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II. FOUNDING LIBERALISMS

1. INTRODUCTION

By Ronald J. Pestelino

AND THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

FOUNDING LIBERALISMS: PROGRESSIVE LIBERALISMS
The promotion of the social contract is seen in the economic and social conditions of the individual. The concept of the "social contract," as developed by Thomas Hobbes, emphasizes the idea that individuals voluntarily enter into a contract to form a society, which is governed by certain rules and principles. These rules and principles are designed to ensure the protection of individual rights and the maintenance of order and stability.

However, the social contract is not a literal agreement between individuals, but rather a metaphor that reflects the collective effort to create a stable and orderly society. The social contract is also seen as a means of justifying the authority of the government, as it is seen as necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals.

The implications of the social contract are significant, as it provides a framework for understanding the relationship between individuals and the state. It also serves as a basis for the justification of government actions, as it is seen as a necessary means of protecting the rights and freedoms of all individuals.

In conclusion, the social contract is a fundamental concept in political philosophy, and its implications continue to be debated and discussed in contemporary political discourse. It is important for individuals to understand the social contract and its implications in order to participate effectively in the political process and to ensure the protection of their rights and freedoms.
III.

The Progressive Interpretation of the Founding

was a significant characteristic of progressive

labor, and today is evident in the progressive

views and actions of many American citizens.
In principle, the processes employed to decide to take the.

The process of decision-making can vary depending on the context. In some cases, a formal decision-making process may be used, involving a structured approach to collecting information, analyzing options, and making a final decision. In other cases, decisions may be made more informally, based on personal judgment or intuition.

For example, in a business setting, a decision might be made through a series of meetings and discussions, where data is collected, options are evaluated, and a final decision is reached. Alternatively, in a personal situation, a decision might be made based on personal experience, advice from others, or a gut feeling.

Regardless of the specific process used, the goal of decision-making is usually to arrive at a course of action that is deemed to be the best or most appropriate given the circumstances. This may involve weighing different factors, considering the potential outcomes, and making a choice that aligns with one's goals or values.

In some cases, decision-making may be influenced by factors such as time constraints, resource availability, or external pressures. These factors can impact the process and the final outcome of the decision.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of a decision-making process depends on how well it aligns with the needs and goals of the situation or context. A well-designed process can help ensure that decisions are made in a thoughtful and deliberate manner, leading to better outcomes and more satisfaction.

The key elements of a good decision-making process often include:

1. Defining the problem or decision to be made.
2. Collecting relevant information and data.
3. Evaluating options and considering potential outcomes.
4. Weighing the pros and cons of each option.
5. Making a decision based on the analysis and evaluation.
6. Implementing the decision and monitoring its outcomes.
7. Reflecting on the decision process and learning from the experience.

By following a structured and thoughtful approach to decision-making, it is possible to increase the likelihood of making informed and effective decisions in a wide range of situations.
The form of government in the United States is the federal system, where the power is divided between the federal government and the state governments. The federal government has the power to regulate interstate commerce and other matters that affect more than one state, while the state governments have responsibility for matters within their borders. This system is established by the Constitution of the United States, which outlines the structure and powers of the federal government, as well as the roles of state and local governments.

The federal government is composed of three branches: the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The legislative branch is responsible for making laws, while the executive branch is responsible for enforcing them. The judicial branch interprets the laws and ensures that they are applied fairly.

The Constitution was written by a group of delegates who met in Philadelphia in 1787. It was designed to replace the Articles of Confederation, which had been in place since 1781. The Constitution created a strong central government, with the power to levy taxes, regulate commerce, and declare war. It also established the rule of law and the protection of individual rights.

The Constitution was ratified in 1788 and has since been amended 27 times. The amendment process requires approval by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and three-fourths of the state legislatures. The most recent amendment was ratified in 1992, prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

The federal system has been a source of both strengths and weaknesses. On one hand, it allows for flexibility and responsiveness to local needs, as well as the protection of individual rights. On the other hand, it can lead to inefficiencies and conflicts between the federal and state governments.

In conclusion, the federal system established by the Constitution has been a key feature of American governance. It has helped to create a stable and prosperous society, while also providing a framework for addressing the challenges of the modern world.
In practice, the progress of the original discovery was hindered by the fact that many individuals and organizations were not willing to cooperate. This was due to the lack of a clear understanding of the implications of the findings and the potential consequences of the advancements. As a result, the progress towards a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms underlying the original discovery was slow and sporadic.

The original discovery was first reported in 1973 by Dr. A. Smith, who identified a novel mechanism that could potentially revolutionize the field. Despite the initial promise, the lack of support and cooperation from the scientific community hindered the progress. Dr. Smith's findings were initially met with skepticism, and the research was not funded adequately.

In 1982, a breakthrough was made by Dr. B. Johnson, who confirmed and expanded upon Dr. Smith's original findings. However, the lack of funding and support continued to frustrate the research team. It was not until 1987, when the National Science Foundation provided significant funding, that the research began to make real progress.

By 1990, the research had advanced significantly, and several new theories and models had been developed. However, the lack of cooperation and coordination among the various research groups hindered the progress. It was not until 1994, when the International Research Collaboration was established, that significant progress was made.

The research was finally published in 1996 in a special issue of the Journal of Advanced Science. The findings were widely accepted, and the research team was recognized for their contributions. However, the lack of cooperation and coordination continued to be a challenge, and the research community continued to struggle with the implications of the findings.
The Right of the People to Free, Accessible, and Effective Legal Assistance

The right to legal assistance is a fundamental human right, recognized in the United Nations’ Declaration of Human Rights. This right is essential for ensuring fair trials and the protection of human rights. Legal assistance includes access to a lawyer, the right to representation, and the right to legal aid. The right to legal assistance is particularly important for vulnerable groups, such as those who are unable to afford legal services.

When the government fails to provide adequate legal assistance, it can have severe consequences. People may face unfair trials, be denied access to justice, and have their human rights violated. The lack of legal assistance can also lead to errors in the legal system, including wrongful convictions and acquittals.

The right to legal assistance is a cornerstone of the rule of law. It is a key component of democratic societies, and a prerequisite for the protection of human rights. Without legal assistance, people may be denied their rights, and the law may not be protected.

The right to legal assistance is not just a matter of justice. It is also a matter of human dignity. Every person has the right to be treated with respect and dignity, and to have their rights protected.

In summary, the right to legal assistance is a fundamental human right. It is a cornerstone of the rule of law, and a prerequisite for the protection of human rights. The right to legal assistance is not just a matter of justice, but also a matter of human dignity.
VI. CONCLUSION

PRODUCING LIBERALISM: PROGRESSIVE LIBERALISM

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Ronald J. Preston