

Il Mite Civilizzatore Delle Nazioni Ascesa E Caduta Del Diritto Internazionale 1870 1960 Biblioteca Universale Laterza

Despite its Finnish initiative and pedigrees, the "Finnish Yearbook of International Law" does not restrict itself to purely 'Finnish' topics. On the contrary, it reflects the many connections in law between the national and the international. The "Finnish Yearbook of International Law" annually publishes articles of high quality dealing with all aspects of international law, including international law aspects of European law, with close attention to developments that affect Finland. Its offering include: longer articles of a theoretical nature, exploring new avenues and approaches; shorter polemics; commentaries on current international law developments; book reviews; and documentation of relevance to Finland's foreign relations not easily available elsewhere. The "Finnish Yearbook" offers a fertile ground for the expression of and reflection on the connections between Finnish law and international law as a whole and insight into the richness of this interaction.

To the Uttermost Parts of the Earth shows the vital role played by legal imagination in the formation of the international order during 1300–1870. It discusses how European statehood arose during early modernity as a locally specific combination of ideas about sovereign power and property rights, and how those ideas expanded to structure the formation of European empires and consolidate modern international relations. By connecting the development of legal thinking with the history of political thought and by showing the gradual rise of economic analysis into predominance, the author argues that legal ideas from different European legal systems - Spanish, French, English and German - have played a prominent role in the history of global power. This history has emerged in imaginative ways to combine public and private power, sovereignty and property. The book will appeal to readers crossing conventional limits between international law, international relations, history of political thought, jurisprudence and legal history.

This book shows how, on the basis of a phenomenological account of knowledge, values, and intersubjectivity, Max Scheler defends the objective structure of being and value and the distinctiveness of the Other against mechanistic attempts to deny them.

Orientalism, Philology, and the Illegibility of the Modern World examines the philology of orientalism. It discusses how European (and in particular German) orientalism has influenced the modern understanding of how language accesses reality and offers a critical reinterpretation of orientalism, ontology and modernity. This book pushes an innovative focus on the global history of knowledge as entangled between European and non-European cultures. Drawing from formal oriental studies, epigraphy, travel literature, and theology, Henning Trüper explores how the attempt to appropriate the world by attaching language to the notion of a 'real' reference in the world ultimately produced a crisis of meaning. In the process, Trüper convincingly challenges received understandings of the intellectual genealogies of oriental scholarship and its practices. This ground-breaking study is a meaningful contribution to current discourses about philology and significantly adds to our understanding about the relationship between discursive practices, cultural agendas, and political systems. As such, it will be of immense value to scholars researching Europe and the modern world, the history of philology, and those seeking to historicise the prevalent debates in theory.

Presenting the stories of Zeus and Europa, Theseus and Ariadne, the birth of Athens and the fall of Troy, in all their variants, Calasso also uncovers the distant origins of secrets and tragedy, virginity, and rape. "A perfect work like no other. (Calasso) has re-created . . . the morning of our world."--Gore Vidal. 15 engravings.

This book maps out the territory of international law and religion challenging received traditions in fundamental aspects. On the one hand, the connection of international law and religion has been little explored. On the other, most of current research on international legal thought presents international law as the very victory of secularization. By questioning that narrative of secularization this book approaches these traditions from a new perspective. From the Middle Ages' early conceptualizations of rights and law to contemporary political theory, the chapters bring to life debates concerning the interaction of the meaning of the legal and the sacred. The contributors approach their chapters from an array of different backgrounds and perspectives but with the common objective of investigating the mutually shaping relationship of religion and law. The collaborative endeavour that this volume offers makes available substantial knowledge on the question of international law and religion.

This book is open access and available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. It is funded by Knowledge Unlatched. Debates about the legitimacy and 'essence' of political rule and the search for 'ideal' forms of government have been at the very heart of political thought ever since antiquity. Caesarism in the Post-Revolutionary Age explores the complex relationship between democracy and dictatorship from the 18th century onwards. More concretely, it assesses how democracy emerged as something compatible with dictatorship, both at the level of political thought and practice. Taking Caesarism – a political alternative somewhere between democracy and dictatorship – as its key concept, the book considers: * To what extent was Caesarism seen as a new post-revolutionary form of rule? * What were the flaws and perils, strengths and promises of Caesaristic regimes? * Can 19th-century Caesarism be characterised as a 'prelude' to 20th-century totalitarianism? * What is the legacy and ongoing appeal of Caesarism in the contemporary world? This study will be of value to anyone interested in modern political history, but also contemporary politics.

Primo piano Francesco Benigno e Daniele Di Bartolomeo, Il mistero della ripetizione: la Rivoluzione francese e le repliche della storia 1. L'illusione di rifare l'antico: Chateaubriand 2. Davanti al bivio della storia: Marx 3. Dai fatti alle parole: il tema della ripetizione nella storiografia novecentesca 4. Self-fulfilling prophecies? 5. L'idea di ripetizione nei discorsi degli attori storici 6. Conclusioni. Filo rosso Birgit Emich, Dalla Chiesa tridentina al mito di Trento. Una rilettura storico-concettuale 1. È esistita una «Chiesa tridentina»? Lo stato della ricerca storiografica 2. Come la Chiesa è diventata tridentina 3. Trento come mito e come argomento Questioni Fernanda Alfieri, Storia e neuroscienze 1. Ragioni di un interesse 2. Neuro-distopie 3. Dalla «veridizione» alla «verivisione»? 4. Neurohistory 5. Coscienze Claudio Grasso, Anarchismo e terrorismo tra Otto e Novecento: nuove prospettive di ricerca in alcuni studi recenti 1. Anarchici e spie 2. Dinamite sociale 3. Dal tirannicidio al terrorismo 4. La lotta internazionale all'anarchismo 5. Conclusioni Contrappunti Maestà lesa e legittimata nell'Italia del Trecento. Della Misericordia legge Cengarle Vedere i mostri. Lo studio della natura in età moderna. Molino legge Krämer Risorgimento melodrammatico. Veca legge Sorba Dalle periferie al centro: l'ibrida storia del diritto internazionale. Fiocchi Malaspina legge Becker Lorca Après nous, le déluge! La parabola wilsoniana. Settis legge Tooze Gli autori di questo numero Summaries

Previous edition, 1st, published in 2001.

Although he is widely regarded as the 'founding father' of realism in International Relations, this book argues that Hans J. Morgenthau's legal background has largely been neglected in discussions of his place in the 'canon' of IR theory. Morgenthau was a legal scholar of German-Jewish origins who arrived in the United States in 1938. He went on to become a distinguished professor of Political Science and a prominent commentator on international affairs. Rather than locate Morgenthau's intellectual heritage in the German tradition of 'Realpolitik', this book demonstrates how many of his central ideas and concepts stem from European and American legal debates of the 1920s and 1930s. This is an ambitious attempt to recast the debate on Morgenthau and will appeal to IR scholars interested in the history of realism as well as international lawyers engaged in debates regarding the relationship between law and politics, and the history of International Law.

Explores the role of the International Court of Justice in the re-convergence of international law. The book contends that the court's jurisprudence is transforming traditional concepts such as sovereignty, rights and jurisdiction and in so doing is leading a trend towards the reunification of international law.

Il presente volume raccoglie gli Atti del Convegno «L'Italia e i processi di globalizzazione», tenutosi il 10 maggio 2013 presso l'Università degli Studi Niccolò Cusano - Telematica Roma. Attraverso una trama trasversale, ma al tempo stesso omogenea, i saggi mirano a porre in evidenza gli sviluppi dei diversi processi di globalizzazione esaminati dalla prospettiva italiana. Una prospettiva che non sempre ha visto il nostro Paese capace di fornire delle adeguate risposte alle relative problematiche economiche, istituzionali, storiche che si sono, nel corso del tempo, presentate. Lungi dal volere fornire delle adeguate risposte definitive, il volume accoglie i contributi di studiosi delle diverse sensibilità, che attraverso le loro riflessioni dottrinali, economiche, filosofiche, geografiche e storiche, tentano di stimolare non soltanto una mera riflessione sulla posizione italiana nei processi di globalizzazione, ma suggeriscono dei precisi percorsi allo scopo di giungere ad una integrazione sovranazionale foriera di benessere per tutta la società civile continentale. Un'integrazione, tuttavia, che non può riguardare soltanto i popoli europei, ma anche le altre parti del globo e impone agli studiosi un complesso ma al tempo stesso indispensabile approccio poliedrico.

Featuring a new fifty-page interview with Hans J. Morgenthau by Bernard Johnson, this volume on the renowned scholar and philosopher demonstrates how pervasive is his mark on the study of international relations and political philosophy. The interview illuminates Morgenthau's intellectual development in Europe between the world wars and in the United States. It is in recognition of his unsurpassed contribution to the field of international relations and political philosophy that this collection of contributions from distinguished scholars has been assembled. The continuation and refinement of his work in this book prove the lasting value of his philosophical truths in the understanding of human nature, the role of power at all levels of society, and his concept of national interest.

International Law provides a comprehensive theoretical examination of the key areas of international law. In addition to classic cases and materials, Carlo Focarelli addresses the latest relevant international practice to illustrate contemporary themes and trends in international law and to examine its most topical challenges.

Il mite civilizzatore delle nazioni. Ascesa e caduta del diritto internazionale 1870-1960 Diritto internazionale e valori umanitari Roma TrE-Press
Un giudizio di Karl Jaspers condensa efficacemente la questione 'Carl Schmitt': quest'ultimo, insieme a Heidegger, tentò di «prendere intellettualmente la testa del movimento nazionalsocialista». Per questo, poco più di vent'anni fa suscitò scandalo la pretesa di considerarlo come un autore destinato a diventare 'un classico del pensiero politico'. Oggi, invece, la questione è molto più chiara: un autore al quale sono dedicate dozzine di volumi e articoli ogni anno è già, piaccia o no, un classico. È vero, i suoi avversari teorici – da Strauss a Löwith, da Peterson a Kojève, passando per Blumenberg, Habermas, Derrida – ne hanno discusso aspramente le tesi, spesso per respingerle: ma se oggi esiste un 'caso Schmitt' è proprio perché questo autore, insieme alle sue divagazioni naziste, ha scritto opere che sono da annoverare tra le più importanti e potenti della teoria giuridica e politica del ventesimo secolo. Alcuni concetti elaborati da Schmitt, come il *nomos della terra* e la costituzione come 'decisione esistenziale', e altri riformulati con originalità come il potere costituente e lo Stato di diritto 'borghese', contribuiscono a illuminare questioni fondamentali quali il rapporto tra razionalità e decisione, il radicamento delle norme giuridiche nelle istituzioni, gli effetti perversi del ritorno della morale nella politica internazionale. Jean-François Kervégan 'riparte da Carl Schmitt' in due modi: da un lato prendendone congedo quando necessario, dall'altro cogliendo i concetti che ci aiutano a reinterpretare il mondo contemporaneo, in quanto Schmitt, dalla sua posizione esterna e anche ostile nei riguardi dei presupposti delle nostre riflessioni, ci aiuta indubbiamente a formularle e affrontarle meglio.

International Criminal Procedure: Principles and Rules is a comprehensive study of international criminal proceedings written by over forty leading experts in the field. The book offers a systematic overview and detailed comparison of the standards governing the conduct of proceedings in all major international and internationalized criminal courts from the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals to the recently established Cambodian Extraordinary Chambers and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. Based on a major research project, the study covers all procedural phases from the initiation of investigation to the appeals process. It pays special attention to the crosscutting themes which shape the contemporary discourse on international criminal justice, including the law of evidence, the defence issues, the procedural role of victims, and negotiated dismissal of international crime cases. The book not only takes stock of the procedural legacy of the UN ad hoc Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the International Criminal Court, but also reflects on the future directions of international criminal procedure. Investigating the tribunals' procedural law and practice through the prism of human rights law, domestic legal traditions, and tribunals' special objectives, the expert group puts forth proposals on how the challenges facing international criminal jurisdictions can best be met. International Criminal Procedure will be an indispensable work for practitioners involved in the adjudication of serious crimes on both national and international level, as well as international law students and academics.

L'età dei genocidi è alle nostre spalle? Se facciamo una ricostruzione storica e comparativa dei casi, sforzandoci di comprendere la violenza genocidaria nelle sue molteplici manifestazioni, ci sono molti segnali che inducono a ritenere che anche il XXI secolo sarà un secolo di pulizie etniche e di genocidi. Non si può non rilevare, infatti, che in molte aree del mondo in cui la saturazione demografica raggiunge livelli d'insostenibilità, la sindrome dell'"uomo superfluo" si sia aggravata. A ciò si aggiunge l'aumento della violenza democidaria, di cui il terrorismo internazionale è l'esempio più eclatante.

Riflessioni Massimo De Giuseppe, El lugar más pequeño: visioni e memorie della guerra civile salvadoregna (p. 5-14) Discussioni Eric Bussière, Sundhya Pahuja, Alessandro Polsi, Andrew Preston e Mark Mazower, Governare il mondo (a cura di Barbara Curli e Mario Del Pero) (p. 15-31) Rassegne e letture Gioia Gorla, Storia della disabilità (p. 33-34) Daniela Luigia Caglioti, Diritto e società internazionale (p. 35-36) Gennaro Carotenuto, Corriere della Sera (p. 37-40) Giovanni Sabbatucci, Sulle origini del fascismo (p. 41-43) Marco Dogo, L'età delle migrazioni forzate (p. 44-46) Mauro Elli, Enrico Mattei (p. 47-48) Guri Schwarz, Memorie della Repubblica (p. 49-51) Riccardo Brizzi, Media e potere in Italia (p. 52-54) Memorie e documenti (p. 55-70) Le riviste del 2012 (p. 71-130) I libri del 2012 / 2 Collettanei (p. 133-156) Monografie (p. 157-328) Indici Indice degli autori e dei curatori (p. 329-332) Indice dei recensori (p. 333-335)

La realtà quotidiana ci pone spesso a confronto con una comunicazione politica che presenta confini dilatati e ampi e attinge a una molteplicità di linguaggi, occasioni sociali e strumenti comunicativi che affiancano per rilevanza i contesti e le sedi istituzionali della vita pubblica. Come mostra questo volume, non si tratta di un fenomeno esclusivo degli ultimi decenni. Il legame con canali di espressione assai variegati e pervasivi è un elemento costitutivo della moderna politica di massa, che il libro ricostruisce spaziando dall'età rivoluzionaria e napoleonica alle soglie della Prima guerra mondiale. Da un utilizzo in chiave teatrale di spazi come le aule universitarie o di giustizia, al ricorso a linguaggi come la musica, l'arte e la letteratura, risultano evidenti già nell'Italia del lungo Ottocento i prodromi di una "politica dei sentimenti" ancora in buona parte da indagare.

First English translation of Sini's important work on the influence of writing and the alphabet on Western rationality.

Juxtaposes standpoints from which disciplines of history, political thought and law conceive and generate political order beyond the state.

Il volume raccoglie contributi relativi alla tutela dei diritti umani e dei valori fondamentali nel Diritto internazionale e dell'Unione europea, esaminati partendo da diverse prospettive e in contesti diversi: regolamentazione dei rapporti privati transnazionali, immigrazione e inclusione sociale, repressione dei crimini internazionali, tutela dei diritti fondamentali nei conflitti armati. Essi

traggono spunto dalle tematiche oggetto della produzione scientifica di Paolo Benvenuti, Professore emerito dell'Università di Roma Tre, e della sua attività finalizzata alla sensibilizzazione e diffusione della conoscenza del diritto internazionale e umanitario, anche in ambito extra-accademico.

Consists of separately numbered series of publications of the Parlamento as a whole, the Senato, and the Camera dei deputati. Each session is divided into Disegni di leggi; Documenti; and: Discussioni.

The use of armed force in conflict is often presented as a 'mission for peace'. How did the word 'peace' come to mean war in certain contexts? When calling for peace, we are calling for a certain kind of peace, one recognized by the international community. Peace is a polemical concept and this book maps out the paradoxes to which peace gives rise.

A Max Planck Institute for European Legal History Open Access Publication Open Access version (License CC-BY-NC-ND) available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.12946/gplh8> Print-on-demand version (paperback) available at epubli <https://www.epubli.de/shop/buch/63133> The numerous editions and early translations produced throughout the eighteenth century enabled the broad dissemination of Emer de Vattel's juridical-political work *Droit des gens*. This book investigates the global impact of the *Droit des gens* with regard to the different political realities, the historical and legal contexts as well as the attempts, mechanisms and strategies used to put these ideas into practice and establish new doctrine between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

How did the culture of human rights develop? How did different schools of thought influence the legal documents and measures over the centuries? Was the French Revolution truly the turning point for human rights? This book analyses these fundamental questions and outlines the history of human rights from the 18th century to the present day. It captures in one lucid source the essential aspects of the subject and is both an introduction to the arguments, and the key to in-depth study of the concepts and principles. While pushing the traditional boundaries between philosophical histories of rights and legal ones, Flores provides an objective approach to the modern-day, westernised concept, and expands it to analyze the contributions from African, Asian and Islamic cultures.

In the early 16th century - having succeeded in establishing themselves in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas - Spain and Portugal became the first imperial powers on a worldwide scale. Between 1580 and 1640, when these two entities were united, they achieved an almost global hegemony, constituting the largest political force in Europe and abroad. Although they lost their political primacy in the 17th century, both monarchies survived and were able to enjoy a relative success until the early 19th century. This collection answers the question as to how and why their cultural and political legacies persist to date. Part I of the book focuses on the construction of the monarchy, examining the ways different territories were integrated into the imperial network, mainly by inquiring to what extent local political elites maintained their autonomy and to what a degree they shared power with the royal administration. Part II deals primarily with the circulation of ideas, models, and people, observing them as they move in space. It also examines how they coincide in the court, which was a veritable melting pot in which the various administrations that served the kings and the various territories belonging to the monarchy developed their own identities, fought for recognition in what they considered their proper place in the global hierarchy. Part III explains the forms of dependence and symbiosis that were established with other European powers, such as Genoa and the United Provinces. Attempting to reorient the politics of these States, political and financial co-dependence often led to bad economic choices. The book discards the portrayal of the Iberian monarchies as the accumulation of many bilateral relations arranged in a radial pattern, arguing that these political entities were polycentric - that is to say, they allowed for the existence of many different centers which interacted and thus participated in the making of empire. The resulting political structure was complex and unstable, albeit with a general adherence to a discourse of loyalty to king and religion.

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Legal history offers a broad panorama of transfers, transplants and receptions of law. What are the conceptual tools and methods that legal historians are employing to understand these processes?

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