

Miércoles, 3 de Julio de 2024 · 12:15 hs · Parva Domus



ALMUERZO EXPOSITOR INVITADO

Candidato a la Presidencia de Uruguay
Partido Independiente

Doctor
Pablo Mieres

Formación

Doctor en Derecho y Ciencias Sociales.

Grado en Sociología para el Desarrollo por el Centro Latinoamericano de Economía Humana.

Realizó estudios de Doctorado en Ciencia Política en la Universidad de la República.

Experiencia

Ministro de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (Marzo de 2020-Mayo de 2024)
Senador (2015-2020).

Integrante de la Comisión de Asuntos Laborales y Sociales del Senado (2015-2019).

Desarrolló actividades de investigación en temáticas relacionadas con las políticas sociales.

Consultor sobre Responsabilidad Social Empresarial para diversas empresas (2007-2015).

Presidente del Partido Independiente (2005-2020).

Investigador en Ciencias Políticas en la Universidad Católica del Uruguay (2005-2012).

Diputado por Montevideo (2000-2005).

Decano de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Comunicación de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay (1998-1999).

Director de la Licenciatura en Ciencias Sociales de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay (1996-1998 y 2005-2012).

Secretario de Programa del Nuevo Espacio (1996-1999).

Director de Educación del MEC (1995-1996).

Profesor universitario de grado y posgrado de la Universidad Católica del Uruguay (1991-2016).

Secretario político del Partido Demócrata Cristiano (1990-1994).

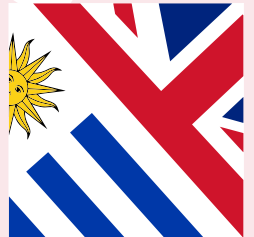
Profesor universitario de grado y posgrado en la Universidad de la República (1985-2008).

Investigador en Ciencias Sociales en CLAEH (1983-2000).

Secretario general de la Juventud Demócrata Cristiana (1983-1990).

Autor de numerosos artículos académicos en el país y en el exterior.

VER FOTOS



Elecciones en el Reino Unido

Las próximas elecciones generales del Reino Unido están programadas para celebrarse el 4 de julio de 2024 después de que la Ley de Disolución y Convocatoria del Parlamento de 2022 derogara la Ley de Parlamentos de Plazo Fijo de 2011.

Serán las primeras elecciones generales del Reino Unido en las que se requiere identificación de votante para votar en persona en Gran Bretaña. Las elecciones generales serán las primeras desde la salida del Reino Unido de la Unión Europea y será la primera elección realizada durante el reinado de Carlos III.

Aunque no existe la elección directa del Primer Ministro, el partido con más escaños en Westminster formará gobierno y el segundo será oposición.

El Reino Unido, que es una unión de cuatro países: Inglaterra, Gales, Escocia e Irlanda del Norte, está dividido en 650 'constituencias' o distritos electorales, es decir, cada distrito electoral elige un diputado.

Al día siguiente, una vez finalizado el conteo de votos, el Rey Carlos III recibe al líder del Partido ganador y le da el aval para que forme gobierno.



800th Anniversary of the Magna Carta



Magna Carta was not the first time that a monarch had agreed in writing to safeguard the rights, privileges and liberties of the clergy and the nobles – to place limits on the power of the crown.

Henry I set a precedent on his accession to the throne in 1100, thirty-four years after the Norman Conquest. He issued a royal proclamation – the Coronation Charter, designed to atone for the past abuses of his predecessor William Rufus. The ink was barely dry in the Domesday Book from fifteen years earlier, so it was vital to ensure a consistent income stream from the nobility for the business of kingship, at least for the duration of his reign, which lasted thirty-five years.

Yet even though the Coronation Charter is acknowledged as the precursor to Magna Carta, it was conveniently forgotten and / or ignored by four Kings, and almost one Queen, over the course of the next century.

It was only after Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen Langton, also in long term dispute

with King John, dusted off the 113 year old proclamation of Henry I and showed it to the Barons, that the idea of a new and improved charter – a Great Charter took hold.

Magna Carta, despite the pennant flying theatricality of the showdown at Runnymede in June, 1215, suffered a similar, yet more rapid demise than the Coronation Charter. By August the same year, Pope Innocent III had annulled Magna Carta, declaring it illegal and having been sealed under duress.

King John therefore never lived with the full consequences of the Magna Carta humiliation, and by October of 1216, he had died of dysentery at the ripe old age of 50.

By this time, great charters had achieved traction and had acquired a heritage. It had been shown that even proclamations of over a hundred years old could be used as leverage and justification in order to drag a reluctant king to the middle of a Surrey field and force him to seal into law, articles and clauses concerning liberties, which we now call freedoms.

Once these ideas of freedom were liberated by the events of 15 June, 1215, and it had been shown that not even the king was above the Common Law of the land, then Magna Carta became an idea which could never be uninvented, or unimagined.

Besides, up to thirteen copies of Magna Carta were quickly made, (complete with spelling mistakes) and sent throughout the kingdom, often to the great cathedrals of England. Magna Carta had therefore gone viral. There were just too many important witnesses to the events of June 15th, many of whom were the bishops themselves, for Magna Carta to be ever denied or forgotten.

Over the course of the next 800 years, the idea of Magna Carta gathered momentum and assumed a greater authority in respect of the central key clauses concerning liberty and justice. These central clauses, usually referred to as 39 and 40, have not only stood the test of time, but have a potency of their own which has seen off hundreds of attempts at annulment, repeal, modification and suspension by successive monarchs and governments.

Magna Carta has been the most valuable export of Great Britain to the rest of the world.

Socios Activos 2024

Albanell Martino, Adolfo
Albarracin, Mario
Almeida Sosa, Sebastián
Alvira Leiva, Alice
Ananikian Bakerdjian, Wilder
Arocena Noceti, Julio
Benia, Pablo
Bentancour Fernández, Carlos
Buonomo Basile, Dante Genaro
Caiafa Lopez, Pablo
Canepa Carrau, Norberto
Cibilis Surraco, Jorge
Correa Pérez, Cosme León
Cheker Juri, Alberto
Deambrosi Fleurquin, Américo
Di Carlo, Walter
Dos Santos Cilverti, Jorge Alberto
Dupont Bossio, Daniel
Empson Tourn, Richard Andrew
Enriquez Figoli, Jorge
Faget Prati, Alberto

Ferrari Casanova, Matías
Ferriolo, Alfredo
Fusillo Corbeiras, Aldo
Gonzalez Valcarce, Mario
Grillo Cruz, Ángel
Irazaqui Dántaz, Gerardo
Jouroff Hazot, Jorge
Klisich, Mario
Lacuesta Blanco, Jonhatan
Linn Coyle, Rodrigo
Linn Coyle, Roberto Jorge
Linn Coyle, Tomás
Menéndez Oza, Roberto
Mezera Brito del Pino, Eduardo
Misa Carballiera, Marcelino
Montaldo Rubio, Pablo
Murialdo, Atalivar
Nairac Pintos, Diego
Ojero, Walter
Pardiñas, César
Patt Bravo, Germán

Paysse Linn, Gabriel
Paysse Salgado, Diego
Pecora Nova, Luis
Pereira Testa, Santiago
Perez del Castillo, Gonzalo
Porteiro Dabal, Julio Cesar
Portos Minetti, Diego
Prevet Vignoles, Kenneth
Quesada, Bernardo
Reilly Salaverri, Ricardo
Requesens Paz, Ramón
Riccardi De Vita, Victor Hugo
Rodriguez Bosche, Luis Gonzalo
Rodriguez Chanadari, Hernes
Romero Alvarez, Luis Gonzalo
Rosales Aguilera, Juan Carlos
Rubio, Pablo
Santeugini Sastre, Wilmar
Scandroglio, Juan José
Soca Rabaza, Mario
Steneri Pedranzini, Carlos

Suzacq Fiser, Alejandro
Toullard Sapelli, Alfredo
Trapp Jonas, Federico Jorge
Varela Torrado, José María
Varese, Daniel
Vasconsellos Cofone, Amilcar
Velasco Massoni, Jorge
Ventura Garcia, Gustavo Felipe
Vidal Campanella, Jorge
Volonté Braga, Romeo
Williman Fossati, Claudio
Zerbino Cavajani, Ricardo

Honorarios

Emanuiloff-Max, Alphonse
MacCormack, Malcolm

