The Treatment of Prisoners under International Law
Third Edition

Sir Nigel Rodley and Matt Pollard

Sir Nigel Rodley is Professor of Law and Chair of the Human Rights Centre, University of Essex, and a Member of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. Matt Pollard is legal adviser to Amnesty International in London, and formerly to the Association for the Prevention of Torture in Geneva.

This is a new edition of the groundbreaking book on the human rights of prisoners and detainees written by the undisputed expert in the field. It is a comprehensive and critical analysis of the many developments in the field in the last ten years, including the measures taken by the US in the wake of 9/11 and its war against terror, and is the only book that addresses the treatment of prisoners worldwide.

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This is the third edition of the pioneering work that has become the standard text in the field. The first edition was one of the earliest to establish that the newly-developing international law of human rights could be set down as any other branch of international law. It also incorporates the complementary fields of international humanitarian law and international criminal law, while addressing the problems associated with their interaction with human rights law. The book is more than a descriptive analysis of the field. Sir Nigel Rodley KBE, PhD is Professor of Law and Chair of the Human Rights Centre, University of Essex. He is an elected member of the UN Human Rights Committee, established under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Prisoners’ rights in international law are found in a number of international treaties. For the most part these treaties came into existence following the two World Wars and the body of law continues to be added to and amended. The events of World War I and World War II had a profound effect on international law due to the widespread denial of civil rights and liberties on the basis of racial, religious, and political discrimination. The systematic use of violence, including murder and ultimately International humanitarian law (IHL) also protects other persons deprived of liberty as a result of armed conflict. The third Geneva Convention provides a wide range of protection for prisoners of war. It defines their rights and sets down detailed rules for their treatment and eventual release. Rules governing the treatment and conditions of detention of civilian internees under IHL are very similar to those applicable to prisoners of war. In non-international armed conflicts, Article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II provide that persons deprived of liberty for reasons related to the conflict must also be treated humanely in all circumstances.
Prisoners of conscience in the USSR: Their Treatment and Conditions. An amnesty international. Report. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL seeks observance throughout the world of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL has consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC), UNESCO and the Council of Europe, has cooperative relations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States and has observer status with the Organization of African Unity (Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees). Prisoners held under these conditions are denied rehabilitative or educational programming, and have little or no social contact, including with family members. Most are eventually released back into mainstream society where the long-term effects of their confinement make reintegration harder, Amnesty International says. The treatment of inmates does not violate international human rights law. Moreover, CDCR is compliant with the laws of the State of California, the United States Constitution, and departmental policies and procedures which mandates all prisoners be treated humanely. CDCR is monitored by federal court monitors, external oversight agencies including the Office of the Inspector General, the California State Legislature, and numerous other external groups. This is the third edition of the pioneering work that has become the standard text in the field. The first edition was one of the earliest to establish that the newly-developing international law of human rights could be set down as any other branch of international law.