Justice and Legitimacy in Upbringing
Matthew Clayton

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: book

This book defends a particular liberal conception of justice and legitimacy, and applies it to certain issues concerning the upbringing of children. It begins by offering an account of liberal political morality that draws on the work of Rawls and Dworkin. It then defends the claim that the distribution of childrearing rights should be sensitive to the interests of both children and parents. With respect to the issue of whether it is permissible to impart controversial values to children, a distinction is drawn between shaping children’s political motivations and enrolling them into disputed conceptions of the good. Whereas there is a requirement of liberal legitimacy to foster liberal virtues of civility and reciprocity, the widely held view that the enrolment of children into particular ethical or religious practices is rejected as illegitimate. Finally, the practice of age-based discrimination in the case of the allocation of certain rights, such as the right to vote, is defended and criteria for determining the appropriate age of majority are discussed.

Citizenship and the Environment
Andrew Dobson

Published in print: 2003 Published Online: April 2004
Item type: book

Ecological citizenship cannot be fully articulated in either liberal or civic republican terms. It is, rather, an example and an inflection of ‘post-cosmopolitan’ citizenship. Ecological citizenship focuses on duties as well as rights, and its conception of political space is not the state or the municipality, or the ideal speech community of cosmopolitanism, but the ‘ecological footprint’.
Ecological citizenship contrasts with fiscal incentives as a way of encouraging people to act more sustainably, in the belief that the former is more compatible with the long-term and deeper shifts of attitude and behaviour that sustainability requires. This book offers an original account of the relationship between liberalism and sustainability, arguing that the former's commitment to a plurality of conceptions of the good entails a commitment to so-called ‘strong’ forms of the latter. How to make an ecological citizen? The potential of formal high school citizenship education programmes is examined through a case study of the recent implementation of the compulsory citizenship curriculum in the UK.

Forbidden Fruit
Mark D. Regnerus

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: May 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195320947.001.0001
Item type: book

Americans remain deeply ambivalent about teenage sexuality. Many presume that such uneasiness is rooted in religion. This book tackles such questions as: how exactly does religion contribute to the formation of teenagers' sexual values and actions? What difference, if any, does religion make in adolescents' sexual attitudes and behaviors? Are abstinence pledges effective? Who expresses regrets about their sexual activity and why? The book combines analyses of three national surveys with stories drawn from interviews with over 250 teenagers across America. It reviews how young people learn, and what they know about sex from their parents, schools, peers, and other sources. It examines what experiences teens profess to have had, and how they make sense of these experiences in light of their own identities as religious, moral, and responsible persons. The author's analysis discovers that religion can and does matter. However, the analysis finds that religious claims are often swamped by other compelling sexual scripts. Particularly interesting is the emergence of what the author calls a “new middle class sexual morality”, which has little to do with a desire for virginity but nevertheless shuns intercourse in order to avoid risks associated with pregnancy and STDs. And strikingly, evangelical teens aren't less sexually active than their non-evangelical counterparts, they just tend to feel guiltier about it. In fact, the analysis finds that few religious teens have internalized or are even able to articulate the sexual ethic taught by their denominations. The only-and largely ineffective-sexual message most religious teens are getting is: “don't do it until you're married”. Ultimately, the author concludes, religion may influence adolescent sexual behavior, but it rarely motivates sexual decision making.
The problem of education in liberal democracies is to ensure the intergenerational continuity of their constitutive political ideals while remaining open to a diversity of conduct and belief that sometimes threatens those ideals. Creating Citizens addresses this problem. The book identifies both the principal aims of political education—liberal patriotism and the sense of justice—and the rights that limit their public pursuit. The public pursuit of these educational aims is properly constrained by deference to the rights of parents, and these are shown to have some independent moral weight undervived from the rights of children. The liberal state's possible role in the sponsorship and the control of denominational school is discussed, as are the benefits and hazards of moral dialogue in morally diverse educational environments. The book draws heavily on John Rawls's theory of justice.

Conclusion

Eamonn Callan

in Creating Citizens: Political Education and Liberal Democracy

Canvasses some of the ineradicable obstacles to success in liberal democratic civic education. The persistence of unreasonable pluralism in any society is the most obvious obstacle; another is the permanent fact of reasonable pluralism; and finally, the tension between the ‘rational’ and the ‘reasonable’ in the lives of ordinary citizens would be an inevitable source of failure even if these other two could be surmounted.

Austria

Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Austria. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Denmark
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Denmark. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Finland
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Finland. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Iceland
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter
This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Iceland. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Ireland
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Ireland. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Luxembourg
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Luxembourg. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Norway
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton

in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter
This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Norway. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Portugal
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/019828053X.003.0024
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Portugal. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Spain
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/019828053X.003.0025
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Spain. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Turkey
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/019828053X.003.0028
Item type: chapter
This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Turkey. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

United Kingdom
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in the United Kingdom. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

Australia
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Item type: chapter

This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in Australia. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

New Zealand
Jan-Erik Lane, David McKay, and Kenneth Newton
in Political Data Handbook: OECD Countries
Published in print: 1996 Published Online: January 2005
Item type: chapter
This section provides information on the most significant features of government and politics in New Zealand. These include data on state structure and offices, parties, government constitutions, electoral and voting systems, and basic media materials on media, education, economic interest organisations and the budget.

**Conclusion**

David B. Resnik

in *The Price of Truth: How Money Affects the Norms of Science*

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: January 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter summarizes the arguments contained in the book. It argues that scientists and society should manage the relationship between research and financial interests, and develop social and economic institutions that promote the values of science, such as objectivity, honesty, and openness. Universities, private companies, granting agencies, journals, and professional associations should develop rules and guidelines for mitigating money’s corrupting influence on science and support education, training, and mentoring on research ethics for scientists and students in all sectors of the research economy.

**Intellectual Virtues**

Robert C. Roberts and W. Jay Wood

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: May 2007
Item type: book

Some of the most interesting work in late-20th-century epistemology reintroduced, from ancient and medieval philosophy, the idea of an intellectual virtue and the related idea of proper epistemic function. But most of that work employed such concepts, with questionable success, in the interest of defining justification, warrant, or knowledge; and little or none of it offered detailed analyses of intellectual virtues. This book proposes and illustrates a different purpose for epistemology, one that we see in early modern thinkers, especially John Locke — namely that of guiding, refining, and informing the epistemic practices of the intellectual segment of the population. One important aspect of the project of such a ‘regulative epistemology’ is the intellectual character of the epistemic agent. For this purpose, fairly detailed sketches of particular intellectual virtues and of virtues' relations to epistemic goods, epistemic faculties,
and epistemic practices, gain special importance. An underlying thesis is that a strict dichotomy between the intellectual virtues and the moral virtues is a mistake.