

## *Index*

acceptability, 38  
 changes in principles of justice, 28–29  
 criteria, 27  
 reflective equilibrium and, 83  
 standard of, 27  
*Acting on Principle* (O'Neill), 99  
 administrative stage, 209  
 affirmative action, 5, 52  
 Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), 239–40, 241, 246–47  
 allocation branch, 165  
 allocative justice, 167, 175, 176  
 Anderson, Elizabeth, 1, 188  
 Angner, Erik, 122  
 arbitrariness, 141–44, 189–90  
 Arneson, Richard, 1, 167, 174, 182, 194–98, 211  
 bad brute luck, 181, 182  
 Barry, Brian, 109, 113–14, 117–18, 119–20  
 basic capabilities, 206–07  
 basic rights  
     establishment of, 224  
     invasion of, 10  
     principles of justice and, 148–49  
     public reason and, 61  
     social circumstances and, 224  
     social minimum and, 203  
 basic structure of society, 145–50  
     objection, 150  
     private behavior within, 147–48, 149  
     Rawls's specification for, 149  
     regulation of, 10  
     two coordinate roles of, 10, 11  
 Bayesian criterion, 109, 122–24

Bayesian expected-utility maximization rule, 109  
 Binmore, Ken, 109, 120  
 Buchanan, Allen, 113–14, 117–18  
 Burke, Edmund, 47  
 Bush tax cuts, 152–54  
 capabilities approach, 206–10  
 Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 241  
 CETA program, 164  
 Chambers, Simone, 35  
 Charney, Evan, 63–65  
 child-centered model, 236  
 choice under certainty, 120–21  
 civil constitution, 80  
 class hierarchy, 35  
 cognitive oriented model, 236  
 Cohen, G. A., 241  
     ambiguities, 133–45, 154  
     basic structure as second ambiguity, 145–50  
     difference principle as first ambiguity, 136–45  
 basic structure objection, 138, 146, 150  
 criticism of Rawls's theory of justice, 16–17  
 on disagreements with Rawls, 176  
 incentives argument, 136, 138  
 luck egalitarianism and, 167, 211  
 on moral desert, 170–71  
 on moral judgements, 75–76  
 on principles of justice, 95  
 on Rawls's constructivism, 15, 86–91  
 on share of goods, 175–76  
 theory of equal access to advantage, 174

- combined capabilities, 206–07
- completeness, in moral judgement, 226–30
- comprehensive doctrines
  - appeal to authority of, 62–63
  - political conception in, 32–33, 41
  - reasonable vs. unreasonable, 63–65
- Comprehensive Education and Training Act, 238
- conception of justice, 47, 196
  - acceptability of, 115
  - allocative, 166–67
  - construction of, 80–81
  - definition of, 115
  - just distribution and, 166
  - maximin argument and, 110
  - overlapping consensus in, 48
  - politically liberal theory as, 60
  - principles of, 47
  - satisfactory minimum and, 116, 117
  - stability requirement in, 47–49
- consensus
  - establishing and preserving, 31
  - overlapping, 31, 32, 33, 37, 48, 53–54
  - political conception as focus of, 29–30
- considered judgments, 5–6
  - conditions for, 5
  - due reflection and, 5, 14, 38
  - fact-insensitive principles associated with, 95
  - foundational, 94–95
  - levels of generality, 5–6
  - moral justification and, 77
  - original position and, 24
  - as provisional fixed points, 34
  - reflective equilibrium and, 83–84
- constitutional reforms
  - first principle of justice and, 67
  - in well-ordered society, 66–67
- constitutional stage, 209
- constructivism, 15
  - ethical. *See* ethical constructivism
  - facts and, 86–91
  - Kantian, 76, 84–86, 98–99
  - political. *See* political constructivism
  - social contract and, 79–82
  - contractarianism, 81, 82–83
- Corrado, Gail, 122
- Current population Survey, 243
- decision procedure
  - due reflection and, 5, 177
  - elements of, 80
  - for ethical problems, 99
  - freedom and equality in, 84, 85
  - Kantian constructivism and, 96
  - modification of, 28–33
  - moral judgements and, 75
  - normative presuppositions, 221
  - original position and, 96, 98
  - political constructivism and, 103
  - in selection of principles of justice, 6
  - structure of, 85, 86
- deliberations
  - due reflection in, 35, 60
  - fundamental ideas as, 34–35
  - in original position, 31
  - overlapping consensus, 59
  - on principles of justice, 81–82
  - reasonableness of, 38
  - two-stage, 28, 29
  - in well-ordered society, 41
- deliberators
  - basic premises of, 34
  - and democratic political culture, 35–36
  - and due reflection, 35
  - located within a tradition, 34
  - of political questions, 34
- democratic culture. *See also* political culture
  - basic ideas in, 26
  - due reflection in, 14
  - fundamental ideas in, 35, 36
  - provisional fixed points in, 34
  - reasonable pluralism in, 30
- democratic equality, 9, 17–18, 187–216
  - arbitrariness, 189–90
  - capabilities approach and, 206–10
  - as conception of distributive justice, 205–14
  - definition of, 187
  - difference principle and, 188–205
  - fair equality of opportunity and, 188–205
  - ideal of equality, 210–14

- just institutions and, 203–05  
least advantaged and, 198  
meritocracy and, 189–90  
moral psychology and, 192–94  
priority, 198–200  
pure procedural justice and,  
    189–90  
reciprocity and, 192–94  
scope of equal opportunity and,  
    200–02  
stability and, 192–94  
structure, 198–200  
transformation of social aims and,  
    190–92  
*vs.* luck equality, 167–68  
deprivation, 4, 183, 235–36  
difference principle, 9, 16–17  
    acceptable interpretation of, 135  
    arbitrariness and, 141–44  
    as Cohen's first ambiguity, 136–45  
    concerns of justice and, 144  
    democratic equality and, 187  
    fair equality of opportunity and,  
        156–57  
    inequalities under, 134–35  
    informal argument, 133–34  
    joint operation with fair equality of  
        opportunity, 188–205  
        arbitrariness, 189–90  
        just institutions, 203–05  
        meritocracy, 189–90  
        moral psychology, 192–94  
        priority, 194–200  
        pure procedural justice, 189–90  
        reciprocity, 192–94  
        scope of equal opportunity,  
            200–02  
        stability, 192–94  
        structure, 198–200  
        transformation of social aims,  
            190–92  
just institutions and, 166  
justice as fairness and, 169–70  
maximin argument and, 120  
position of least advantaged and,  
    137–41  
private behavior and, 149  
productive employment of talents  
    and, 141–44  
Rawls's restriction on scope of, 147  
requirements of, 139  
responsibility and, 177–78  
selfish maximizing behavior and,  
    144–45  
strict and lax reading of, 136, 137,  
    144  
direct instruction model, 236  
disadvantaged, 157–58, 166  
education of, 237  
entrepreneurial class and, 138–39  
guarantee of minimum support to,  
    248  
    responsibility and obligation to  
        assist, 181–83  
distribution branch, 159, 165  
“Distributive Justice,” 81, 82  
distributive justice, 2, 156–57  
    anchoring, 211  
    difference principle and, 169–70  
    Dworkin's theory of resource  
        equality and, 173  
    fair choice position and, 180–81  
    liberal equality conception of, 189  
    willful extravagance and, 181  
due reflection, 5  
considered judgments and, 5, 14,  
    27, 38  
on constitutional reforms, 66  
in deliberations, 35, 60  
deliberative forum and, 30  
Kantian constructivism and, 76  
moral justification and, 77  
political conception on, 52  
on political liberalism, 41  
principles of justice and, 67–68  
reasonable persons and, 59  
Dworkin, Ronald, 1, 211  
on acceptable account of egalitarian  
    justice, 4  
distinction between rules and  
    principles, 228  
goal of egalitarian justice, 208  
on justice as fairness, 170  
on relation between choice and  
    consequences, 167  
on risks to economic and social  
    mobility, 179–80  
theory of distributive justice,  
    180–81  
theory of resource equality, 173

- economic inequality, 7
- Economic Mobility Project, 235
- education, 195–96, 203–04, 236–37
- egalitarian justice, 212
- egalitarianism, 1
  - distributive, 167, 188, 212
- egotism, 57–58
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 237
- employment, 203–04
- endowment of talents, 141–44
- equality, 84, 85
  - democratic. *See* democratic equality
  - of economic opportunity, 1, 2
  - liberal, 8–9
  - luck. *See* luck equality
  - original position of, 82, 85
  - resource, 173
- Estlund, David, 37–38
- ethical constructivism, 75–104. *See also* constructivism; Kantian constructivism; political constructivism
  - facts and, 86–91
  - Kantian influence on, 78–86
  - Kantian objections, 96–102
    - choice of principles, 96–98
    - hypothetical or possible choice, 100–02
    - scope of ethical concerns, 98–100
  - moral judgements and, 75
  - moral justification and, 77–78
  - overview, 75
  - removal of Kantian elements from, 102–03
  - revision of, 102–03
  - social contract and, 79–82
  - social practices and, 91–95
  - expected utility, 123
  - extreme fundamentalism, 57–58
  - facts, 86–91
  - fair choice position, 180–81
  - fair equality of opportunity, 158–64
    - access to education, 160, 161
    - access to medical care, 160
    - aims of, 158–59
    - Arneson's objection to, 198
  - claims to goods and, 143–44
  - democratic equality and, 167–68, 187
  - deprivation and, 236
  - difference principle and, 156–57
  - environmental influences on prospects and, 161–62
  - goal of, 197
  - ideal justice and, 161
  - implementation of, 189
  - joint operation with difference principle, 188–205
    - arbitrariness, 189–90
    - meritocracy, 189–90
    - moral psychology, 192–94
    - priority, 194–200
    - pure procedural justice, 189–90
    - reciprocity, 192–94
    - scope of equal opportunity, 200–02
    - stability, 192–94
    - structure, 198–200
    - transformation of social aims, 190–92
  - just institutions and, 164–68
  - in just society, 159–60
  - justice as fairness and, 156–84
  - justification of, 197
  - liberal equality and, 8–9
  - luck equality, 167–68
  - neglect of the untalented in, 196–97
  - overview, 17
  - as principle of justice, 157
  - priority of, 194–98
  - pure procedural justice and, 172, 188, 189
  - required policies for, 194–95
  - requirements, 156, 158, 163–64
  - responsibility for disadvantage and, 168–83
    - scope of, 162–64, 200–02
    - scope of guarantees under, 160–61
  - social endowments and, 187
  - social minimum and, 236–37
  - social understanding of, 190
  - transformation of social aims and, 190–92
  - for welfare, 174
  - families
    - allowances, 235–36

*Index*

267

- basic structure of society and education of children, 161–62, 233–34
- extreme-poverty, 244
- income support for, 239–40
- incomes of, 233–34
- injustice in, 149–50
- political principles and, 147
- principles of justice and, 148–49
- single-parent, 241
- training programs for, 245
- family, 148
- family law, 160
- Follow-Through Program, 237
- freedom, 84, 85
- Freeman, Samiel, 123
- fully autonomous persons, 32
- fundamental ideas, 26–36
  - assumptions in, 26
  - and ideal external to tradition, 33–36
  - modification of decision procedure, 28–33
  - and political beliefs/convictions, 26
  - as product of political deliberation, 34–35
  - and public opinion, 27–28
- fundamental rights, protecting, 66
- fundamentalism, 57–58
- Galston, William, 37, 39
- good, pursuit of, 223
- Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* (Kant), 79, 84, 100
- Gutmann, Amy, 212, 213
- Habermas, Jürgen, 28, 30
- Hampton, Jean, 37
- Harsanyi, John, 109, 120–21
- Hausman, Daniel, 109, 120, 122
- Head Start program, 164, 236, 237
- higher education, 234, 237
- Hill, Thomas, 101–02
- Hinton, Timothy, 1
- Hume, David, 78
- hypothetical consent, 100–02
- Idea of Justice* (Sen), 218
- ideal justice, 161
- ideal theory, 18, 218–31
- insensitivity to consequences, 222–26
- just institutions and, 219–21
- moral judgment and, 226–30
- normative presuppositions, 221–22
- practical analysis and, 219–30
- income distribution, 232–33
- incompleteness, 226
- “Independence of Moral Theory, The,” 142
- inequalities, 7
  - accommodationist approach to, 134
  - arrangement of, 139
  - conditions for, 8
  - difference principle and, 134–35, 136
  - economic, 7
  - least advantaged and, 138–39
  - social, 7
- inequality in the United States, 232–39
- informal argument, 133–34
- injustice, 142, 149–50
- Institute for Research on Poverty, 242
- institutional fundamentalism, 219, 222
- institutions
  - choice of law in, 222
  - justice, 219
  - preferred, consequences of, 222
- insular groups, 37–38
- insurance, 179
- internal capabilities, 206–07
- James, Aaron, 15, 75–76, 91–94
- Job Corps, 238
- judicial stage, 209
- just institutions, 164–68, 219–21
  - democratic equality and, 167–68, 203–05
  - just distribution and, 166
  - luck equality and, 167–68
  - social reforms and, 166
  - well-ordered society and, 164
- justice, 36–41
  - considered judgments of, 5–6
  - constructivist approach to, 4
  - egalitarian, 212
  - nature and requirements of, 3
  - political conception of, 29–30
  - practical conception of, 23–43
  - principles of, 6
  - stability and, 50–53

“Justice as Fairness,” 79, 81–82  
 justice as fairness, 6–7, 47  
     and allocative conceptions of justice, 166–67  
     claims of moral desert of reward and, 170–71  
     difference principle and, 169–70  
     distribution of social burdens and benefits, 116–17  
     distributive justice in, 169–70  
     fair equality of opportunity and, 156–84  
     functions of, 228–29  
     fundamental requirement in, 156–57  
     liberty and, 224  
     luck equality and, 172–73  
     maximin argument and, 109  
     not an end-state theory, 169  
     outcome, 229  
     priority rules, 115–16, 198, 228–29  
     pursuit of the good and, 223  
     responsibility in  
         concerns of justice regarding, 182  
         difference principle and, 177–78  
         obligation to assist the disadvantaged, 181–83  
         pure procedural justice and, 171–77  
         social minimum and, 178–81  
     restriction of focus of, 175  
     social institutions and, 193–94  
     strains of commitment and, 10  
     in well-ordered society, 193  
*Justice as Fairness: A Restatement*, 115–16, 117, 139–41, 148–49  
 justification, 5–6, 14–16  
     contractarian approach to, 81  
  
 Kant, Immanuel, 47, 78–86  
 Kantian conception of the person  
     constructivism and, 98  
     social contract and, 84–86  
 Kantian constructivism, 76, 84–86, 98–99. *See also* constructivism; ethical constructivism; political constructivism  
 “Kantian Constructivism in Moral Theory,” 79, 84–86

Kaufman, Alexander, 1  
 Krasnoff, Larry, 96, 100  
 Kukathas, C., 39  
  
 labor force, participation rate, 234–35  
*Law of Peoples* (Rawls), 94  
 least advantaged, 137–41  
     entrepreneurial class and, 138–39  
     permissible inequalities and, 138–39  
 legislative stage, 209  
 less skilled workers, 234–35  
 Levi, Isaac, 122  
 liberal equality, 8–9  
*Liberal Theory of Justice, The* (Barry), 120  
 liberties, 203, 208  
     equal right to, 7  
     inequalities in, 225  
     justice as fairness and, 224  
     lexical priority of, 225, 226  
     moral agents, 223  
     natural, 8  
     preferred institutions and, 222  
     protection of, 223–24  
     restriction of, 224–25  
     unacceptable losses of, 180  
 luck, 142  
 luck equality, 167–68  
     access to legal counsel and, 211  
     choices and outcomes in, 182  
     individualized treatment of person’s circumstances and choices in, 175, 179  
     structure of, 173–74  
     vs. justice as fairness, 172–73, 174–75  
  
 Martin, Rex, 108  
 Matravers, Matt, 1  
 maximin argument, 15–16, 108–26  
     account of justice and, 108–09, 110  
     Bayesian criterion, 122–24  
     choice under certainty and, 120–24  
     defenses of, 122  
     difference principle and, 120  
     expected utility criterion, 123  
     maximizing share of goods in, 2  
     objections to, 119–20

- original position and, 119–20
- overview, 111–13
- satisfactory minimum and, 9–10, 113–20
- McPherson, Michael, 109, 120, 122
- medical care, unequal distribution of, 212–13
- meritocracy, 8–9, 189–90
- Methods of Ethics, The* (Sidgwick), 78
- Mill, John Stuart, 47, 148–49
- minimum wage, 157–58
- moral conception, 47, 76, 221, 227
- moral considerations, 93–94
- moral judgements, 75, 176, 226–30
- moral justification, 3, 77–78
  - possible grounds for, 3
- moral persons, 84–86
- moral principles, 97–98
- moral psychology, 55, 192–94
- moral reasoning, 78, 91, 97, 103, 177, 198
- moral reflection, 83
- Mouffe, Chantal, 58–64, 65
- National Campaign for Jobs and Income Support, 242
- National Survey of America's Families, 243
- natural liberty, 8
- Neal, Patrick, 65–67
- normative claims, justifying, 3
- normative foundations, 37–39
- Nozick, Robert, 167, 169–70, 201, 212, 213
- Nussbaum, Martha, 1, 208, 221
- objectivity, 14, 41
- Okin, Susan, 148
- O'Neill, Onora, 96, 98–99, 100–02
- on-the-job training, 238
- original position, 5, 108
  - appeals to moral considerations, 93–94
  - deliberation in, 31
  - of equality, 82
  - equality of moral persons in, 85
  - limited authority of, 94
  - maximin argument, 9–10, 15–16
  - maximin argument and, 120
  - Pareto argument, 88
- principles chosen in, 24, 28, 30, 67–68, 96, 97–98
- principles of justice in, 29, 80, 83, 95
- rational choosers of, 88, 133
- Rawls's account of reflection in, 28
- reasonable persons and, 40–41, 85
- satisfactory minimum and, 114
- structure of, 94–95
- “Outline of a Decision Procedure for Ethics,” 79, 82–83
- overlapping consensus, 66
  - conception of justice and, 48
  - deliberations and, 59
  - exclusion of nonliberal views in, 59–60
  - exclusion of unreasonable views from, 58
  - focus of, 31, 48
  - justification of, 59–60
  - political conception as resource, 33
  - political liberalism and, 53–54
  - public reason and, 59–60
  - stability of, 50–51
  - sustaining, 32
  - toleration and, 37
- Pareto argument, 87–88
- Pareto Principle, 87–89
- person, fully autonomous, 32
- Pettit, P., 39
- philosophy, proper task, 39–41
- Piagetian theory, 236
- Piketty, Thomas, 232
- pluralism, simple vs. reasonable, 58
- pluralistic societies, 48
- plurality voting, 66
- political authority, grant of, 57
- political beliefs, 25
- political conception, 12–13
  - and comprehensive doctrine, 32–33
  - conflict mediation and, 52
  - exclusion of unreasonable views and, 58
  - feasibility of, 51
  - as focus of consensus, 29–30
  - and overlapping consensus, 33
  - in well-ordered society, 31–32
  - willing agreement of citizens and, 51–52

- political constructivism, 177. *See also*
  - constructivism; ethical constructivism; Kantian constructivism
- fundamental ideas, 26
- Kantian elements in, 102–03
- moral reasoning and, 103
- vs. Kantian constructivism, 76, 102–04
- political convictions
  - objectivity of, 52
  - modification of, 27
  - persuasiveness of reasons to justify, 40
- political liberalism and, 39–40
- political culture, 35
  - comprehensive doctrines in, 60
  - democratic, 25, 26, 35–36
  - fundamental ideas in, 34, 41, 49, 51–53
  - moral conception and, 221
  - political liberalism and, 11–13, 23
  - public, 26, 29, 31
  - of well-ordered society, 68–69
- political justification, 3
- political liberalism, 41
  - acceptability, 37–38
  - acceptance by insular groups, 37–38
  - as basis for political agreement, 23
  - consensus in, 29
  - criticisms of, 36
  - and lack of philosophical ambition, 39
  - overlapping consensus and, 53–54
  - and political convictions, 39–40
  - and political reflection, 23–24
  - and political stability, 24
  - and reasonable pluralism in
    - democratic society, 30
    - securing stability in, 49
    - socialization and, 69–70
    - stability requirement in, 49
    - two stages in exposition of, 31
- Political Liberalism*, 11–13
  - account of reflection in, 28
  - account of stability in, 49
  - accounts of justice in, 76
  - Lecture IV of, 66
- Parts I and II, 31
- pluralistic disagreement in, 48
- Rawls's criterion of objectivity in, 40–41
- Rawls's language in, 209
- standards of reasonableness in, 60
- political principles, objective, 24
- political reasoning, 24
- political stability, 65
- political theory, 23
- poverty in the United States, 232–39
  - extreme, 244
- practical conception of justice, 23–43
  - and concept of truth, 39
  - and essential nature/identity of persons, 24–25
- price system, 142–43, 165
- primary goods, 114
- principle of violation, 79
- principles of justice
  - acceptable, 81–83, 90, 175
  - choice of, 81–82
  - constructivist approach to, 88, 90, 95
  - deliberations on, 81–82
  - due reflection and, 67–68
  - fact-dependent, 86–91
  - injustice as defined by, 149–50
  - intuitive argument for, 88, 95
  - practical application of, 18–19
  - regulation of basic structure, 7
  - rules of justice and, 227–28
  - selecting, 6
  - strains of commitment and, 10
    - in well-ordered society, 68–69
- priority rules, 115–16, 198, 228–29
- private behavior, 147–48
- procedural justice, 4, 172, 188, 189–90
- public goods, 142
- public institutions, 192
- public laws, 80
- public opinion, 27–28
- public policy, concerns of, 144
- public reason, 13
  - criterion of reciprocity and, 62
  - duty to honor, 62
  - issues within scope of, 61
  - limits of, 59–60, 65

- nature of duty to respect limits of, 61–63
- persons subject to limits of, 61
- restriction of public discourse and, 61
- sincere judgment as central requirement of, 62
- public spheres, 65–68
- publicity principle, 87, 89
- pure justice, 86, 87
- pure procedural justice, 189–90
  - acceptable conception of, 189–90
  - fair equality of opportunity and, 172, 188
- rational, 85
- rational choice
  - contractarian account of, 82
  - moral reasoning and, 78
- rational egotism, 57–58
- Reagan tax cuts, 153–54
- reasonable, 85
- reasonable comprehensive doctrine
  - characterization of, 54
  - definition of, 54–55
  - lack of precision of, 55
  - main features of, 55–56
  - reasonable persons and, 55
  - state power and, 57
- reasonable persons, 85
  - definition of, 58–59
  - due reflection, 52–53
  - judgements of, 38
  - qualities of, 54–55
  - Rawls's definition of, 27
  - on use of state power, 56
  - views affirmed by, 54–58
  - views of, 59
- reasonable pluralism, in democratic culture, 30, 36
- reasonable view, 56
- reasonableness, 48
  - characterization of, 54
  - political liberalism and, 53–54
  - standard for, 57–58
  - standard of, 56–57, 59
- reasoning process, 91
- reasons, persuasivenesss o, 40
- reciprocity, 192–94
- reflective equilibrium, 6, 82–84, 92
- religious doctrines, 55, 57
- Rescuing Justice & Equality* (Cohen), 87, 88
- resource equality, 173
- respect, public expression of, 117
- responsibility
  - concerns of justice regarding, 182
  - difference principle and, 177–78
  - obligation to assist the disadvantaged, 181–83
  - social minimum and, 178–81
- restricted utility principle, 117
- Roe v. Wade*, 64
- Roemer, John, 1, 109, 120, 171
- rules of justice, 227–28
- Saez, Emmanuel, 232
- satisfactory minimum, 10
  - conception of justice and, 114–15, 116, 117
- diminishing marginal value, 113–14
- fundamental interests protected by, 118–19
- minimum threshold, 113–14
- objections to, 117–18
- proposed conceptions, 115–16
- protection of liberty interests, 116
- Scheffler, Samuel, 1, 188, 210–11, 212
- schmoctoring, 213
- selfish maximizing behavior, 144–45
- Sen, Amartya, 1, 18, 218, 221, 223–24
- Sidgwick, Henry, 78, 161, 164
- single-parent families, 241
- Skinner, B. F., 236
- slavery, 35
- social aims, transformation of, 190–92
- social contract, 79
  - constructivism and, 79–82, 103
  - Kantian conception of the person and, 84–86
  - reflective equilibrium and, 82–84
- social endowments, 187
- social goods, 4
  - distribution of, 9
  - fair distribution of, 1
- social inequality, 7

- social judgments, 209
- social life, conflict about ideals of, 39
- social minimum, 208
  - access to health care services and, 236
  - as a constitutional essential, 203
  - deprivation and, 235–36
  - disadvantaged and, 209–10
  - fair equality of opportunity and, 196, 236–37
  - income inequality and, 235
  - responsibility and, 178–81
  - unconditional guarantee of, 183
  - welfare and, 247
- social mobility, 235
- social policies, 164, 188, 198, 240
- social practices, 91–95
  - arguments from existing practices, 92–93
  - authority independent of judgements, 94
  - constructive interpretation of, 92
  - moral considerations in, 93–94
- socialization, 68–70
  - citizens' acceptance of political order and, 69
  - citizens' resistance to, 68
  - political liberalism and, 69–70
  - toleration and, 70
- society
  - basic structure of, 145–50
  - consensus among members of, 12
  - pluralistic, 48
  - private behavior in, 147–48
  - Rawls's specification for basic structure of, 135
  - well-ordered. *See* well-ordered society
  - willing identification of members, 23
- stability
  - appropriateness of requirement, 53
  - fit with views, 50–51
  - justice and, 50–53
  - kind of fit, 51–53
  - limits of public reason and, 60
  - overview, 14–15
  - principle, 89–90
  - principle of, 192–94
- Rawls's concern with, 41, 48–49, 222
- satisfaction of requirements, 47–48
- securing, 49
- stabilization branch, 165
- state power, 56
- strains of commitment, 10
- Supported Work, 238
- Survey of Income and Program Participation, 243
- Sweden, 238
- talents, productive employment of, 141–44
- Tawney, R.H., 159, 161–62, 164
- tax cuts, 152–54
- Taylor, Robert, 109, 120
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF), 239–40, 244
- "Theory and Practice" essay, 84
- Theory of Justice*, A, 1, 5–11, 41–42
  - account of objectivity in, 40–41
  - account of stability in, 48–49
  - aim of, 227–28
  - approach to justification in, 30
  - arguments for principles of justice in, 88
  - conception of justice in, 80
  - constructivism in, 76
  - decision procedure in, 86
  - difference principle in, 136–37, 138
  - equal opportunity principle in, 160, 198–200, 201–02
  - errors of attribution to Rawls in, 2
  - formal argument, 9–11
  - informal argument, 7–9
  - just institutions in, 219–21
  - justification, 5–6
  - Kantian conception of the person in, 48
  - Kantian constructivism in, 98
  - maximin arguments in, 122
  - nature of social institutions in, 165
  - normative presuppositions in, 221
  - original position in, 82, 108–09
  - political reasoning in, 24
  - presentation of alternatives in, 97
  - pursuit of the good in, 223
  - reflective equilibrium in, 82–83

*Index*

273

- regulation of institutions in, 218  
“Remarks on Justification,” 227  
social judgments in, 209
- toleration, 70
- training, 195–96, 203–04, 238, 245
- Treatise of Human Nature* (Hume), 78
- truth, 36–41
- two-stage deliberation, 28  
Rawls’s rejection of, 29
- Urban Institute, 242, 243
- utilitarianism, 80
- van Parijs, Philippe, 109
- Walrasian auction, 173
- wealth distribution, 233
- welfare, 239–48  
1996 reforms, 240, 245  
assessment, 246–48  
children recipients of, 240  
demonstration programs, 245–46  
equal opportunity for, 174  
extreme poverty and, 244  
income support, 239–46  
involuntary exits, 244–45  
leavers  
earnings of, 242–43  
employed, 241–42, 243  
statistics, 244
- single-parent families on, 241  
social minimum and, 247  
training programs, 245, 247–48  
work training programs, 241
- well-ordered society, 18  
constitutional reforms in, 66–67  
deliberations in, 41  
fair equality of opportunity in, 164  
fair opportunity principle and, 189  
fit with views, 50  
justice as fairness in, 193  
Kantian constructivism and, 98–99  
overlapping consensus in, 32  
policies in, 236  
political conception in, 31–32  
political culture of, 68–69  
principles of justice in, 68–69  
regulation of basic institutions in, 218  
views of reasonable citizens in, 41
- Wenar, Leif, 54–57, 58, 64
- willful extravagance, 181
- Williams, Bernard, 162–64, 200–02, 212–13
- willing agreement of citizens, 52
- Wingenbach, Ed, 65–67, 68–70
- Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects, 238