

process includes all the stages of law norm forming: from the moment when the international society understands the necessity of law regulations of some international relations to the moment when the international law norm is fixed in an international law source. In a stricter comprehension it's possible to definite international law making as international norm making. In the stricter sense the international law making reduces to the process of international law norm fixation in international customs and treaties. It's obvious that the international law making understanding influences on the subjects range and the juridical instru-

ments of the process. That's why the precise definition of the concept is so important. The author tried to give the notion of international law making in the strict and the broad sense. She also did the comparative analysis of general theoretical juridical studies and international law studies concerning the law making comprehension as in her view it can be useful for the international law making theory progress. It's needed to say that in the general theoretical law studies they distinguish the concepts of law norm forming and law norm making that can be used in the researches of international law making process.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE PEACE AND TRUCE OF GOD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The Peace and Truce of God (Pax Dei and Treuga Dei) were the medieval introductions aimed at bolstering peace among the Christians. The Peace of God meant the ban on the use of force against clergymen and the property of the Church, as well as against all the unprotected and the most vulnerable. The Truce of God meant the time limit for the ban on hostilities; the so-called 'Olympic truce' of the Antiquity may be called its predecessor. Both were declared by the Church and supported by it.

The Peace of God and the Truce of God may be considered to have been a contribution by the European Early Middle Ages to the development of what

we now call forms of collective security. These concepts served as the means to establish security of the Christian community and were aimed at assuring greater unity thereof with the view to comply with the respective commitments of peace maintenance and to oppose offenders. The community members were to effectuate compliance with the undertakings under the Peace of God and the Truce of God by means of enforcement. Due to those features the undertakings arising from the Peace of God and the Truce of God may be regarded as a form of collective security undertakings devised for Christian communities. It was individuals that these undertakings lay

binding on, and individuals were also considered to be the source of threats that the Peace of God and the Truce of God had to eliminate. The concepts of the Peace and Truce of God provide us with an example of how the particularities of undertakings for security were determined by specific features of social relations. They also prove that Christian-

ity was most helpful in appreciating the great value of the idea of peace, though this tendency did not preclude the instrumental use of the idea for the sake of political goals. In times of the Crusades the Peace of God became a tool to secure internal peace within the Christian coalition and thus served as a means to provide for the success of the campaign.

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ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: 65 YEARS OF ACTIVITY

The article is devoted to the results of the work of the Organization of American States. The Organization of American States is the world's oldest regional organization, dating back to the First International Conference of American States, held in Washington, D.C., from October 1889 to April 1890. The author explores the key issues of the evolution of the organization and examines its achievements in the field of international legal regulation.

The author examines the Charter of the OAS, Inter-American Conventions, Inter-American Democratic Charter, Declarations, Resolutions, Treaties, Agreements and other Inter-American documents.

The article is dedicated to formation and development of regional legal system and effective mechanisms established on the basis of the Inter-American Conventions: Inter-American Convention Against Corruption; Inter-American Convention Against Racism and All

Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance; Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture; Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women; Inter-American Convention on Human Rights; Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisition and other.

Also, the author examines actual cooperation of States in protection of women's rights: gender equality, economic, social and cultural rights; access to justice; education and health; Inter-American System of Human Rights; cooperation with the International Criminal Court; activity of the Department of Democratic Sustainability and prevention, management, and settlement of conflicts, by using the mechanisms established by the inter-American system. The author distinguishes current and future directions of activity of the Organization of American States.