

United Nations conventions on women usually deal with issues of women's reproductive rights of women's right to be safe from violence. Until now economic conditions, poverty, and employment rights have not generally been the focus of international conventions dealing with women's rights. A new project is the Centre for Economic Gender Justice. Institutions such as the International Labour Organization and the World Bank are doing analysis in these areas. The World Bank is taking into account economic gender justice in deciding what projects to support. Economic gender justice has a multidisciplinary approach – it involves not only labour issues, or trade issues, but also development issues and impacts in a host of other areas. Careful analysis must be done to determine what economic gender justice requires. Traditionally labour and employment oriented (i.e. pay equity) there is now a subtle shift toward the right to participate in an entrepreneurial fashion in a free market economy. The test must always be however what does gender justice – including economic gender justice- require.

Literary Theory and International Law: This was an entertaining intellectual exercise that highlighted that you can use almost any basis for critical legal analysis. Edgar Allan Poe's literature of terror was used as the basis for analysing the decision in a United States extradition case *Achmed v. Turner*. Both the story of Poe and the case can be seen as examples of inquiries that ultimately are deflected from the truth. In both the literary and the legal approaches little assistance was found in the various descriptions/doctrines put forward by participants. Eventually decisions that should be objective, truthful and reasoned may be made for subjective, illusionary and instinctive reasons.

Social Theory and International Law: Ecological Political Economy: This critical legal theory can be applied to international development models, international economic regulation and even to the creation of states. It encompasses the forces of globalization and unsustainability. It is based on analysis of broad social systems and encompasses not only state actors but also other participants who, together with governments, manage the commercial affairs of states. The theory has a normative basis and has a social theoretical approach as its underpinning. Political economy encompasses not only how products are exchanged and wealth created but also how political, economic and legal institutions are regulated. It reaches out to areas not normally part of legal theory such as the role of nature in creating wealth. It compares both nomadic and highly centralized Western models. In industrial societies institutions depend on a high flow of energy and resources. They reflect an extractive model that requires a significant degree of centralization and hierarchy. The general political economic model is linear not recirculating. It is unsustainable. Sovereignty is seen as a concept that delegitimizes non-centralized spaces and economies. Historical sovereignty and extractive economies are linked. The question today is whether sovereign control of territory and resources has now become and impediment to a safe and sustainable economy. Are states so enmeshed in their centralized economic development models that they cannot adapt to a model of sustainability? If the current high-growth model is both unsustainable and unreformable, this leads to a