The "lawfulness" of the torments between misunderstanding and disenchantment

The global emergence of the fight against terrorism, the crises of law and of democracy as a form of government the emergence of hard powers confer legitimacy on an increasing number of suspensions of rights and freedoms. The controversy on the return of torture, in this context, entails the possibility of "exceptional" situations that lead us to consider this practice no longer a crime to be unconditionally avoided, but a legally regulated and therefore legitimate conduct. It is not right to disagree with the "tabù" of torture. The abolition of the practice of torment, progressively decreed by the various countries only after 1750, did not prevent the continued use of "private" spaces, such as police offices and prisons. The notorious facts in the Bolzaneto, in the Guantanamo prison camp or in the case of Stefano Cucchi, Federico Androvaldi, Giuseppe Uva, Giulio Regeni and many others, are notable. And indeed, the upward movement of the major decision-making centers has led to the establishment of a supranational police state, where intelligence agencies represent the model of organization and political action. Torture is a public law instrument, since the only result that its use may entail is the tendency to totalitarian arrangement of the order on which the practice is authorized, since it is by ontological characterization. A crowd of carnivorous zealots flock to the human's objectification and reification. And madness does not seem accidental, having to reconnect to those paranoid components that are presently incisive in twentieth-century politics, a deranged rationality, to an impressive confusion of "endless means", according to the icastic summary of Agamben. The triumph of torment seems to coincide with power nihilism, which could be remedied by the setting of a renewed policy, the constant pursuit of a non-rhetorical deepening of human rights.

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