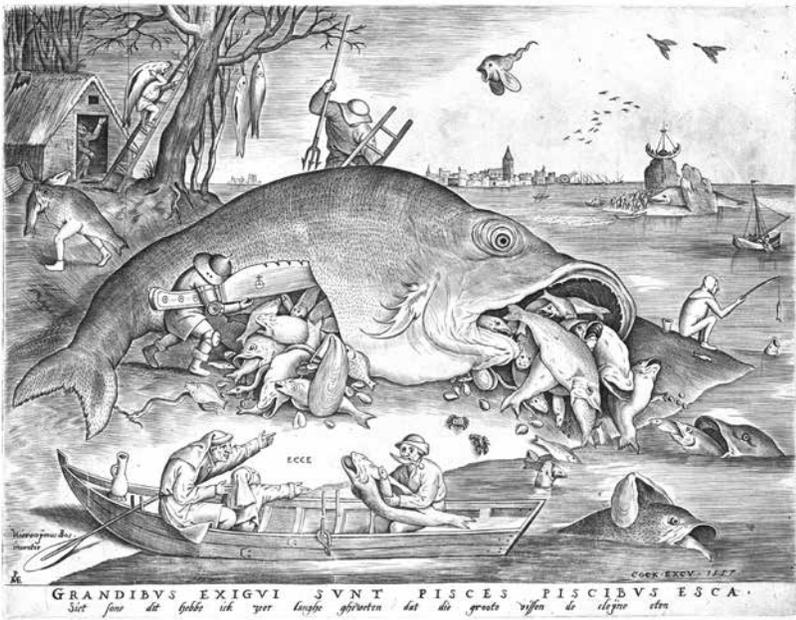


ABSTRACTS

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Harris Brisbane Dick Fund, 1928



Pieter Bruegel The Elder, *Big Fish Eat Little Fish*

DOSSIER

THE INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE BETWEEN HUMANITARIANISM AND GLOBAL
EGALITARIANISM

Álvaro de Vita
Traducción de Naila Freitas

ABSTRACT. When it comes to international justice, a central question in theories of justice discussions refers to the appropriate normative perspective to deal with large disparities in life perspectives in the world at large. It remains a controversial issue whether these disparities should be tackled with principles of egalitarian justice, as authors such as Simon Caney and Kok-Chor Tan argue, or, as it is argued by authors such as John Rawls, David Miller and Thomas Nagel, whether a principle of humanitarianism is the appropriate normative response. This article argues that, though a conception of global egalitarian justice does not qualify as a “realistic utopia”, the existing political and socioeconomic order triggers rules of (noncomparative) justice that go beyond humanitarianism.

KEY WORDS. International justice, social justice, social liberalism, global egalitarianism, Human Rights.

APPLICATION AND JUSTICE: PATHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF THE REASON OF MEANS TO
ENDS IN THE REALIZATION OF EQUAL DIGNITY

Gustavo Pereira

ABSTRACT. The debate over social justice after more than forty years of intense discussion has produced elegant and sophisticated theories of justice; however, it has rendered much fewer significant contributions on what should be the way to translate these theories into the real world. This question places the application of justice as one of the central tasks of the political philosophy of our time. My intention in this paper is to contribute to this task with two conceptual elements, the first of which is the presentation of a structure of practical reasoning

oriented to application, which aims at building a guide for application in order to ensure the equal dignity of citizens. The second element intends to introduce the negative impact certain social dynamics have in the operation of the principles of justice, which implies integrating, within the field of the relevant concepts for the application of justice, the way some social phenomena systematically undermine autonomy and freedom.

KEY WORDS. Social justice, administration of justice, social dynamic.

JUSTICE, ASSISTANCE OR CHARITY? WHAT DUTIES WE HAVE TOWARD THE WORLD'S POOR? A PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION

Julio Montero

ABSTRACT. In this article I intend to clarify the nature of our duties towards those people living in extreme poverty. Are they duties of justice? Are they duties of assistance? Are they mere charitable, supererogatory actions? I start by critically assessing some of the proposals available in the specialized literature and proceed to suggest three criteria that may orientate us when distributing responsibilities in general. From applying these criteria to the problem of extreme poverty I conclude that we all have duties of justice not to undermine the equal liberty of others to pursue their life plans, duties of justice to support just institutions and duties of assistance to aid those people facing extreme deprivation.

KEY WORDS. Poverty, justice, assistance, perfect duties, agency.

THE EQUALITY IN THE DISCOURSE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Alejandro Sahuí

ABSTRACT. This paper analyses whether the human development approach, as has been developed by the United Nations Program for

Development (UNDP), includes in its basis the criterion of inequality associated with discrimination on the grounds of social stereotypes, such as gender, race, ethnicity, etc. From the human rights based approach, the text criticizes the prevalence of the concept of opportunity in the human development discourse, rather than capabilities or rights, considering that this notion is indebted to a meritocratic conception and not to an egalitarian one. The human rights based approach helps prioritize public goals for the people and vulnerable groups.

KEY WORDS. Human development, capabilities, opportunities, human rights, discrimination.

GLOBAL POVERTY, A MATTER OF JUSTICE OR CHARITY?

Francisco García Gibson

ABSTRACT. Several authors claim that citizens from rich countries have towards the global poor mere duties of beneficence, not duties of justice. This has important practical consequences. Citizens from rich countries have towards their own compatriots certain duties of justice. Duties of justice should be prioritized over duties of beneficence. Therefore, when duties of justice between compatriots conflict with duties of beneficence towards foreigners, the former have priority. This article identifies two necessary conditions to classify a duty as a duty of beneficence, and shows that the duties towards the global poor meet none of them. Moreover, this paper shows that the alleged priority of justice over beneficence is not true of all cases.

KEY WORDS. Global poverty, duties, justice, beneficence, priority.

TARGETED SOCIAL POLICIES AND THE DILEMMA OF JUSTICE

Marta Ochman

ABSTRACT. This article analyzes the impact of targeted social policies on the distribution of social primary goods: material (income and wealth) and symbolic (social bases of self-respect). The contributions of Esping-Andersen are analyzed, as well as USA's studies on support for targeted programs. The thesis is that targeted policies, although impact positively the fair distribution of material goods, undermine the social bases of self-respect.

KEY WORDS. Targeting, stigmatization, justice, deserving, symbolic equality.

NEGATIVE FREEDOM VS POSITIVE FREEDOM?

Enrique Serrano Gómez

ABSTRACT. It has become commonplace to contrast negative freedom and positive freedom, as if it were two different types. In addition, there is also widespread thesis that liberalism itself is the first type of defending freedom. In this paper I propose an analysis of the famous text from Isaiah Berlin to make clear which proposal is more complex. For starters never denies the value of positive freedom; on the contrary to him that freedom is the basis of pluralism he advocates. What question is a certain conception of positive freedom, which has its origins in Rousseau, which does not accept the negative is a necessary condition of freedom in general. The characteristic of liberalism is precisely the refusal to take freedom as a necessary condition to maintain positive freedom. Finally a triadic scheme aims at McCallum style to establish a mediation between these two dimensions of freedom.

KEY WORDS. Negative freedom, positive freedom, pluralism, public and private realms, free will.

THE CITY OF “FANTASMAGORIA”. URBAN MODERNITY SEEN THROUGH YOUR DREAMS

Donovan Adrián Hernández Castellanos

ABSTRACT. The paper proposes a philosophical approach to the city thought through the Marxian concept of phantasmagoria. First I argue an archeological argument about the critical discourse of the philosophy and then a genealogical approach to the political. The paper argues that the city of late capitalism is the city of the phantasmagoria. As a conclusion, I argue that the city of the twentieth Century is the city of biopolitical security.

KEY WORDS. Policy of experience, synoptic vision of the city, phantasmagoria, policy of the body, critical discourse.

MARX’S CRITIQUE OF RIGHTS FROM THE THOUGHT OF POLITICS

Matías Cristobo

ABSTRACT. In this paper I intend to reread Marx’s famous critique of Human Rights in the trial contended primarily *On the Jewish question*, written in 1843, from what has been called the thinking of the political. This doomed me, at first, to investigate thoroughly the Marxian text. Then, I discuss the status that would take the “political” in Marx’s thought by the French thinker Miguel Abensour, to finally, try a criticism of Human rRights from reading this new key.

KEY WORDS. Marx, Lefort, Abensour, Human Rights, democracy.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE THEORY OF RATIONALITY OF RAYMOND BOUDON

Juan Cristóbal Cruz Revueltas

ABSTRACT. Against the tendency to ignore beliefs and reasons in explaining social phenomena, Raymond Boudon proposes a general and unified theory of rationality. His theory of ordinary rationality adopts a broader view than that of the traditional methodological individualism, like the rational choice theory, by defending that there is also a cognitive and axiological rationality. Among other implications, it leads to criticize holistic positions and to defend the existence of a moderate moral and political evolution.

KEY WORDS. Rationality, methodological individualism, moderate evolution, Raymond Boudon, rational choice theory.