

GLOBAL JUSTICE

Global Justice



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Global Justice is an issue in political theory which develops out of a concern that the world is unjust.



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The term global justice encompasses debates over human rights, the justification of military intervention and the international distribution of resources.



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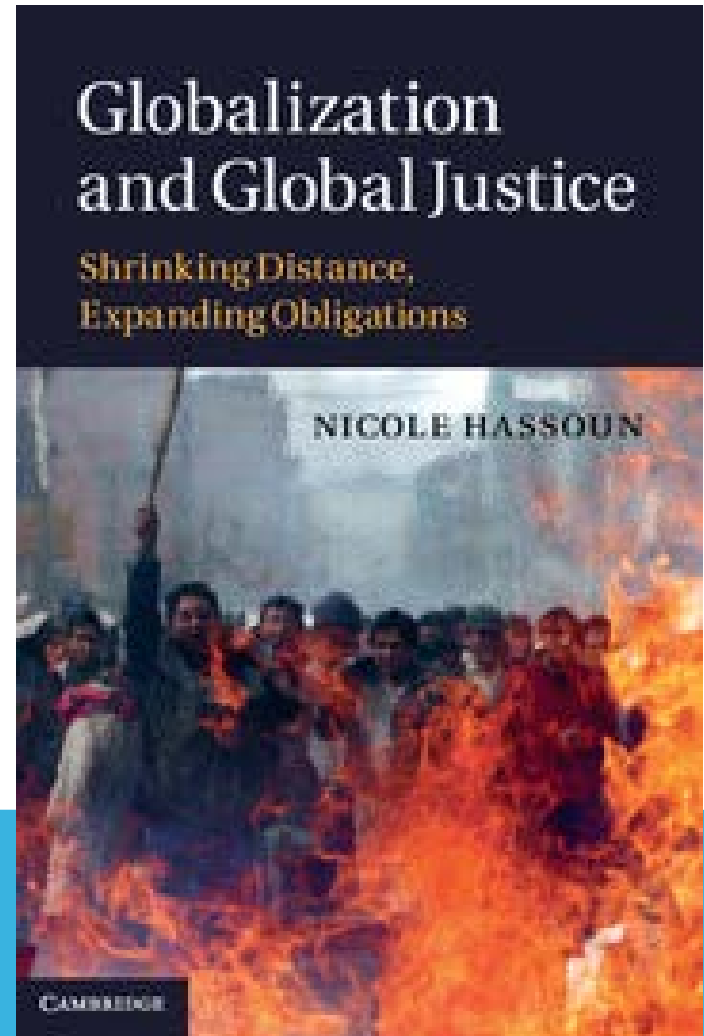
Hoffman and
Graham cite
three
positions on
global justice
that have
developed:



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1. *Cosmopolitans*

**Believe it is
wrong to restrict
justice to the
sphere of the
nation-state**



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2. *Particularists*

Argue that it is legitimate to show special concern for one's fellow citizens and thus claims to justice can justifiably be restricted.



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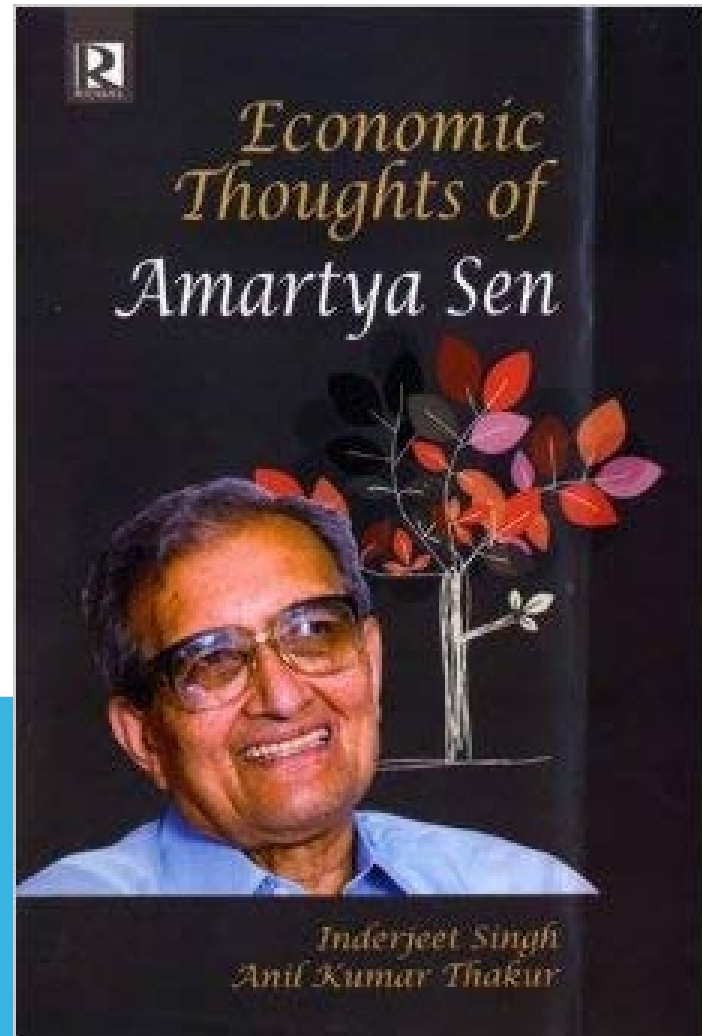
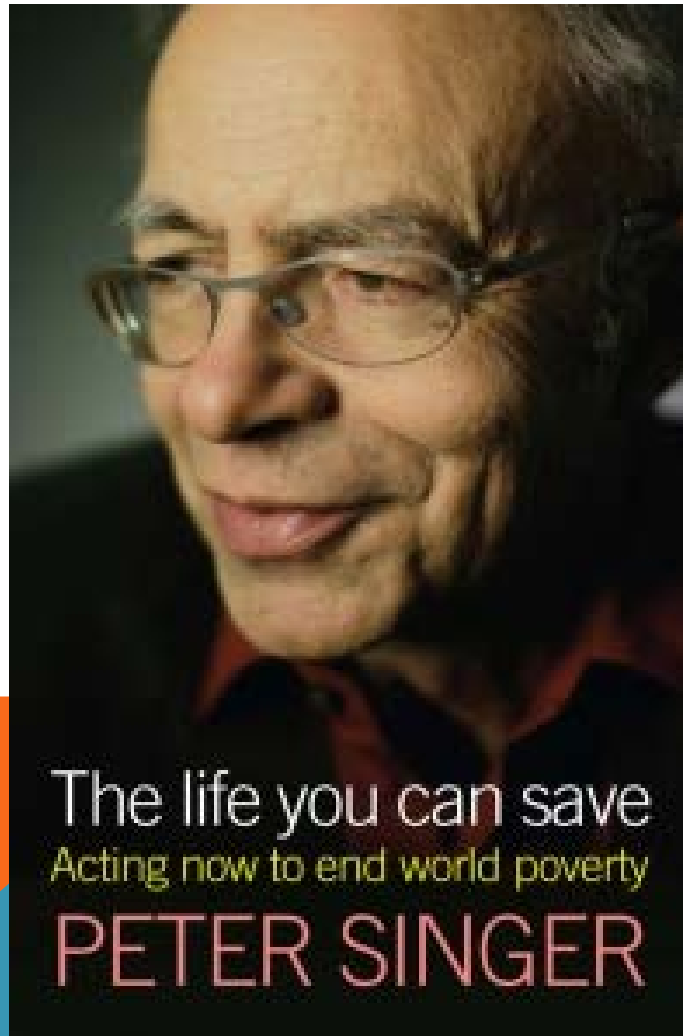
3. *Political Conception Position*

Also argue for differential treatment of the domestic and global spheres, but they do so by stressing the complexity of morality and the importance of the political

(i) National is only relevant scale	(ii) Global and national scales are relevant. National prior to the global	(iii) Global and national scales are relevant. Neither is prior	(iv) Global and national scales are relevant. Global prior to the national	(v.) Global is only relevant scale
Dahbour 2005 D.Miller 1999 Nagel 2005 Rawls 1999	Arneson 2005 Blake 2001 R.Miller,1998	Brock and Brigham 2005	Beitz 2005 Chan 2004 Held 2001 Pogge 2002	Cabrera 2005 Pojman 2006

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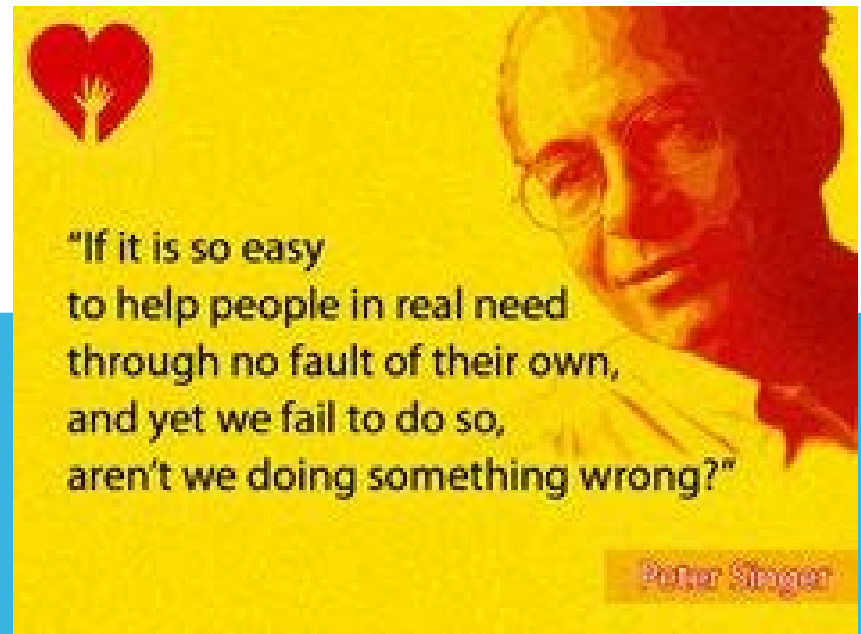
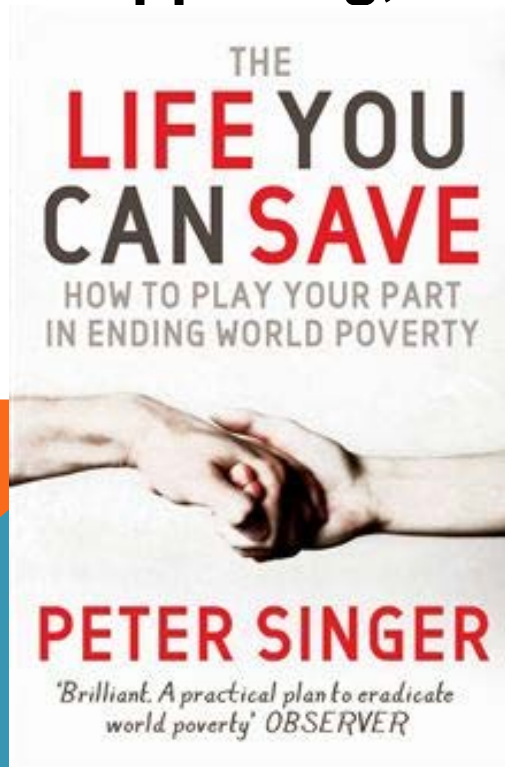
Two views on famine: Singer and Sen



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Singer's Two Assumptions (moral argument):

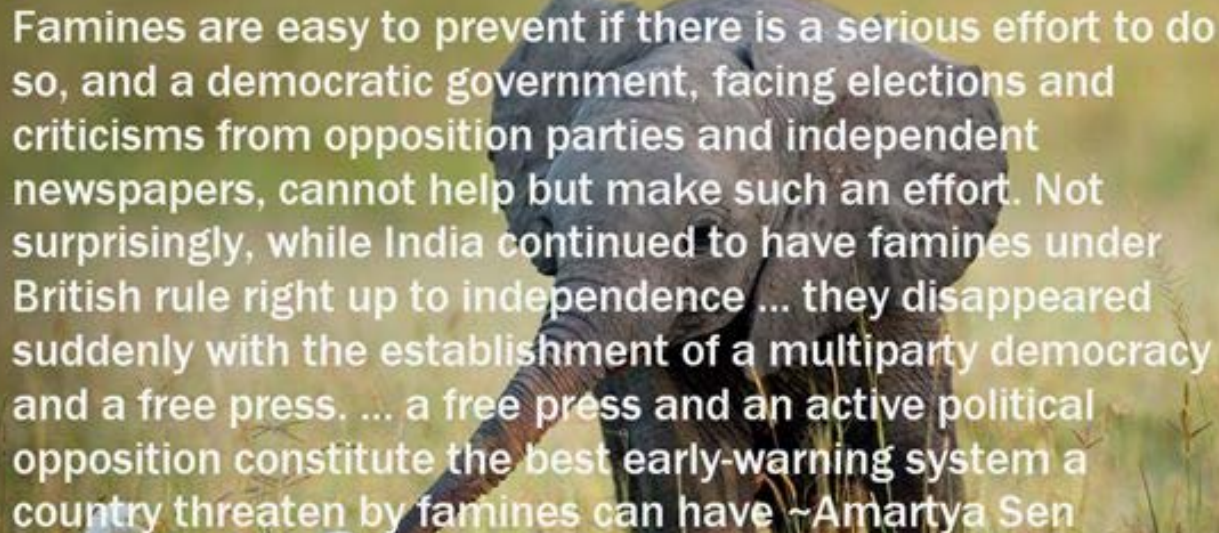
- 1. Suffering and death from lack of food, shelter, and medical care are bad;**
- 2. If it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, we should.**



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Sen's Argument (political and economic argument);

- 1. There is no connection between starvation and lowered food production;**
- 2. Famines do not occur in democratic countries.**



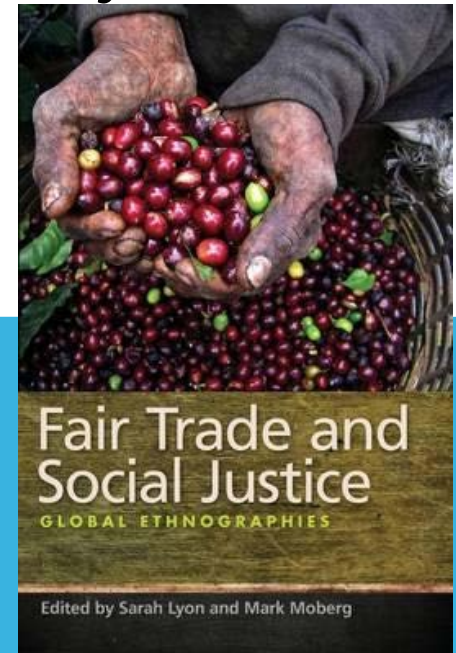
Famines are easy to prevent if there is a serious effort to do so, and a democratic government, facing elections and criticisms from opposition parties and independent newspapers, cannot help but make such an effort. Not surprisingly, while India continued to have famines under British rule right up to independence ... they disappeared suddenly with the establishment of a multiparty democracy and a free press. ... a free press and an active political opposition constitute the best early-warning system a country threaten by famines can have ~Amartya Sen

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Cosmopolitanism

Hoffman and **Graham** note that interest among political philosophers in global justice is a relatively recent development, and has been strongly influenced by work on domestic justice, especially **John Rawl's** *A Theory of Justice* (1972).

3.14 billion
out of 6.46 billion
live on \$2.50 USD
or less



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Cosmopolitans argue that some form of universalism is true, and therefore all humans, and not merely fellow citizens, fall within the scope of justice. There are two main types of cosmopolitans:



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TTIP
IS AN ASSAULT
ON WORKERS'
RIGHTS

In 2011, Egypt raised the monthly minimum wage from £35 to £61. But the multinational company Veolia disagreed with that decision and sued the Egyptian state.

TTIP would give multinational corporations new powers to sue governments for democratic decisions.

STOP TTIP
TAKE ACTION ON
GLOBALJUSTICE.ORG.UK/NoISDS

£35

£61

COMPENSATION CLAIM
VEOLIA

Consequentialist

Cosmopolitans –

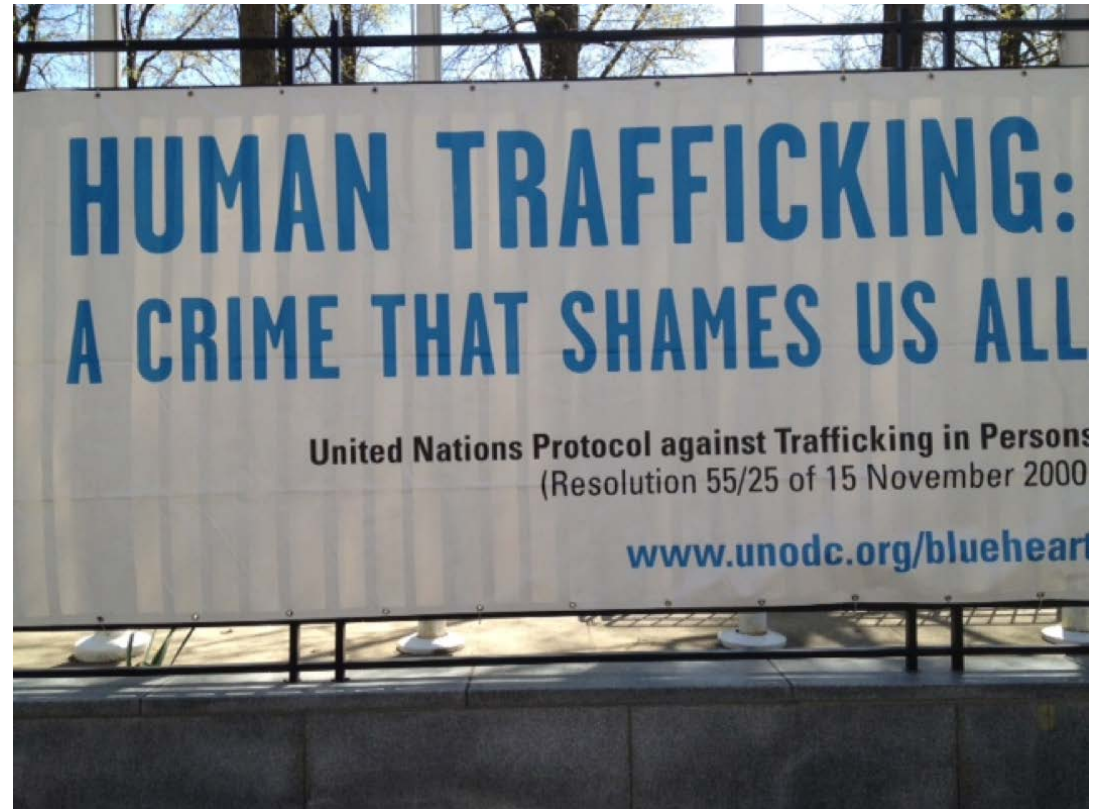
Argue the proper standard of moral judgement for actions, practices or institutions is their consequences on the welfare of humans (and for **Singer** non-humans as well).

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Human Rights

Defenders of Cosmopolitanism –

All humans have rights which the rich have either a positive duty to provide or a negative duty to not impose a system which keeps them poor.



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Particularism

Argues that ethical standards arise out of shared meanings and practices, which are created and sustained by individual cultures or societies. Moral and social criticism is possible within the boundaries of such groups, but not across them.



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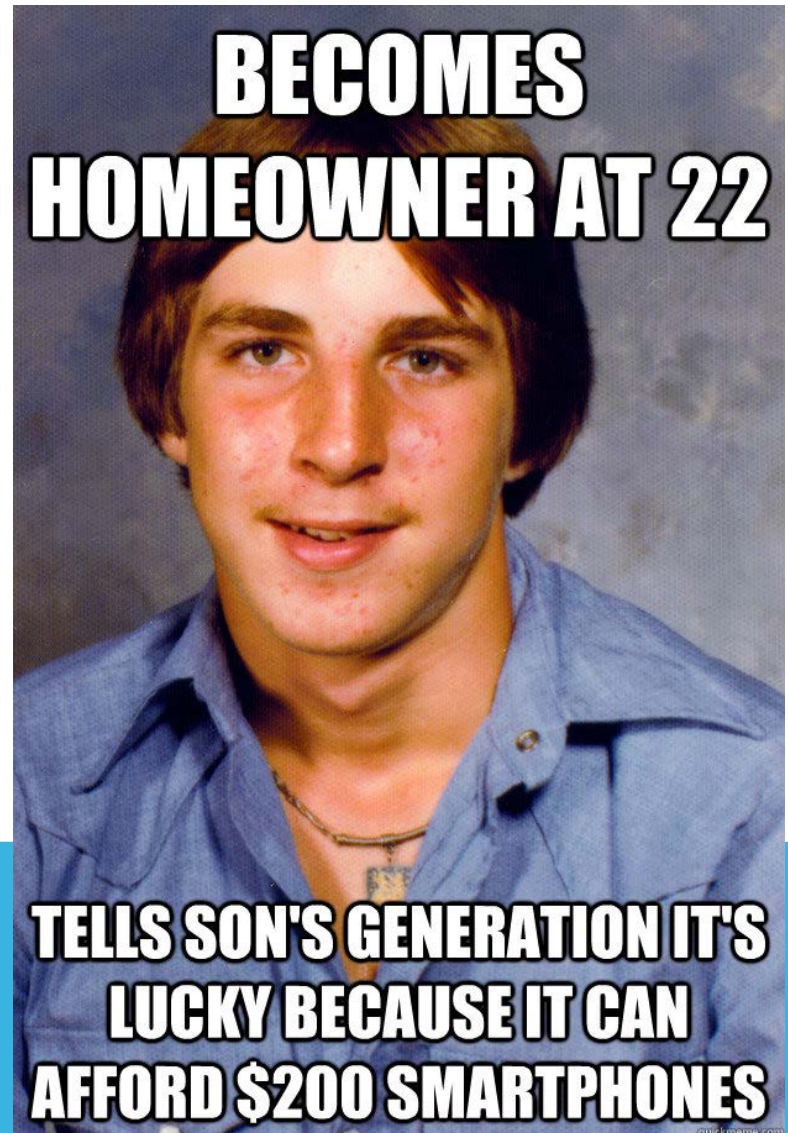
Political Conception

Advanced primarily by **Rawls**, this position suggests that when one applies his models to domestic justice, people will support a redistributive, egalitarian liberal politics. When applied in a global context, it supports a more traditional Kantian international ethics: duties of states to obey treaties and strict limits on warmaking, but no global repossession of private property. So different justices apply to domestic and international cases. Even if justice requires egalitarianism within states, it does not do so between them.

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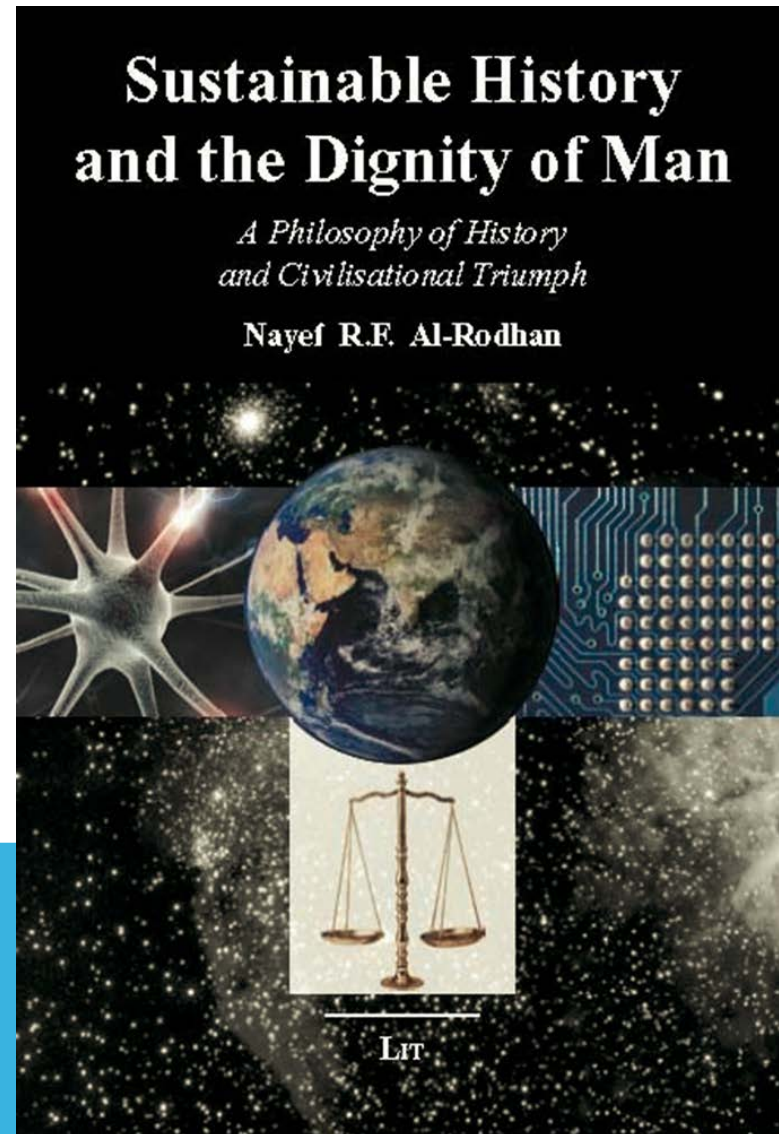
Justice Between Generations (aka Intergenerational Equity)

Another important dimension to global justice: distribution between generations over time.



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Philosopher **Nayef Al-Rodhan** argues that human well-being is dependent on the preservation and promotion of *human dignity* and that human dignity is directly related to global justice. In order to achieve global justice, eight minimum criteria must be met. These are:



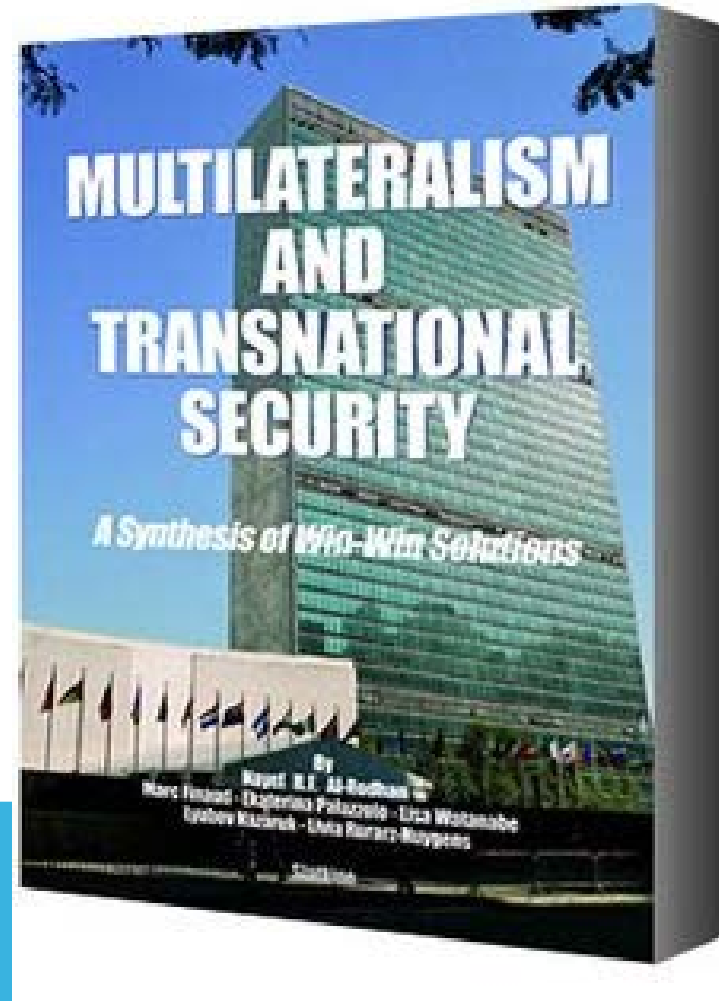
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1. Dialogue

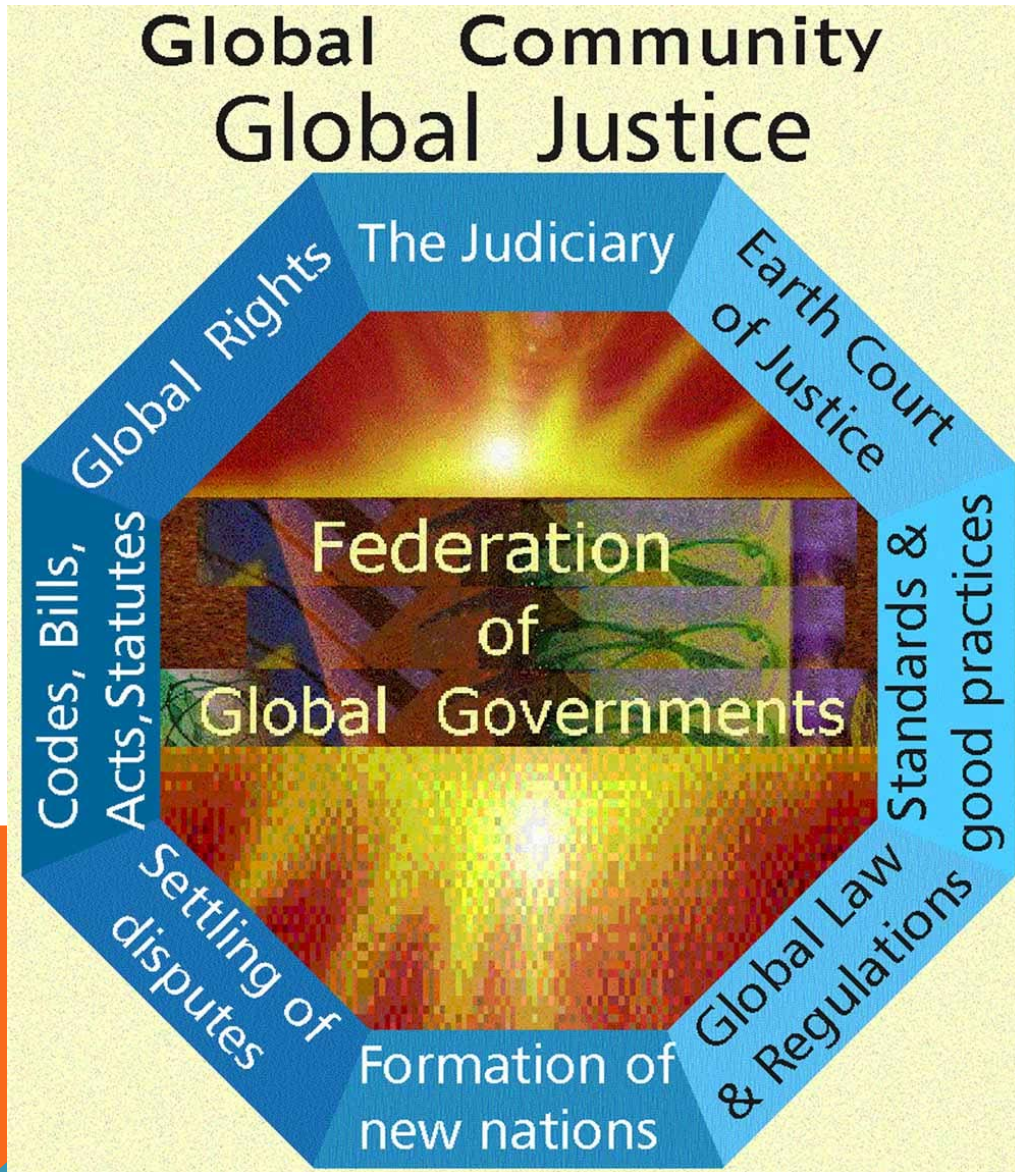


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2. Effective and Representation al Multilateral Institutions



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3. Representative Decision-Making Structures

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New corporate trade deals threaten to increase global inequality, undermine democracy and hand public service provision to multinational companies. Corporations will be able to sue governments if their profits are threatened, with no such ability available to countries.

One such deal is the **Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)** between the USA and the EU, which must be stopped before it is rolled out around the world. This is a key time to **ask MEP candidates** to show their commitment to trade justice by supporting the **Alternative Trade Mandate** and signing the **Take back the power pledge**.

Kate Byron of **Trade Justice Movement** and a **Alex Scrivener** of **WDM** will update us on these issues.

Wednesday 30 April 7.30pm

RISC 35-39 London St RG1 4PS ♿

contact **Bente Madeira**: 0118 958 6692



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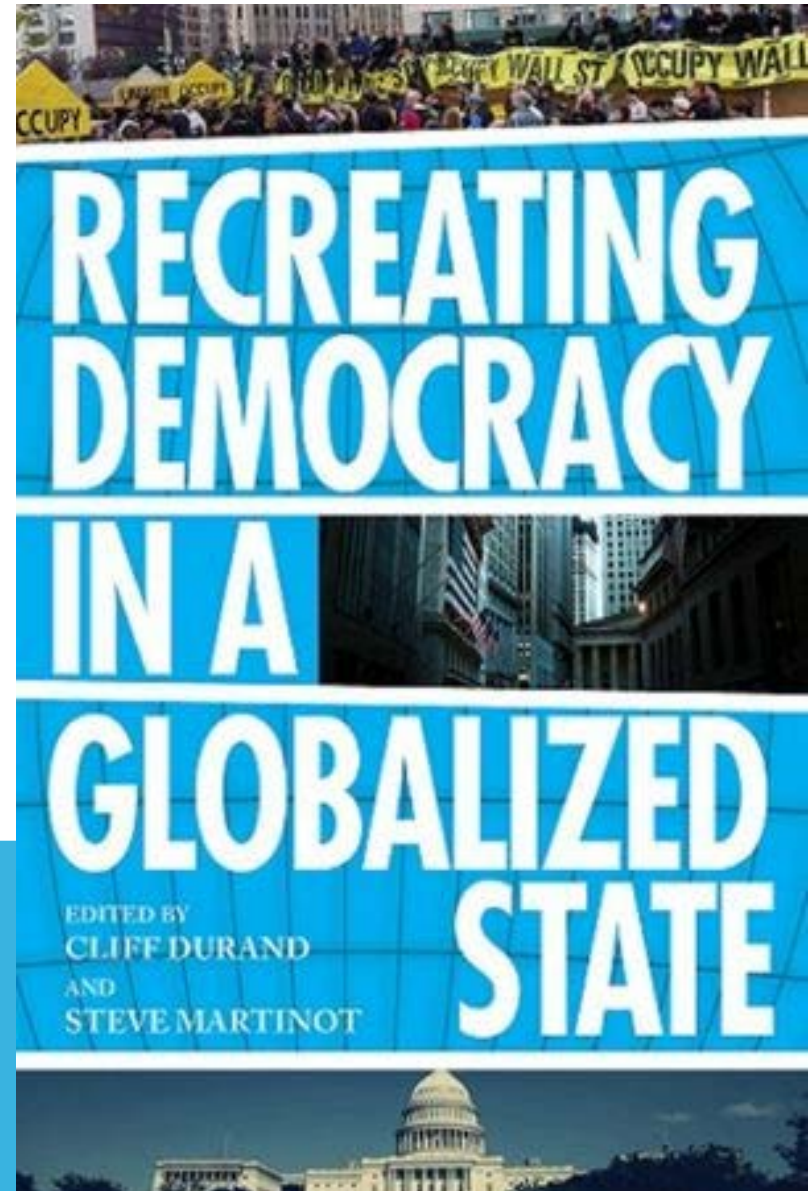
4. Fair Treatment

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5. Empathy

6. Accountability

7. Transparency



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Countries with Indefinite Detentions...

Hitler's Germany
Stalin's Russia
China
North Korea
Myanmar
Cuba

United States of America

The NDAA was passed by a majority of Republicans and Democrats giving the president the power to detain Americans indefinitely *without* charges. Signed by Obama who said "even though I have the power, I would never use it... trust me."

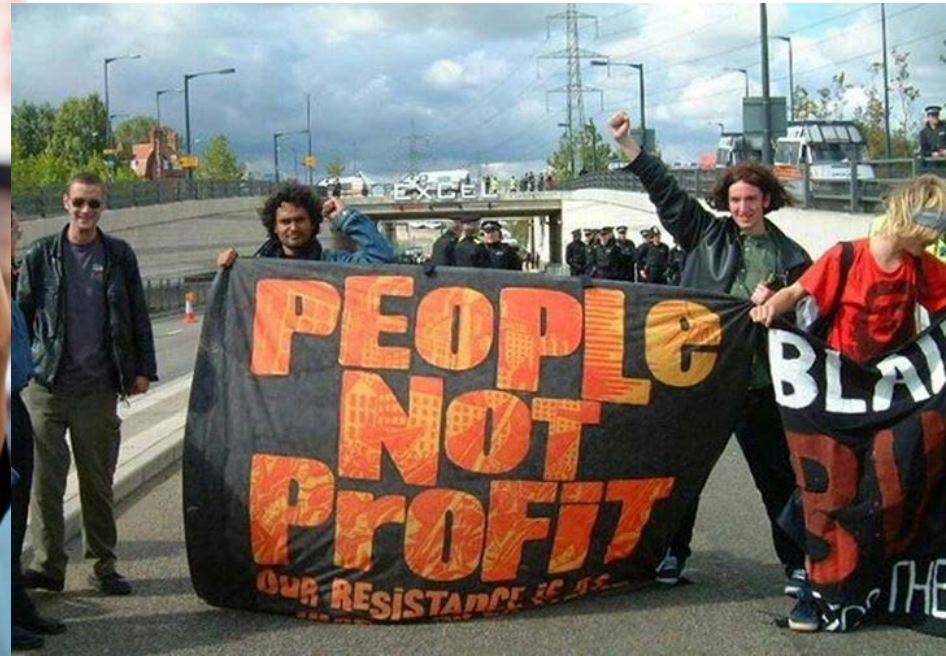
A message from [facebook.com/INTERNETOCRACY](https://www.facebook.com/INTERNETOCRACY)

Visit our page to learn about a new political ideology (and "Like" if you are interested)

8. Adherence to International Law

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Global Justice is paramount to global security, because injustice can lead to feelings of anger, humiliation, and alienation, which can undermine human dignity.



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Don't be afraid to say "revolution," because we want a transfer of power from the oligarchs to ordinary citizens, beginning with the poor children of all colors and the orphans and the widows and the elderly and the working folk.

