

Geopolis Libro

This book compares the respective concepts of the law of nations put forward by the Spanish theologian Francisco Suárez and by the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius. This comparison is based on the fact that both thinkers developed quite similar notions and were the first to depart from the Roman conception, which persisted throughout the entire Middle Ages and the early Renaissance. In Rome, *ius gentium* was a law that applied to foreigners within the Empire, and one which was often mistaken for Natural Law itself. These two features can be found even in the works of writers such as Francisco de Vitória and Alberico Gentili. In Suárez and Grotius, the law of nations is applicable to an extra-national domain and inarguably becomes positive law. Yet, it also contains an ethical element that prevents it from transforming into a mere reflection of state interests. This work argues that this resemblance is hardly a coincidence: Grotius has read Suárez, and that influence has modified the foundations of his early thoughts on *ius gentium*. This should not be taken to imply that the Dutch jurist wasn't original: in both authors, the definition of the law of nations pursues his own internal logic. Nevertheless, Suárez's oeuvre allowed Grotius to solve a fundamental problem touched on in his early writings that had remained unanswered. Accordingly, his

oeuvre promises to clarify one of the most significant moments in the History of International Law.

Principal acteur pédagogique, l'enseignant est une figure incontournable dans le milieu scolaire et universitaire. Il a la noble mission de transmettre le savoir aux élèves et étudiants, de leur indiquer le chemin de la connaissance et de les accompagner dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique. De ce fait, il devra faire montre de capacités intellectuelles, morales et affectives requises, pour être à la hauteur de sa tâche et à même de gérer ses rapports avec les différentes composantes de la communauté éducative. Sur la base de la situation de l'enseignant en République du Congo et de la théorie relative à la communauté éducative, notamment celle d'école catholique, l'auteur apporte quelques propositions susceptibles d'améliorer les prestations du corps enseignant, au sein de l'école catholique dans le vaste champ éducatif congolais. Comment aborder la réalité éducative en général et celle incluant le monde catholique en particulier? Autour du rôle de l'enseignant en République du Congo, l'auteur confronte théorie et pratique et livre une étude critique et solidement documentée du système éducatif. Nouveaux défis à relever, perspectives innovatrices du rôle de l'enseignant: ouvrant de nouvelles pistes de réflexion, Séraphin Koualou-Kibangou s'attache à réinventer l'enseignement catholique.

Food engineering is a required class in food science programs, as outlined by the Institute for Food Technologists (IFT). The concepts and applications are also required for professionals in food processing and manufacturing to attain the highest standards of food safety and quality. The third edition of this successful

textbook succinctly presents the engineering concepts and unit operations used in food processing, in a unique blend of principles with applications. The authors use their many years of teaching to present food engineering concepts in a logical progression that covers the standard course curriculum. Each chapter describes the application of a particular principle followed by the quantitative relationships that define the related processes, solved examples, and problems to test understanding. The subjects the authors have selected to illustrate engineering principles demonstrate the relationship of engineering to the chemistry, microbiology, nutrition and processing of foods. Topics incorporate both traditional and contemporary food processing operations.

Hierarchy is a form of organisation of complex systems that rely on or produce a strong differentiation in capacity (power and size) between the parts of the system. It is frequently observed within the natural living world as well as in social institutions. According to the authors, hierarchy results from random processes, follows an intentional design, or is the result of the organisation which ensures an optimal circulation of energy for information. This book reviews ancient and modern representations and explanations of hierarchies, and compares their relevance in a variety of fields, such as language, societies, cities, and living species. It throws light on concepts and models such as scaling laws, fractals

and self-organisation that are fundamental in the dynamics and morphology of complex systems. At a time when networks are celebrated for their efficiency, flexibility and better social acceptance, much can be learned about the persistent universality and adaptability of hierarchies, and from the analogies and differences between biological and social organisation and processes. This book addresses a wide audience of biologists and social scientists, as well as managers and executives in a variety of institutions.

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