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Nota di contenuto	The origins of Treaty Supremacy : 1776-1787 -- State ratification debates -- Treaty Supremacy in the 1790s -- Foster v. Neilson -- Treaties and state law -- Self-execution in the political branches -- Self-execution in the Federal Courts -- Seeds of change -- Human rights activism in the United States: 1946-1948 -- The nationalists strike back : 1949-1951 -- Fujii, Brown, and Bricker : 1952-1954 -- Business as usual in the courts : 1946-1965 -- The American law institute and the restatement of foreign relations law -- Treaty Supremacy in the twenty-first Century -- Invisible constitutional change.
Sommario/riassunto	Traditionally, the Constitution's treaty supremacy rule provided that all treaties supersede conflicting state laws. The rule was designed to prevent treaty violations by state governments. From the Founding until World War II, treaty supremacy and self-execution were independent doctrines. Treaty supremacy was an aspect of federal supremacy; it governed the relationship between treaties and state law. Self-execution governed the division of power over treaty implementation

between Congress and the president. In 1945, the United States ratified the U.N. Charter, which obligates nations to promote 'human rights - for all without distinction as to race.' In 1950, a California court applied the Charter's human rights provisions and the traditional treaty supremacy rule to invalidate a state law that discriminated against Japanese nationals.
