The book re-examines Carl Schmitt’s late work, which until fairly recently received less attention because of its seemingly non-systematic nature. The study focuses on Schmitt’s major post-war publications, among them The Nomos of the Earth, Theory of the Partisan, Political Theology II as well as his diaries. It emphasizes formal and structural aspects, deliberately resisting a systematic approach, focusing instead on tensions and contradictions within Schmitt’s writings. The book explores Schmitt’s shift from a German nationalist position to a defence of an imperial European tradition, leading up to an international agenda that modifies Schmitt’s older position without giving up conceptual and theoretical continuities. Because of these modifications--that is the thesis of the study--Schmitt’s late work could gain international attention after the fall of the Berlin Wall, since it resonates with greater global instability and increasing doubts about the viability of international liberalism. Finally, Schmitt’s wide but controversial reception, both on the political Right and the Left, becomes the object of scrutiny against the backdrop of Schmitt’s precarious biographical situation and the global political development after World War II. It is the tension between this specific historical context and the later international appropriation that motivates and energizes this study. It aims at a critique of recent Schmitt enthusiasm.
This masterful political treatise, first published in 1962, examines the history and nature of communism as it developed in the Soviet Union and in Poland. The book argues that accommodation with the communists simply helped them to impose their vision of the world and pursue their goal of global domination. It compares communism to Nazism and insists that the former was the greater threat to the future of humanity. This interpretation of the differences and similarities between communism and Nazism is highly relevant to debates about these two systems and to major contemporary issues which are of particular importance to the U.S. and Europe, including radical Islam and the necessity of war and the responsibility for war.

Magic Lantern Empire
John Phillip Short

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: August 2016
Item type: book

This book examines German colonialism as a mass cultural and political phenomenon unfolding at the center of a nascent, conflicted German modernity. The book draws together strands of propaganda and visual culture, science and fantasy to show how colonialism developed as a contested form of knowledge that both reproduced and blurred class difference in Germany, initiating the masses into a modern market worldview. The book draws on a diverse range of sources: police files, spy reports, pulp novels, popular science writing, daily newspapers, and both official and private archives. Colonialism emerges in metropolitan Germany through a dialectic of science and enchantment within the context of sharp class conflict. It begins with the organized colonial movement, with its expert scientific and associational structures and emphatic exclusion of the “masses.” It then turns to the grassroots colonialism that thrived among the lower classes, who experienced empire through dime novels, wax museums, and panoramas. Finally, the book examines the ambivalent posture of Germany's socialists, who mounted a trenchant critique of colonialism, while in their reading rooms workers spun imperial fantasies. It was from these conflicts that there first emerged in the early twentieth century a modern German sense of the global.

Dance in Chains
Padraic Kenney

Published in print: 2018 Published Online: October 2017
DOI: 10.1093/oso/9780199375745.001.0001
The political prisoner is a creation of the modern era, in which states deploy police, courts, and prisons against organized opposition movements. Dance in Chains traces the history of political imprisonment from the 1860s through the present day, using the struggles of opponents from a wide variety of regimes. They range from colonial South Africa through the detention center at Guantanamo Bay, and from the right-wing dictatorship in 1930s Poland through the Troubles in Northern Ireland. The book asks why regimes incarcerate opponents, and why political prisoners are important to opposition movements. It examines the contest in the cells themselves, as political prisoners organize themselves and engage in acts of protest and resistance, and how prisoner assistance movements like Amnesty International help to make the political prisoner a recognizable figure in global history.

‘Peace’, the Nation, and International Relations
Holger Nehring

in Politics of Security: British and West German Protest Movements and the Early Cold War, 1945-1970

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

Behind the movements’ clear agendas lurked a more complicated set of policy proposals that were deeply ingrained in nationally specific experiences and in specific ways of framing the role of their respective nation in world affairs. While the British and West German activists brought with them a multiplicity of views about international relations, we can nevertheless see nationally specific ways of framing the issue of nuclear armaments. At the core of this convergence around nationally specific issues were the activists’ severe misgivings about a real and substantial defence policy problem, which arose out of the nuclearization of the strategies of the NATO countries since the mid-1950s.

The German Complex
Józef Mackiewicz

in The Triumph of Provocation

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: October 2013
Publisher: Yale University Press
Item type: chapter
This chapter examines the history of the so-called German complex in Poland. It explains that the German complex was the line adopted by Poles who recognized the necessity of getting out of the anti-German impasse but did not want to vex public opinion. It also argues that the German complex was the result of communist provocation and that it was an integral factor of the global communist conspiracy.

Sport, Bicycling, and Globalization in the Print Era
Eric Reed

in Selling the Yellow Jersey: The Tour de France in the Global Era
Published in print: 2015 Published Online: September 2015
Publisher: University of Chicago Press DOI: 10.7208/chicago/9780226206677.003.0002

Chapter One describes the milieu into which the Tour was born in 1903. Modern sports and sporting cultures were established as new networks of communication, exchange, and travel blossomed, empires expanded, and the Industrial Revolution progressed around the world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Chapter One explains that the spread of sports like soccer, baseball, and cycling around the world at roughly the same time exemplified the cultural and commercial convergences that accompanied globalization. However, the histories of sport diverged starkly from place to place, demonstrating that globalization did not erase local cultural distinctiveness. Local contexts mattered: they determined the meanings, purposes, and characteristics of “global” sports as they were adopted in different nations and regions. Chapter One concludes by describing the uniquely French context of cycling in the late 19th century, in which spectacle, sport, and commerce mingled.

Vico’s Cosmopolitanism
Barbara Ann Naddeo

in Vico and Naples: The Urban Origins of Modern Social Theory
Published in print: 2011 Published Online: August 2016
Publisher: Cornell University Press DOI: 10.7591/cornell/9780801449161.003.0002

This chapter examines Vico's advocacy of global citizenship, or cosmopolitanism, as it was expressed in the inaugural addresses he delivered to the student body of the University of Naples between 1699 and 1708. In particular, this chapter traces Vico's abandonment
of an emotive notion of cosmopolitanism for a commercial one, and explains his idealization of commercial sociability with reference to the conclusions he had drawn about the metropolitan community in his history of the revolt of 1701. Vico arrived at the idea that all human relations are transactional in nature, and therefore forms of commerce, and that both the mutual obligations and actionable rights of humans most appropriately can be conceived in terms of international commercial law. Finally, the chapter contextualizes these seemingly moral philosophical claims about the obligations and rights of humans within the contemporary legal battles of the Kingdom.

Global Intellectual History and the Indian Political
Shruti Kapila

in Rethinking Modern European Intellectual History
Published in print: 2014 Published Online: April 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/ acprof:oso/9780199769230.003.0013
Item type: chapter

In specifying the global as a historical and philosophical condition of the twentieth century, this essay situates India as methodologically instructive for the study of major political concepts ranging from liberalism to democracy. The centrality of conflict and rupture as productive for political projects of the twentieth century is emphasized in relation to current metaphors and methods of global history, be they circulation and exchange or dialogue and dissent. The primacy of the political, in the Indian context, is elaborated in relation to the ethical and the social encompassing issues of violence and nonviolence. The parting with history conditioned the ideological innovation of twentieth-century India that radically reappraised, as it rejected, inherited political vocabularies of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Precisely because it was without precedent, this essay argues, agonism appeared as the enduring form of the world’s largest democracy.

The Palimpsests of Nostalgia
Venko Andonovski

in After Yugoslavia: The Cultural Spaces of a Vanished Land
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: September 2013
Publisher: Stanford University Press
DOI: 10.11126/ stanford/9780804784023.003.0019
Item type: chapter
Since 1990, Macedonian literature has been faced with a pressing temptation: to embrace the challenge of globalization and to accept untraditional modes of writing—intertextuality, parody, and palimpsest—as a way to redefine notions of history, nationality, and nationalism. These came as a result of the general political movements and conditions in Macedonia: the death of Yugoslavia and the emergence of independent and democratic states in the Balkans. There are now two main movements in Macedonian literature—“traditionalists” and “postmodernists.” This chapter deals only with the second movement, which has imposed itself over traditional modes of writing in the last two decades. “Postmodernists” accepted all the vehicles, devices, and modes of postmodern writing, but did not sever connections with literary tradition. Macedonian literature today shows nostalgia for the changes that affected its very essence, and Macedonian contemporary writers are recycling traditional literary and historical codes into pseudo-historical palimpsests.

Transition
Peter Uwe Hohendahl

in Perilous Futures: On Carl Schmitt’s Late Writings
Published in print: 2018 Published Online: May 2019
Publisher: Cornell University Press
Item type: chapter

The second chapter traces Schmitt’s use of the concept of Großraum during the late 1930s and early 1940s in the context of the simultaneous German foreign policy. The emphasis is placed on the affinity between this concept and the policies of the Third Reich. Both similarities as well as differences are carefully examined. At the same time, the chapter shows how the Großraum essay marks the transition from a nationalist perspective (a new German Reich) to a European conception of the legitimate political order (later calling for a plurality of Großräume).

Conclusion
David Looseley

in Édith Piaf: A Cultural History
Published in print: 2016 Published Online: January 2019
Publisher: Liverpool University Press
DOI: 10.5949/liverpool/9781781382578.003.0011
Item type: chapter
This chapter pulls together threads running through the book. Piaf’s talent alone does not explain her persistent position in global memory. Hence the need for a cultural history investigating what the imagined Piaf has come to mean. The book has focused on an invented Piaf rather than the supposedly real Piaf. It has also brought out how the imagined trajectory of her life has been structured like a tragedy. And it has shed light on the evolution of French popular music and French culture in the last and present centuries: mass culture and Americanisation, national and international perceptions of French chanson, and the steady transformation of Piaf into what Pierre Nora calls ‘un lieu de mémoire’.

The Tour’s Globalizing Agenda in the Television Age

Eric Reed

in Selling the Yellow Jersey: The Tour de France in the Global Era

Television emerged as the most important commercial pillar of the Tour and global sports business after the Second World War. Chapter Six explains how, as the television economy of professional sports matured beginning in the 1980s, Tour organizers crafted the race into a made-for-television spectacle that showered publicity on its biggest sponsors and expanded the event’s global audience. The Tour’s “Frenchness” did not diminish amid its globalization. The event’s particularly French character, qualities, structures, and cultural symbolism were mimicked, reproduced, and disseminated outside France. The chapter recounts the story of American attempts to create sustainable, Tour-like cycling events including the Coors Classic, the Tour of America, the Tour de Trump, and the Tour DuPont -- to illustrate the growth of road cycling worldwide and the direct influences the Tour exerted on the sport’s global development.

Empires at War

Robert Gerwarth and Erez Manela (eds)

This book reframes the Great War as a global war among empires, rather than a European war among nation-states. It expands the history of the war both in time and in space. First, this book shows how the
fighting between 1914 and 1918 was part of a continuum of conflict that began with the Italian invasion of Libya in 1911 and did not end until the Lausanne Treaty of 1923, when a new order was in place not just in Europe and the Middle East but also in Asia and Africa. Second, this book argues that if we take the conflict seriously as a world war, we must, a century after the event, adopt a perspective that does justice more fully to the millions of imperial subjects called upon to fight for empire, to theatres of war that lay far beyond Europe and, more generally, to the wartime roles and experiences of innumerable peoples from outside the European continent.

The French Empire
Richard S. Fogarty

in Empires at War: 1911-1923

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: August 2014
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198702511.003.0007
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores France’s role in the First World War by keeping “La plus grande France” (or “Greater France,” as the combined entity of the nation and its overseas possessions was known) in focus. In keeping with the volume’s aim to widen the story of the war beyond the Western Front and Europe, the essay examines both the ways the war affected France’s colonies, reaching into the lives and spaces of empire in profound ways, and the contributions of the colonies to the war effort, providing men and other resources to help France prosecute the war on the Western Front and beyond. The participation of more than 500,000 non-European colonial subjects as soldiers, and another 200,000 as workers, in the war effort in Europe is an important and vivid part of this story, but this chapter will also detail the economic and financial contributions of the colonies. These were significant, and had important effects on the war, metropolitan France, and the colonies themselves. Greater France’s war story is critical to an understanding of the Great War as a whole not only because the decisive fighting on the Western Front occurred on French soil, but also because the huge extent of the French colonial empire at the time—then the world’s second largest and stretching from North and West Africa, to Madagascar, Indochina, the Pacific, and the Caribbean — helped ensure that the war was truly global.