



Editorial Comment

by Ahmet Mustafa

Being involved in this, the second issue of the journal from the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, with its contributions from Doctoral and post-Doctoral researchers as well as by the practicing academics is a personally enriching experience. Once more the credit goes to the founding activists long gone from these shores. In 1907 Oppenheim wrote in the second issue of the *American Journal of International Law* – which is still going strong - that International law like all other sciences must serve other ends since no science is an end in itself. This journal, under its previous and current editorial board, pursued Oppenheim's perception jurisprudence- science of law.

Contributors affirmed faith in humanity and pursued the identical policy as if all had read Oppenheim's article and agreed with him. The number of articles on international issues suggests that the province of international law has expanded and continues to expand since 1919. Pace of development since 1992 has picked up challenging state sovereignty. Extra territoriality of international finance and trans-national companies and liberalisation of intentional trade also expanded the boundaries of debates and discourses on international law and order.

The contributions for publication reflected global concerns to state creation and secession as well as with the standardisation of social and economic values. Conversations with other researchers whose field is extraterritorial law and extra-terrestrial law, puts one in perspective of human progress and failure in the context of law and order. Lord Denning's reasonable chap on the Clapham omnibus may not concern himself much with the issues related to extra-territorial issues of state sovereign interests but ought to be concerned with gender related issues since humanity precedes state related issues. As Professor Chatterjee of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies says on every occasion when it avails itself, the state is created to serve humanity, not in order to be served by humanity.

The journal is created to serve jurisprudence, the science of law in its application to daily life. No library serves any purpose with its doors tightly shut. No discourse can serve its purpose if it is not orderly and in the public domain. What must be said should be said and a researcher pays a very heavy price to acquire that title thus has something to say and the journal justifies its moral existence if it serves jurisprudence by placing discourse into public domain.

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