus on International norms

essential towards generating a continuous and expanding global
contribution of international law as an operating system in
this age. I believe that our acceptance of the important
framework I hope my presentation here helped explain how it
demonstrates its ability to play its part in ensuring this
define and to forge a solution. International law has
and encouraged bold policy can provide a model through which to
availability of a ready and flexible framework with a growing
process to predict what the next crisis will be. As a result, only the

Large number of issues that characterize today's highly
action is, I believe, key to global governance in the future. The
operate. Providing adequate space for political discourse and
policy. Consensus about how international law has expanded the political
throughout, we see that the effectiveness of international law

Consensus exists.

required elements of clarity, acceptability and political
effectively incorporated in the international system where the
about pecuniary or without cost and failure, but they have been
for bringing innovation. These changes have not always come
to political change. In each case, it has created the space needed
different policy international law has evolved to respond to
political change from a pass state of power in the institutional period to the civil society period of
the voluntarist period, to the international period. From a pass state of power in
international process. From a pass state of policy, international
conflict and interests into the international law-making and
space over the century to draw together elements of power,
I hope that considering these three periods has provided some
the use of legal instruments can be an important innovation step.
the time is right for a solution, effective, efficient, inclusive, including
and the solution of problems should not be confused, but until
and the solution of problems should not be confused, but until
and the solution of problems should not be confused, but until
and the solution of problems should not be confused, but until
and to understand the problems being faced, and adequate
Herbert Bulmerfield and Martin Wright (London: 1966).

See, for example, Helen Bull, "The Criminal Conception of


See Thomas BierENS, "C3E: Human Dimension: The

in Afterword on the Rome Diplomatic Conference, "3

International Criminal Court: Two Years in Rome and

Fanny Benedetti and John L. Washburn, "Dancing the

61-4.1.


Richard Price, "Transnational Civil Society Ranges Land

60 Chronicles of Philanthropy (20 October 1997). See also

Stephen Green, "A Campaign to Sweep Away Danger,,

(January/February 1997), p. 72.

Jessica L. Matthews, "Power Shift: "6 Foreign Affairs

Organization (Summer 1993), pp. 41-4.1.

Kathryn Sklansky, "Human Rights: Principled Issue-Networks,


Jacques Romand, "UN Conferences: Media Events of