

CONTENTS

<i>Papal Pronouncements</i>	x
<i>Abbreviations</i>	xii
<i>Preface</i>	xiii
<i>Introduction</i>	xv

INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS 1

1 What is ethics? (1) · 2 What is social ethics? (2) · 3 What do we understand by social ethics? (7) · 4 Is the Church entitled to speak at all on social questions? (9) · 5 To what extent do social and moral questions come under the moral law? (14) · 6 From what sources does Catholic social ethics draw its teaching? (20) · 7 What is the basic line of thought in Catholic social ethics? (23) · 8 Is Catholic social ethics necessary today? (24) · 9 What should be our attitude towards non-Catholic social ethics? (27) · 10 What is particularly incumbent upon Catholic social ethics today? (31) · 11 What are the main divisions of this Handbook of Christian Social Ethics? (35)

BASIC QUESTIONS AND FORCES OF SOCIAL LIVING

PART ONE: MAN IN SOCIETY 39

Lesson One: On Man

12 What is man? (41) · 13 What are the prerogatives of man as a person? (46) · 14 To whom do the prerogatives of the person belong? (51) · 15 Are there certain general duties imposed on every individual? (52) · 16 What is the significance of the dignity

CONTENTS

of the person in man's conduct? (56) · 17 How is the independence of man to be understood? (58) · 18 What does faith teach concerning man? (60) · 19 What are the effects of Original Sin on man and his conduct? (65)

Lesson Two: Origin and Nature of Human Society 68

20 Must men live in society? (68) · 21 What do we mean, generally speaking, by community (society)? (72) · 22 How does the order of community differ from any other order? (75) · 23 Is there such a thing as collective action? (78) · 24 What do we understand by the common good? (80) · 25 What ought the end of a community to be? (81) · 26 How are we to determine what are the natural ends of the community? (82) · 27 Can man himself decide the ends of the community? (84) · 28 What is the difference between "community" and "association"? (88)

Lesson Three: Mutual Relationship of Individual and Community 92

29 How is the common good related to private good? (93) · 30 Has the community an intrinsic value? (98) · 31 In what sense is a man a member (part) of the community? (101) · 32 Which, then, should have precedence of the other: the individual or the community? (105) · 33 How are we to understand the priority accorded to the public weal? (111)

Lesson Four: Authority and Obedience (the Power to Command and the Duty to Obey) 114

34 Why is authority necessary in society? (115) · 35 What is authority? (120) · 36 Are the powers of authority restricted? (121) · 37 What actions are subject to human authority? (123) · 38 What in particular are the obligations of authority? (125) · 39 Who appoints the holder of authority? (127) · 40 How are the holders of authority to rule the community? (128) · 41 What is due to those who hold authority? (130) · 42 What is to be done when authority conflicts with private conscience? (132)

CONTENTS

PART TWO: BASIC LAWS OF SOCIAL ORDER (SOCIAL PRINCIPLES)

137

43 How and where are the fundamental principles of social order to be discovered? (138) · 44 What is meant by the principle of unity in social life? (141) · 45 What is meant by the principle of order in social life? (143) · 46 How is the principle of acting true to nature to be applied in social life? (151) · 47 What do we understand by the principle of acting for a proper end? (154) · 48 What does the principle of the common good imply (158) · 49 What does the principle of authority imply? (160) · 50 What is the principle of organic growth in social life? (163) · 51 What is the principle of solidarity? (165) · 52 What is the principle of subsidiary function? (167)

PART THREE: JUSTICE AND CHARITY

179

Lesson One: Right in General

183

53 What is meant by right? (183) · 54 What do we mean by title? (184) · 55 Must there be right? (185) · 56 What is the purpose of right? (186) · 57 In which cases does the question of right arise? (188) · 58 Is there a norm for right? (191) · 59 What is the relationship between right and might? (193) · 60 Are rights lost through misuse? (196)

Lesson Two: Natural Right and Human Right

197

61 Who can acknowledge genuine natural right? (200) · 62 Is there but one natural right? (202) · 63 What do we mean by "natural" in the term "natural right"? (205) · 64 What then is natural right itself? (209) · 65 Is there such a thing as natural right at all? (210) · 66 Are there norms for natural right? (213) · 67 What is the eternal law and what does it mean? (215) · 68 How is the natural law related to the eternal law? (218) · 69 What is the first precept of natural law? (225) · 70 What actions are covered by natural law? (229) · 71 For what ends and activities is man intended by virtue of his nature? (232) ·

CONTENTS

72 Are the precepts of natural law known to all men? (240)
73 Where and when is the natural law valid? (244) · 74 Can anyone dispense from the natural law? (247) · 75 Does the situation in which society finds itself influence the validity of the natural law? (250) · 76 Is the natural law the only source of right? (251) · 77 Is human law always to be obeyed to the letter? (253)

Lesson Three: Fundamental Human Rights

261

78 What is a fundamental right? (265) · 79 What is a universal human right? (265) · 80 In what manner do basic human rights originate today? (266) · 81 Where can we speak of a proper promulgation of fundamental human rights? (268) · 82 What are the characteristics of fundamental rights? (269) · 83 Do these characteristics pertain to all fundamental rights without exception? (270) · 84 What are the primary fundamental rights? (272) · 85 What are derivative fundamental rights? (274) · 86 Can we also speak of the fundamental rights of society (community)? (275) · 87 Are there supernatural rights? (276) · 88 What protection is there for fundamental rights? (279)

Lesson Four: The Virtue of Justice

281

89 What is the virtue of justice? (282) · 90 What are the conditions required for the virtue of justice? (284) · 91 With what is justice concerned? (284) · 92 Why do we speak of “even-handed” justice? (287) · 93 Which are the subdivisions of justice? (289)

A. COMMUTATIVE JUSTICE

292

94 What is commutative justice? (292) · 95 Why “commutative” justice? (293) · 96 What is the particular function of commutative justice? (295) · 97 Is restitution obligatory? (296) · 98 Is commutative justice subject to the regulations of human law? (298)

CONTENTS

B. DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE	299
99 What is distributive justice? (299) · 100 Is equality also necessary for distributive justice? (301) · 101 What is the function of distributive justice? (303) · 102 How do we offend against distributive justice? (306) · 103 Is the obligation of restitution demanded by distributive justice? (306)	
C. UNIVERSAL OR LEGAL JUSTICE	309
104 What is universal or legal justice? (309) · 105 What is the object of universal justice? (310) · 106 What is the concern of universal justice? (311) · 107 What human actions come under universal justice? (312) · 108 In what sense is equality established by universal justice? (314) · 109 What are the functions of universal justice? (316)	
D. SOCIAL JUSTICE	317
110 What is social justice? (319) · 111 Why has the term “social justice” been introduced? (323)	
Lesson Five: Charity in Social Life	324
112 What is Christian charity? (329) · 113 Why is this charity called “Christian”? (330) · 114 What is the influence of charity on social life? (332) · 115 How does Christian charity differ from justice? (335) · 116 What significance has charity for justice? (336) · 117 What are the necessary qualities of charity? (341) · 118 When is charity universal? (341) · 119 When is charity ordered? (342) · 120 When is charity active? (345) · 121 When is charity in keeping with the situation? (346) · 122 When is charity merciful? (347) · 123 What does charity guarantee to social life? (349) · 124 Which other fruit of charity is important for society? (352)	
<i>Bibliography</i>	359
<i>Index</i>	369