
Enemy Of The State Der Verrater

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De Bow's Review and Industrial Resources, Statistics, Etc
The Justification of War and International Order
An Enemy of the State
War, Violence and the Modern Condition
International Law Discussions, 1903. The United States Naval War Code of 1900
Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1980
Neutrality in International Law
Encyclopedia of Public International Law
Enemies in the Empire
Sexuality and German Fascism
An Enemy of the State
A Treatise on International Law
Enemy Of The State - Der Verräter
Politics and Metaphysics in Kant
Federal Register
Annalen der Gemeinwirtschaft
Man and His Enemies
Identifying the Enemy
The Image of the Enemy
Enemies of Mankind
The American Year Book
The Total Enemy
The South Western Reporter
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion

SHELTON STEWART

The Love of Enemy and Nonretaliation in the New Testament Northwestern University Press

Encyclopedia of Public International Law, 3: Use of Force, War, and Neutrality Peace Treaties (A-M) focuses on hostile inter-State relations and associated questions, including the use of force, war, neutrality, and peace treaties. The publication first elaborates on the Munich Agreement, mines, militias, military reconnaissance, objectives, necessity, government, and forces abroad, mercenaries, liberation movements, land warfare, intervention, international military force, indiscriminate attack, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928). The text then ponders on humanitarian law and armed conflict, flags and uniform in wars, enemies and enemy subjects, disarming of belligerents by neutrals, demarcation line, deserters, economic warfare, combatants, contributions, and contraband. The book examines collective punishment, measures, security, and self-defense, boundary settlements between Germany and her western neighbor states after World War II, bombardment, armistice, arms control, Asama Maru incident, air warfare, and alliance. The text is a vital source of data for researchers interested in the use of force, war, and neutrality peace treaties.

The Use of Force in International Law University Press of America
Previously published as a special issue of the Journal of the History of Sexuality, Vol. 11, Nos. 1 and 2.

The Gestapo Berkley Publishing Group
The Total Enemy explores the most radicalized forms of enmity, trying to unravel some of its historical and

contemporary expressions. Starting from the premise that one of modernity's constitutive values is non-violence, the book explores how non-violence, or rather the making of a world free of violence, becomes a cause of violence, in some instances even extreme violence and totalitarian terror. The book consists of six case studies each exploring and discussing historically specific expressions of depicting an enemy as one the actors believe they can only deal with violently. It begins by looking at two important sites in the development of the total enemy, the French Revolution and the emergence of terrorist thinking in the middle of the nineteenth century. The book then turns to the twentieth century, beginning with the pre-WWII conceptualizations of the "total" in European political thought as an answer to a liberal state deemed unfit to manage and control mass society. Secondly, it considers the totalitarian enemy in Nazi Germany, especially Soviet Russia. Finally the book turns to two forms of contemporary total enmity: Islamism and in right-wing extremism. These concluding chapters look specifically at what happens to the total enemy concept once it goes from the state concept of the twentieth century to the private practice of the twenty-first.

The Jewish Enemy Man&His Enemies(MinkovNowak)

Wilson's novel, the foundation of the increasingly popular LaNague Federation series, deals with the bloodless revolution that leads to the establishment of the Federation

Heidegger and Marx OUP Oxford
In Enemies of Mankind Walter Rech offers a contextual history of the collective security doctrine articulated by Swiss international lawyer Emer de Vattel (1714-67) in the authoritative

treatise Droit des gens of 1758.

Inside the Enemy's Computer Wipf and Stock Publishers

Over the past twenty-five years, significant changes in the conduct of wars have increasingly placed civilians in traditional military roles - employing civilians to execute drone strikes, the 'targeted killing' of suspected terrorists, the use of private security contractors in combat zones, and the spread of cyber attacks. Under the laws of armed conflict, civilians cannot be targeted unless they take direct part in hostilities. Once civilians take action, they become targets. This book analyses the complex question of how to identify just who those civilians are. Identifying the Enemy examines the history of civilian participation in armed conflict and how the law has responded to such action. It asks the crucial question: what is 'direct participation in hostilities'? The book slices through the attempts to untie this Gordian knot, and shows that the changing nature of warfare has called into question the very foundation of the civilian/military dichotomy that is at the heart of the law of armed conflict.

Battles of the United States Harvard University Press

"Spawn's war against Heaven and Hell ranges from the fiery pits of damnation to the cold confines of a maximum security prison. But is Spawn a captive or right where he wants to be? In the pages of [this book], Al Simmons takes the fight to his enemies in unexpected new ways as he hunts for the killers responsible for his wife's death"--Back cover.

De rebus divinis et humanis Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

Martin Heidegger and Karl Marx remain two of the most influential thinkers in philosophy, in political science and other

social sciences, and in the humanities. Yet there has never been a full-length study in English of the relationship between their ideas, and there has only been one study in German (from 1966). *A Productive Dialogue* fills this gap and contradicts the widely held assumption that Heidegger had no significant engagement with Marx. Hemming focuses on four related areas of inquiry—Heidegger's reading of Marx; Marx's relation to G. W. F. Hegel; Heidegger's disastrous political involvement with National Socialism; and the significance of Hegel, Marx, Heidegger, and Friedrich Nietzsche for the politics of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. *A Productive Dialogue* explores the understanding of political processes, systems, and behavior that animates both thinkers.

The Federal Reporter Walter de Gruyter 1954- include reports of the 1st International Collective Economy Conference (conference name varies). From Allies to Enemies Oxford University Press

During the First World War, Britain was the epicentre of global mass internment and deportation operations. Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians who had settled in Britain and its overseas territories were deemed to be a potential danger to the realm through their ties with the Central Powers and were classified as 'enemy aliens'. A complex set of wartime legislation imposed limitations on their freedom of movement, expression, and property possession. Approximately 50,000 men and some women experienced the most drastic step of enemy alien control, namely internment behind barbed wire, in many cases for the whole duration of the war and thousands of miles away from the place

of arrest. *Enemies in the Empire* is the first study to analyse British internment operations against civilian 'enemies' during the First World War from an imperial perspective. The narrative takes a three-pronged approach. In addition to a global examination, the volume demonstrates how internment operated on a (proto-) national scale within the three selected case studies of the metropole (Britain), a white dominion (South Africa), and a colony under direct rule (India). Stefan Manz and Panikos Panayi then bring their study to the local level by concentrating on the three camps Knockaloe (Britain), Fort Napier (South Africa), and Ahmednagar (India), allowing for detailed analyses of personal experiences. Although conditions were generally humane, in some cases, suffering occurred. The study argues that the British Empire played a key role in developing civilian internment as a central element of warfare and national security on a global scale.

Criminology and Criminal Policy

Movements Routledge

Africa [7], T.O. Elias

Use of Force · War and Neutrality Peace Treaties (A-M) BRILL

Neutrality is a legal relationship between a belligerent State and a State not participating in a war, namely a neutral State. The law of neutrality is a body of rules and principles that regulates the legal relations of neutrality. The law of neutrality obliges neutral States to treat all belligerent States impartially and to abstain from providing military and other assistance to belligerents. The law of neutrality is a branch of international law that developed in the nineteenth century, when international law allowed unlimited freedom of sovereign States to resort to war. Thus, there has been

much debate as to whether such a branch of law remains valid in modern international law, which generally prohibits war and the use of force by States. While there has been much debate regarding the current status of neutrality in modern international law, there is a general agreement among scholars as to the basic features of the traditional law of neutrality. Wani challenges the conventional understanding of the traditional neutrality by re-examining the historical development of the law of neutrality from the sixteenth century to 1945. The modification of the conventional understanding will provide a fundamentally new framework for discussing the current status of neutrality in modern international law. *Thinking and Killing* Walter de Gruyter Henry Dawson has collected and written this all-encompassing two-volume history of the United States' battles. The author details military action from the Revolutionary, Indian, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

Federal Reporter Harvard University Press

The Gestapo was the most feared instrument of political terror in the Third Reich, brutally hunting down and destroying anyone it regarded as an enemy of the Nazi regime: socialists, Communists, Jews, homosexuals, and anyone else deemed to be an 'anti-social element'. Its prisons soon became infamous - many of those who disappeared into them were never seen again - and it has been remembered ever since as the sinister epitome of Nazi terror and persecution. But how accurate is it to view the Gestapo as an all-pervasive, all-powerful, all-knowing instrument of terror? How much did it depend upon the cooperation and help

of ordinary Germans? And did its networks extend further into the everyday life of German society than most Germans after 1945 ever wanted to admit? Answering all these questions and more, this book uses the very latest research to tell the true story behind this secretive and fearsome institution.

Tracing the history of the organization from its origins in the Weimar Republic, through the crimes of the Nazi period, to the fate of former Gestapo officers after World War II, Carsten Dams and Michael Stolle investigate how the Gestapo really worked - and question many of the myths that have long surrounded it.

Enemies of the State Oxford University Press

This volume of essays examines the development of political and legal thinking regarding the use of force in international relations. It provides an analysis of the rules on the use of force in the political, normative and factual contexts within which they apply and assesses their content and relevance in the light of new challenges such as terrorism, weapons of mass destruction and cyber-attacks. The volume begins with an overview of the ancient and medieval concepts of war and the use of force and then concentrates on the contemporary legal framework regulating the use of force as moulded by the United Nations Charter and state practice. In this regard it discusses specific issues such as the use of force by way of self-defence, armed reprisals, forcible reactions to terrorism, the use of force in the cyberspace, humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect. This collection of previously published classic research articles is of interest to scholars and students of international law and international relations as well as practitioners in

international law.

Spawn Berghahn Books

A revolutionary leads the overthrow of a repressive government.

De Bow's Review and Industrial Resources, Statistics, Etc Festa

This Alabama poet's stunning verse takes us on a forced march through the fading millennium. Rabbitt's poems sometimes horrify us but always engage us, and no reader will pass through his world unchallenged or unscathed.

The Justification of War and International Order Taylor & Francis

This profile of Grammy award winning conductor Sir Georg Solti celebrates the musician's life and career, telling his story from his years as an assistant to conductor Toscanini during the Salzburg Festival to his legendary stint with the Vienna Philharmonic. ~ Cammila Collar, Rovi

An Enemy of the State Amsterdam : North-Holland

Attribution - tracing those responsible for a cyber attack - is of primary importance when classifying it as a criminal act, an act of war, or an act of terrorism. Three assumptions dominate current thinking: attribution is a technical problem; it is unsolvable; and it is unique. Approaching attribution as a problem forces us to consider it either as solved or unsolved. Yet attribution is far more nuanced, and is best approached as a process in constant flux, driven by judicial and political pressures. In the criminal context, courts must assess the guilt of criminals, mainly based on technical evidence. In the national security context, decision-makers must analyse unreliable and mainly non-technical information in order to identify an enemy of the state. Attribution in both contexts is political: in criminal cases, laws reflect society's prevailing norms and powers;

in national security cases, attribution reflects a state's will to maintain, increase or assert its power. However, both processes differ on many levels. The constraints, which reflect common aspects of many other political issues, constitute the structure of the book: the need for judgement calls, the role of private companies, the standards of evidence, the role of time, and the plausible deniability of attacks.

War, Violence and the Modern

Condition Oxford University Press, USA
Includes the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Texas, and Court of Appeals of Kentucky; Aug./Dec. 1886-May/Aug. 1892, Court of Appeals of Texas; Aug. 1892/Feb. 1893-Jan./Feb. 1928, Courts of Civil and Criminal Appeals of Texas; Apr./June 1896-Aug./Nov. 1907, Court of Appeals of Indian Territory; May/June 1927-Jan./Feb. 1928, Courts of Appeals of Missouri and Commission of Appeals of Texas.