Record Nr. UNINA9910824483203321 Autore Gerhart Peter M. **Titolo** Property law and social morality / / Peter M. Gerhart, Case Western Reserve University School of Law [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2014 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-72037-0 **ISBN** 1-139-89420-X 1-107-72765-0 1-107-73001-5 1-107-73176-3 1-107-72825-8 1-107-72363-9 1-139-03518-5 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 332 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Classificazione LAW052000 Disciplina 346.04 Soggetti Right of property - Social aspects Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Property's values -- An overview of the theory -- Owner as decision maker -- Ownership and social recognition -- Other-regarding decision making -- Assigning burdens and benefits -- Exclusion --Nuisance: spatial coordination -- Concurrent decision makers --Temporal coordination -- A theory of legislative regulation -- The takings power -- Legislative regulation and assigning burdens-- The promise of unity. Sommario/riassunto Property Law and Social Morality develops a theory of property that highlights the social construction of obligations that individuals owe each other. By viewing property law through the lens of obligations rather than through the lens of rights, the author affirms the existence of important property rights (when no obligation to another exists) and defines the scope of those rights (when an obligation to another does exist). By describing the scope of the decisions that individuals are permitted to make and the requirements of other-regarding decisions.

the author develops a single theory to explain the dynamics of private

and common property, including exclusion, nuisance, shared decision making, and decision making over time. The development of social recognition norms adds to our understanding of property evolution, and the principle of equal freedom underlying social recognition that limit government interference with property rights.