Pre-requisites: None. This course is open to students from all academic disciplines.

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course introduces students to the role that international law plays within the larger realm of international relations. Where is law important, where is it less important, and why? The course will combine lecture, a law-school oriented case-study approach, and discussion. We will explore how international tribunals function, and how international law is made. We will consider the law of the seas and laws regarding diplomatic interactions. During our exploration of the international legal framework, we will also analyze topics that relate to the countries we will be visiting as well as other international topics of current interest. These include topics are quite varied, and include, among others, the “right to be forgotten,” the restoration of cultural artifacts, torture, drone strikes, gender equality and education, international epidemics, and international research. In addition, students will be introduced to methods of learning how to read and analyze the opinions in a legal case.

Active student participation is required.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To become familiar with the basic tenets and structures of international law.
2. To begin to develop the skills to read, understand, and interpret legal cases to construct a legal argument.
3. To examine practical aspects of applied International Law and ‘real-world’ issues

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS:

AUTHOR: Sean D. Murphy
TITLE: Principles of International Law, 2nd Edition
PUBLISHER: West, Concise Hornbook Series
TOPICAL OUTLINE OF COURSE

Course schedule:

Please note this schedule below is subject to change; at times we might want to expand further on a topic, or delve into new questions altogether. On occasion we may use some extra time to review concepts, but I will let you know when there are changes to the schedule. After each port, we will reserve some time at the beginning of class to discuss your experiences in the country just visited. The syllabus sometimes contains particular prompts for this discussion.

Depart Southampton—September 13

A1—September 15: Introduction to the Course

READ: American Society of International Law, Booklet, *International Law: 100 Ways It Shapes Our Lives*

A2—September 17: Foundations of International Law

READ: Murphy, chapter 1

Civitavecchia—September 19-22

Naples—September 23-24

In Italy: Think back to our first class. Observe the ways that international law is shaping what you are observing and experiencing in Italy. How many ways can you name that your time in Italy was influenced by international law in a significant way? Bring a story or photo to share about your observation to our next class. (Place this story or photo in your class portfolio, to be turned in near the end of the course.)

A3—September 25: Foundations of International Law

READ: The Case of the S.S. Lotus (Fr. V. Turk.), 1927 P.C.K.J. (ser. A) No. 10. (Read two or three times, but don’t get hung up on technicalities.)

HANDOUT: How to Brief a Case

WORK: After discussing the foundations of international law through the Lotus case, we will also learn about how to read a case and then work in groups of 2 or 3 to begin drafting a case brief.

SHARE: Observations from Italy.

A4—September 27: Refugees—Rights and Responsibilities

READ: *Struggling to Survive: Refugees from Syria in Turkey*, Amnesty International Report, 2014

  Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) (skim)

  Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) (skim)

Istanbul—September 29-October 3

FIELD LAB: Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Wednesday, 30 September (Day 2)

A5—October 4: Cultural Artifacts
READ: Mary Beard, Lord Elgin - Saviour or Vandal? BBC, last updated 2011-02-17, [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/greeks/parthenon_debate_01.shtml#two](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/greeks/parthenon_debate_01.shtml#two)
Steven Erlanger, Greek Statue Travels Again, But Not to Greece, NY Times, Dec. 5, 2014.
Abby Seiff, How countries are successfully using the law to get looted cultural treasures back, ABA Journal, July 1, 2014.
DUE: Field Lab Report (due by 5 pm on October 5)
DISCUSS: Field Lab Experience

Piraeus, Greece—October 6-10. In Greece: While we are in Greece, either (a) learn, through your touring, about one or more returned cultural artifacts or any other disputed cultural properties (other than the Elgin Marbles, which are discussed in your reading); or (b) discuss with at least one person you meet in Greece (e.g., business owner, cab driver) their thoughts on the Greek debt crisis and participation in the Eurozone. We will share these observations in class; prepare a short written observation for your portfolio.

A6—October 11: The European Court of Justice and the European Union’s “Right to Be Forgotten”
Julia Powles, Jimmy Wales is wrong: we do have a personal right to be forgotten, The Guardian, August 8, 2014.
SHARE: Observations from Greece relating to cultural artifacts and/or debt-crisis.

A7—October 13: Actors of International Law—States and recent activity around the creation of new states/borders
READ: Murphy, chapter 2, pp. 33-47.
U.K. to Russia: Crimea Isn't Scotland, The Atlantic, 
http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2014/03/uk-to-russia-crimea-isnt-scotland/284455/

Daniel Runde, Catalonia and the Costs of Independence, Forbes, April 8, 2015 (Opinion), 


Valencia/Barcelona—October 15-19. In Spain: speak with at least one local person about the Catalonia vote on independence. Bring a written record of your discussion to our next class (also for your portfolio). Also, for Valencia/Barcelona and/or Casablanca: After we leave Casablanca, be prepared to share in class a story, picture, or news item from either Barcelona or Casablanca which shows the reach of international law and international relations.

A8—October 20: Terrorism and Counter-terrorism
READ: Human Rights Watch, “Stop Looking for Your Son,” Illegal Detentions Under the Counter-terrorism Law, October 2010. (This is long; don’t worry about particular details.)

IN CLASS WRITING ASSIGNMENT: Writing prompt relating to assigned reading.
SHARE: the opinions you heard in Spain about Catalonian independence

Casablanca—October 22-26. After we leave Casablanca, be prepared to share in class a story, picture, or news item from either Barcelona or Casablanca which relates to international law issues. (Place in portfolio as well.)

A9—October 27: Rules on State Responsibility
READ: Murphy, Chapter 6 (skim)
Case: Corfu Channel (U.K. vs. Alb.), 1949 I.C.J.
BRING: Case brief of the Corfu case to class. (After revising following discussion, place in your portfolio)

WATCH IN CLASS:
Nicaragua takes U.S. to World Court (news reel)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0sDwFo2EhM
The United States and the I.C.J. (interview)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1dqFredlTeE

SHARE: Story, picture, or news item from Barcelona or Casablanca

A10—October 29: Global Health Crises

    NO – Ebola Doesn't Abide by Borders by Georges Benjamin
    YES – Isolate Ebola at Its Source by Renee Ellmers
    YES – Business As Usual Is Too Risky by Ted Poe
    NO – Isolate Ebola, Not West Africa by Witney Schneidman
    NO – Vigilance, Not Bans by Isabelle Nuttall


IN CLASS WRITING ASSIGNMENT: Response to readings.

Dakar—October 31-November 3. What do you observe in Dakar that would affect how that country could manage a global health crisis like Ebola? Bring observations to the next class.

A11—November 4: Law and Lawlessness of the Seas
OPTIONAL: Murphy, Chapter 11 (skim)
SHARE: Observations from Dakar.

Study Day—November 6

A12—November 7: Human Rights Law
WATCH (in class): Watchers of the Sky, a 2014 documentary described as follows: “Four modern stories of remarkable courage while setting out to uncover the forgotten life of Raphael Lemkin, the man who coined the term 'genocide'."

DUE: Field Assignment 1

A13 –November 10: The Rights of Indigenous Peoples
READ: The “Yanomami Case,” Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Case 7615 (Brazil), Resolution No. 12/85 (March 5, 1985); http://www.cidh.org/annualrep/84.85eng/Brazil7615.htm

BRING: Summary of the Yanomami Case—300-500 words (for your portfolio)

**Salvador**—November 11-16. In Salvador, look for and record differences and similarities in how you perceive want, need, or poverty. Consider how these are answered, in each of the countries we have visited (reflecting back on those previous visits) and also in the U.S.

**A14—November 17: Rules of War; The Geneva Convention**


WATCH (in class): International Red Cross, “Rules of War (in a nutshell)”

DISCUSS: Observations from Salvador

**A15—November 19: Torture**


Wikipedia entry on Senate Intelligence Committee report on CIA torture.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senate_Intelligence_Committee_report_on_CIA_torture


**Study Day**—November 21

**A16—November 22: Use of Armed Forces, Drone Strikes and Targeted Killings**

READ: Murphy, Chapter 14


**A17 — November 24: The Right to Education and Gender Equality**


Information on education in Trinidad and Tobago, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Trinidad_and_Tobago](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Trinidad_and_Tobago)

“World gender gap index 2013: see how countries compare,” The Guardian

WATCH: In class, Malala Yousafzai Speech /Nobel Peace Prize Presentation Ceremony

IN CLASS: Reflective writing on international education (prompt to be given in class).

**Port of Spain—November 26-27**

**A18 — November 28: Ethics of Human Experimentation—International Research Ethics**


The Nuremberg Code

**A19 — November 30: Ethics of Human Experimentation—International Research Ethics**


The Declaration of Helsinki (skim)


DISCUSS: In class activity: Discussion of two case studies prepared by Professor John Arras: Havrix Case & The Surfaxin Trial

**A20—December 3: Environmental Law**


Optional Reading: Murphy, Chapter 12.

**Puntarenas—December 5-9**

**A21 — December 10: The Diplomatic Framework**

READ: Murphy, chapter 9 (skim)

Notice in reading: Case Concerning United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Teheran (U.S. v. Iran) 1980 ICJ Rep. 4 (P) (this case is not assigned)
A brief description of that case can be found here:
http://www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/2012/12/argo-and-the-follow-up-iran-and-the-
united-states/

René Värk, Diplomatic asylum: Theory, Practice and the Case of Julian Assange
http://works.bepress.com/rene_vark/3

DUE: Class Portfolios (including Field Assignment 2) (due at 5 p.m. on Dec. 11)

A22—December 12: International Law Compliance, Enforcement, and Influence
READ: Murphy, chapter 5 (skim)
Law Could Change the Supreme Court, The New Yorker, September 12, 2005.
ve/2005/09/12/050912fa_fact

WATCH (in class): US Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer: A Presentation on International
Law (2009) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o5zalmTF92g

A23—December 14: REVIEW

Study Day—December 16

A24—December 17: A DAY—FINAL EXAMS

Arrive San Diego—December 21

FIELD WORK

FIELD LAB— Syrian Refugees in Turkey, Wednesday, 30 September (Day 2)

The number of Syrian refugees in Turkey is expected to reach 1.7 million in 2015. Most of these
refugees have fled conflict in the Syrian provinces bordering Turkey. Half of the refugees from
Syria are children. In this field lab we would meet with experts to learn about the international
and domestic efforts to aid Syrian refugees in Turkey as well as the international and national
legal structures that hinder, facilitate, and generally regulate their treatment.

Field lab attendance is mandatory for all students enrolled in this course. Do not book individual
travel plans or a Semester at Sea sponsored trip on the day of your field lab.

In addition to participation in the primary field lab, you will be asked to write up an analysis of
what you learned on site with what you have observed in other field settings, in readings, and
in classroom discussion. Your field lab participation and your write-up (800 to 1000 words) will
count for 25% of your final grade.

OTHER FIELD ASSIGNMENTS

Field Assignment 1: Current News Coverage of International Law Issue. You will be asked to
summarize and analyze the current news coverage of an international law issue within one of
the countries we visit and to relate it to the theoretical concepts discussed in class in the form of a posting on the electronic discussion board. Your posting should be around 500-800 words. Details on the format and content of your posting will be provided in class. This assignment is due November 7, but I would encourage you to submit it earlier, soon after you identify the news item you wish to discuss. You are encouraged to respond thoughtfully to other students’ contribution on the electronic discussion board. Your responses will count towards your participation grade.

**Field Assignment 2:** Throughout the voyage you should create and collect records—photos, news stories, short written descriptions, of your observations relating to international and comparative law. Some of these will come from the prompts in the syllabus. Others you will be responsible for creating or finding on your own. Some (described below in (c)) require you to “interview” (i.e., talk to/ask questions of) a person in port. Near the end of the semester, you will organize these in a section of your class portfolio labelled “Field Assignment 2.” Here is what you should aim to include records of your observations of:

a. about 20 of the “100 Ways” International Law Shapes Our Lives.

b. about 10 differences or similarities between the laws of the countries we visit and/or U.S. law (this is not strictly “international law” but “comparative law”)

c. about 5 “interviews” with people in ports on any of the following topics: justice, freedom, human rights, discrimination, corruption, courts

d. about 8 examples of the way individuals with disabilities are acknowledged, treated, accommodated, etc.—at least 4 of these should be positive (for more information, see the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (pdf in our reserve folder) and the U.N. website on the subject: [http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=150](http://www.un.org/disabilities/default.asp?id=150).

e. the items you have been asked to bring and share for particular classes

**METHODS OF EVALUATION / GRADING RUBRIC**

1. Field Lab Participation and Paper—25%

2. Field Assignment 1—10%

3. Your Class Portfolio—25% (15% will be allocated to Field Assignment 2)

You will be preparing several case briefs in this class. In addition, there will be a number of other very short in-class writing assignments, drawing on the readings and your observations in the field (the prompts for these are in the syllabus). These will collected in class, but you will also submit them as a whole for a classwork portfolio grade at the end of the semester. You will include in your class portfolio Field Assignment 2. Organize your portfolio as follows: (a) Field Assignment 2; (b) case briefs and summaries; (c) in class writing assignments.

4. Class Participation—20%
The class participation grade is based on how often and how well you participate in class discussion or group work during class. You can also earn points toward participation by offering insightful comments on our class intranet discussion board to the field assignments that other students have posted there. Examples of insightful comments would draw on our readings or class discussion, or compare their observations to yours in the same country, or compare their observations to your observations about another country.

5. Final Exam—20%

The final exam will be an open-book exam consisting of short-answer questions (a couple of sentences) and essay questions (several paragraphs). If you keep up with the reading, attend all classes, and participate in class learning and discussion, your exam preparation should not be onerous. There will be some choices in the exam (e.g., answer 4 of the following 6 short-answer questions) so that you have an opportunity to show what you have learned in the course.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Definition of key terms used in the UN Treaty Collection (pdf)

Websites:

1. United Nations (International Law)


RESERVE BOOKS AND FILMS FOR THE LIBRARY


HONOR CODE

Semester at Sea students enroll in an academic program administered by the University of Virginia, and thus bind themselves to the University’s honor code. The code prohibits all acts of lying, cheating, and stealing. Please consult the Voyager’s Handbook for further explanation of what constitutes an honor offense.

Each written assignment for this course must be pledged by the student as follows: “On my honor as a student, I pledge that I have neither given nor received aid on this assignment.” The pledge must be signed, or, in the case of an electronic file, signed “[signed].”
International law, principles, legal regimes, legal adjudication, interpretivism, justice. 1. Introduction. Despite their disputed nature, principles play a cardinal role in International Law (IL) and in Courts not only by filling legal gaps, but also as fundamental means for the interpretation of rules and the enhancement of legal reasoning. A canonical way to see principles in IL places them among the sources of law, as stated by art. 38 (1c) of ICJ Statute. It is to be noted, however, that they can surface within more than one source. “General Principles of International Law” are among the sources of national and international law which have long been recognized and applied in disputes between States. They were embodied in the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice [“PCIJ”], article 38 (1)(3), and in the Statute of the International Court of Justice [“ICJ”], article 38 (1)(c), under the terms “general principles of law recognized by civilized nations.” As discussed below, both the PCIJ and ICJ have relied on this source. Public international law is a combination of rules and customs governing relations between states in different fields, such as armed conflict, human rights, the sea, space, trade, territorial boundaries, and diplomatic relations. The United Nations Charter sets out the fundamental principles of modern public international law, notably: Promotion of human rights. One of the fundamental principles of international law provides that any state that violates its international obligations must be held accountable for its actions. More concretely, according to the notion of state responsibility, states that do not respect their international duties are obliged to immediately stop their illegal actions and make reparations to the injured parties.