

Justice Sayings Project: Educator's Guide

California Civic Learning Partnership Committee
of Butte County

Welcome to North Butte County Courthouse!

In 2015, Chief Justice Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye of the Supreme Court of California committed to a statewide campaign to improve civic education through the Civic Learning Initiative. Butte County was chosen as one of six pilot counties to form a Civic Learning Partnership – a cooperation of local schools, the Superior Court, municipal and county offices, and community leaders working to provide civic education programs for students.

One committee of the Civic Learning Partnership is the Justice Sayings Classroom Unit. This group will focus on encouraging teachers to bring students on tours of the North Butte County Courthouse (NCCH) and use the Justice Sayings as an emphasis for future educational opportunities such as essays, research, and presentations determined by the age groups and grade levels of the students. The committee seeks to enhance students' understanding of the courts and the role of the judicial branch in their community.

***Mission statement of the Civic Learning Partnership's
Justice Sayings Classroom Unit:***

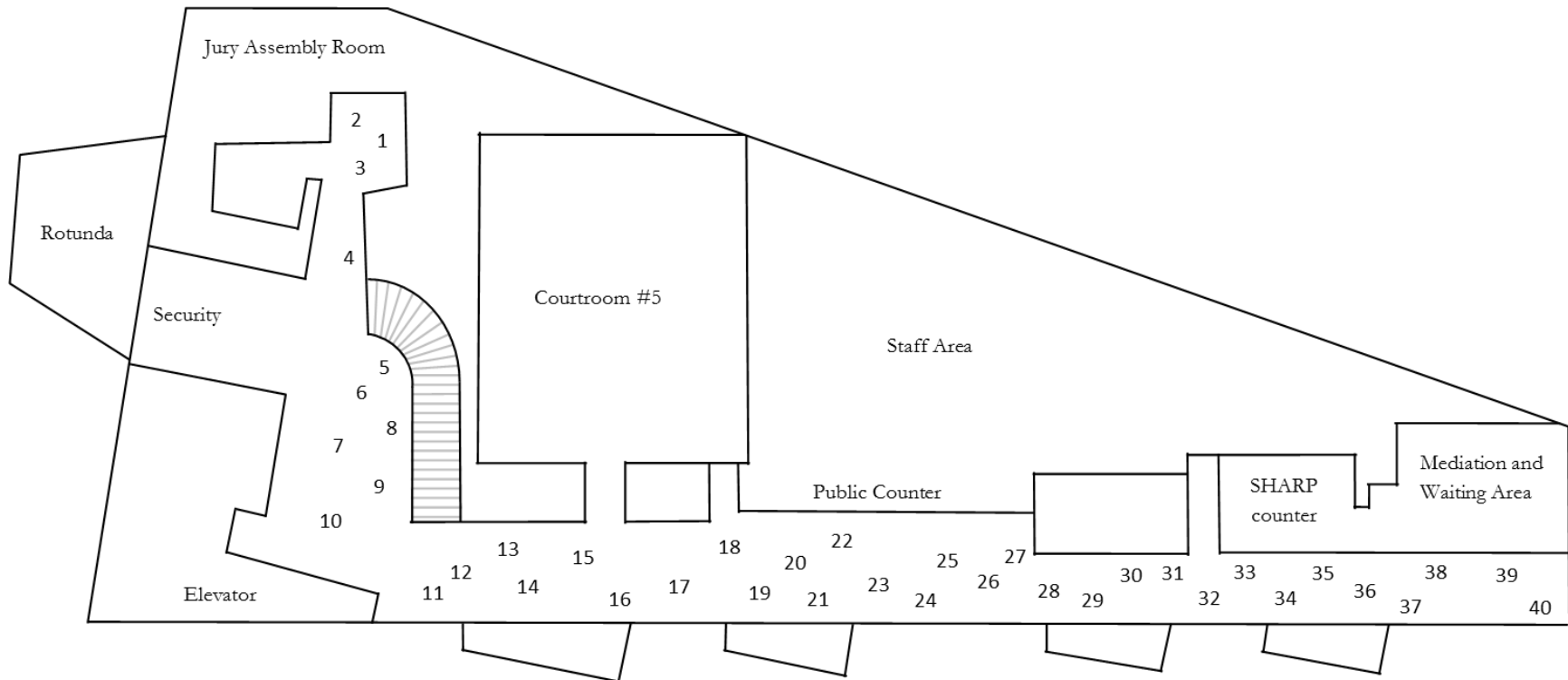
To bring to life the ideas of great democratic thinkers (philosophers, writers, and leaders) throughout history and to introduce our students to the judicial branch of government in Butte County.

Currently there are seventy-five historic Justice Sayings (quotes) engraved throughout the new North Butte County Courthouse in Chico. Each saying identifies the author and date in which it was written or spoken. Quotes range from California Civil Code, to famous presidents, to important political figures, and other popular cultural personalities—all with various insights on justice and law. Butte County Superior Court has created this Educator's Guide to facilitate court visits and conversations about justice and democracy.

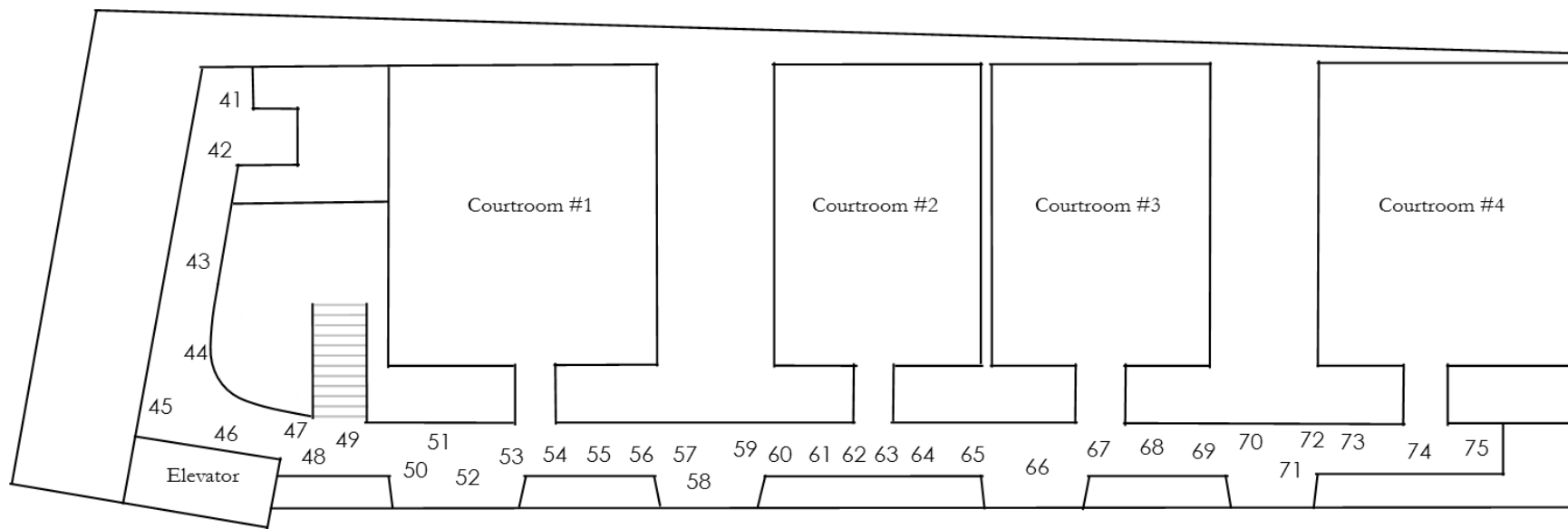
In this Educator's Guide:

- Map of the North Butte County Courthouse (NCCH) identifying the location of each quote
- Brief description of the context of each quote
- Suggestions for Essay Topics and Further Research
- References

Map of NCCH: First Floor



Map of NCCH: Second Floor



Guide to Justice Sayings

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
1	“FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CAELUM.” (TRANSLATION - LET JUSTICE BE DONE, THOUGH THE HEAVENS FALL.) – UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	This Latin phrase is not believed to be from any classical source, but has been explained as “Piso’s Justice,” after a Roman governor who carried out a sentence in retaliation. Generally, it’s known as a maxim that justice must be carried out, regardless of the consequences. In recent history, it’s been cited by judges who faced great personal loss by making what they believed to be the most just decision in a case. ⁱ
2	“NO FREE MAN SHALL BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED... EXCEPT BY THE LAWFUL JUDGMENT OF HIS PEERS...” – MAGNA CARTA, A.D. 1215	MAGNA CARTA, 1215	The Magna Carta is an English charter created in 1215 to make peace between the king and landowners. Among a number of other rights coded in law for the first time in history, it includes the writ of Habeas Corpus, or the right to not be unjustly imprisoned. Furthermore, as included in this quote in Article 39, it added that the King could only arrest those who were found guilty of a law of the land, not based on the whims of the monarch. Centuries later, America’s Founding Fathers based the right of a trial by jury on this document. ⁱⁱ
3	“TO DELAY JUSTICE IS INJUSTICE.” – WILLIAM PENN, A.D. 1693	WILLIAM PENN	William Penn (1644-1718) founded Pennsylvania and played a leading role in the politics of Colonial America. As a prominent leader in the Society of Friends (Quakers), he advocated for religious tolerance, having fled England himself for religious persecution; later, the Founding Fathers would draw upon his legacy when outlining the Constitution. He published this quote in his 1682 book of maxims, <i>The Fruits of Solitude</i> . Penn’s work focuses on the Quaker doctrine but also illustrates some of the culture, values, and conflicts unique to the American colonists.
4	“WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL.” – THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	This phrase from the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, asserts that the group of American colonists who found grievances with the British throne base their demands on the undeniable truth that men are equal. For the Founding Fathers, this “equality” did not mean sameness; rather, it meant equal political rights and moral responsibilities for all citizens. The term “inalienable” is especially important in this phrase because it means that in America, people have rights that are not created by the government, but are natural freedoms.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
5	<p>“WE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ORDER TO FORM A MORE PERFECT UNION, ESTABLISH JUSTICE, INSURE DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY, PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENSE, PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE, AND SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY TO OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.” – THE PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION</p>	<p>THE PREAMBLE TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION</p>	<p>The Preamble to the United States Constitution is a brief introduction to the values and intentions of the Founding Fathers who wrote it. It was added to the body of the Constitution before the final ratification and not discussed; however, it has become one of the most defining sentences that guides American democracy.ⁱⁱⁱ</p>
6	<p>“DO NOT PERVERT JUSTICE NEITHER BY FAVORING THE POOR NOR BY DEFERRING TO THE POWERFUL...” – THE TALMUD</p>	<p>THE TALMUD</p>	<p>The Talmud is a Jewish religious text that is the basis for all codes of Jewish law. Its historical role was to apply religious and moral principles outlined in the Torah to practical situations. While compiled in 200 and 500 AD, it is believed to be a compilation of oral wisdom passed down by generations. Many of the traditions recorded in the Talmud are still present in modern society—for example, in this quote, the judge is directed to be a neutral party.^{iv}</p>
7	<p>“THE PATH OF THE JUST IS AS THE SHINING LIGHT, THAT SHINETH MORE AND MORE UNTO THE PERFECT DAY.” – THE BIBLE</p>	<p>THE BIBLE</p>	<p>This excerpt of the Christian Bible, from Proverbs 4:18, refers to justice as it relates to virtue. The Book of Proverbs in the Bible is a collection of wisdom and values from the Christian tradition.</p>
8	<p>“RULE A NATION WITH JUSTICE.” – LAO TSU, C. 400 B.C.</p>	<p>LAO TSU, C. 400 B.C.</p>	<p>This quote comes from Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu’s classical text, <i>The Tao Te Ching</i>, published in 6 BC. His work is known as the fundamental text of Chinese Taoism. A contemporary of Confucius, Lao Tzu encouraged life in harmony and his work can be read as religious or philosophical. Though he lived centuries prior, he is often compared to Rousseau for their similar political observations and recommendations.^v</p>

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
9	“RECOMPENSE INJURY WITH JUSTICE AND RECOMPENSE KINDNESS WITH KINDNESS.” – CONFUCIUS, C. 500 B.C.	CONFUCIUS C. 500 BC	The Chinese teacher and philosopher Confucius (551-479 BC) was the founder of the humanistic school of philosophy known as the Ju or Confucianism, which taught the concepts of benevolence, ritual, and propriety. This quote comes from <i>The Confucian Analects</i> , or collection of sayings and ideas attributed to the philosopher. He believed government, like other aspects of life, should seek to be harmonious in society. ^{vi}
10	“IF IT WERE NOT FOR INJUSTICE, MEN WOULD NOT KNOW JUSTICE.” – HERACLITUS, C. 500 B.C.	HERACLITUS, C. 500 BC	The Greek philosopher Heraclitus (ca. 540-ca. 480 BC) attempted to explain the nature of the universe by assuming the existence of the <i>logos</i> , that is, order or reason, as the unifying principle which guides all things and by specifying fire as the basic substance which underlies physical reality. Justice, according to Heraclitus, is what keeps two opposing forces from overstepping their bounds. ^{vii}
11	“WHEN STRENGTH IS YOKED WITH JUSTICE, WHERE IS A MIGHTIER PAIR THAN THEY?” – AESCHYLUS	AESCHYLUS	The Greek playwright Aeschylus (524-456 BC) asked this question in one of his plays, today published as <i>Fragments</i> , or the compiled versions of his seven (out of eighty) surviving plays. Aeschylus was a tragedian, and the first Greek whose plays still survive. When Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated, Senator Robert F. Kennedy quoted Aeschylus, and called the nation to strive for tolerance. ^{viii}
12	“JUSTICE IN THE LIFE AND CONDUCT OF THE STATE IS POSSIBLE ONLY AS FIRST IT RESIDES IN THE HEARTS AND SOULS OF THE CITIZENS.” – PLATO	PLATO	The Greek philosopher Plato (428-347 BC) founded the Academy, one of the great philosophical schools of antiquity. He published this quote in his work, <i>The Republic</i> , a transcript of a Socratic dialogue concerning the definition of justice and the organization of government. This quote relates to his characters’ discussion of the credibility of the state.
13	“IF YOU SUFFER INJUSTICE, CONSOLE THYSELF; THE TRUE UNHAPPINESS IS IN DOING IT.” – DEMOCRITUS	DEMO- CRITUS	The Greek natural philosopher Democritus (460-370 BC) promulgated the Atomic Theory: that the universe is composed of two elements: the atoms and the void in which they exist and move. While the source of this particular quote is today unknown, it is evident in this segment that Democritus’ work as a scientist permeated his study of ethics. He generally believed that goodness came from human choices and effort, rather than from an innate source of morality. ^{ix}
14	“JUSTICE MEANS MINDING ONE’S OWN BUSINESS AND NOT MEDDLING WITH OTHER MEN’S CONCERNS.” – PLATO	PLATO	The Greek philosopher Plato (428-347 BC) founded the Academy, one of the great philosophical schools of antiquity. He published this quote in his work, <i>The Republic</i> , a transcript of a Socratic dialogue concerning the definition of justice and the organization of government. This quote relates to his characters’ discussion of the balance of authority and justice.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
15	“IF WE ARE TO KEEP OUR DEMOCRACY, THERE MUST BE ONE COMMANDMENT: THOU SHALT NOT RATION JUSTICE.” – SOPHOCLES	SOPHOCLES	The Greek tragedian Sophocles (496-406 BC) ranks foremost among Greek classical dramatists and has been called the poet of Greek humanism par excellence. In his plays, Sophocles explored all aspects of the human condition, but was especially interested in the ways humans react to events or forces they cannot control.
16	“NOTHING IS TO BE PREFERRED BEFORE JUSTICE.” – SOCRATES	SOCRATES	The Greek philosopher and logician Socrates (469-399 BC) had a profound effect on ancient philosophy. He is most well-known for his contributions to the philosophy of ethics. The original source of this quote is unknown, but it is used across the world and throughout bar and judges associations in the United States. Interestingly, Socrates was condemned to death at a trial by jury for corrupting youth and impiety—in other words, for asking too many philosophical questions of the state.
17	“FOUR THINGS BELONG TO A JUDGE: TO HEAR COURTEOUSLY, TO ANSWER WISELY, TO CONSIDER SOBERLY AND TO DECIDE IMPARTIALLY. – SOCRATES, C. 400 B.C.	SOCRATES	The Greek philosopher and logician Socrates (469-399 BC) had a profound effect on ancient philosophy. He is most well-known for his contributions to the philosophy of ethics. The original source of this quote is unknown, but it is used across the world and throughout bar and judges associations in the United States. Interestingly, Socrates was condemned to death at a trial by jury for corrupting youth and impiety—in other words, for asking too many philosophical questions of the state. ^x
18	“THE VIRTUE OF JUSTICE CONSISTS IN MODERATION, AS REGULATED BY WISDOM.” – ARISTOTLE	ARISTOTLE	Aristotle (384-322 BC, Greek philosopher and scientist, supported the idea that public institutions should be built logically. Government, he thought, should not necessarily mimic more organic organizations of human life and should be based on logic in order to be legitimate, as explained in this quote. ^{xi}
19	“AT HIS BEST, MAN IS THE NOBLEST OF ALL ANIMALS; SEPARATED FROM LAW AND JUSTICE HE IS THE WORST.” – ARISTOTLE	ARISTOTLE	Aristotle (384-322 BC, Greek philosopher and scientist, expressed this idea in his publication <i>Politics</i> . In this book, he explained how human society and ethics ought to interact with the political sphere, and vice versa. Aristotle proposed that there ought to be a separation between the private (household) and public (political) arenas of life. Government, he thought, should not necessarily mimic more organic organizations of human life and should be based on logic, as explained in this quote. ^{xii}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
20	“JUSTICE IS THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE VIRTUES.” – MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO	MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO	Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC) was Rome’s greatest orator and a prolific writer of philosophy, politics, and rhetoric. He wrote this in his essay <i>De Officiis</i> (Of Duties), which explains his ideas about the best ways to live and be moral. Cicero wrote the essay in the last year of his life, and includes criticism of the recently overthrown dictator Julius Caesar. His belief in the importance of both moral and political standards for individuals in public office has been cited by authors ranging from St. Augustine to Voltaire. <i>De Officiis</i> was the second book in history, after the Gutenberg Bible, to be printed after the invention of the printing press. ^{xiii}
21	“JUSTICE IS THE CONSTANT AND PERPETUAL WISH TO GIVE EVERYONE HIS DUE.” – EMPEROR JUSTINIAN, C. A.D. 500	EMPEROR JUSTINIAN, C. AD 500	Justinian I, commonly known as Justinian the great, was the Byzantine Emperor from 527 to 565. During his rule, he not only expanded his empire greatly, but also reinvigorated the empire’s legal system, which had not been changed for nearly a century, by establishing a commission of experts to create a Codex of laws. He also made great contributions to the concept of jurisprudence, or interpretation of the law. His regulations for judicial bodies provided inspiration for most European legal systems. This quote is from <i>Institutiones</i> , one of these regulating documents. ^{xiv}
22	“THE MORE LAWS, THE LESS JUSTICE.” – CICERO	MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO	Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC) was Rome’s greatest orator and a prolific writer of philosophy, politics, and rhetoric. He wrote this in his essay <i>De Officiis</i> (Of Duties), which explains his ideas about the best ways to live and be moral. Cicero wrote the essay in the last year of his life, and includes criticism of the recently overthrown dictator Julius Caesar. His belief in the importance of both moral and political standards for individuals in public office has been cited by authors ranging from St. Augustine to Voltaire. <i>De Officiis</i> was the second book in history, after the Gutenberg Bible, to be printed after the invention of the printing press. ^{xv}
23	“HE WHO TAKES THE BENEFIT MUST BEAR THE BURDEN.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3521	CIV. CODE SECTION 3521	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or for lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
24	“THE LAW HELPS THE VIGILANT, BEFORE THOSE WHO SLEEP ON THEIR RIGHTS.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3527	CIV. CODE SECTION 3527	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
25	“THE FOUNDATION OF JUSTICE IS GOOD FAITH.” – CICERO	MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO	Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BC) was Rome’s greatest orator and a prolific writer of philosophy, politics, and rhetoric. He wrote this in his essay <i>De Officiis</i> (Of Duties), which explains his ideas about the best ways to live and be moral. Cicero wrote the essay in the last year of his life, and includes criticism of the recently overthrown dictator Julius Caesar. His belief in the importance of both moral and political standards for individuals in public office has been cited by authors ranging from St. Augustine to Voltaire. <i>De Officiis</i> was the second book in history, after the Gutenberg Bible, to be printed after the invention of the printing press. ^{xvi}
26	“CHARITY IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE WITHHELD.” – SAINT AUGUSTINE	SAINT AUGUSTINE	While the exact origin of this quote remains disputed, it is credited to St. Augustine (354-430). He was a Christian philosopher and theologian best known for his works, <i>The Confessions</i> and <i>City of God</i> , which reflect the political and religious catalysts of the transition to the Middle Ages. As he demonstrated in this quote, St. Augustine is known for synthesizing Christian ethics with Classical thought about human reason in his writings. This combination reflects the period of transition to which he was witness.
27	“THE PLACE OF JUSTICE IS A HALLOWED PLACE.” – FRANCIS BACON, SR.	FRANCIS BACON	The English philosopher, statesman, and author Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626) was the chief figure of the English Renaissance. He published this quote in an essay titled “Of Judicature” (1612). This essay advocated for England’s judges to be independent figures, but also subject to some regulation by the crown: as he described, they should be “lions, but yet lions under the throne.” Furthermore, he thought it was important that kings consult judges in matters of national policy about justice. In this quote, he describes the unique role of the judiciary in society. ^{xvii}
28	“QUARRELS WOULD NOT LAST LONG IF THE FAULT WERE ON ONE SIDE ONLY.” – LA ROCHEFOUCAULD	LA ROCHEFOUCAULD	François VI, Duc de la Rochefoucauld, Prince de Marcillac was a noted French author of maxims and memoirs. This maxim, number 498 in his book <i>Reflections</i> (1665-1678), relates to the need for a third party in disputes, since both sides are often at fault. La Rouchefoucauld was sent to the army at the age of nine; he was married, had involved himself with Louis XIII’s mistress, and was imprisoned in the Bastille Prison by the age of twenty three. Later, after fighting for the French army during a civil war, La Rouchefoucauld suffered a severe head injury (even losing his sight for a time) and spent the rest of his days writing. His celebrated work draws from the wisdom he personally gained during an active and adventurous youth in the scandalous French court, but also from his involvement in the highest circles of French intellectuals. ^{xviii}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
29	“JUSTICE AND POWER MUST BE BROUGHT TOGETHER, SO THAT WHATEVER IS JUST MAY BE POWERFUL, AND WHATEVER IS POWERFUL MAY BE JUST.” – BLAISE PASCAL	BLAISE PASCAL	French scientist and philosopher Blaise Pascal (1623-1662) published this maxim in a fragmented collection of ideas and jottings published after his death as <i>Pensées</i> . Many of these writings, which consisted of pieces added throughout his life, correlated with his major publications in science or philosophy, and give insight to his creative process. Pascal was instrumental as an Enlightenment thinker who brought the scientific method to areas in the social sciences. He was a child prodigy and made many of his contributions as a teenager. ^{xixxx}
30	“ACQUIESCENCE IN ERROR TAKES AWAY THE RIGHT OF OBJECTING TO IT.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3516	CIV. CODE SECTION 3516	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
31	“WHERE LAW ENDS TYRANNY BEGINS.” – JOHN LOCKE, A.D. 1689	JOHN LOCKE, 1689	John Locke, English philosopher and political theorist stated this idea in his 1689 work, <i>Two Treatises of Government</i> . Locke, founder of empiricism in England, wrote his treatises to advocate for the ascension of William of Orange to the English throne after the Glorious Revolution of 1688. As a result of the publication of these pieces, he was thrown in to exile, despite never formally claiming authorship of his work. His work was not appreciated until the 1760s, when politicians (including the author of <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> , Daniel DeFoe) began to cite him in governmental proceedings. However, Locke’s work was most historically influential as a guiding document for America’s Founding Fathers during the American Revolution. Thomas Jefferson even commented that he thought Locke was one of the greatest men to have ever lived. His work, as demonstrated in this quote, promoted the idea that Reason ought to be the guiding principle of government to create order and peace among men. ^{xxi}
32	“JUSTICE IS THE INSURANCE WHICH WE HAVE ON OUR LIVES AND PROPERTY. OBEDIENCE IS THE PREMIUM WHICH WE PAY FOR IT.” – WILLIAM PENN	WILLIAM PENN	William Penn (1644-1718) founded Pennsylvania and played a leading role in the politics of Colonial America. As a prominent leader in the Society of Friends (Quakers), he advocated for religious tolerance, having fled England himself for religious persecution; later, the Founding Fathers would draw upon his legacy when outlining the Constitution. He published this quote in his 1682 book of maxims, <i>The Fruits of Solitude</i> . Penn’s work focuses on the Quaker doctrine but also illustrates some of the culture, values, and conflicts unique to the American colonists. ^{xxiii}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
33	“JUSTICE DISCARDS PARTY, FRIENDSHIP, KINDRED, AND IS THEREFORE ALWAYS REPRESENTED AS BLIND.” – JOSEPH ADDISON	JOSEPH ADDISON	Joseph Addison, Oxford scholar, poet, playwright, essayist, and politician, published this quote in an article in <i>The Guardian</i> newspaper in 1713. In the article, Addison praised the merits of justice, even going as far to claim that “there is no virtue so truly great and godlike.” He concluded his article with a story about a Persian king who punishes a criminal by death, even though the criminal may be his son. Fortunately, the perpetrator is a stranger, but Addison demonstrated his expectation for the standard of justice by portraying the lengths to which the king is willing to go to ensure it. ^{xxiii}
34	“IF WE CANNOT NOW END OUR DIFFERENCES, AT LEAST WE CAN HELP MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DIVERSITY.” – JOHN F. KENNEDY, A.D. 1963	JOHN F. KENNEDY, 1963	President John F. Kennedy include these words of wisdom at the commencement address he gave at American University on June 10, 1963. He was referring most directly to the conflict with the Soviet Union during the Cold War, but also was calling for America’s youth to practice tolerance in all aspects of politics. Though Kennedy was president for a short time before his assassination, his speeches both inspired the nation and fostered awareness about the major issues affecting its citizens. ^{xxiv}
35	“AN HONEST MAN NEARLY ALWAYS THINKS JUSTLY.” – JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU	JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU	The Swiss-born philosopher, author, political theorist, and composer Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) ranks as one of the greatest figures of the French enlightenment. He expressed this opinion in <i>For the Education of Madame de Sainte-Marie</i> , a precursor to his famous text, <i>Émile</i> . At the time, he was a private tutor for a wealthy family, though he lasted less than a year in the position and returned to Paris to write. In this and other texts, Rousseau expresses the process of enlightenment, and the ways in which both the citizen and government can be based on Reason. ^{xxvvi}
36	“THE DUE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IS THE FIRMEST PILLAR OF GOVERNMENT.” – GEORGE WASHINGTON, A.D. 1789	GEORGE WASHINGTON , 1789	George Washington (1732-1799) was commander in chief of the American and French forces in the American Revolution and became the first President of the United States. This phrase comes from a letter Washington wrote September 28, 1789, drafting Edmund Randolph as the nation’s first attorney general. ^{xxvii}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
37	“I TREMBLE FOR MY COUNTRY WHEN I REFLECT THAT GOD IS JUST; THAT HIS JUSTICE CANNOT SLEEP FOREVER.” – THOMAS JEFFERSON	THOMAS JEFFERSON	American philosopher and statesman Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was the third president of the United States. In the 1780s, Jefferson published <i>Notes on the State of Virginia</i> , based on two queries about the territory’s political fate. Each query, in part, address the role of slavery in the republic. Jefferson’s role as a freedom fighter is sometimes remembered as controversial and even contradictory; the Founding Father professed the rights of man while simultaneously owning a number of slaves. However, this quote reveals Jefferson’s own awareness of the hypocrisy of slave ownership in a free republic. In some ways, his message to Virginia serves as a forewarning of the ideological crisis that would later become a breaking point for the Civil War. ^{xxviii}
38	“JUSTICE IS TRUTH IN ACTION.” – JOSEPH JOUBERT	JOSEPH JOUBERT	A French moralist and essayist, Joseph Joubert defined justice in his essays, <i>Pensées</i> , published after his death. Joubert’s take on justice may have been influenced by his experience in as he witnessed the French Revolution. Under Napoleon, he was appointed inspector of schools. ^{xxix} Careful researchers may find that this quote is often misattributed to former British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli.
39	“THE VOICE OF THE MAJORITY IS NO PROOF OF JUSTICE.” – FRIEDRICH SCHILLER	FRIEDRICH SCHILLER	Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) was a German poet, playwright, and critic. This quote comes from his 1835 play <i>Maria Stuart</i> , which depicts the final days of Mary, Queen of Scots. This line is spoken by the character George Talbot, 6 th Earl of Shrewsbury. While in the play Talbot refers specifically to the jurisdictional limits of Queen Elizabeth and her parliament, the playwright also addresses a broader conflict between justice and popular opinion. ^{xxx}
40	“PREJUDICE IS THE CHILD OF IGNORANCE.” – WILLIAM HAZLITT, C. A.D. 1800	WILLIAM HAZLITT, C.. 1800	The English literary and social critic William Hazlitt (1778-1830) is best known for his elegantly written informal essays. This quote originates from his piece, “On Prejudice”, in which Hazlitt criticizes the conservative notions of prejudice of Edmond Burke and proposes that man is capable of (and perhaps responsible for) becoming aware of his own bias. ^{xxxi}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
41	“WHEN THE REASON FOR A RULE CEASES, SO SHOULD THE RULE ITSELF.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3510	CIV. CODE SECTION 3510	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
42	“THE LAW RESPECTS FORM LESS THAN SUBSTANCE.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3528	CIV. CODE SECTION 3528	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
43	“BETWEEN THOSE WHO ARE EQUALLY IN THE RIGHT, OR EQUALLY IN THE WRONG, THE LAW DOES NOT INTERPOSE.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3524	CIV. CODE SECTION 3524	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
44	“FOR EVERY WRONG THERE IS A REMEDY.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3523	CIV. CODE SECTION 3523	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
45	“HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.” – AUGUSTINE, C. A.D. 400	AUGUSTINE, C. A.D. 400	The Christian philosopher and theologian St. Augustine (354-430) is best known for his works, <i>The Confessions</i> and <i>City of God</i> , which reflect the political and religious catalysts of the transition to the Middle Ages. While the source of this quote is unknown, it resonates with Augustine’s ideas about the practical application of Christian principles. For example, unlike other theologians, Augustin promoted Greek writings, such as those by Virgil, to combine concepts of classical reason with Christian ethics. ^{xxxii}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
46	"THAT IT IS BETTER 100 GUILTY PERSONS SHOULD ESCAPE THAN THAT ONE INNOCENT PERSON SHOULD SUFFER." - BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Benjamin Franklin, an American Founding Father, expressed this maxim in his publication <i>Poor Richard's Almanack</i> . These works included a collection of local wisdom from the thirteen colonies, and Franklin sold over 10,000 issues annually over the course of about twenty five years. However, the sentiment Franklin expresses in this quote stems from a tradition of theory behind the concept of innocence. First written in the Bible, when in <i>Genesis</i> , Abraham questions God’s destruction of the city of Sodom, the value of innocence can be traced through religious texts, including the New Testament and Islamic texts. In American history, Increase Mather adopted this pretext to protest the Salem Witch Trials and wrote “It were better that Ten Suspected Witches should escape, than that one Innocent Person should be Condemned.” The most widely known publication of this idea was written by Sir William Blackstone, who compiled texts on British common law. In fact, it is now known as Blackstone’s Formulation. The idea that protecting the innocent is more important than punishing the guilty is a value deeply entrenched within America’s founding documents, as it was expressed by Franklin and cited by others, such as John Adams, to protect the rights of individuals. ^{xxxiii} ^{xxxiv}
47	“ONE MUST USE HIS OWN RIGHTS AS NOT TO INFRINGE UPON THE RIGHTS OF ANOTHER.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3514	CIV. CODE SECTION 3514	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
48	“WITHOUT JUSTICE, COURAGE IS WEAK.” – BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN	Benjamin Franklin, an American Founding Father, expressed this maxim in his publication <i>Poor Richard's Almanack</i> . These works included a collection of local wisdom from the thirteen colonies, and Franklin sold over 10,000 issues annually over the course of about twenty five years. In the context of the American Revolution, this quote can be interpreted as a way to evaluate the legitimacy of competing causes, such as those of the American and the British. The colonists’ justified revolution in the name of natural rights, therefore, could be considered stronger than the illegitimate efforts of the King of England. ^{xxxv}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
49	“CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME, AND JUSTICE BEGINS NEXT DOOR.” – CHARLES DICKENS, A.D. 1844	CHARLES DICKENS, 1844	Charles Dickens, the most widely read Victorian novelist, wrote this piece of wisdom in his 1844 serialized novel, <i>The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit</i> . Dickens, though British, set this novel in the United States soon after he traveled there. As a result, the plot contains some important criticism of mid-19 th century America. Montague Tigg, the character who voices this quote, is a sleazy, self-made business man who is no lofty idealist when it comes to realities of justice in antebellum America. ^{xxxvi}
50	“I HAVE ALWAYS FOUND THAT MERCY BEARS RICHER FRUITS THAN STRICT JUSTICE.” – ABRAHAM LINCOLN	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865), sixteenth president of the United States, spoke these words shortly before his assassination in 1865, as the Civil War was drawing to a close. In this speech, he addressed the Union about how to prepare for the reunification of the North and South. He advocated for Confederate foot soldiers to not be punished for their role in the war; rather, he stated that if the soldiers shown compassion, they would be more likely to become productive citizens of a unified nation as it rose from the ashes of war. ^{xxxvii}
51	“THE LAW...HAS ALWAYS BEEN MY SWORD AND MY SHIELD.” – BENITO JUAREZ, C. A.D. 1850	BENITO JUAREZ, C. 1850	Benito Juárez (1806-1872) was a Mexican statesman and resistance leader. He not only resisted French occupation of Mexico but also restored the Republic and instituted a number of liberal reforms in order to modernize the nation. This quote was published in <i>Apuntes Para Mis Hijos (Notes for My Children)</i> in 1957. In this book, Juárez draws from his heritage of Indian farmers, his thirst for education, and his nationalist spirit to advocate for public services, including a public education system. ^{xxxviii}
52	“WE WIN JUSTICE QUICKEST BY RENDERING JUSTICE TO THE OTHER PARTY.” – MAHATMA GANDHI	MAHATMA GANDHI	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was an Indian revolutionary and religious leader who used his influence for political and social reform. This quote comes from his 1927 autobiography, <i>My Experiments with Truth</i> , which he wrote while imprisoned at Yeravda. In the introduction to this book, Gandhi states that the goal of this work is to explore the subject of morality, because he sees it intrinsically linked to his political goals. While he wrote <i>Experiments</i> early in his career as a revolutionary, his ongoing emphasis on linking morality and politics can be seen throughout his campaign for Indian independence. ^{xxxix}
53	“HE WHO CONSENTS TO AN ACT IS NOT WRONGED BY IT.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3515	CIV. CODE SECTION 3515	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
54	“NON-COOPERATION WITH EVIL IS AS MUCH A DUTY AS IS COOPERATION WITH GOOD.” – MAHATMA GANDHI, A.D. 1922	MAHATMA GANDHI	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) was an Indian revolutionary and religious leader who used his influence for political and social reform. Non-cooperation was a central theme in Gandhi’s strategy to unite Hindu and Muslim Indians against British Imperialism. In his eyes, it was just as important to withdraw from cooperation with the State as it was to create a viable political alternative to colonialism. Such a withdrawal didn’t necessarily have to be violent, but had to be unified and strong, as represented in Gandhi’s non-violent protest methods. ^{xi}
55	“ALL THE GREAT THINGS ARE SIMPLE, AND MANY CAN BE EXPRESSED IN A SINGLE WORD: FREEDOM, JUSTICE, HONOR, DUTY, MERCY, HOPE.” – WINSTON CHURCHILL	WINSTON CHURCHILL	Universally acclaimed as one of the greatest statesmen who ever lived, Winston Churchill served Great Britain for over sixty years in various capacities, including as prime minister during World War II. He stated this profound observation at the United Europe Meeting on May 14, 1947. At this event, he advocated for a union of European nations behind these simple yet powerful values. ^{xii}
56	“TO MAKE LAWS THAT MAN CANNOT AND WILL NOT OBEY, SERVES TO BRING ALL LAW INTO CONTEMPT.” – ELISABETH CADY STANTON, C. A.D. 1860	ELISABETH CADY STANTON, C. 1860	Elisabeth Cady Stanton was one of the leading American suffragists of the 19 th century. She presented this statement at the 10 th National Women’s Rights Convention in 1860 in New York. The main subject of the gathering was to discuss the rights of women to obtain a separation or divorce from an abusive or mentally disabled husband. Stanton questioned the legitimacy of the law as it made women second-class citizens who could not escape abuse in the home nor publically present their political demands. ^{xiii}
57	“IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO GIVE UP YOUR PREJUDICES.” – HENRY DAVID THOREAU, C. A.D. 1800	HENRY DAVID THOREAU	Henry David Thoreau (1817-1862) was an American transcendentalist. This quote comes from his best-known work, <i>Walden</i> , in which Thoreau professed that man is a dynamic being and thrives most when independent of the sway of civilization. His attitude as expressed in this excerpt relates to his role as an ardent abolitionist and supporter of the Underground Railroad. Thoreau’s vision for liberty has resonated worldwide through the years, including Gandhi’s campaign for Indian independence. ^{xliii}
58	“NO ONE SHOULD SUFFER BY THE ACT OF ANOTHER.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3520	CIV. CODE SECTION 3520	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
59	“WE ASK JUSTICE, WE ASK EQUALITY, WE ASK THAT ALL CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS THAT BELONG TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES BE GUARANTEED TO US AND OUR DAUGHTERS FOREVER.” – SUSAN B. ANTHONY, A.D. 1876	SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 1876	Susan Brownell Anthony was a social reformer who crusaded against slavery, advocated for the temperance movement, and was integral in the cause for women’s suffrage. This particular demand for equal rights originates from the <i>Declaration of Rights of the Women of the United States by the National Woman Suffrage Association</i> , July 4th, 1876, written by Anthony and other notable suffragists. This document was presented at the celebration of the United States centennial at the World’s Fair. It resembles the original <i>Declaration of Independence</i> , as it lists female citizens’ grievances against the U.S. government, just as the Founding Fathers had proclaimed against England. ^{xliv}
60	“JUSTICE CANNOT BE FOR ONE SIDE ALONE, BUT MUST BE FOR BOTH.” – ELEANOR ROOSEVELT	ELEANOR ROOSEVELT	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962), wife of the thirty-second president of the United States, was a philanthropist, author, world diplomat, and resolute champion of liberal causes. This quote reflects her practical yet inspirational attitude about the role of justice in global politics. She is known for her contributions to the formation of the United Nations, where her influence is evident to this day.
61	“IN MATTERS OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE, THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LARGE AND SMALL PROBLEMS, FOR ISSUES CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE ARE ALL THE SAME.” – ALBERT EINSTEIN	ALBERT EINSTEIN	The German-born American physicist Albert Einstein (1879-1955) revolutionized the science of physics. He is best known for his theory of relativity, but also for his personal connection to the tragedies of the Second World War and his contributions to nuclear technology. This quote must be considered in the context of Einstein’s role as a technical expert in a global landscape of increasingly complex ethical dilemmas.
62	“THE LAW DISREGARDS TRIFLES.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3533	CIV. CODE SECTION 3533	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
63	“IF YOU WANT PEACE, WORK FOR JUSTICE.” – HENRY LOUIS MENCKEN	HENRY LOUIS MENCKEN	Henry Louis Mencken (1880-1956) was an American journalist, editor, critic, and philologist. In his six-volume collection of essays titled <i>Prejudices</i> (1919-1927), Mencken criticized the lack of transparency in politics in rural America, among other subjects. ^{xlv}
64	“NO ONE CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS OWN WRONG.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3517	CIV. CODE SECTION 3517	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
65	“INJUSTICE IS RELATIVELY EASY TO BEAR; WHAT STINGS IS JUSTICE.” – H.L. MENCKEN	HENRY LOUIS MENCKEN	Henry Louis Mencken (1880-1956) was an American journalist, editor, critic, and philologist. In his six-volume collection of essays titled <i>Prejudices</i> (1919-1927), Mencken criticized the lack of transparency in politics in rural America, among other subjects. ^{xlvi}
66	“PEACE AND JUSTICE ARE TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN.” – DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, 34TH PRESIDENT	DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER, 34TH PRESIDENT	Eisenhower (1890-1969) addressed the nation on February 20, 1957 regarding the Suez crisis, the invasion of Egypt in 1956 by Israel, Britain and France. Initially resistant to intervening in the crisis, the president explained to the nation in this address why United States involvement was essential, specifically in the context of the Cold War. Throughout his eight years as president, Eisenhower drew upon his experience as military leader and the conservative values he acquired in Abilene and West Point. He sought to be a president of the "middle way," avoiding the extremes of either political party and creating lasting change.
67	“INJUSTICE ANYWHERE IS A THREAT TO JUSTICE EVERYWHERE,” – DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.	DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.	Martin Luther King, Jr. included this declaration in his <i>Letter from a Birmingham Jail</i> , dated April 16, 1963. He wrote the letter while imprisoned after participating in a non-violent protest against segregation and as a response to the writings of white conservative religious leaders in the South. ^{xlvii} Since this was his 13 th arrest, King was only released after President John F. Kennedy intervened on his behalf. Today, the letter has been published in over 40 languages and is remembered as a document that brought the Civil Rights Movement to the forefront of national concern.
68	“MAN’S CAPACITY FOR JUSTICE MAKES DEMOCRACY POSSIBLE, BUT MAN’S INCLINATION TO INJUSTICE MAKES DEMOCRACY NECESSARY.” – REINHOLD NIEBUHR	REINHOLD NIEBUHR	Reinhold Niebuhr (1892-1971), an American theologian and critic of national innocence, explained his position on justice in his 1944 book <i>The Children of Light and the Children of Darkness</i> . In this work, he suggested that justice is best attained through balance between contending parties within a democratic framework. ^{xlviii}
69	“THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIZENS.” – WENDELL WILKIE, C. A.D. 1940	WENDELL WILKIE, C. 1940	Wendell Willkie (1892-1944), a corporate lawyer and civil rights activist, made this wise observation in a series of political articles entitled <i>An American Program</i> . These articles, published the day before he died in 1944, criticized both American political parties and strongly supported civil rights. ^{xlix}

LOCATION	QUOTE	SOURCE	ABOUT
70	“THE LAW NEVER REQUIRES IMPOSSIBILITIES.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3531	CIV. CODE SECTION 3531	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
71	“INTERPRETATION MUST BE REASONABLE.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3542	CIV. CODE SECTION 3542	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or for lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
72	“THINK CAREFULLY BEFORE ASKING FOR JUSTICE. MERCY MIGHT BE SAFER.” – MASON COOLEY	MASON COOLEY	Mason Cooley was an American aphorist and professor who published this aphorism, or pithy observation that contains a general truth, in his 1988 book <i>City Aphorisms</i> .
73	“ONE WHO GRANTS A THING IS PRESUMED TO GRANT ALSO WHATEVER IS ESSENTIAL TO ITS USE.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3522	CIV. CODE SECTION 3522	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
74	“THE LAW NEITHER DOES NOR REQUIRES IDLE ACTS.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3532	CIV. CODE SECTION 3532	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.
75	“NO MAN IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THAT WHICH NO MAN CAN CONTROL.” – CIV. CODE SECTION 3526	CIV. CODE SECTION 3526	This is one of the Maxims of Jurisprudence of the Civil Code of California. ¹ One of 37 established in 1872 by the State of California, this maxim is not necessarily law but (according the preamble) meant to “aid in its just application.” The maxims are most often used in appellate decisions to reinforce a decision or by lawyers involved in cases without clear statutory guidelines.

Suggestions for Essay Topics and Further Research

Topics

- Quote #67 is from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s *Letter from a Birmingham Jail*. What is the meaning of his statement “Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere” in the context of the Civil Rights Movement? Is this interpretation valid today?
- In quote #22, Cicero warns that more laws mean less justice. Is this true, in your opinion? Explain, then defend or refute this claim with examples from the modern criminal justice system.
- Quote #46 is a rephrasing of Blackstone’s formulation. Why would it be better to keep a guilty person free than to convict a group of innocent people? What’s at risk? How does our current justice system uphold this value?
- Several quotes question the relationship between justice and charity. What is the difference? Is one to be preferred, or is there room for both in the criminal justice system?
- Quote #4 is from the Declaration of Independence. What characteristics of the Founding Fathers’ notion of justice can be interpreted from the self-evident truths listed in the Declaration? How does this differ from previous ideas about justice?
- In quote #56, Elizabeth Cady Stanton questions laws that no man can obey. What does this criticism have to do with women’s rights? What does this say about the relationship between law and justice?
- What are the Maxims of Jurisprudence? If not formal law, what role do they play in the California Civil Code? Why would a judge need more than laws to make informed rulings?
- In quote #32, William Penn compares justice to insurance and obedience to a premium. If this is the case, to whom do citizens “pay” their premium? What do they do if they are not receiving fair treatment under the law, in a democracy?
- Often, as in quote #33, justice is characterized as “blind”. However, in modern American society, justice is based on the interpretation of the law, which may be biased. What can the judicial branch do to ensure it is not limiting itself to popular ideas about a just ruling?
- In quote #54, Gandhi, known for his non-violent protests, advocates equally for action against and withdrawal from an oppressive power. What responsibility does a judge have in non-cooperation with evil, and how does he or she fulfill that role?

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