

LE STUDIUM CONFERENCES

ORLÉANS | 2021



15 - 17 September 2021

Law(s) and International relations : actors, institutions and comparative legislations



LOCATION

Hôtel Dupanloup
1 rue Dupanloup
45000 Orléans - FR

CONVENORS

Dr Raphaël Cahen

LE STUDIUM / MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE
RESEARCH FELLOW

FROM Brussels Free University (VUB) - BE

IN RESIDENCE AT POLEN (POuvoirs, L'Ettes, Normes) / University of Orléans - FR

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ABSTRACTS

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LE STUDIUM Loire Valley Institute for Advanced Studies • Région Centre-Val de Loire • FR

Created in 1996 on the CNRS campus in Orleans La Source, LE STUDIUM has evolved to become the multidisciplinary Loire Valley Institute for Advanced Studies (IAS), operating in the Centre-Val de Loire region of France. LE STUDIUM has its headquarters in the city centre of Orleans in a newly renovated 17th century building. The amazing facilities are shared with the University of Orleans. In 2014 new developments and programmes linked to the smart specialisation of the Centre-Val de Loire region came to strengthen existing IAS collaborative relationships with the local and the international community of researchers, developers and innovators.

LE STUDIUM IAS offers to internationally competitive senior research scientists the opportunity to discover and work in one of the IAS's affiliate laboratories from the University of Tours, the University of Orleans, National Institute of Applied Sciences (INSA) Centre Val de Loire and ESAD Orléans, as well as of nationally accredited research institutions located in the region Centre-Val de Loire (BRGM, CEA, CNRS, INSERM, INRAE). Our goal is to develop and nurture trans-disciplinary approaches as innovative tools for addressing some of the key scientific, socio-economic and cultural questions of the 21st century. We also encourage researchers' interactions with industry via the IAS's links with Poles of Competitiveness, Clusters, Technopoles, and Chambers of Commerce etc.

LE STUDIUM has attracted two hundred and thirty experienced researchers coming from 47 countries for long-term residencies. In addition to their contribution in their host laboratories, researchers participate in the scientific life of the IAS through attendance at monthly interdisciplinary meetings called LE STUDIUM THURSDAYS. Their presentations and debates enrich the regional scientific community at large (researchers of public and private laboratories, PhD students, research stakeholders' representatives, etc...)

For the period 2015-2021, LE STUDIUM operates with an additional award from the European Commission in the framework of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)-COFUND programme for the mobility of researchers. Since 2013, LE STUDIUM is also an official partner of the Ambition Research and

Development 2020 programmes initiated by the Centre-Val de Loire Regional Council to support the smart specialisation strategy (S3) around 5 main axes: biopharmaceuticals, renewable energies, cosmetics, environmental metrology and natural and cultural heritage. New programmes are currently designed to include all major societal challenges. Researchers are also invited and supported by the IAS to organise, during their residency and in collaboration with their host laboratory, a two-day LE STUDIUM CONFERENCE. It provides them with the opportunity to invite internationally renowned researchers to a cross-disciplinary conference, on a topical issue, to examine progress, discuss future studies and strategies to stimulate advances and practical applications in the chosen field. The invited participants are expected to attend for the duration of the conference and contribute to the intellectual exchange. Past experience has shown that these conditions facilitate the development or extension of existing collaborations and enable the creation of productive new research networks.

The present LE STUDIUM CONFERENCE named "*Law(s) and International relations : actors, institutions and comparative legislations*" is the 113th in a series started at the end of 2010 listed at the end of this booklet.

We thank you for your participation and wish you an interesting and intellectually stimulating conference. Also, we hope that scientific exchanges and interactions taking place during this conference will bring opportunities to start a productive professional relationship with presenting research laboratories and LE STUDIUM Loire Valley Institute for Advanced Studies.

Yves-Michel GINOT

Chairman
LE STUDIUM



INTRODUCTION

In the last twenty years, the study of the history of international law and of international relations has witnessed something of a renaissance. The bicentenary of the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) also led to several new publications on the Congress System and on the “security culture” that was established in the aftermath of Napoleon. Nevertheless, many lacunae remain, especially regarding the relationship between law(s) and international relations during the long nineteenth century and in the sociocultural history of international law as a discipline with its own actors, networks, venues, institutions and power circles. The aim of the present conference is to deepen our study of the interconnections between law(s) and international relations through the eyes of a plurality of actors (e.g., legal advisers, lawyers, judges, activists, publicists, journalists, editors), institutions (e.g., foreign offices, courts, universities, academies of science, associations, libraries) and works on comparative law.

Three focuses will be especially addressed by this conference. The first is the plurality of actors. We welcome proposals on legal advisers within governments, foreign offices and national or colonial administrations; on civil and administrative judges, admiralty courts and prize laws; and on lawyers, academics, peace activists, international thinkers, journalists and editors, including women as well as men. A prosopography of a group of actors is invited as well as individual biographies. The theme of the birth and professionalization of “international lawyers” will be studied as well as the various editors and the book market for international law.

Our second focus will be on institutions. We especially invite papers studying the treatment of law(s) in foreign offices in a comparative perspective. For example, in Great Britain, legal issues were dealt by the Queens Lawyers until 1872 and afterwards by the Legal Adviser of the Foreign Office. In France after 1835, it was the Comité consultatif du contentieux that dealt with legal issues. But what about the foreign offices of other countries? Other institutions (similar to the Conseil d'état in France) may have also had their own “Foreign Office Committee.” How were these organized? Did they cooperate with the foreign office? What role was played by scientific academies in the diffusion of international law? By the universities? By popular libraries?

Our third and final focus is on the study of comparative law and its link to the development of international law. The Société de législation comparée, founded in 1869, was full of members of the first generation of the Institut de Droit International, while many comparativists were, vice versa, members of the Institut de Droit International. Scientific journals such as the *Revue historique de droit français et étranger* and the *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée* dealt with both comparative and international law. Papers on the progressive autonomy of the discipline and on the networks of the founding members are especially welcome.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONVENORS

Dr Raphaël Cahen	12
L'Académie des sciences morales et politiques et le droit international (1832-1914)	
Prof. Pierre Allorant	13
Prof. Walter Badier	13

SPEAKERS

Dr Victoria Barnes	14
Leone Levi's proposal for an international commercial code for civilised nations: comparative law and codification in Victorian Britain	
Prof. Annamaria Monti	14
Leone Levi's proposal for an international commercial code for civilised nations: comparative law and codification in Victorian Britain	
Dr Yusra Chaaban	16
Droit égyptien et législations comparées	
Dr Maxime Charité	17
International relations in Council of State case law (1815-1914)	
Wouter de Rycke	18
Pacific Swiss responses to international instability in the early nineteenth century. Jean-Jacques de Sellon (1782-1839) and the Société de la paix de Genève (1830-1839).	
Prof. Frederik Dhondt	19
Teaching International Law at King Leopold's Foreign Office: Léon Arendt's Droit des gens-course (1904)	
Dr Jean-Romain Ferrand-Hus	20
Alphonse Royer (1803-1875), the unknown thinker of Ottoman codification	

Dr Paweł Fiktus	21
Comments by Prof. Gustaw Roszkowski on the changes in public international law	
Dr Saskia Geisler	22
The Laws against Slave Trafficking in Prussia as a Case Study on International Relations and the Development of Human Rights	
Anastasia Hammerschmied	23
Sexual Violence in late nineteenth century international law	
Dr Nina Keller-Kemmerer	24
The Mimicry of International Law: Andrés Bello's "Principios de derecho internacional"	
Prof. Sara Kimble	25
"Women's Rights and the Rights of Man: Women's Status under Law as the Measure of Civilization in Political and Legal Discourse, 1869-1914"	
Prof. Pierre-François Laval	26
"André Gros et la fonction de jurisconsulte du Ministère des affaires étrangères"	
Dr Bruno Martin Gay	27
Alexander Walewski, emissary of the Polish Insurrectional Government to London : Convincing the Great Powers to enforce legal order from Vienna to Warsaw (1831-1832)	
Dr Anne-Charlotte Martineau	28
Revisiting international law's narrative about abolition of the slave trade: the writings of Mary Ann Shadd	
Dr Sean Morris	29
The London West India Committee in the Law of Nations: Property in Men	
Dr Zülâl Muslu	30
İbrahim Hakki: An Eastern Telltale of Modern International Law?	
Prof. Hirofumi Oguri	31
Inseparable Pairs?: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Society of International Law, 1880-1914	
Dr Marión Röwekamp	32
A parallel legal world. Women formulating international law (1878-1914)	
Prof. Philippe Rygiel	33
Les voyages du jeune Alphonse Rivier	

Dr Mariano Schlez	34
Intelligence, diplomacy and international relations. The Parish Report on the Revolutions in South America and the foundations of British recognition of insurgent states (1822)	
Dr Sebastian Spitra	35
Uncovering a Forgotten History: Private International Law as National Promise for Internationalism in the 19th Century	
Dr Jean-Michel Turcotte	36
Just Scraps of Paper? Western Military Officers, Humanitarianism and the Shaping of International Humanitarian Law, 1864–1907	
Prof. Milos Vec	37
How to Write a History of Western International Law?	
Florenz Volkaert	38
The First Generation of International Economic Lawyers? Juridification and Professionalization in International Economic Diplomacy: A Prosopography and Discourse Network Analysis (1870-1914)	
Prof. Stella Gervas	41
Conquérir la Paix : des Lumières à l'Union européenne	

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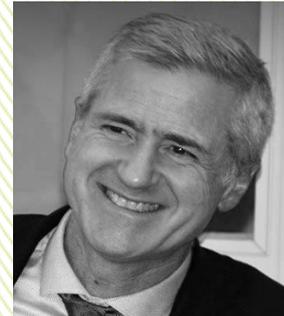
L'Académie des sciences morales et politiques et le droit international (1832-1914)

From his foundation in 1832 until World War I, the French Académie des sciences morales et politiques has been a place of knowledges where the discipline of international law has been constructed. Many French International Lawyers and diplomats were members of the Académie such as Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, Pellegrino Rossi, Joseph-Marie Portalis, Charles Giraud, Raymond-Théodore Troplong, Edouard Drouyn de Lhuys, Eugène Cauchy, Adolphe Vuitry, Charles Vergé, Félix Esquirou de Parieu, Frédéric Passy, Charles Lyon-Caen, Louis Renault as well as associés étrangers such as the Russian Frédéric de Martens, the Dutch Tobias Asser, the Argentinian Carlos Calvo or the Swiss Gustave Moynier.

The Académie has organized several competitions upon International law in 1839/1840 on "le progrès du droit des gens depuis les traités de Westphalie", in 1856-1857 on « les origines, les variations et les progrès du droit maritime international », in 1888 on « l'Arbitrage internationale » and in 1892 on « le droit des neutres ».

Furthermore, many Book presentations and discourses dealt with international law such as the tragic speech from Louis Renault on "War and the Law of Nations" at the eve of WWI.

This paper will analyse in a "longue durée" perspective how International law has been shaped at the Académie des sciences morales et politiques.



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Contemporary Historian for Political Studies, Pierre Allorant is also a Lawyer, and since 2016 the Director of the Law, Economy and Management unit of formation and research in the University of Orleans.

He works on French prefectorial corps, municipalities, and the relationship between the Minister of internal affairs and the departments and regions since the French revolution.

He has published several books on War memories, letters, private papers, and representations. Such as a book on the « Lieux de mémoire » in Loire Valley and Berry. Furthermore, he is investigating the French administration and the questions of centralisation and decentralisation. He has studied the foundation of the Comparative Legislative Society, the first French « think tank » appeared in 1869, at the end of the Second Empire.



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Deputy Director of the INSPE (Institut national supérieur du professorat et de l'éducation) Centre-Val de Loire, Walter Badier is a historian specialising in the beginnings of the Third Republic (parliamentary life, political profession, anarchist movement). Winner of the Institut Universitaire Varenne prize, his doctoral thesis on the politician Alexandre Ribot was published in 2016 (Alexandre Ribot et la République modérée: formation et ascension d'un homme politique libéral (1858-1895), Fondation Varenne, Collection des Thèses, 632 p).

He has studied the foundation of the Comparative Legislative Society, the first French " think tank " appeared in 1869, at the end of the Second Empire.

SPEAKERS



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Dr Victoria Barnes is a Senior Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory in Frankfurt. She works on the history of business, its form and regulation in law and society. She has published around 40 articles, chapters and reviews on commercial law, corporate governance, bank regulation and more recently, on the legal profession. Her recent work can be read in the *Journal of Legal History*, *Hastings Business Law Journal* and *Company Lawyer*.



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Annamaria Monti (PhD) is professor of Legal History at Bocconi University. She authored four books (*I formulari del Senato di Milano* [secoli XVI-XVIII], Milano, 2001; *Iudicare tamquam deus. I modi della giustizia senatoria nel Ducato di Milano tra Cinque e Settecento*, Milano, 2003; *Angelo Sraffa. Un antiteorico del diritto*, Milano, 2011; *Per una storia del diritto commerciale contemporaneo*, Pisa, 2021) and several essays and articles on the history of justice, the history of legal thought, and on comparative legal history. Her research interests include namely the history of codification, the history of commercial law, and the circulation of knowledge.

Leone Levi's proposal for an international commercial code for civilised nations: comparative law and codification in Victorian Britain

The aim of our contribution is to deepen our study of the interconnections between comparative law(s) and international relations by tracing the work of a 19th century jurist, statistician and economist, Leone Levi (1821-1888). Levi suggested the benefits of an International Commercial Code and always followed a pragmatic and informed approach, seeking to promote legislative reforms and uniformity within the commercial laws of all nations involved in international trade. Furthermore, Levi was not only a supporter of free trade to promote British supremacy, but also of peace: international trade for international peace, or international peace for international trade. In particular, Levi was situated within a global network of scholars engaging a debate about the codification of international law. A better understanding of Levi's life, his background and ideas emphasises the importance of individual actors in developing legal ideas. It also notes immigration and international travel as a key method that enabled legal ideas to move from one jurisdiction to another.



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Miss Yousra Chaaban is Teaching Assistant at the Faculty of Law Ain Shams University, in Egypt and a PhD Holder in Private and Comparative Law from the University of Jean Moulin Lyon 3. During the years of her thesis, Ms. Chaaban was an "associate doctoral student" at the IAO of the ENS de Lyon. And also worked as a research associate at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Law in Germany. Francophone since her childhood, she joined the Faculty of Law, French section of Ain Shams University, Cairo (French branch, in partnership with Lyon 3 University). Major of her promotion during the 4 years, she decided to continue her master's and her doctorate in France. Interested in social life and women's rights, Miss Chaaban, is a founding member of the anti-harassment unit at Ain Shams University under the direction of the president of the University, in collaboration with the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights and the United Nations Population Fund (UNDP). She also completed the Feminism and Social Justice module in 2019 at the University of California at Santa Cruz, United States.

Droit égyptien et législations comparées

On the other side of the Mediterranean, at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, international relations, and particularly French ones, played an important role in the creation and establishment of a whole legal and judicial Egyptian system. The latter, took over, the dissemination of this French civil law tradition throughout the Middle East and the Gulf countries.

It is through comparative law that French legal influence exists until today in the Egyptian legal system. This influence has been particularly successful in the field of private legislation "the Civil Code". The main reformer of Egyptian law was Professor Abdel-Razzak Al-Sanhoury, who had prepared his two doctoral theses in Lyon under the supervision of the great comparatist Édouard Lambert. Al Sanhoury, after his final return to Egypt, put in place the first Egyptian national civil legislation, based on bases of comparative law and Muslim law.

Almost 170 years of Franco-Egyptian cooperation in the legal field, we can recall the historical context and enquiring ourselves on the actual identity of Egyptian law and on the future of this cooperation at the level of comparative law and the dissemination of the civil law tradition, which underlines the trademark of the French legal system. Egyptian law, is it a right now abandoned?



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I'm contract teacher in public law at Le Havre Normandy University and Ph. D. from the Orleans University attached to the Pothier Legal Research Centre. In 2019, at Orleans University, under the direction of Professor Florent Blanco, I defended a thesis named "Abuse of legislative power and abuse of administrative power : a comparative study of the French constitutional and administrative judges". My scientific interests are French constitutions and administrative law and litigation.

International relations in Council of State case law (1815-1914)

Council of State case law appears as an original prism for understanding and measuring the relationship between international relations and law(s) between 1815 and 1914. During this century, this prism, the administrative case law of international public law, may nevertheless appear, at first glance, as nonsense. Such a shortcut would, however, be a caricatural and doubtless inaccurate view of historical evolution. This would indeed be to forget that between 1815 and 1914, international relations were not foreign to the Council of State case law. During this period, they were essentially used as a limit to its jurisdiction. This essential function of international relations as a limit of administrative competence between 1815 and 1914 should not, however, mask the development of a nascent administrative case law of international law. The purpose of this communication proposal, which falls within the framework of the second main axis envisaged concerning the institutions, consists precisely in highlighting this paradox of international relations in the Council of State case law between 1815 and 1914, not only their essential function of limiting its competence, but also the gestation of an embryonic administrative case law of international public law and thus contribute to the study of the relationship between international relations and law(s) during this period.



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Wouter De Rycke studied law (Universiteit Gent, 2017). In October 2017 he joined the CORE research group as a legal historian and teaching assistant.

Since 2018, he is preparing a PhD-dissertation in law entitled "The Legal Construction of Peace before 1870. Networks and Arguments", under the joint direction of Prof. dr. Frederik Dhondt and Prof. dr. Raphael Cahen. In March and April 2020, Mr. De Rycke was a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute in Frankfurt.

On 1 October 2020, Mr. De Rycke became a scientific researcher (PhD-Fellow) on the FWO Junior Fundamental Research Project (2020-2014) G015420N, on the topic of his PhD-dissertation.

In June 2019, Mr. De Rycke was a member of the organising committee of the XXVth Annual Forum of Young Legal Historians: Identity, Citizenship and Legal History.

Mr. De Rycke is secretary-at-large and blogger of the Scientific Association Standen & Landen/Anciens Pays et Assemblées d'États.

Pacific Swiss responses to international instability in the early nineteenth century. Jean-Jacques de Sellon (1782-1839) and the Société de la paix de Genève (1830-1839)

Although socio-legal histories are on the rise, little scholarship has been devoted to the legal aspects of the early to mid-nineteenth century pacifism. Those who have taken notice of the so-called amis de la paix have overwhelmingly concentrated on the founding Anglo-American peace societies. This has left many European publicists and activists underappreciated, who also attempted to persuade public opinion of legal alternatives to war.

One such man was the Genevan aristocrat Jean-Jacques de Sellon (1782-1839), who founded in 1830 the first peace society of continental Europe: the Société de la paix de Genève. For the next nine years, a continuous stream of letters and propaganda flowed from his Alpine home across Europe, to fellow peace friends, to intellectuals, and even to politicians and sovereigns. Unburdened by legal theory and doctrine, this count attempted to revolutionize European politics and law by reviving the classic plan of Henri IV and Sully for a permanent international tribunal.

While no doubt 'utopian' on several levels, the count de Sellon deeply enmeshed himself in the politics of his era, taking pains to reconcile personal ideology with political events both in the troubled interior of the Swiss confederacy, as well as in its relations to the Great Powers. From individual religious beliefs to high politics, this unique Swiss friend of peace embodied an early continental-European expression of the ideal of peace through law within the nineteenth century peace movement.



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Teaching International Law at King Leopold's Foreign Office: Léon Arendt's Droit des gens-course (1904)

The **private papers of Léon Arendt** (1848-1924), director of Political Affairs in the Belgian Foreign Office from 1896 to 1912, offer a unique insider's view on an often little-studied aspect: the

in-house teaching of international law. For centuries, the practice of international relations had no strong connection with the formal obtention of a university degree. Legal advice was often sought externally. At the turn of the twentieth century, due to King Leopold II's involvement, Belgian universities offered more specialised courses.

Léon Arendt, doctor of law and of political and administrative science, entered the ministry in 1870. His 175 page-long handwritten course on the law of nations ("Droit des gens") was divided into two parts ("Political relations between states", 64 p. – "Conflicts between Nations", 103 p.), counting each five chapters. Arendt tailored the conceptual analysis to the **essential definitions, contrasts and exceptions, amply illustrated by examples. He did not exclude that natural law would continue to be of high importance.**

I will analyse two aspects: First, **permanent neutrality**, Belgium's legal regime from 1830 to 1919, which Arendt saw as a 'restriction considérable de la souveraineté'. Second, **peaceful dispute settlement**, in the wake of 1899, allows to confront his analysis with the de lege ferenda normative statements of Descamps, who actively pleaded for the transformation of the concept of neutrality through the imposition of mandatory arbitration.



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After studying law at the Faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Rennes 1, I defended in autumn 2020 a PhD in legal history on the diplomacy of the Second Empire – understood as a vector of influence and reform of foreign political and legal systems. In parallel to the drafting of my PhD, I have been teaching as a contractual doctoral student and then as a department member at the University of Rennes 1, where I teach, in addition to supervised work on the history of public institutions, a lecture on the history of the law of persons and the family and seminars on legal culture.

Alphonse Royer (1803-1875), the unknown thinker of Ottoman codification

On 15 March 1856, as the Congress of Paris is opening, Alphonse Royer – a man of letters, an Orientalist and a traveller who had become director of the Imperial Opera – hands Napoleon III a note on the reform of the Ottoman Empire, and more particularly on its civil codification. While the reform of the old Empire and its inclusion in the Concert of Europe is actively discussed by diplomats, the author submits to Napoleon III a personal and original vision of Ottoman civil codification. A necessary initiative in the vast movement of secularisation of Ottoman law – that Royer called for –, this codification, far from being conceived as a work of regeneration of the common law of Turkey through the drafting of a code superseding Sharia law, is designed on the contrary to combine the European element with the Ottoman legal tradition, that is based on Islamic law and jurisprudence. For Royer, who is surprisingly a relativist and hostile to any form of legal acculturation, the "codification of current civil laws in harmony with the needs of the time" cannot mean the more or less faithful transposition of the provisions of the Napoleonic Code. The temptation of a codification project thought through the prism of the French model is discarded, but is soon replaced by another legal model. Thus, on 22 March 1856, just a few days after the Royer note was sent to the Tuileries, a circular issued by the Emperor's Civil Cabinet takes up the main lines of the note, but adds more evocative terms – instead of the "harmonization" and "codification of civil laws" – soberly advocated by Royer, the pompous expression "Corpus iuris turc" is now preferred to designate the codifying initiative that fell to the Ottomans. The reference to the Justinian compilations which is therefore made by a jurist in the Emperor's Cabinet and not by Royer, appears to be an authoritative argument that gives a different tone to the initial text.

Beyond the originality and the historical and legal interest of the Royer note, it will be necessary to assess its posterity, or at least its scope, by confronting it with the turn taken by the Ottoman codification from the 1860s onwards. Whether it be the first note of 1856, its avatars or the Ottoman projects that succeeded it until 1868 – when civil codification was officially launched –, all these projects propose a method and a horizon for civil codification, converging in some aspects and diverging in others. Drawing on the the writings of French agents – those of Royer but also of official diplomats – as well as on reference works highlighting the forms of "re-elaboration of ancient models", the challenge of this presentation will also be to determine whether the invocation of Roman law as a legal model to be imitated is a mere rhetorical device or whether it reveals a deeper reflection on the part of those who use it on how to approach the codification of a foreign law.



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Comments by Prof. Gustaw Roszkowski on the changes in public international law

The presented topic refers to the first point and will concern one of the leading but somewhat forgotten lawyer – Gustaw Roszkowski associated with the University of Lviv. In addition to his scientific activities in Galicia, he was associated with the Institute of International Law in Brussels. In his scientific work, Roszkowski repeatedly commented on changes in international law. An example is his work from 1887 on the Geneva Convention (which was the subject of a polemic with Prof. Franciszek Kasperek, another Polish expert on public international law). Other works that emerged as a result of the changes occurring in the world at the time include On the Oxford Draft Law of War of 1887, On the 14th Peace Congress of 1905 – published in 1906, On the Codification of International Law of 1882 and The Right to Overhead Navigation of 1912. It is worth noting that Prof. Roszkowski also referred in his scientific work to international affairs of Austria-Hungary, such as On the most recent Treaties of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy with Belgium and the Netherlands of 1880 and 1881 on extradition of criminals of 1882. Other works relating to the events of the time in the international field include On Midhat Pasha's case of 1881.



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The Laws against Slave Trafficking in Prussia as a Case Study on International Relations and the Development of Human Rights

The paper deals with the jurisdictional discourse on slave trafficking in Prussia since the state had not only to implement laws against the slave trade after it struck a contract with Great Britain in 1841. Great Britain pressured on: Prussia and Austria should convince the other German states to condemn the slave trade as well. Questions whether or not slave trading should be punished like piracy or rather like kidnapping (Menschenraub) enable us to contemplate on the development of international jurisdictional standards against the slave trade and the development of the perception of human beings in this context.



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Sexual Violence in late nineteenth century international law

"The honor and rights of the family ... must be respected", states Article 46 of the Hague Convention of 1899/1907, a phrase used by earlier studies on sexual violence in war to reject a "prohibition of rape" in nineteenth-century international law. The writings of contemporary international law scholars display a more complex picture when it comes to protecting women from violence.

Although the terminology "sexual violence" and an analysis of the prohibition presents difficulties, wartime rape was not only discussed in the context of classical international law of war. The prohibition of sexual violence also went hand in hand with the emerging notion of "humanity" in international law, the doctrine of intervention, or the debate on the prohibition of colonial soldiers in European wars.

The aim of this presentation is to examine the legal situation of this regime in armed conflicts at the time of the Hague Conference through an analysis of the academic and diplomatic debates around selected events in international politics of the preceding decades. Beginning with the academic institutionalization of international law in the 1870s, the motives, goals, and legal consequences of international law scholars' preoccupation with the protection of women will be examined.



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Nina Keller-Kemmerer studied law at the Goethe-University of Frankfurt. Following her studies, she was a doctoral and research fellow of the Max Planck Institute for Legal History and Legal Theory (former Max Planck Institute for European Legal History) where she developed her research in the frame of the Institute's project "Theory and Practice of International Law, 1789-1914", led by Univ.-Prof. Dr. iur. Miloš Vec as well as in the research focus area "Translation" coordinated by Univ.-Prof. Dr. Lena Foljanty. In 2017, she received her PhD in law from Goethe-University Frankfurt for her thesis "The Mimicry of International Law. Andrés Bello's Principios de Derecho de Jentes". From 2016 until 2021, she was a trainee lawyer at the Higher Regional Court of Frankfurt and worked within the Hessian Ministry for Social Affairs and Integration as consultant for parliamentary affairs and cabinet.

The Mimicry of International Law: Andrés Bello's "Principios de derecho internacional"

It was the creole intellectual Andrés Bello who first promoted the European doctrines of international law in Hispano-America. 1811 he went together with Simón Bolívar on a diplomatic mission to London to support the Hispano-American independence. During this time, international law became of great importance for his nation- and statebuilding-projects. When he returned to the southamerican continent in 1829, his "Principios de derecho de jentes" was the first book the "liberator intellectual" published. While in the former Spanish colonies Bello's textbook was of great success European intellectuals criticized it for being a mere copy of the European ideas. And indeed, Bello's textbook is, at first glance, an imitation and compilation of the main European principles of international law. Using postcolonial and poststructuralist approaches, however, the study reveals that this imitation of the European discourse of international law was not a pure passive and submissive act but a deeply ambivalent behaviour which opens a space of resistance, implies changes and is reminiscent of Homi K. Bhabha's concept of mimicry. Furthermore, postcolonial and poststructuralist concepts of identity and subjectivity expose that non-European worlds formed an intrinsic part of European international law. They served to construct European identity and therefore became what Edward Sampson describes as the "serviceable other".



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"Women's Rights and the Rights of Man: Women's Status under Law as the Measure of Civilization in Political and Legal Discourse, 1869-1914"

This paper explores the conceptualization of women's rights as a measure of the advancement of societies in comparative perspective through political and legal discourse from the 1860s to 1914. My investigation focuses on French perceptions of Anglo-American reforms in the areas of women's political rights, educational opportunities, and professional employment to understand the power and limitations of these debates. Prompted by Charles Fourier's proclamation that "l'extension des privilèges des femmes est le principe general de tous les progrès sociaux," (*Théorie des quatre mouvements*), myriad politico-legal thinkers in France observed the progressive advancements for women in family and property law in England, and political rights and access to the jury in the American West, as a challenge and a tocsin that French society compared poorly on women's emancipation. Advocates of women's rights seized on the international comparisons to argue for reform of women's rights, to fulfil the promise of the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* by extending the rights and duties to women. Women's emancipation, especially in public and constitutional law, was coded as "modern" and "civilized," a sign of the triumph of justice over "barbarism" and other antiquated forms of government. This research examines ways in which the attainment of gender equality in law functioned as a marker of the degree of civilization operating within a nation-state, a reflection of the "soft" diplomacy of international relations.



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"André Gros et la fonction de jurisconsulte du Ministère des affaires étrangères".

This paper proposes to shed light on the function of jurisconsult at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the figure of one of its most illustrious servants: André Gros. The trajectory followed by the latter is certainly not reducible to his fifteen years (1948-1963) spent at the Quai d'Orsay, since they will lead him to exercise other prestigious functions, in particular those of judge at the International Court of Justice where he will succeed another renowned French internationalist, President Jules Basdevant. The experience of the Ministry will however have left a lasting impression on Judge Gros. In carrying out his responsibilities, he will find the assistance of renowned internationalists, notably Charles Chaumont, Paul Reuter and Charles Rousseau. He drew from them the material of a particularly rich doctrinal reflection and defended the French State on numerous occasions before international courts and arbitration commissions. At the same time, he joined the International Law Commission and participated in its reflection on the law of international State responsibility. Of this experience, and of these years, André Gros will testify in the contribution delivered to the Mélanges Trotabas in 1970 on the "Origins and traditions of the function of jurisconsult of the Department of Foreign Affairs". The importance acquired by the post of Jurisconsult to the King in the 18th century is highlighted, before the reflection opens on the contemporary functioning of the services and the way in which they are informed and seized of the legal difficulties relating to the international relations of France. It is thus to an analysis of the "foreign legal policy of France" without naming it that Judge Gros already engages, i.e. the way in which governmental authorities determine their national policies with regard to international law, and in consideration of it. These reflections were taken up, developed and systematized by his successors at the Quai, notably Guy Ladreit de Lacharrière. The experience of André Gros as a jurisconsult is thus an invaluable insight into a function that is as crucial as it is pivotal in French diplomatic life. Our study will be supported by the consultation of numerous personal archives of Judge Gros and the correspondence exchanged by the Ministry with other institutions, both national and international, on the occasion of the major international disputes of the time.



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Alexander Walewski, emissary of the Polish Insurrectional Government to London : Convincing the Great Powers to enforce legal order from Vienna to Warsaw (1831-1832)

At the Congress of Vienna, the Polish question was a tricky one and depended mainly on the Russian position. After Napoleon's escape from Elba, the discussions became harsher and Tsar Alexander I managed to extend his sovereignty to the heart of Poland. Though the Congress's Final Act dated 9 June 1815 did not allow him to reunite the whole former Jagiellonian kingdom. The main principles of the treaty were the result of the Great Compromise of 8 February. The tsar eventually agreed to give back Galicia to Austria and part of the Duchy of Warsaw, to Frederick Willima's Prussia under the name of Grand Duchy of Posen, apart from Krakow, which became a free city -the Kingdom of Poland ; the king was the Tsar, namely Alexander. His death in 1825 upset the relationship between the tsarist power and the Congress Kingdom as the new tsar Nicolas I intended to exercise closer control over it : this eventually led to the Polish uprising and, in its wake, to the Polish-Russian war, brought to an end by the entry of Russian troops into Warsaw in September 1831 with the view of restoring order. During the hostilities, Walewski was entrusted by the Provisional Government of Poland with a diplomatic mission to London. Based on a careful persual of the four volumes of Walewski's archives (Diplomatic Archives), with occasional references to Palmerston and Talleyrand's already searched archives and Sebastiani's -soon to be this paper provides insight into Walewski's mission to London.



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Revisiting international law’s narrative about abolition of the slave trade: the writings of Mary Ann Shadd

The abolition of the slave trade and slavery in the 19th century is still often presented as an outcome of the valiant battles waged by enlightened and humane Europeans and Americans (usually white men) to liberate enslaved people. International legal histories inevitably reproduce this approach as they deal with international law-making and reform, as well as international or transnational judicial institutions, their cases and jurisprudence—all spheres of activity that slaves were deliberately and forcefully excluded from. This paper will tell the story of the relationship between international law and slavery in a different language, one that makes the slave the center of her own history rather than an ancillary and subordinated figure in the triumphant story of Western- and male-led international abolition of slavery. The paper will focus on Mary Ann Shadd (1823-1893). As a former Black American slave who found refuge in Canada, Mary Ann Shadd became an active abolitionist, an educated journalist, and eventually a lawyer. The paper will explore her book *A Plea for Emigration, or, Notes of Canada West: in its moral, social, and political aspect; with suggestions respecting Mexico, West Indies, and Vancouver’s Island, for the information of colored emigrants* (1852). What role did international law play in Mary Ann Shadd’s story? How might she be narrated as a protagonist in international law’s history of abolition?



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The London West India Committee in the Law of Nations: Property in Men

This paper excavates the role of the London West India Committee (LWIC) in the early nineteenth century, crucially the period leading up to the emancipation of slavery and the subsequent Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 in the British Parliament. The paper will examine how the London West India Committee functioned as an ‘interest group’ caught between profit, morality and the idea of ‘property in men’ debate during the era (1815 – 1833). Using arguments based on the reception of the law of nations in British international politics shortly after the Vienna Congress and the thorny issue of emancipation and compensation for slave owners in Britain, the paper argues that the Committee was one of the first actors for international norms from a private actors’ perspective in international law and use network theory to frame how the Committee influenced the legislative agenda of the British parliament in the 1820s through to the emancipation of slaves in 1833 in the British empire. The paper will use developments in Jamaica as a case study and how the local Jamaican colonial government influenced the legislative agenda of the British Parliament in London. This is most evident from the special role of Jamaican planters, their interests, influence and importance in the London West India Committee up to 1833. The paper then shed light on how the law of nations fit the narrative of British international foreign policy to accommodate the debates on ‘property in men’ where continental approaches in *ius gentium* and doctrinal approaches in natural law favoured the London West India Committee. A special feature of the paper is to juxtapose the developments of the London West India Committee with the post Vienna Congress of 1815 British foreign policy outlook that integrates ‘conservative outlooks’ especially the role of George Canning. Although the ‘conservative outlook’ was in the minority of continental internationalism after the Vienna Congress, their significance lie in the maintenance of a social order that also matches the interests of the London West India Committee. In this regard George Canning played a decisive role in the maintenance of the conservative outlook and how the London West India Committee triumphed in securing compensation for ‘property in men.’ The effect of this approach was the maintenance of territorial conservatism and to a large extent – a key component that sustained a new type of colonialism after the emancipation of slavery in British foreign policy through the outbreak of war in 1914.



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İbrahim Hakki: An Eastern Telltale of Modern International Law?

Although a key player in international and diplomatic relations with Europe since the modern era, the Ottoman Empire has been left out of modern international law. By excluding it from the status of subject but making it the object of international law, the new normative taxonomy aggravated the legal, political and economic asymmetry at the expense of the Empire, further undermining its functioning in the 19th century. This uneven situation galvanised the interest of the Sublime Porte in modern international law, to which it wanted to be recognized as fully belonging. This interest and will of "integration" did not only express on a diplomatic and political level. Ottomans also have shown interest in the theory of the new discipline.

İbrahim Hakki (1863-1918), Ottoman Grand-Vizir, is one of the most illustrious examples of this interest. Lawyer by training, Hakki Pasha has distinguished himself by his brilliant studies, his skills in his early career in ministerial offices, his knowledge of foreign languages and his negotiating skills, which led him to occupy numerous positions in international commissions or in missions abroad and become a key actor of the Ottoman-European relations. His experience and knowledge, supported by his outstanding redactional skills, were translated in notebooks, among which the first Ottoman 'History of International Law' (Tarih-i Hukük-ı Beyneddüvel) or an 'Introduction to International Law'. These served for his classes, giving the Ottoman law students an inside into modern international law, focusing on European public law more than international relations. Based on biographical material but mostly on these notebooks, my paper intends to retrace the Ottoman perception of modern international law, the way it was diffused among Ottoman lawyers, and how it mirrors the genesis of European conception of the so-called Western international law.



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Inseparable Pairs?: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Society of International Law, 1880-1914

The reception of European international law in the Meiji era (1868-1912) in Japan is characterised as full of 'pragmatism', based on the primary foreign policy adopted by the government. For modernisation of state system, the government employed hundreds of foreigners as teachers and advisers (Oyatoi Gaikokujin; employed foreigner specialists) in almost all fields. In legal affairs Gustave Emile Boissonade de Fontarabie (1876-1879) and Karl Roesler (1878-1893) are well-known. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs hired Oyatoi Gaikokujin as legal advisers, while recognizing the importance of human resource development of Japanese international lawyers. The Ministry took the initiative in establishing Kokusaiho Gakkai (Japanese Society of International Law) in March 1897.

As studied so far, the Ministry and the Society contributed capacity-building of international legal scholars who later invented Japanese conceptions of international law such as the Greater East Asian Sphere that justified Japanese aggression in East Asia. However, studies on institutions, specifically on the role of legal advisers in the Ministry and the process of founding the academic society, remain to be discussed. In my presentation, with a particular focus on Henry Willard Denison (1880-1914) as a legal adviser at the Ministry, I will explore a plurality of the actors involved in the process and whether there was tension or cooperation between legal advisers in the Ministry and Japanese scholars in academia.



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A parallel legal world. Women formulating international law (1878-1914)

The process of women formulating international law started with congresses held by the transnational women's movement. Here female specialists met, exchanged legal knowledge, collected and compared law, wrestled over formulations, and, starting from national rights, sought to find an overarching approach to the problem that in all legal families especially the legal situation of married women was tied to that of their husbands, exposing them to severe legal disadvantages. They established a parallel network in the phase of the beginning of the male-written international law, in order to find common ground in constant international exchanges. Starting from national rights they initiated legal reform at the global level and intended to formulate a supranational legal order. Eventually these proposals found their way also into international "male" bodies. The paper will show that women's participation is indispensable to the process of the emergence of international law but has so far seldom being picked up as an object of research in the history of international law.



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Les voyages du jeune Alphonse Rivier

Alphonse Rivier (1835-1898) is a forgotten member of the generation of internationalists who participated in the institutionalization of international law. Author of treatises, translator of Tobias Asser's works into French, he was a professor of international law at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. A founding member of the Institut de Droit International, of which he was secretary-general, he served as editor of the Revue de Droit International et de Législation Comparée. Legal advisor to the Swiss Republic and Consul General of Switzerland in Belgium, he was also a practitioner.

His archives, deposited at the cantonal library of Lausanne, allow us to trace his itinerary through a rich correspondence, both private and related to his functions, but also, the professional and intellectual training of one of the dominant figures of international law on the Swiss scene during the second half of the nineteenth century. It allows us to paint the sensibility and define the social roots of a polyglot and cosmopolitan jurist, as comfortable in Berlin where he defended his thesis as in Paris or Lausanne.

We will study a future internationalist's intellectual and political training by evoking his stays in Paris and Berlin during his training during the 1850s. We aim beyond the case of Alphonse Rivier to better define the traits and dispositions of the members of the first generation of jurists who made international law their primary and sometimes only concern.



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Intelligence, diplomacy and international relations. The Parish Report on the Revolutions in South America and the foundations of British recognition of insurgent states (1822)

My work presents a description and explanation of the historical significance of the unpublished intelligence report "South America", written in 1822 by Woodbine Parish, clerk at the Foreign Office and Castlereagh's private secretary (and later the first British Consul to Buenos Aires). The aim is to outline Foreign Office political strategy towards the South American revolutions at the Congress of Verona, analysing the links between political struggle, intelligence and international diplomacy.

At the time of its writing in 1822, Parish was a clerk in the Foreign Office and private secretary to the Foreign Secretary, Castlereagh, who requested the report in order to prepare for British negotiations at (what was to be) the final Congress of the Holy Alliance held in Verona. It was probably the first report on the revolutions in South America commissioned by the Foreign Office.

The historical context, the authors, and the content of this report make it a key document in British diplomacy on Latin America. As we will show, it brings to light unknown aspects of the period, and illuminates with new information existing historical accounts of the events leading to the recognition of the South America states. We argue that, to a large extent, Parish's report helps us understand the principles of British policy towards Latin America in the 1820s and the foundations of British recognition of the South American insurgent states.



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Uncovering a Forgotten History: Private International Law as National Promise for Internationalism in the 19th Century

The historical study of private international law is an often-neglected topic within the broader turn to the history in international law. Only a few works explore the dogmatic, intellectual and social history of this area of law with its at times hybrid position between the domestic and international level. This paper focuses on this lacuna and seeks to describe the development of private international law or conflict of laws during the 19th century. From the mid-18th century to the end of the 19th century, the foundations of this field of law have been aligned to new requirements of the political and economic order: The rise of the nation state, international economic markets and the increased mobility in a connected world by technological innovations are just some key issues that mark this transition. The argument of this paper is that this transformation on a transnational legal level emanated from domestic legal changes and discourses that can be comparatively observed in various countries at the time. It seeks to describe, on the one hand, the dogmatic preconditions and shifts, but also embed it, on the other hand, in the practical and intellectual environment at the time. Despite the aspirations of many international lawyers, the debates were perceived through the national lenses. The paper seeks to relate these legal discourses to the understanding of internationalism that was driving many intellectuals in different fields at the time.



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Just Scraps of Paper? Western Military Officers, Humanitarianism and the Shaping of International Humanitarian Law, 1864–1907

This presentation takes a look at my new book project focusing on the history of the Geneva Conventions. The first Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field signed in August 1864 has defined for first time the concept of international humanitarian law (IHL). The Convention, modified thereafter in 1906 and in the Hague Conventions, addressed humanitarian protection to soldiers and civilians in wartime. Scholars have often presented the development of IHL as the result of efforts made by lawyers, jurists, diplomats, the International Committee of the Red Cross—and other pacifist and internationalist actors in order to bringing humanity in warfare. Military actors, however, though being directly involved in international discussion as well as in the practice of IHL in war appear only on the margins of scholarship from both fields of humanitarianism and military history. Existing literature often argued that American and European military authorities had opposed, or at least have been unsympathetic, to the IHL since 1864 by advancing militarist arguments such as “military necessity” and the danger of limiting their action on the battlefield, and by committing numerous violations of IHL in wartime. My project challenges this argument by questioning the role played by military experts, and high officers in international debates related to IHL. This research interests in the cases of the United States, Germany, France and Britain.



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Miloš Vec is Professor of European Legal and Constitutional History at Vienna University and was a Permanent Fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM, Vienna) from 2016-2020. Habilitation in Legal History, Philosophy of Law, Theory of Law, and Civil Law from Goethe University Frankfurt. Until 2012, he worked at the Max-Planck-Institute for European Legal History and taught there. Further teaching at the Universities of Bonn, Hamburg, Konstanz, Lyon, Tübingen, and Vilnius. Fellow to the Wissenschaftskolleg (Institute of Advanced Study), Berlin, 2011/2012; Senior Global Hauser Fellow at NYU in 2017; associate member of the Research Centre “Normative Orders” at Frankfurt University. Free-lance journalist, particularly for Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

How to Write a History of Western International Law?

My presentation focuses on some historiographical challenges which I face as the co-editor of the CUP volume on “Western International Law, 1776 – c.1870” (edited together with Prof. Paulina Starski). Evidently, the volume’s title “Western International Law, 1776 – ca. 1870” is demanding. It expects to treat the subject as a regional, in parts local, but very influential variation of a plurality of global normative systems. However, what exactly is “Western” about it and which methods and approaches are suited best to offer convincing explanations? Writing about “Western” international law always evokes the question of the others, but what about the plurality within the “West”? The aim of this talk is to explore the historiographic, geographic and political boundaries related with these questions. In terms of historical sources, we would like to go beyond the usual suspects of printed and unprinted texts, but to include visual sources and artefacts. This poses new practical and theoretical challenges that need to be addressed. The presentation will be problem-oriented and won’t try to give definite answers to the raised questions.



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Florenz (°1995) studied law at Ghent University (2018, summa cum laude) and obtained an LL.M/MSc. in Law and Economics (2019, receiving the award for best student) from the Universität Hamburg, Erasmus University Rotterdam and the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research. During his studies in Ghent, he also spent a semester at the University of Waikato (New Zealand), where he won the Law of International Trade Prize for best essay. As of November 2019, Florenz is a PhD Fellow of the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO), working on a project entitled "Embedding free trade. The regulation of international trade in Belgium (1860-1865)", supervised by Prof. Dr. D. Heirbaut and Prof. Dr. F. Dhondt. Florenz is interested in the history of international economic law, history of economic thought and law & economics.

The First Generation of International Economic Lawyers? Juridification and Professionalization in International Economic Diplomacy: A Prosopography and Discourse Network Analysis (1870-1914)

Contemporary international economic law is considered an autonomous subdiscipline of international law administered by an epistemic community of international lawyers and economists, separate from public international law. In stark contrast to today, the 19th century jurists, diplomats and laymen involved in the creation of norms to regulate interstate economic relations did not perceive themselves as practicing a field distinct from public international law. The existing body of FTAs was not considered a branch separate from public international law. Neither was there a developed profession of international economic lawyers. Nevertheless, despite there being no specialist legal profession for international economic relations, international lawyers occasionally touched upon it in public international law treatises. Only around 1900, the first specialized academic writings on international economic relations start to appear. In this paper, I provide an overview of the legal arguments produced by public international lawyers during the period +-1870-1914, supported by prosopography and discourse network analysis, to uncover educational and intellectual backgrounds as well as academic and interpersonal entanglements. As such, the paper considers the internal development of international law doctrine, reflecting on the juridification of international economic relations and professionalization of this particular subfield of international law.

Mercredi 15 Septembre 2021 - 18h30

Conquérir la paix : des Lumières à l'Union européenne



Hôtel Dupanloup
1 rue Dupanloup
45000 Orléans

INTERVENANT

Prof. Stella Gervas

Université de Newcastle - Grande
Bretagne

Conférence grand public en lien avec :
Law(s) and International relations :
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PUBLIC LECTURE



Prof. Stella Gervas

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STELLA GHERVAS est Professeure d'Histoire russe et européenne à l'Université de Newcastle (Royaume Uni) et membre de la Royal Historical Society. Elle est également chercheuse associée au Département d'Histoire de l'Université de Harvard et Professeure invitée à la Harvard Summer School depuis 2015. En 2021-2022, elle sera Professeure invitée à la Higher School of Economics University of Saint-Petersbourg (Russie). Ses domaines de recherche portent sur l'histoire intellectuelle et l'histoire globale de l'Europe avec une spécialisation dans l'histoire de la paix et de son maintien, ainsi que l'histoire intellectuelle et maritime de la Russie à l'époque moderne.

Elle est auteur de plusieurs ouvrages, parmi lesquels : Alexandre Stourdza (1791-1854) : Un intellectuel orthodoxe face à l'Occident (Genève, 1999) ; Réinventer la tradition : Alexandre Stourdza et l'Europe de la Sainte-Alliance (Paris, 2008) ; ce livre a obtenu plusieurs prix dont le Prix Guizot de l'Académie française en 2009). Son dernier livre, *Conquering Peace : From the Enlightenment to the European Union*, vient d'être publié aux Éditions de l'Université de Harvard (HUP, 2021). Elle a également coédité plusieurs livres en français et en anglais, notamment : *Penser l'Europe : Quarante ans d'études européennes* à Genève (Genève, 2003) ; *Lieux d'Europe : Mythes et limites* (Paris, 2008) ; ainsi que *A Cultural History of Peace in the Age of Enlightenment* (Londres, 2020). Elle rédige actuellement un nouveau livre sur l'histoire de la mer Noire, intitulé *Calming the Waters ? A New History of the Black Sea, 1774-1920s*, qui va paraître aux Éditions de l'Université de Cambridge ; ainsi qu'une anthologie des textes fondamentaux sur la Paix de l'Antiquité à nos jours.

Conquérir la Paix : des Lumières à l'Union européenne

L'Europe n'a guère connu de longs moments de paix dans son histoire. Dans cette conférence grand public, basée sur son dernier livre *Conquering Peace : From the Enlightenment to the European Union* (Harvard University Press, 2021), Stella Gervas exposera comment, depuis le XVIII^e siècle, des penseurs européens en quête de paix durable en arrivèrent à forger l'idée de l'unification européenne.

En combinant les histoires intellectuelle, politique et juridique, Stella Gervas évoquera les œuvres de philosophes comme l'Abbé de Saint-Pierre, Rousseau ou encore Kant, ainsi que des hommes d'État comme le Tsar Alexandre Ier, Woodrow Wilson, Winston Churchill, Robert Schuman et Mikhaïl Gorbatchev.

« Plus jamais la guerre! » : cinq conflits majeurs, depuis 1700, ont été l'occasion pour repenser la paix en Europe et faire émerger des projets visionnaires : la guerre de succession d'Espagne, les Guerres napoléoniennes, la Première Guerre mondiale, la Seconde Guerre mondiale et la Guerre

Dr Eric Robert, Dr Jean-Michel Povesle & Dr Catherine Grillon
International Meeting on Plasma Cosmetic Science
25-27 November 2019

Prof. Richard Freedman & Prof. Philippe Vendrix
Counterpoints: Renaissance Music and Scholarly Debate in the Digital Domain
14-16 November 2019

Prof. Manuela Simoni, Dr Frédéric Jean-Alphonse, Dr Pascale Crépieux & Dr Eric Reiter
Targeting GPCR to generate life, preserve the environment and improve animal breeding: technological and pharmacological challenges
16-18 October 2019

Prof. Akkihebbal Ravishankara & Dr Abdelwahid Mellouki
Climate, air quality and health: long-term goals and near-term actions
28 June 2019

Dr Wolfram Kloppmann
N and P cycling in catchments: How can isotopes guide water resources management?
18 June 2019

Dr Carmen Díaz Orozco & Dr Brigitte Natanson
Forging glances. Images and visual cultures in XIXth century Latin America
28-29 May 2019

Dr Tijen & Dr Gülçin Erdi
Rebel streets : urban space, art, and social movements
28 - 29 May 2019

Dr Marcelo Lorenzo & Prof. Claudio Lazzari
New avenues for the behavioral manipulation of disease vectors
21-23 May 2019

Dr Agnieszka Synowiec & Dr Christophe Hano
Biological Activities of Essential Oils
13 - 15 May 2019

Prof. Yiming Chen & Prof. Driss Boutat
2019 International Conference on Fractional Calculus Theory and Applications (ICFCTA 2019)
25-26 April 2019

Prof. Temenuga Trifonova & Prof. Raphaële Bertho
On the Ruins and Margins of European Identity in Cinema: European Identity in the Era of Mass Migration
2-3 April 2019

Dr Patrizia Carmassi & Prof. Jean-Patrice Boudet
Time and Science in the Liber Floridus of Lambert of Saint-Omer
27-28 March 2019

Dr Guillermina Dalla-Salda & Dr Philippe Rozenberg
Adapting forest ecosystems and wood products to biotic and abiotic stress
12 - 15 March 2019

Dr Vincent Courdavault & Prof. Nathalie Guivarc'h
Refactoring Monoterpenoid Indole Alkaloid Biosynthesis in Microbial Cell Factories (MIAMi)
5-6 February 2019

Dr Denis Reis de Assis & Prof. Hélène Blasco
Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs): From Disease Models to Mini-Organs
28-30 January 2019

2018

Prof. Igor Lima Maldonado & Prof. Christophe Destrieux
Frontiers in Connectivity: Exploring and Dissecting the Cerebral White Matter
5-6 December 2018

Dr Marius Secula, Prof. Christine Vautrin-UI & Dr Benoît Cagnon
Water micropollutants: from detection to removal
26-28 November 2018

Prof. Guoxian Chen & Prof. Magali Ribot
Balance laws in fluid mechanics, geophysics, biology (theory, computation, and application)
19-21 November 2018

Dr Volodymyr Sukach & Prof. Isabelle Gillaizeau
Progress in Organofluorine Chemistry
15-17 October 2018

Jens Christian Moesgaard, Prof. Marc Bompaire, Bruno Foucray & Dr Guillaume Sarah
Coins and currency in the 10th and 11th centuries: issuing authorities, political powers, economic influences
11-12 October 2018

Dr Norinne Lacerda-Queiroz & Dr Valérie Quesniaux
Malaria - Current status and challenges
27-28 September 2018

Dr Renaud Adam & Prof. Chiara Lastraioli
Lost in Renaissance
20-21 September 2018

Prof. Abdelwahid Mellouki & Dr Véronique Daële
The 6th Sino-French Joint Workshop on Atmospheric Environment
10-12 September 2018

Prof. Emre Erdem & Dr Guylaine Poulin-Vittrant
Frontiers in Nanomaterials for Energy Harvesting and Storage
27-29 August 2018

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Affective horizons of 'song' in the long fifteenth century
27-28 June 2018

Prof. Bilal Haider Abbasi, Prof. Nathalie Guivarc'h & Dr Christophe Hano
Modern aspects of Plant in Vitro Technology
27 June 2018

Prof. Marek Łos & Dr Catherine Grillon
Stem cells & cancer stem cells: Regenerative medicine and cancer
11-13 June 2018

Dr Ewa Łukaszyk & Prof. Marie-Luce Demonet
Transcultural Mediterranean: in search of non-orthodox and non-hegemonic universalism(s)
30-31 May 2018

Prof. Vladimir Shishov & Dr Philippe Rozenberg
Wood formation and tree adaptation to climate
23-25 May 2018

Dr Ján Žabka & Dr Christelle Briois
Advances in Space Mass Spectrometry for the Search of Extraterrestrial Signs of Life
16-18 May 2018

Dr Massimiliano Traversino Di Cristo & Prof. Paul-Alexis Mellet
From Wittenberg to Rome, and Beyond Giordano Bruno: Will, Power, and Being Law, Philosophy, and Theology in the Early Modern Era
26-27 April 2018

Dr William Horsnell & Dr Bernhard Ryffel
Neurotransmitters: non-neuronal functions and therapeutic opportunities
26-28 March 2018

Prof. Eric Goles & Prof. Nicolas Ollinger
Discrete Models of Complex Systems
19-21 March 2018

2017

Dr Kristina Djanashvili & Dr Éva Jakab Tóth
Is Multimodal Imaging an Invention with a Future? The Input of Chemistry
11-13 December 2017

Dr Emmanuel Saridakis & Dr Marc Boudvillain
Structural biology and biophysics of RNA-protein complexes
13-15 November 2017

Prof. Franco Pierno & Prof. Chiara Lastraioli
The Runaway Word. Languages and Religious Exile in the Renaissance
7-8 November 2017

Prof. Michiel Postema & Dr Ayache Bouakaz
Acoustic bubbles in therapy: recent advances with medical microbubbles, clouds and harmonic antibubbles
23-24 October 2017

Dr Mauro Simonato & Dr Jérôme Rousselet
Species spread in a warmer and globalized world
18-20 October 2017

Dr Sophie Heywood & Dr Cécile Boulaire
1968 and the boundaries of childhood
12-14 October 2017

Prof. Mihai Mutascu & Prof. Camelia Turcu
Globalization and growth in eurozone: new challenges
28-29 September 2017

Dr Mauro Manno & Prof. Richard Daniellou
The role of glycosylation on serpin biology and conformational disease
27-29 September 2017

Prof. Salvatore Magazù, Prof. Francesco Piazza, Dr Sivakumar Ponnurengam Malliappan, Dr Emilie Munnier
Recent advances in basic and applied science in cosmetics
3-5 July 2017

Dr Maria Clotilde Camboni & Prof. Chiara Lastraioli
The dynamics of the relationship with the more recent past in early modern Europe: between rejection and acknowledgement
20-22 June 2017

Dr Sohail Akhter & Prof. Chantal Pichon
Messenger RNA therapeutics: advances and perspectives
22-23 March 2017

Prof. Gary Gibbons & Prof. Sergey Solodukhin
GARYFEST: Gravitation, Solitons and Symmetries
22-24 March 2017

2016

Dr Mohammed Ayoub & Dr Eric Reiter
Antibodies Targeting GPCRs, Recent Advances and Therapeutic Challenges
24-25 November 2016

Prof. David Koester, Dr Bernard Buron & Dr Jean-Philippe Fouquet
Practical Engagements and the Social-Spatial Dimensions of the Post-Petroleum Future
7-9 November 2016

Dr Jorge Gutierrez & Dr Philippe Frank
Lipids, Nanotechnology and Cancer
10-12 October 2016

Dr Ferenc Kàlmàn & Dr Éva Jakab Tóth
Being Smart In Coordination Chemistry: Medical Applications
26-28 September 2016

Jean-Philippe Bouillon, Mourad Elhabiri, Jiri Kozelka, Laurent Plasseraud, Michèle Salmain & Eva Tóth, Roman Bulánek, Radek Cibulka, Michal Otyepka, Jan Preisler, Vladimír Šindelář & Irena Valterová
**7th French-Czech "Vltava" Chemistry Meeting
Advancing Chemistry through Bilateral Collaboration**
5-6 September 2016

Dr Satyajit Phadke, Dr Chandrasekaran & Prof. Mériem Anouti
Future strategies in electrochemical technologies for efficient energy utilisation
7-9 September 2016

Prof. Peter Bennett & Prof. Philippe Vendrix
Sacred/secular intersections in early-modern European ceremonial: Text, music, image and power
11-13 July 2016

Prof. Leandros Skaltsounis & Prof. Claire Elfakir
Olive Bioactives: applications and prospects
4-6 July 2016

Dr Mikhail Zubkov & Dr Maxim Chernodub
Condensed matter physics meets relativistic quantum field theory
13-15 June 2016

Prof. Brown-Grant, Dr Carmassi, Prof. Drossbach, Prof. Hedeman, Dr Turner & Prof. Ventura
Inscribing Knowledge on the Page: Sciences, Tradition, Transmission and Subversion in the Medieval Book
6-9 June 2016

Prof. Gary Gibbons & Prof. Sergey Solodukhin
Classical and quantum black holes
30-31 May 2016

2015

Dr Gyula Tircsó & Dr Éva Jakab Tóth
Medicinal flavor of metal complexes: diagnostic and therapeutic applications
7-9 December 2015

Prof. Erminia Ardissino & Dr Elise Boillet
Lay Readings of the Bible in Early Modern Europe
24-26 November 2015

Prof. Kathleen Campbell & Dr Frances Westall
Habitats and inhabitants on the early Earth and Mars
17-18 November 2015

Prof. Marion Harris & Dr David Giron
Insects, pathogens, and plant reprogramming: from effector molecules to ecology
5-7 October 2015

Dr Arayik Hambardzumyan & Dr Sylvie Bonnamy
Bioinspired molecular assemblies as protective and delivery systems
7-9 September 2015

Dr Peter Arensburger & Dr Yves Bigot
Analysis and Annotation of DNA Repeats and Dark Matter in Eukaryotic Genomes

8-10 July 2015

Prof. Scott Kroeker & Dr Pierre Florian
Nuclear Waste Disposal: Designing Materials For the End of Time
27-29 May 2015

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Entanglement, Holography and Geometry
17 April 2015

Prof. Kari Astala & Dr Athanasios Batakis & Prof. Michel Zinsmeister
Conformal Methods in Analysis, Random Structures & Dynamics
12 April 2015

Prof. Kari Astala & Dr Athanasios Batakis
Loire Valley Workshop on Conformal Methods in Analysis, Random Structures & Dynamics
12-16 April 2015

2014

Dr Natalia Kirichenko & Dr Alain Roques
Insect invasions in a changing world
17-19 December 2014

Dr Alejandro Martinez & Dr Philippe Rozenberg
Natural and human-assisted adaptation of forests to climatic constraints: the relevance of interdisciplinary approaches
18-19 November 2014

Dr Magnus Williamson & Prof. Xavier Bisaro
Reconstructing Lost Spaces: acoustic, spatial, ceremonial contexts
30-31 October 2014

Dr Edouard Asselin & Dr Patrick D'Hugues
Copper, a strategic metal? The present and future of resources, processing and recycling
14-15 October 2014

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Piezoelectric micro and nano-structures and their applications
25-26 September 2014

Dr Eric Reiter
3rd International Congress on Gonadotropins & Receptors - ICGRIII
7-10 September 2014

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NemaTours: bringing worms together
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Dr Charles Sennoga & Dr Ayache Bouakaz
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19-20 May 2014

Dr Igor Leontyev & Dr Louis Hennet
Heterogeneous catalysis: recent advances in preparation and characterization
31 March - 1 April 2014

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Geochemical reactivity in CO₂ geological storage sites, advances in optimizing injectivity, assessing storage capacity and minimizing environmental impacts
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8-9 April 2013

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Bottom-up approaches to Nanotechnology
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13-14 September 2013

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Chronic inflammatory lung diseases: The next-generation therapeutic targets to consider
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Macromolecular crowding effects in cell biology: models and experiments
24-25 October 2013

Prof. Mourad Bellasoued & Prof. Le Rousseau
Biology and mathematical inverse problems: a new wedded couple ?
14-15 November 2013

2012

Dr Lidewij Tummers & Prof. Sylvette Denèfle
Co-housing: born out of need or new ways of living ?
12-14 March 2012

Prof. Clive Oppenheimer & Dr Bruno Scaillet
Mount erebus, antarctica: an exceptional laboratory volcano
15-16 March 2012

Prof. Friedrich Wellmer
Life and innovation cycles in the field of raw material supply and demand — a transdisciplinary approach
19-20 April 2012

Dr Gerard Klaver, Dr Emmanuelle Petelet & Dr Philippe Negrel
Rare earth elements in our environment from ores towards recycling through the continental cycle
10-11 May 2012

Prof. Rosalind Brown-Grant & Prof. Bernard Ribémont
Textual and visual representations of power and justice in medieval manuscript culture
5-6 July 2012

Dr Agata Matejuk & Prof. Claudine Kieda
Defeating Cancer Can non coding small RNAs be new players ?
24-25 September 2012

2011

Prof. Nicola Fazzalari & Prof. Claude-Laurent Benhamou
Osteocyte Imaging
13-14 January 2011

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Europe and the Balkans: economic integration, challenges and solutions
3-4 February 2011

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Inflammatory and infectious diseases
30-31 May 2011

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Non commutative geometry, strings and gravity
25-27 May 2011

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In situ Molecular Spectroscopic Technique and Application
20-21 June 2011

Prof. Valery Terwilliger & Dr Jérémy Jacob
Hydrogen isotopes as environmental recorders
15-16 September 2011

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Mystères des voix perdues – Polyphonies reconstituées, 1420-1520
24-30 October 2011

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5-6 December 2011

2010

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New directions in gonadotropin hormones and their receptors
3-4 June 2010

Dr Yossi Maurey & Dr Christine Bousquet-Labouérie
Sacred space, sacred memory: bishop saints and their cities
10-12 June 2010

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