

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910778166403321
Autore	Smith Steven D (Steven Douglas), <1952->
Titolo	Law's quandary [[electronic resource] /] / Steven D. Smith
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Mass., : Harvard University Press, 2004
ISBN	0-674-04382-0
Descrizione fisica	xiv, 206 p
Disciplina	340.1
Soggetti	Law - Philosophy Rule of law
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 181-202) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Part I. Law and Metaphysics? -- 1. Just Words ? -- 2. Ontological Dynasties -- Part II. (How) Is Law for Real? -- 3. Does "the Law" Exist? -- 4. The Jurisprudence of Modernity -- Part III. The Metaphysics of Legal Meaning -- 5. How Does Law Mean? -- 6. Author(s)Wanted -- Part IV. Mind the Gap -- 7. Law in a Quandary -- Epilogue: Confusion and Confession -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This lively book reassesses a century of jurisprudential thought from a fresh perspective, and points to a malaise that currently afflicts not only legal theory but law in general. Steven Smith argues that our legal vocabulary and methods of reasoning presuppose classical ontological commitments that were explicitly articulated by thinkers from Aquinas to Coke to Blackstone, and even by Joseph Story. But these commitments are out of sync with the world view that prevails today in academic and professional thinking. So our law-talk thus degenerates into "just words"--or a kind of nonsense. The diagnosis is similar to that offered by Holmes, the Legal Realists, and other critics over the past century, except that these critics assumed that the older ontological commitments were dead, or at least on their way to extinction; so their aim was to purge legal discourse of what they saw as an archaic and fading metaphysics. Smith's argument starts with essentially the same metaphysical predicament but moves in the opposite direction. Instead of avoiding or marginalizing the "ultimate questions," he argues that we need to face up to them and consider

their implications for law.
