

Homo Juridicus On The Anthropological Function Of The Law

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In Homo Juridical, Suptot deconstructs the illusion of a world that has become 'flat' and undifferentiated, regulated only by supposed 'laws' of science and the economy, and peopled by contract-makers driven only by the calculation of their individual interests. Such a liberal perspective is nothing but the flipside of the notion of the withering away of law and the state, promoted this time not under the banner of the struggle between classes, but rather in the name of the free competition ...

Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological Function of the Law ...
After centuries of triumphalism on behalf of homo economicus, one had given up hope of hearing one day about homo juridicus. We can only congratulate Alain Suptot for this work which defends the anthropological function of the law, reminding us that the human being is a metaphysical animal which exists not only in the universe of things (the economic) but also in a universe of signs.

Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological Function of the Law ...
Quotes from Homo Juridicus: O... "Law is neither a divine revelation nor a scientific discovery. It is a wholly human creation that includes the contribution of those who claim to study it and who cannot remain blind to the values implied by their interpretations.

Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological Function of the Law ...
In Homo Juridicus, Alain Suptot argues that law has an 'anthropological' function - constituting people as rational beings by linking together their biological and symbolic dimensions. The law also serves a 'dogmatic function',

Review Essay - Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological ...
Full title: Homo juridicus : on the anthropological function of the law / Alain Suptot ; translated by Saskia Brown. Alternative titles: Homo juridicus.

Homo juridicus : on the anthropological function of the law
Book Review: Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological Function of Law By Alain Suptot. London, New York: Verso, 2007. 256 pp. \$34.95 (Cloth) ISBN-13: 978 1 84467 105 2 Maksymilian Del Mar

Book Review: Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological ...
Homo Juridicus (Hardcover) On the Anthropological Function of the Law. By Alain Suptot, Saskia Brown (Translated by) Verso, 9781844671052, 246pp. Publication Date: November 17, 2007. Other Editions of This Title: Paperback (4/25/2017)

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Homo Juridicus - Verso
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Homo Juridicus: On the Anthropological Function of the Law ...
Get this from a library! Homo juridicus : On the Anthropological Function of the Law. [Alain Suptot; Saskia Brown] -- In this groundbreaking work, French legal scholar Alain Suptot examines the relationship of society to legal discourse. He argues that the law is how justice is implemented in secular society, but it ...

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Homo Juridicus On The Anthropological Function Of The Law PDF
Homo Juridicus extends the scope of Suptot's thought to the phenomenon of law as a whole. It is a highly ambitious work: a guide to the origins of Western law and an inquiry into its anthropological function, rich in historical and etymological erudition; and an uncompromising critique of contemporary jurisprudential developments.

Calling Power to Reason? - New Left Review
In Homo Juridicus, Suptot deconstructs the illusion of a world that has become "flat" and undifferentiated, regulated only by supposed "laws" of science and the economy, and peopled by contract-makers driven only by the calculation of their individual interests. Such a liberal perspective is nothing but the flipside of the notion of the withering away of law and the state, promoted this time not under the banner of the struggle between classes, but rather in the name of the free ...

In this groundbreaking work, French legal scholar Alain Suptot examines the relationship of society to legal discourse. He argues that the law is how justice is implemented in secular society, but it is not simply a technique to be manipulated at will: it is also an expression of the core beliefs of the West. We must recognize its universalizing, dogmatic nature and become receptive to other interpretations from non-Western cultures to help us avoid the clash of civilizations. In Homo Juridicus, Suptot deconstructs the illusion of a world that has become "flat" and undifferentiated, regulated only by supposed "laws" of science and the economy, and peopled by contract-makers driven only by the calculation of their individual interests. Such a liberal perspective is nothing but the flipside of the notion of the withering away of law and the state, promoted this time not under the banner of the struggle between classes, but rather in the name of the free competition between sovereign individuals. Suptot's exploration of the development of the "legal subject"—the individual as formed through a dense web of contracts and laws—is set to become a classic work of social theory."

A provocative investigation of how law shapes everyday life In this groundbreaking work, French legal scholar Alain Suptot examines the relationship of society to legal discourse. He argues that the law is how justice is implemented in secular society, but it is not simply a technique to be manipulated at will: it is also an expression of the core beliefs of the West. We must recognize its universalizing, dogmatic nature and become receptive to other interpretations from non-Western cultures to help us avoid the clash of civilizations. In Homo Juridicus, Suptot deconstructs the illusion of a world that has become "flat" and undifferentiated, regulated only by supposed "laws" of science and the economy, and peopled by contract-makers driven only by the calculation of their individual interests. Such a liberal perspective is nothing but the flipside of the notion of the withering away of law and the state, promoted this time not under the banner of the struggle between classes, but rather in the name of the free competition between sovereign individuals. Suptot's exploration of the development of the legal subject—the individual as formed through a dense web of contracts and laws—is set to become a classic work of social theory.

Fernando Vidal's trailblazing text on the origins of psychology traces the development of the discipline from its appearance in the late sixteenth century to its redefinition at the end of the seventeenth and its emergence as an institutionalized field in the eighteenth. Originally published in 2011, The Sciences of the Soul continues to be of wide importance in the history and philosophy of psychology, the history of the human sciences more generally, and in the social and intellectual history of eighteenth-century Europe.

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Alain Badiou, one of the most powerful voices in contemporary French philosophy, shows how our prevailing ethical principles serve ultimately to reinforce an ideology of the status quo and fail to provide a framework for an effective understanding of the concept of evil.

An urgent and provocative account of the modern 'militant', a transformative figure at the front line of emancipatory politics. Around the world, recent events have seen the creation of a radical phalanx comprising students, the young, workers and immigrants. It is Badiou's contention that the politics of such militants should condition the tasks of philosophy, even as philosophy clarifies the truth of our political condition. To resolve the conflicts between politics, philosophy and democracy, Badiou argues for a resurgent communism – returning to the original call for universal emancipation and organizing for militant struggle.

Dissecting how facile accusations of "anti-Semitism" are used to stifle dissent Since the inception of the "War on Terror," Israel has become increasingly important to Western imperial strategy and ever more aggressive in its policies towards the Palestinians. A key ideological weapon in this development is the cynical and unjustified accusation of "anti-Semitism" to silence protest and dissent. For historical reasons, this tactic has been deployed most forcefully in France, and in the first of the two essays in this book French writers Alain Badiou and Eric Hazan demolish the "anti-Semitism is everywhere" claim used to bludgeon critics of the Israeli state and those who stand in solidarity with the banlieue youth. In "The Philo-Semitic Reaction," Ivan Segré undertakes a meticulous deconstruction of a rampant reactionary trend that identifies Jewish interests with the "democratic" West. Segré's aim is to uphold a universalist position and to defend Jewish tradition from Zionist ideological distortion.

A leading radical intellectual tackles the many controversial interpretations of Wagner's work.

The End of Law applies Augustine's questions to modern legal philosophy as well as offering a critical theory of natural law that draws on Augustine's ideas. McIlroy argues that such a critical natural law theory is: realistic but not cynical about law's relationship to justice and to violence, can diagnose ways in which law becomes deformed and pathological, and indicates that law is a necessary but insufficient instrument for the pursuit of justice. Positioning an examination of Augustine's reflections on law in the context of his broader thought, McIlroy presents an alternative approach to natural law theory, drawing from critical theory, postmodern thought, and political theologues in conversation with Augustine.

"This remarkable book should be the standard work for a long time. A true comparative study, it relates the experience of all the main countries (and sometimes others) to a series of key issues that are deftly analyzed and not just described. In addition to the basics—production, consumption, food, finance and organization—the book deals with such famous themes as war as the bringer-of-growth and stimulus-to-technology, and such special questions as the exploitation of occupied areas and economic warfare. Throughout, Professor Milward of Manchester relates economics to strategy in an illuminating way."--Foreign Affairs "An admirable state-of-the-arts report on what we know about how agriculture, population, technology, labor, industrial production, and public finance were affected by the war. He also sets out some highly challenging findings concerning the rationale and effectiveness of economic strategy as applied by the main powers. And he has tentatively advanced some large concepts about the nature of advanced economies as revealed by the manner in which they strove to cope with the war. His approach is broadly comparative: he gives us an account not only of the relative economic performance of individual European powers, but also of the Japanese and American war economies, plus a few observations on the situation in many smaller countries from Australia to Yugoslavia. The book is a mine of information and arresting concepts."--American Historical Review "Milward displays an impressive mastery of his material, both from a historical and economic point of view. He uses quantification effectively, but the book can be read with ease and pleasure by those who are neither trained in nor interested in econometrics. Lucidly written, this superb work deserves a much wider audience than merely specialists."--Journal of Economic Literature "Milward's portrayal of events operates on the proposition that strategic decisions cannot be understood apart from the economic considerations which each leader or government had to take into account. . . . a permanent contribution to our understanding of World War II. Henceforth it will be hard to escape his contention that the big battalions that counted were those on the production line."--Journal of Interdisciplinary History

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