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Think Tanks and the Policy Process

The Strange Case of Western Aid to Eastern
Europe

Trilateralism

Paradoxes of European Legal Integration

Intellectuals and Democracy in Chile, 1973-1988

Professionalism, Practices and Participation

Convergence and Diversity in the Global Economy

Sovereignty, Legitimacy, and the Formation of

New Polities After the Great War

Territorial Currencies in Historical Perspective
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Think Tanks
and the Policy
Process OUP
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How does
globalization
work?
Focusing on
Latin America,
Yves Dezalay
and Bryant G.
Garth show
that exports of
expertise and
ideals from
the United

States to
Argentina,
Brazil, Chile,
and Mexico
have played a
crucial role in
transforming
their state
forms and
economies
since World
War II. Based
on more than
300 extensive
interviews
with major
players in
governments,
foundations,
law firms,
universities,
and think

tanks, Dezalay
and Garth
examine both
the production
of northern
exports such
as neoliberal
economics
and
international
human rights
law and the
ways they are
received south
of the United
States. They
find that the
content of
what is
exported and
how it fares
are profoundly

shaped by domestic struggles for power and influence—"palace wars"—in the nations involved. For instance, challenges to the eastern intellectual establishment influenced the Reagan-era export of University of Chicago-style neoliberal economics to Chile, where it enjoyed a warm reception from Pinochet and his allies because they could use it to discredit the previous regime. Innovative

and sophisticated, The Internationalization of Palace Wars offers much needed concrete information about the transnational processes that shape our world. *The Strange Case of Western Aid to Eastern Europe* Taylor & Francis This collection takes a thematic and interpretive, system-wide and inter-jurisdictional comparative approach to the debates and controversies

related to the growth of international courts and tribunals. By providing a synthetic overview and critical analysis of these developments from a variety of perspectives, it both contextualizes and stimulates future research and practice in this rapidly developing field. *Trilateralism* Cambridge University Press An essential guide to the intractable public debates

about the virtues and vices of economic globalization, cutting through the complexity to reveal the fault lines that divide us and the points of agreement that might bring us together. Globalization has lifted millions out of poverty. Globalization is a weapon the rich use to exploit the poor. Globalization builds bridges across national boundaries. Globalization fuels the

populism and great-power competition that is tearing the world apart. When it comes to the politics of free trade and open borders, the camps are dug in, producing a kaleidoscope of claims and counterclaims, unlikely alliances, and unexpected foes. But what exactly are we fighting about? And how might we approach these issues more productively? Anthea Roberts and Nicolas Lamp cut through

the confusion with an indispensable survey of the interests, logics, and ideologies driving these intractable debates, which lie at the heart of so much political dispute and decision making. The authors expertly guide us through six competing narratives about the virtues and vices of globalization: the old establishment view that globalization benefits everyone (win-win), the

pessimistic belief that it threatens us all with pandemics and climate change (lose-lose), along with various rival accounts that focus on specific winners and losers, from China to America's rust belt. Instead of picking sides, Six Faces of Globalization gives all these positions their due, showing how each deploys sophisticated arguments and compelling evidence. Both

globalization's boosters and detractors will come away with their eyes opened. By isolating the fundamental value conflicts—growth versus sustainability, efficiency versus social stability—driving disagreement and showing where rival narratives converge, Roberts and Lamp provide a holistic framework for understanding current debates. In doing so, they showcase a more integrative

way of thinking about complex problems.

Paradoxes of European Legal Integration

University of Chicago Press
The concept of boundaries has become a central theme in the study of journalism. In recent years, the decline of legacy news organizations and the rise of new interactive media tools have thrust such questions as "what is journalism" and "who is a journalist" into the limelight.

Struggles over journalism are often struggles over boundaries. These symbolic contests for control over definition also mark a material struggle over resources. In short: boundaries have consequences . Yet there is a lack of conceptual cohesiveness in what scholars mean by the term "boundaries" or in how we should think about specific boundaries of journalism. This book

addresses boundaries head-on by bringing together a global array of authors asking similar questions about boundaries and journalism from a diverse range of perspectives, methodologies , and theoretical backgrounds. Boundaries of Journalism assembles the most current research on this topic in one place, thus providing a touchstone for future research within communicatio

n, media and journalism studies on journalism and its boundaries. **Intellectuals and Democracy in Chile, 1973-1988** Bloomsbury Publishing This book provides the first-ever analysis of the growing yet contested role of pro bono services in access to justice globally. **Professionalism, Practices and Participation** Springer One of the Washington Post's Top

Nonfiction
Titles of 2001
In the spring
of 1942, the
federal
government
forced West
Coast
Japanese
Americans
into
detainment
camps on
suspicion of
disloyalty.
Two years
later, the
government
demanded
even more,
drafting them
into the same
military that
had been
guarding them
as
subversives.
Most of these
Americans
complied, but
Free to Die for
Their Country

is the first
book to tell
the powerful
story of those
who refused.
Based on
years of
research and
personal
interviews,
Eric L. Muller
re-creates the
emotions and
events that
followed the
arrival of
those draft
notices,
revealing a
dark and
complex
chapter of
America's
history.

**Convergence
and
Diversity in
the Global
Economy**
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This is a
classic work--a
highly-
readable,
wide-ranging
study of the
Trilateral
Commission
and the
worldwide
strategies of
Trilateralism.
It demystifies
national and
international
events, power,
propaganda,
and policy
making from
World War II
through the
sixties and
seventies and
into the
eighties.
*Sovereignty,
Legitimacy,
and the
Formation of
New Politics
After the
Great War*

Cornell University Press Called a fig leaf for inaction by many at its inception, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia has surprised its critics by growing from an unfunded U.N. Security Council resolution to an institution with more than 1,000 employees and a \$100 million annual budget. With Slobodan Milosevic now on trial and more than forty fellow	indictees currently detained, the success of the Hague tribunal has forced many to reconsider the prospects of international justice. John Hagan's Justice in the Balkans is a powerful firsthand look at the inner workings of the tribunal as it has moved from an experimental organization initially viewed as irrelevant to the first truly effective international court since Nuremberg. Creating an	institution that transcends national borders is a challenge fraught with political and organizational difficulties, yet, as Hagan describes here, the Hague tribunal has increasingly met these difficulties head-on and overcome them. The chief reason for its success, he argues, is the people who have shaped it, particularly its charismatic chief prosecutor, Louise Arbour. With drama
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and immediacy, Justice in the Balkans re-creates how Arbour worked with others to turn the tribunal's fortunes around, reversing its initial failure to arrest and convict significant figures and advancing the tribunal's agenda to the point at which Arbour and her colleagues, including her successor, Carla Del Ponte (nicknamed the Bulldog), were able to indict

Milosevic himself. Leading readers through the investigations and criminal proceedings of the tribunal, Hagan offers the most original account of the foundation and maturity of the institution. Justice in the Balkans brilliantly shows how an international social movement for human rights in the Balkans was transformed into a pathbreaking legal institution and

a new transnational legal field. The Hague tribunal becomes, in Hagan's work, a stellar example of how individuals working with collective purpose can make a profound difference. "The Hague tribunal reaches into only one house of horrors among many; but, within the wisely precise remit given to it, it has beamed the light of justice into the darkness of man's

<p>inhumanity, to woman as well as to man."—The Times (London) <i>Territorial Currencies in Historical Perspective</i> Cornell University Press First Published in 2011. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company. <i>Lawyers, Economists, and the Contest to Transform Latin American States</i> Harvard University Press</p>	<p>The Internationalization of Palace WarsLawyers, Economists, and the Contest to Transform Latin American StatesUniversi ty of Chicago Press <i>Research Handbook on International Courts and Tribunals</i> JHU Press "There is a global revolution taking place within university legal education. It is taking place on many fronts, particularly since the</p>	<p>dawning of the twenty-first century. The focus of this book is that ongoing and growing revolution, and it is assaulting the deepest traditions of the legal academy. The rapid global spread of clinical legal education, as a non-traditional method of instruction and as a guide to and context for socially conscious lawyering, is changing and improving the role of law schools in the preparation of</p>
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students for law practice. Clinical education, as the name implies, involves law students in learning law by guided practice during law school. Ideally, that setting involves real cases, clients or other project-based work with client communities, usually with the poor or other marginalized populations without other access to counsel. Clinical education,

intensely learning-focused, is challenging the dominant traditions of teacher-centric legal education: the case method, largely taught using case-books in the United States, and the lecture, still used almost exclusively in Europe and other traditional law schools throughout the world. Clinical education does not seek to overthrow that tradition, but to offer an alternative, additional

route to learning, grounded in modern ideas of cognitive science and adult learning. In fact, clinical legal education is more than a method -it is a pathway toward personal and professional identity for students, manifesting itself in each student's distinctly personal experience, and it is a model, not only for all professional lawyering, but particularly for one of conscience in

the service of individuals, groups or populations otherwise without equal access to law or lawyers"--
Studies in South American Politics
Harvard University Press
The 1960s marked a transformation of human rights activism in the United States. At a time of increased concern for the rights of their fellow citizens—civil and political rights, as well as the social and economic

rights that Great Society programs sought to secure—many Americans saw inconsistencies between domestic and foreign policy and advocated for a new approach. The activism that arose from the upheavals of the 1960s fundamentally altered U.S. foreign policy—yet previous accounts have often overlooked its crucial role. In *From Selma to Moscow*, Sarah B. Snyder traces

the influence of human rights activists and advances a new interpretation of U.S. foreign policy in the "long 1960s." She shows how transnational connections and social movements spurred American activism that achieved legislation that curbed military and economic assistance to repressive governments, created institutions to monitor human rights around the world, and

enshrined human rights in U.S. foreign policy making for years to come. Snyder analyzes how Americans responded to repression in the Soviet Union, racial discrimination in Southern Rhodesia, authoritarianism in South Korea, and coups in Greece and Chile. By highlighting the importance of nonstate and lower-level actors, Snyder shows how this activism established the networks and tactics

critical to the institutionalization of human rights. A major work of international and transnational history, *From Selma to Moscow* reshapes our understanding of the role of human rights activism in transforming U.S. foreign policy in the 1960s and 1970s and highlights timely lessons for those seeking to promote a policy agenda resisted by the White House. Failing Ideals of the Legal

Profession The Internationalization of Palace Wars Lawyers, Economists, and the Contest to Transform Latin American States Government bailouts; negative interest rates and markets that do not behave as economic models tell us they should; new populist and nationalist movements that target central banks and central bankers as a source of popular malaise; new regional

organizations and geopolitical alignments laying claim to authority over the global economy; households, consumers, and workers facing increasingly intolerable levels of inequality: These dramatic conditions seem to cry out for new ways of understanding the purposes, roles, and challenges of central banks and financial governance more generally. Financial

Citizenship reveals that the conflicts about who gets to decide how central banks do all these things, and about whether central banks are acting in everyone's interest when they do them, are in large part the product of a culture clash between experts and the various global publics that have a stake in what central banks do. Experts—central bankers, regulators, market insiders, and

their academic supporters—are a special community, a cultural group apart from many of the communities that make up the public at large. When the gulf between the culture of those who govern and the cultures of the governed becomes unmanageable, the result is a legitimacy crisis. This book is a call to action for all of us—experts and publics alike—to address this legitimacy

crisis head on, for our economies and our democracies. *International Courts in Latin America and the Caribbean* Routledge The shock doctrine is the unofficial story of how the "free market" came to dominate the world, from Chile to Russia, China to Iraq, South Africa to Canada. But it is a story radically different from the one usually told. It is a story about violence and shock perpetrated

on people, on countries, on economies. About a program of social and economic engineering that Naomi Klein calls "disaster capitalism." Based on breakthrough historical research and 4 years of reporting in disaster zones, Klein explodes the myth that the global free market triumphed democratically, and that unfettered capitalism goes hand-in-hand with democracy.

Instead, she argues it has consistently relied on violence and shock, and reveals the puppet strings behind the critical events of the last 40 years. "The shock doctrine" is the influential but little understood theory that in order to push through profoundly unpopular policies that enrich the few and impoverish the many, there must be a collective crisis or disaster—real or

manufactured. Klein vividly traces the origins of modern shock tactics to the economic lab of the University of Chicago under Milton Friedman in the 60s, and beyond to the CIA-funded electroshock experiments at McGill in the 50s which helped write the torture manuals used today at Guantanamo Bay. She details the events of the recent past that have been deliberate theatres for the shock doctrine: among them, Pinochet's coup in Chile in 1973, the Tiananmen Square Massacre in 1989, the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991; and, more recently, the September 11 attacks, the invasion of Iraq, the Asian tsunami and Hurricane Katrina. And she shows how—in the hands of the Bush Administration—the "war on terror" is a thin cover for a thriving destruction/reconstruction complex, with disasters, wars and homeland security fuelling a booming new economy. Naomi Klein has once again written a book that will change the way we see the world. *Lawyers and the Construction of Transnational Justice* Indiana University Press "A fascinating, masterful, generally objective, critical examination of Chilean economic

development primarily between 1973-94. Focuses on the role of the Chicago School in reshaping the economic structure and destiny of Chile during the Pinochet, Aylwin, and Frei presidencies. Describes the rise to prominence of the Chicago School actors in the Pinochet government, the implantation of the Chicago School in Chile, the two phases of power of the Chicago School actors, the progress towards a stable economy, and the return to democracy. Concludes 'that the Chicago revolution has left an indelible stamp on Chilean society's complex route towards modernity' (p. 280)"-- Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 57. **Behind the Disappearances** St. Martin's Press When the Soviet Union's communist empire collapsed in 1989, a mood of euphoria took hold in the West and in Eastern Europe. The West had won the ultimate victory--it had driven a silver stake through the heart of Communism. Its next planned step was to help the nations of Eastern Europe to reconstruct themselves as democratic, free-market states, and full partners in the First World Order. But that, as Janine Wedel reveals in this

gripping volume, was before Western governments set their poorly conceived programs in motion. Collision and Collusion tells the bizarre and sometimes scandalous story of Western governments' attempts to aid the former Soviet block. He shows how by mid-decade, Western aid policies had often backfired, effectively discouraging market

reforms and exasperating electorates who, remarkably, had voted back in the previously despised Communists. Collision and Collusion is the first book to explain where the Western dollars intended to aid Eastern Europe went, and why they did so little to help. Taking a hard look at the bureaucrats, politicians, and consultants who worked to set up Western

economic and political systems in Eastern Europe, the book details the extraordinary costs of institutional ignorance, cultural misunderstanding, and unrealistic expectations. The Production, Exportation, and Importation of a New Legal Orthodoxy Routledge Focusing on paradoxes and tensions of European legal integration, this book investigates

four complex and inherently contradictory processes - constitutionalization and democratization, institution-building and market-making, cross-cultural communication and European discourse, and cultural exceptionalism and normalization - to offer a new framework for understanding contemporary European integration. The volume features contributions from some of the biggest

names in European legal philosophy, to include Neil MacCormick, Yves Dezalay and Bryant Garth, Pierre Legrand, Heikki Mattila and David Nelken. It presents a timely, interdisciplinary approach to an important and topical area and will be of interest to those concerned with the place of socio-legal processes, language and culture in the continuous advancement of the EU project.

The Story of the Japanese American Draft Resisters in World War II
Edward Elgar Publishing
Essays on the emerging new orthodoxy in international law that advocates the "rule of law" and "civil society" across the globe
Six Faces of Globalization
Routledge
Taking its cue from theoretical and ideological calls to challenge globalisation as a dynamic of homogenisation

n – and resistance – as led from, and directed against, the Global North, this volume asks: what can we see when we shift the lens beyond a North–South binary? Based on empirical studies of 'frontier- zones' of legal globalisation in India, Pakistan and Latin America, the book	adopts an original format. Framed as a relational dialogue between newer as well as more prominent scholars within the field, from various cores through to postcolonial academic peripheries, it questions structural variables in the shadows of legal	globalisation and how we as scholars build a space for critique. <u>Criminal Courts</u> Cornell University Press Explains how Pinochet took advantage of a stunted Chilean economy and how he used the backing of U.S. anti- communism to transform Chile into a brutal dictatorship
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