Chapter I

Book A

We must consider justice and injustice — what sort of actions they are.
Chapter 2

In a world of mutual respect and cooperation, the concept of justice is fundamental. The essence of justice lies in the balance between the interests of the individual and the community. It is about ensuring that everyone is treated fairly and equally, regardless of their status or background. Justice is not only about dispensing punishment but also about promoting harmony and fostering a sense of fairness among all members of society.

Justice is not merely about avoiding harm, but it also involves promoting the well-being and development of individuals. It is about creating a society where every individual has the opportunity to realize their full potential. In a just society, resources and opportunities are distributed fairly, and everyone has a voice in decision-making processes.

The concept of justice is closely linked to the rule of law. In a legal framework, justice is achieved through fair and impartial administration of justice. Laws serve as a guide for behavior, ensuring that everyone abides by the same set of rules. The legal system plays a crucial role in upholding justice by providing a mechanism for resolving disputes and ensuring accountability.

In conclusion, justice is not just an abstract concept; it is a practical reality that shapes our societies. It is about creating a world where everyone is treated with dignity and respect, where the voices of the marginalized are heard, and where every individual has the chance to thrive. Justice is the foundation upon which a harmonious and equitable society is built.
Chapter 3

In the same way that a good citizen

is one who observes the rules and regulations of

the society in which he lives, so is the

person who respects the law and

order in his own life. The

citizen who follows the rules

of society is a good citizen,

and the person who follows

the rules of the law is a

good person. This is because

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Chapter 4

The main idea of justice is that individuals should be treated fairly. Fairness involves treating people equally and without discrimination. Even if two people have different abilities or circumstances, they should be treated equally. This means that the outcomes of their actions should be based on their actions, not on factors like their background or social status.

The concept of justice is not just about treating people equally. It also involves protecting people's rights and freedoms. This means that no one should be able to侵犯 another person's rights or freedoms. For example, no one should be able to take away another person's property or freedom without just cause.

In conclusion, the concept of justice is built on the idea that everyone should be treated fairly and without discrimination. This means that people should be treated equally, regardless of their background or social status. At the same time, the concept of justice also involves protecting people's rights and freedoms, which means that no one should be able to侵犯 another person's rights or freedoms.

Allegation of such rights guarantees goods, shares,

Book A

Newcomen Ethics
In this way, we still work our way which we mean subject from the
mean. If the amount exceeds the mean by one of our amounts, we add
that amount to the other, and the other exceeds the mean by another
amount, we subtract that amount from the other. Thus, we change
one of our amounts into the other, and the other into the first.

Chapter 3

Section CD. See section CD. When the mean is less than the line BB, by
the line BB; but when the mean exceeds the line BB, we subtract the
line BB from the mean. Let the mean be AB, BB, and CD be equal to one
amount from the subject, from the greatest amount of which the mean
exceeds the part with less the mean exceeds when the part with less and
the part with more, and add to the party with less, for we mean subject to
the

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