Foundations of Liberalism is a critical examination of contemporary liberal theories of justice (Gewirth, Rawls, Gauthier, Raz, among others) focussing on the familiar problem of how to relate the personal point of view of the individual to the impartial perspective of justice. Two kinds of problems typically arise from the attempt to ground liberal justice in an individualist foundation. The ‘motivation problem’ refers to the difficulty in explaining why the individual would be motivated to act in accordance with liberal justice. The ‘integrity problem’ refers to the tendency to explain the above by presenting an incoherent or divided account of the person, with one part motivated by self-interest, and the other part, by the impartial rules of justice. The book develops a more plausible account of the relation between self-interest and morality, which avoids these two problems, and which is more similar to the revisionist liberal accounts of Rawls's Political Liberalism and Raz's The Morality of Freedom.

Introduction
Margaret Moore

This chapter defines the main terms and the project of the book, and specifically situates the problem of the relation of self-interest and morality in the larger philosophical context.
From early on, Heinrich Schenker was deeply interested in performance. There are many references to a planned publication on performance, there are finished segments and many miscellaneous related notebook-jottings, but his theoretical writings took precedence over all else and he never completed the book. This book may be taken as a compilation, as is explained in detail in the editor's introduction. It presents what Schenker regarded as one of his main missions: to rectify the direction music performance had taken in his time. He argues that for a meaningful performance of a masterwork the performer must understand the inner workings of the music. Therefore, the many players — largely pianists — who merely use the text to show their own ability do injustice to the music and mislead audiences. This holds true even for those who follow the markings of the composers slavishly but without understanding. In discussing the great composers' modes of notation and showing that their markings only indicate a desired effect, we get highly practical and imaginative advice based on the author's own experience as performing pianist and composer. He covers different aspects of pianistic technique including hand motions, legato and non legato touch, fingering, pedal, and articulation. The discussion of dynamics and tempo are equally valid for all instrumentalists. Throughout, the aim of a free, "singing" performance which comes from having assimilated the music is stressed: it results in true "re-creation".

This chapter shows that a performer can only do justice to a musical work by thoroughly understanding it through the compositional laws. With such understanding, a performance can become a true "re-creation". Without it, the piece of music is distorted and sacrificed to the
whim of the performer. This is unjust to the public, which can only be led to the music through an authentic rendition.

Defending God
James L. Crenshaw

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: July 2005
Item type: book

The existence of evil has given rise to perplexed questioning of divine justice from the beginning of recorded history. The present volume examines early responses to the problem of theodicy in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Syria-Palestine as a way of assessing modern approaches to existential and religious crises. Through close readings of many texts in the Hebrew Bible and comparison with treatments in extrabiblical literature, it explores the richly diverse legacy of those who have influenced the West in so many ways. That legacy ranges from denying that a problem exists—the atheistic answer—to positing a vulnerable deity who assumes full responsibility for evil and its eradication. Between those two poles are responses that attempt to spread the blame, assuming a multiplicity of deities, a single rival deity (the personification of all evil), or a solitary deity who is somehow constrained, either by limited power and knowledge or by a split personality that struggles to balance the conflicting demands of justice and mercy. Analogies from parenting, jurisprudence, and the cult offer responses of discipline, retribution, and substitutionary atonement, respectively. Two final responses acquiesce to injustice in the present life, anticipating rectification beyond the grave or acknowledging human ignorance in the face of divine mystery. The limitation articulated by the last response requires that even the effort to provide a theodicy be questioned, especially given the fact that mortals have already received from the deity the greatest gift of all: life. Still, the search for answers is bound to continue, for it is only in challenging belief that theological discourse retains its integrity.

Casuistical Free Exercise Jurisprudence
Catharine Cookson

in Regulating Religion: The Courts and the Free Exercise Clause
Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter
Perceptions of authoritarian injustice or of anarchical laxity are just as harmful to the integrity of the justice system as actual impropriety. Casuistry offers clear, definable paradigmatic limits to the free exercise right, and places the burden of proof on both the state and the religious adherent. This book proposes that a casuistical free exercise analysis, while not perfect, protects the courts' integrity by offering a fairer and more just process for resolving the conflict of principles that lies at the heart of free exercise cases. To those who would reject casuistry as a new element without precedent, and as an arbitrary choice without any foundation or authority, the book notes that casuistry is quintessentially the process used in common law decision making, and actually has been used in deciding a significant number of major free exercise cases by the U.S. Supreme Court. What casuistry requires of the courts is a searching scrutiny with discernment and a willingness to make, explain, and justify these decisions to a fearful public and to a faithful “people of the wilderness.”

Sound Sentiments

David Pugmire

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: July 2005
Item type: book

Drawing on recent work in the theory of emotion, this book concerns what is involved in the adequacy of emotions, which, it is argued, amounts to more than feeling good. The book analyses a series of ways in which emotions, and the emotional life, can be well-formed or not. Some of these amount to properties emotions can have (e.g. depth) which variously enhance or detract from them. Others are attitudes with characteristic emotional loadings and effects (e.g. cynicism and sophistication), and both are affected by culture. The study even of elusive lapses in the integrity of emotions matter, it is held, for their costs are themselves emotional.

Research Integrity and Responsible Conduct of Research

Ann Nichols-Casebolt

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: May 2012
doi: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195378108.001.0001
Item type: book

Research Integrity and Responsible Conduct of Research is designed to assist social work researchers and other social scientists as they consider what it means to uphold the highest ethical standards in their research.
As the social work profession increasingly emphasizes scholarship and research, the education and training of faculty and students in the responsible conduct of research (RCR) becomes imperative. Research Integrity and Responsible Conduct of Research supports this imperative by providing practical considerations, recommendations and tools in the ethical and responsible practice of social work research. The topics in the book cover what have been identified by the U.S. Office of Research Integrity as the core instructional areas central to RCR. These core areas include: data acquisition, management, sharing and ownership; conflict of interest and commitment; subjects’ protection; research misconduct; publication practices and responsible authorship; mentor and mentee responsibilities; peer review; and collaborative science. A key feature of the book is its attention to identifying specific issues within each of the core areas that are particularly relevant for social work and social science researchers. For example, the chapter on collaborative science discusses issues related to community-based research, and the chapter on subjects’ protection discusses common IRB issues with social behavioral protocols such as doing research “on” students. Case studies designed to enhance critical thinking skills related to handling ethical dilemmas confronted by social scientists in the practice of research are also included. Drawing on research, curriculum models and identified best practices that have been primarily developed for biomedical researchers, the book presents practical strategies for educating and promoting RCR among social scientists.

The Strangeness of Tragedy
Paul Hammond
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: October 2011
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199572601.001.0001
Item type: book

This book reads tragedy as a genre in which the protagonist is estranged from the world around him, and, displaced in time, space, and language, comes to inhabit a milieu which is no longer shared by other characters. This alienation from others also entails a decomposition of the integrity of the individual, which is often seen in tragedy's uncertainty about the protagonists' autonomy: do they act, or do the gods act through them? Where are the boundaries of the self, and the boundaries of the human? After an introductory essay exploring the theatrical and linguistic means by which the protagonist is made to inhabit a strange and singular world, the book devotes essays to plays from classical, renaissance, and neo-classical literature by Aeschylus, Sophocles, Seneca, William Shakespeare, and Jean Racine. Close attention is paid to the linguistic strangeness of the texts which is often smoothed over by editors and
translators, as it is through the weirdness of tragic language that the
depth estrangement of the characters is shown. Accordingly, the Greek,
Latin, and French texts are quoted in the originals, with translations
added, and attention is paid to textual cruxes which illustrate the
linguistic and conceptual difficulties of these plays.

Introduction
Michael Millgate

in Testamentary Acts: Browning, Tennyson, James, Hardy

Many writers of the last two centuries looked at Sir Walter Scott as
a supreme model of career closure and of noble dying. In his last
years, aware of the immensity of his reputation, he collaborated
in the production of his final comprehensive edition of novels, his
magnum-opus. This book examines the different ways and strategies
in which writers and authors in their old age exert some degree of
posthumous control over their personal and literary reputations. In this
book, their strategies in keeping their personal and creative privacy
and in maintaining the interpretation and textual integrity of their
published works are discussed. The four authors examined are Robert
Browning, Alfred Tennyson, Henry James and Thomas Hardy, all of whom
maintained and etched a pattern of conscious career conclusion by
deliberately and passionately ensuring the maintenance of their personal
and creative privacy up to and beyond the moment of their death
and directed the future conceptions of their work by either preserving
personal papers, revising earlier works and providing new prefaces and
annotations, publishing so-called ‘collected’ editions, and destroying
unwanted works.

Care and Commitment
Jeffrey Blustein

Despite the current popularity of what is commonly referred to as an
“ethics of care”, no one has yet undertaken a systematic philosophical
study of “care” itself. This book presents the first such study, offering a
detailed exploration of human “care” in its various guises: concern for
and commitment to individuals, ideals, and causes. The book focuses on the nature and value of personal integrity and intimacy, and on the questions they raise for traditional moral theory.

Humanitarian Intervention and International Society: Lessons from Africa
James Mayall

in Humanitarian Intervention and International Relations
Published in print: 2003 Published Online: April 2004
Item type: chapter

After the end of the Cold War, many in the West viewed Africa as a testing ground for the solidarist argument that sovereignty was no longer an absolute principle and that the international community could intervene to protect individual from human rights violations. This argument seems particularly challenging in the African context, given the continental leadership’s historic commitment to territorial integrity and non-intervention. However, as the author shows, African leaders from 1945 to 1990 were largely upholding the pluralist international norms of the time. In other words, the case for humanitarian intervention – and the problems posed by the practice – are not region-specific. The early 1990s, during which the United Nations intervened in Somalia, seemed to confirm the solidarist position. However, the failure to intervene in Rwanda in 1994, and the more recent experience of interventions in Sierra Leone, present a more mixed picture. Humanitarian intervention remains a controversial practice because of its coercive means, and its tendency to attribute blame or responsibility in what are often very complex civil conflicts.

Wholes and Unities
Jeffrey Blustein

in Care and Commitment: Taking the Personal Point of View
Published in print: 1992 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter

This chapter defines integrity as a state of being whole — “integrity” comes from the Latin integritas, one of whose meanings is wholeness — and it is a necessary condition of something being a whole that it is not identical to the sum of its parts. Formulated modally, something is
a whole if it could survive a change in its constituent parts. The chapter is concerned with the integrity of persons as opposed to the integrity of physical objects, institutions, ways of life, and more specifically with a person's commitments.

A Rights-Based Theory of Justice
Cécile Fabre

in Whose Body is it Anyway?: Justice and the Integrity of the Person
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter sets out the theory of justice which underpins the book’s central claims. It argues that all human beings have a fundamental interest in living a minimally flourishing life of which autonomy and well-being are central components, which in turn, implies that they all have rights against the better-off to the material resources they need to lead such a life. However, the better off are under a duty to help if, and only if, they would not jeopardize their own prospects for a minimally flourishing life.

Confiscating Cadaveric Organs
Cécile Fabre

in Whose Body is it Anyway?: Justice and the Integrity of the Person
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that the duty of assistance outlined in Chapter 1 includes a duty to make one’s organs available upon death to those who need them. It reviews analogies and disanalogies between the confiscation of cadaveric organs and inheritance taxes, and claims that the healthy be exempt from their duty to the sick if, and only if, they can deploy a conscientious objection to not being buried or cremated intact.
Confiscating Live Body Parts
Cécile Fabre

in Whose Body is it Anyway?: Justice and the Integrity of the Person
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that the duty of assistance includes a duty to make some of one’s body parts available, before death, to those who need them. It claims that however demanding such duty may seem at first sight, it can be delineated in such a way as to preserve the interest of the healthy in living a minimally flourishing life.

Integrity and Self-Transformation
Jeffrey Blustein

in Care and Commitment: Taking the Personal Point of View
Published in print: 1992 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter

This chapter briefly discusses the paramount relationships between integrity and self-transformation. Change of basic allegiances does not always come about as a result of rational reflection on the circumstances of one's life. In such cases, change of core commitments is not a step-by-step process involving deliberation on the direction one's life has taken, but a relatively sudden and unstructured event like a gestalt switch. Further, while the preconversion and postconversion selves may each have integrity relative to their respective commitments, the shift in allegiance from one core commitment to another does not in itself display integrity. Self-transformation is not always a matter of shifting allegiances from one commitment to another. It might also be a change from an integrated life to a life of dissolution or, in less extreme cases, it might just involve the loss of a basic commitment without its replacement by a new one.

Oxford Studies in Normative Ethics
Mark Timmons (ed.)
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: January 2013
Item type: book
Oxford Studies in Normative Ethics aims to provide, on an annual basis, some of the best contemporary work in the field of normative ethical theory. Each volume features new essays that contribute to an understanding of a wide range of issues and positions in normative ethical theory, and represents a sampling of recent developments in this field. This second volume includes contributions by Robert Audi, Christian Coons, Julia Driver, William J. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Hurka, Esther Shubert, Daniel Jacobson, Elinor Mason, Michael Nelson, Luke Robinson, Jacob Ross, Andrew Sepielli, and Cynthia A. Stark. The topics discussed include: Kantian intuitionism, welfarism, the objective standard of good, intention, permissibility and double effect, moral dumbfounding and moral stupidity, coercion and integrity, practical reason and morality, atomism, subjective normativity and action guidance, and Rawlsian self-respect.

Citizenship and Education in Liberal-Democratic Societies
Kevin McDonough and Walter Feinberg (eds)

Published in print: 2003 Published Online: January 2005
Item type: book

The essays in the volume address educational issues that arise when national, sub-national, and supra-national identities compete. These include: how to determine the limits to parental educational rights when liberalism’s concern to protect and promote children’s autonomy conflicts with the desire to maintain communal integrity; whether, given the advances made by the forces of globalization, the liberal–democratic state can morally justify its traditional purpose of forging a cohesive national identity or whether increasing globalization has rendered this educational aim obsolete and morally corrupt; and whether liberal education should instead seek to foster a sense of global citizenship, even if doing so would suppress patriotic identification. In addressing these and many other questions, the volume examines the theoretical and practical issues at stake between nationalists, multiculturalists, and cosmopolitans in the field of education. The 15 essays included (which were originally presented at a symposium on ‘Collective Identities and Cosmopolitan Values: Group Rights and Public Education in Liberal–Democratic Societies’, held in Montreal from June 22 to 25, 2000), and an introductory essay by the editors, provide a genuine, productive dialogue between political and legal philosophers and educational theorists. The essays are arranged in three parts: I: Cosmopolitanism, Liberalism and Common Education (six chapters); II: Liberalism and Traditionalist Education (four chapters); and III: Liberal Constraints on Traditionalist Education (five chapters).
This chapter advances a conception of justice that serves as the basis of discussions on the rights and obligations of economic citizenship. First, there is commitment to respect and protect citizens’ integrity interests and to maintain a scheme of basic liberties and securities adequate to this task. Second, there is commitment to prevent discrimination, and prevent, correct, or compensate for significant forms of brute luck disadvantage. Third, there is commitment to protect citizens from market vulnerability, and the exploitation and abuse that it spawns.