Programme

Justice and/or Peace?

18-20 November 2010
Goethe University Frankfurt / Campus Westend

Registration and Programme:
www.normativeorders.net/jahreskonferenz
Preface of the Speakers

Dear Guests,
dear Colleagues,

We would like to welcome you to the third Annual Conference of the Frankfurt Cluster of Excellence ‘The Formation of Normative Orders’, which this year is dedicated to one of the main focuses of Research Area 3 of the Cluster – the relation between justice and peace.

The topic of this year’s conference will be explored in five panels. Luise Schorn-Schütte, Mamadou Diawara, Rainer Forst, Stefan Kadelbach, Matthias Lutz-Bachmann and Harald Müller will contribute to the panels as members of our research cluster.

We would like to express our gratitude to all those who have helped to organise and realise this conference, especially to our colleague Gunther Hellmann and the organisation team of the Cluster, in particular Peter Siller, Eva Buddeberg, Claudia Gressler, Rebecca Schmidt and Michael Graf.

We wish you all an interesting and inspiring conference.

Rainer Forst and Klaus Günther

Preface of the coordinator of Research Area 3

Dear Guests,
dear Colleagues,

In ordinary language peace usually stands for ‘freedom from disturbance’ or ‘a state or period in which there is no war’. Justice, in turn, is generally associated with ‘the quality of being fair and reasonable’. In ethical and moral discourse the two are often discussed together, suggesting an internal, if delicate relationship. Consider three different voices: When, in addressing the United Nations, Pope Benedict quotes the prophet Isaiah that ‘justice will bring about peace; right will produce calm and security’ the mere invocation of peace and justice as mutually interdependent already portends that the realities of global life probably do not (yet) live up to Catholic normative standards. John Rawls is more explicit when he argues that a ‘liberal people tries to assure reasonable justice for all its citizens and for all peoples’ and ‘can live with other people of like character in upholding justice and preserving peace’. Yet the qualifiers ‘liberal’ and ‘reasonable’ immediately suggest that demanding normative standards have to be met if both justice and peace are to obtain. Finally, political realists like to quote Thucydides’ assertion that ‘the standard of justice depends on the equality of power to compel’. In their view, peace is mainly a function of power – ‘the strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept’.

Quoting these very different perspectives on justice and peace not only provides an initial taste of the difference in disciplinary language games. It also hints at how definitions predetermine the relationship between peace and justice, i.e. whether it is conceived in terms of equivalence or hierarchy, mutual dependence or exclusivity.

The title of this conference, ‘Justice and/or Peace?’, is meant to capture these different dimensions. As in previous years we have aimed at a broad array of disciplines and perspectives, mixing contributions from members of the Cluster with scholars from outside Frankfurt. Of course, perspectives will differ and may even clash. This is to be expected – not only due to the subject matter but also to different responses to the standards of the normative order of scholarly exchange. However, as conference organisers we have taken all precautionary measures to ensure that this exchange will be conducted in a fair and peaceful manner! What remains is for all participants – speakers, chairs and audience – also to help to render it a successful and productive exchange. It is in this spirit that I extend a warm welcome.

Gunther Hellmann
Programme

Thursday, 18 Nov 2010
Neues Hörsaal-Gebäude, HZ3

18:00 Welcoming address and presentation of M. Doyle
18:15 Opening lecture M. Doyle: Ethics, Law, and the Responsibility to Protect

Friday, 19 Nov 2010
Casino – Cas 823 Festsaal

10:00 Official inauguration (President, Speakers, Coordinator FF3)
10:30 Panel I: Contending Views on Justice and Peace
   (FF3; Chair C. Daase)
   - Lecture H. Müller: Justice and Peace: Good Things Do not Always go Together
   - Lecture R. Forst: The Normative Order(s) of Justice and Peace
12:30 Lunch break
14:00 Panel II: The Politics and Ethics of Peace
   (FF1; Chair C. Menke)
   - Lecture M. Lutz-Bachmann: War and Peace: Norms and Facts in a Globalised World
   - Lecture P. Kleingeld: Kant on Justice and Morality and Peace
16:00 Coffee break
16:30 Panel III: Lessons from History? Designs of Post-War World Orders
   (FF2; Chair A. Fahrmeir)
   - Lecture L. Schorn-Schütte: Religious Peace As a Political Problem in Early Modern Europe (16th to 17th Centuries)
   - Lecture B. Simms: New Order of Confluence of Crises?

Saturday, 20 Nov 2010
Casino – Cas 823 Festsaal

10:00 - 12:30 Panel IV: Particularity and Universality
   (FF2/3; Chair S. Schröter)
   - Lecture C. Lynch: Popular Casuistry and the Problem of Peace and/or Justice in Christian Ethics
   - Lecture M. Diawara: Justice, in Whose Name? The Domestication of Copyright in Sub-Saharan Africa
12:00 Lunch break
13:30 Panel V: Justice and Peace – Goals or Fragments of International Law?
   (FF4; Chair K. Günther)
   - Lecture A. Paulus: International Law between Fragmentation and Constitutionalisation
One of the truly striking evolutions in international norms of our time is the development of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P or RtoP). Articulated as part of the UN GA Outcome Document (GA A60/1) that expressed the consensus of the United Nation’s 192 members at the 2005 Summit, its core commitments are to prevent or stop “genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.” I examine the roots of R2P in international law and international ethics. I then explore how it evolved out of the crisis in Kosovo and the question of its policy significance today in cases in which it has been invoked, ranging from Myanmar to Kenya and Guinea – sometimes explicitly, sometimes implicitly, successfully and not.

Michael W. Doyle is the Harold Brown Professor of International Affairs, Law and Political Science at Columbia University. His current research focuses on international law and international relations. His major publications include Ways of War and Peace (W.W. Norton); Empires (Cornell University Press); Making War and Building Peace (Princeton Press); and Striking First: Preemption and Prevention in International Conflict (Princeton Press, 2008). He served as Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan where his responsibilities included strategic planning (the ‘Millennium Development Goals’), outreach to the international corporate sector (the “Global Compact”) and relations with Washington. He is currently an individual member and the chair of the UN Democracy Fund, elected by the members and appointed by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon.
Panel I: Contending Views on Justice and Peace

Friday, 19 Nov 2010
10:30 – 12:30, Casino – Cas 823 Festsaal

Introduction:
Christopher Daase

Peace and justice are central values of political imagination and practice. While both are considered to be equally important for constituting the ‘good life’, at times they come into conflict when peace is seen as demanding certain qualifications of justice, or justice is said to call for measures that are less than peaceful. The panellists approach the tension between justice and peace from two different perspectives, the theory of justice and peace research, respectively. Both inquire into the theoretical relation between peace and justice and explore the prospects for political strategies that try to balance arguments of justice and pleas for peace.
Lecture 1:

Harald Müller
Justice and Peace: Good Things Do not Always go Together

That good things go together is one of our inheritances of Enlightenment optimism: democracy and peace, justice and peace, and so on. Sometimes this expectation is mistaken. Conflicting justice claims or opposing justice principles employed in justification narratives can undermine normative orders and even lead to violent clashes. Therefore, among collectivities, justice-based orders enjoying sufficient legitimacy can only be based on the consent of the representatives of these collectivities.

Prof. Dr. Harald Müller received his doctorate in political science at Frankfurt University. In 1996, he became Director of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt. In 1999 he was appointed Professor of International Relations at Frankfurt University. Since 1984 he has taught regularly at the Johns Hopkins University Center for International Relations, Bologna, Italy. From 1994 to 2005, Prof. Müller was a member of the Advisory Council on Disarmament Matters of the UN Secretary General, which he chaired in 2004. In 1999/2000 he served in the Defence Review Commission of the German Government. In 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2010 he participated as a member of the German Delegation in the Review Conferences of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. His most recent monograph is Building a New World Order: Sustainable Policies for the Future (2009, London, Haus Publishing). Since 2007 he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Frankfurt University’s Cluster of Excellence ‘The Formation of Normative Orders’.

Lecture 2:

Rainer Forst
The Normative Order(s) of Justice and Peace

Ideally, in a justifiable normative order, justice and peace coincide. But there are important differences between these normative concepts and corresponding aims and actions, and they can collide. Seeking or imposing peace can compromise justice, and seeking justice can lead to violent conflict. Are there the social orders of peace and justice essentially different, and is there a normative order between the two in the realm of reasons if we consider what it means to speak of a justifiable order?

Rainer Forst is Professor of Political Theory and Philosophy at the Goethe University Frankfurt. He is Co-Speaker of the Cluster of Excellence on the ‘Formation of Normative Orders,’ Vice-Director of the Centre for Advanced Studies ‘Justitia Amplificata’ and Member of the Directorate of the Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities in Bad Homburg. He has taught at the Free University Berlin and the New School for Social Research in New York and has been invited to hold guest professorships at Harvard University and Dartmouth College. His work in moral and political philosophy focuses on questions of justification, justice and toleration; his major publications are Contexts of Justice (Suhrkamp 1994, Univ. of California Press 2002), Toleration in Conflict (Suhrkamp 2003, Cambridge UP forthcoming), The Right to Justification (Suhrkamp 2007, Columbia UP forthcoming), Justification and Critique (Suhrkamp and Polity Press, forthcoming).
Introduction:

Christoph Menke

Philosophical approaches to peace and justice treat them as ethical or moral categories. They ask whether peace and justice can be properly understood and realised only if they are related to an underlying notion of the good, and hence what constitutes the good of peace and justice. Answers to this question refer both to the good of political community and to individual subjects: among them are considerations in political ethics and theories of individual morality. At the same time the issue of what role such political and moral reflections play in decisions concerning peace and justice is addressed: Do they merely lend motivational support to institutional arrangements which follow their own logic? Or, insofar as they provide justifications, do they also function as a criterion in terms of which decisions concerning war and peace, justice or injustice, can be made?
Lecture 1:
Matthias Lutz-Bachmann
War and Peace: Norms and Facts in a Globalised World

In the history of ideas and of law the concepts of war and of peace have been used not just to describe contradictory states of political orders. They have been appealed to in addition to justify human moral as well as legal action. In my contribution to the conference I will discuss the proper meaning of these basic concepts over the course of human history and their future relevance vis-à-vis the challenges we are confronted with today in a globalising world.

Matthias Lutz-Bachmann is Professor of Philosophy at the Goethe University Frankfurt. His main research interests are the history of medieval science and philosophy, political philosophy of international relations, ethics and applied ethics and the philosophy of religion. He is currently Vice President of the Goethe University and Principal Investigator of the Cluster of Excellence ‘The Formation of Normative Orders’ and Co-Director of the ‘Institute for Philosophy of Religion’ at the Goethe University. His most important recent publications are: Kosmopolitanismus. Zur Geschichte und Zukunft eines umstrittenen Ideals (Weilerswist 2010); Lex und Ius. Beiträge zur Begründung des Rechts in der Philosophie des Mittelalters und der Frühen Neuzeit (Stuttgart 2010); and Krieg und Frieden im Prozess der Globalisierung (Weilerswist 2009).

Lecture 2:
Pauline Kleingeld
Kant on Justice and Morality and Peace

Contrary to initial appearances, Kant’s normative ideal of perpetual peace is not exhausted by the ideal of a just global legal order. In addition, genuine peace requires support from normative convictions and cosmopolitan sentiments. In the concept of peace, according to Kant, justice and morality come together. Many critics claim, however, that Kant’s cosmopolitan ideal, spelt out in terms of laws and moral principles, is unable to generate cosmopolitan sentiments and inspire humanity to promote its realisation. In this paper, I examine the question of the ‘realisability’ of Kant’s rich cosmopolitan ideal, with the aim of demonstrating its relevance and contribution to current debates.

Panel III: Lessons from History? Designs of Post-War World Orders

Friday, 19 Nov 2010
16:30 – 18:30, Casino – Cas 823 Festsaal

Introduction: Andreas Fahrmeir

From a historical perspective, determining what the title of the conference should be seems fairly easy. One only has to call to mind the concept of a ‘just war’ to conclude that peace does not follow naturally if justice is considered the key value, particularly if the place where justice is ultimately meted out is held to be out of this naturally unjust world. This panel therefore explores two cases where the relationship between justice and peace appeared and appears particularly fraught. One concerns disputes between religions in the early modern era, where a degree of peace ultimately emerged in spite of each side’s claim to fight for absolute truth and of both calls not to shrink from sacrificing lives and livelihoods in the name of the one cause which could provide eternal happiness. The other takes us to the present, and discusses why the attempt to install a US-European order which was both (reasonably) just and (reasonably) peaceful after the Cold War order appears to have met neither of its goals.
Lecture 1:
Luise Schorn-Schütte
Religious Peace as a Political Problem in Early Modern Europe (16th to 17th Centuries)

Accepting a peaceful coexistence among the various Christian denominations was widely considered impossible in early modern Europe, since all groups asserted exclusive claims to religious truth. Successful pacifications were thus generally preceded by a long series of abortive attempts at religious settlement. Long is the list of unsuccessful colloquies, councils, and meetings. When agreements concerning mutual coexistence were finally made, they were often the result of exhaustion and breathed the air of resignation since they meant abandoning the idea of a unified Christendom. Nevertheless, the warring parties did make attempts to end strife and sought to break free of defamation and destruction. A major means to achieve this was to reformulate religious issues in the language of law. This strategy allowed all participants to use ‘neutral’ categories for discussing relevant issues. Questions of religious truth were excluded from public debate.

Prof. Dr. Luise Schorn-Schütte received her PhD in 1981 from the University of Munster and her Habilitation in 1992 from the University of Giessen. She held appointments as Professor for Early Modern History in Basel, Berlin and Potsdam before joining the Department of History at Frankfurt in 1998. She has published widely on the history of historiography in the 19th century and on many aspects of early modern European History. Her current research is especially focused on early modern Lutheranism and its relationship to the concepts and practices of politics in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Lecture 2:
Brendan Simms
New Order of Confluence of Crises?

My lecture will examine, first, the rise and falls of post-war models of order in the 1990s and early 2000s, and the neo-conservative response to them. It will then, secondly, look at the anti-neoconservative critique which developed in reaction. In November 2008, many greeted the election of Barak Obama as President of the USA as the dawn of a new cooperative era in world order, and the end of the unilateralist doctrines of the ‘Bush doctrine’. This was accompanied by an expectation that the EU was much better placed to meet the world economic crisis. Now, two years later, these hopes have evaporated under the pressure of events. The third and main part of my lecture will therefore look at the confluence of crises in 2010 which, much more than the spectacular eruption of 2008, have put the whole idea of an US-European order in doubt: the Greek and Spanish crises, the crisis of integration in Germany, the Gaza crisis and the crisis of the US mission in Afghanistan.

Brendan Simms is Professor in the History of European International Relations, Centre of International Studies, University of Cambridge, and Fellow of Peterhouse. His publications include Unfinest Hour: Britain and the Destruction of Bosnia (Allen Lane, London, 2001) and Three Victories and a Defeat: the Rise and Fall of the First British Empire (Allen Lane, London, 2007). He is a member of Academic Advisory Council, Military-historical Research Institute, Potsdam, Germany and of the Strategic Advisory Panel, Chief of the (British) Defence Staff.
Panel IV: Particularity and Universality

Saturday, 20 Nov 2010
10:00 – 12:30,
Casino – Cas 823 Festsaal

Introduction:
Susanne Schröter

The panel deals with conflicting priorities in universalist and particularist approaches to justice and peace. While both justice and peace are considered to be universal concepts, they are often viewed as ideals to be achieved rather than as existing realities. Politicians, jurists and scholars attempt to define them in concrete contexts and to translate them into tangible terms in political agreements and legal texts. On the level of local actors, these terms are then once again appropriated, commented, rephrased and transformed. Two scholars who have done long-term research in Africa discuss these processes and their manifold dynamics: Cecilia Lynch scrutinisces Christian ethics with reference to the concept of popular casuistry; Mamadou Diawara focuses on African musicians’ responses to the Universal Copyright Convention.
Lecture 1:

Cecelia Lynch

Popular Casuistry and the Problem of Peace and/or Justice in Christian Ethics

Most contemporary political debates presuppose the secular as the basis for normative order, primarily for European and North American politics, but also for global norms. The religious is often seen as the counterpoint to or intrusion into the secular. This is particularly true of religions other than Christianity, especially Islam. Conversely, I foreground the relationship between tensions in Christian ethics and tensions in normative orders on issues of peace and justice. I do so through a genealogical analysis of 20th century Christian ethics on issues of violence and the use of force, focusing on debates around the concept of ‘popular casuistry’ (Lynch 2009) in a ‘secular age’ (Taylor 2007). Tracing debates from the 1930s, the 1960s and 70s, and the 1990s among Christian movements and theologians about peace and/or justice, the use of force and the legitimacy of violence, I argue that Christian interpretations and ethical tensions – seen through working out the concept of popular casuistry in each case – play an important part in sustaining and challenging normative orders and reveal tensions between goals of peace and/or justice.

Cecelia Lynch is Professor of Political Science and Director of the Center for Global Peace and Conflict Studies, University of California, Irvine. She teaches and writes on international relations, organisation and law, religion and ethics, social movements and civil society, and humanitarianism.

Lecture 2:

Mamadou Diawara

Justice, in Whose Name? The Domestication of Copyright in Sub-Saharan Africa

In 1952, UNESCO passed the Universal Copyright Convention. Together with the Berne Convention (1886) it established the norms of copyright protection that every nation must endeavor to respect in its national legislation. This paper deals with the musicians and intends to show how people in day to day life, according to their gender, wealth and power, respond to the will of the state and the international development agencies to grant right and justice. How is the ‘romance of the commons’ experienced locally?

Prof. Dr. Mamadou Diawara is Professor for the Anthropology of Africa at the Institut für Ethnologie of the Goethe University Frankfurt. He is Deputy Director of the Frobenius Institute and the Founding Director of Point Sud, Center for Research on Local Knowledge, in Bamako, Mali. He is also one of the Principal Investigators in the Cluster of Excellence with a project entitled ‘Media and Norms in Africa’. Before he joined Frankfurt University in 2004, he was Henry Hart Rice Professor for Anthropology and History at the Yale Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University, and Fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin. His areas of research include media, history, oral tradition, and local knowledge in sub-Saharan Africa, specifically in Mali. He has published numerous articles and several books, among them L’empire du verbe - L’éloquence du silence. Vers une anthropologie du discours dans les groupes dits dominés au Sahel (Cologne: Rüdiger Köppe, 2003) and, with Ute Röschenthaler, Im Blick der Anderen (Brandes & Apsel, 2008).
Introduction:

Klaus Günther

Nobody denies that International Law should contribute to justice and peace, that a just world order will also be a requirement for a global state of peace. Although the law plays a prominent role in the development of international organisations and international regulations of a globalised world, one can observe that International Law is also becoming more and more fragmented. Different authorities claim direct or indirect legislative power, legal regulations differ from one area to another, private actors and states cooperate or litigate against each other, soft law regulations and intergovernmental agreements are more influential than legally binding norms with courts and sanctions. The panel will address some of the problems resulting from the ambivalent state of international law: Is a fragmented and pluralistic law perhaps a better tool for ensuring global justice and peace? Or can global justice only be realised within a constitutional framework? Does constitutionalisation make conflicts more or less probable or is it a tool for resolving conflicts?
Lecture 1:
Andreas Paulus
International Law between Fragmentation and Constitutionalisation

This contribution deals with the paradoxical relationship between the two main strands of theories on the current status of international law. On the one hand, the international (dis)order seems to fragment into different issue areas, with different actors and different standards or even different legal subjects, from investment law to human rights law. On the other hand, a good deal of German scholarship centres around a theory of the ‘constitutionalisation’ of international law, referring to the increasing juridification and the development of common principles and institutions in the international legal order. We will see that fragmentation and constitutionalisation, as responses to globalisation, may well represent two sides of the same coin.

Andreas L. Paulus holds the Chair of Public and International Law at the University of Göttingen. Paulus teaches Public Law, International and European Law, Constitutional History and Legal Philosophy. He is also a tutor (Vertrauensdozent) of the German National Academic Foundation (Studienstiftung des Deutschen Volkes). In March 2010, he was sworn in as justice of the First Senate of the Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht).

Lecture 2:
Stefan Kadelbach
International Order As an Idea – On Strict Rules and Flexible Principles

Since Kant, political philosophy has elaborated on the famous ‘contradiction’ between the republican organisation of individual and collective autonomy, on the one hand, and the rule of non-intervention, on the other. In International Law both a categorical prohibition of unjustified use of force or other coercive means and constitutional principles transferred from the domestic realm into norms between states coexist. The paper addresses whether or not this coexistence is paradoxical and the shapes assumed by conflicts between both sets of norms.

After studies in Tubingen, Frankfurt and Charlottesville/Va., Stefan Kadelbach took the bar exam in 1988, is doctoral degree in 1991 and his Ph.D. in 1996. Having worked at the universities of Bremen and Muenster, he was appointed a professor for Public Law at Frankfurt in 2004. His fields of research include the theory of public International Law, human rights as well as federalism and institutional EU law.
I. The Cluster

The Frankfurt Cluster of Excellence „The Formation of Normative Orders” explores the development of normative orders with a focus on contemporary conflicts concerning the establishment of a “new world order”. The network is funded by the national “Excellence Initiative” and combines a series of research initiatives in Frankfurt and the surrounding area. The Cluster is based at Goethe University in Frankfurt/Main.

II. The Research Programme

The Cluster of Excellence examines past and current processes of the formation of normative orders, to be understood as „orders of justification“. In contrast to functionalist approaches which refer to factors external to norms, the Cluster deals with international normative perspectives of participants on the procedures and conflicts involved in the formation of legal or political orders. Starting from the combined perspectives of the humanities and various social science disciplines, the research programme is organised in four research areas.

Research Area 1: Conceptions of Normativity

Different types of normativity, different varieties of normative orders and different forms of their development will be investigated within the Cluster’s research programme. The task of the integrative research area 1 is to relate these analyses to one another beyond the individual fields and to establish inter-connections between them. At the same time it is the place for philosophical analyses of each of the three concepts named in the title of the Cluster: normativity, normative order, and, finally formation.

Research Area 2: The Historicity of Normative Orders

The fact that normative orders evolve over time makes their historical analysis an indispensable element of the research programme. It helps to develop a differentiated concept of normativity and to grasp the complexity of current problem constellations, while at the same time promoting sensitivity to the plurality of past and present normative orders. Here systematic and historical analyses complement one another; a guiding idea in that respect is that there are certain “narratives of justification” at the basis of normative orders which are a key to their understanding.

Research Area 3: Transnational Justice, Democracy and Peace

Research area 3 explores the formation of normative orders under conditions of globalization. The key question addressed here is whether and how these developments can be described in terms of three central concepts: justice, democracy and peace, and the tensions between them. The research area tackles this general question by focusing on currently evolving normative orders. Other thematic compounds connected to this question concern concepts of governance, security, development, violence and last, but not least – human rights.

Research Area 4: The Formation of Legal Norms between Nations

New normative orders are emerging beyond the nation-state: first, on an “international” level, between states as the result of international politics, and, second, on a “transnational” level between private persons or between private persons and states as the result of social processes. Third, there is an evolving structure of “supranational” norms and institutions. The guiding topic of research area 4 is the mutual permeation of (and conflicts between) these normative orders, also in connection to the national level.
III. Activities

› Research projects in the defined research areas
› Doctoral research groups
› Interdisciplinary workshops and working groups
› Symposia
› Guest professorships
› Public lecture series and discussion events
› Publications in cooperation with renowned publishers
› Open Access publication strategy

IV. People

Speakers of the Cluster

Prof. Dr. Rainer Forst
(Institute of Political Science and Institute of Philosophy)
Rainer.Forst@normativeorders.net

Prof. Dr. Klaus Günther
(Institute of Criminology and Philosophy of Law)
Klaus.Guenther@normativeorders.net

Scientific Manager

Peter Siller
Peter.Siller@normativeorders.net

Principal Investigators

› Prof. Dr. Christopher Daase
› Prof. Dr. Nicole Deitelhoff
› Prof. Dr. Nikita Dhawan
› Prof. Dr. Mamadou Diawara
› Prof. Dr. Moritz Epple
› Prof. Dr. Andreas Fahrmeir
› Prof. Dr. Rainer Forst
› Prof. Dr. Nicola Fuchs-Schündeln
› Prof. Dr. Stefan Gosepath
› Prof. Dr. Klaus Günther
› Prof. Dr. Gunther Hellmann
› Prof. Dr. Axel Honneth
› Prof. Dr. Bernhard Jussen
› Prof. Dr. Stefan Kadelbach
› Prof. Dr. Rainer Klump
› Prof. Dr. Karl-Heinz Kohl
› Prof. Dr. Hartmut Leppin
› Prof. Dr. Dr. Matthias Lutz-Bachmann
› Prof. Dr. Christoph Menke
› Prof. Dr. Harald Müller
› Prof. Dr. Peter Niesen
› Prof. Dr. Alexander Peukert
› Prof. Dr. Thomas Schmidt
› Prof. Dr. Luise Schorn-Schütte
› Prof. Dr. Susanne Schröter
› Prof. Dr. Martin Seel
› Prof. Dr. Jens Steffek
› Prof. Dr. Michael Stolleis
› Prof. Dr. Gunther Teubner
› Prof. Dr. Annette Warner
› Prof. Dr. Marcus Willaschek
› Prof. Dr. Klaus Dieter Wolf

Advisory Board

› Prof. Seyla Benhabib (Yale University)
› Prof. Timothy Blanning (Cambridge University)
› Prof. Armin von Bogdandy
› Max-Planck-Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law (Heidelberg)
› Prof. Olivier Jouanjan (Strasbourg University)
› Prof. Charles Larmore (Brown University)
› Prof. Katharina Michaelowa (Zürich University)
› Prof. Thomas Pogge (Yale University)
› Prof. Claudia Rapp (UCLA)
› Prof. Hartmut Zinser (Free University Berlin)
› Prof. Michael Zürn (Hertie School of Governance, Berlin)
Addresses

Postal Address

Senckenberganlage 31
60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

GOffice

Georg-Voigt-Straße 4
60325 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

www.normativeorders.net

Gestaltung: mediatis AG | Druck: Druckerei Klein + Hiese GmbH