R.G. Peffer – Justice as Fair Rights

(1) BASIC RIGHTS PRINCIPLE
   A. Security Rights
   B. Subsistence Rights

(2) MAXIMUM EQUAL BASIC LIBERTIES PRINCIPLE
   A. Civil Liberties
   B. Family Rights
   C. Civil Rights

(3) FAIR POLITICAL REPRESENTATION PRINCIPLE
   A. For Societies Having Fulfilled the Preconditions for Full-Fledged Political Democracy (requires full political rights and their approximately equal worth)
   B. For Societies Not Having Fulfilled the Preconditions for Full-Fledged Political Democracy (requires at least partial political democracy and/or effective consultation mechanisms that transmit the will of the people to the government)

(4) FAIR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY PRINCIPLE (for educational slots, jobs, careers, etc.) requires
   A. strict laws against overt or intentional discrimination;
   B. universal access to (approximately) equal high-quality education from an early age; and
   C. not letting personal connections with candidates unduly influence such decisions.

(5) MODIFIED DIFFERENCE PRINCIPLE (stating that the only allowable Economic/Material Inequalities must be to the greatest economic advantage of the poorest segments of the population) but that allowable differences are not to exceed levels that will undermine
   (a) the (approximate) equal worth of political and due process liberties or
   (b) the good of persons’ self-respect;
   and this principle
   (a’) applies directly to non-able persons and to able persons not having sufficient opportunities to attain this standard of living by their own efforts, but
   (b’) applies only indirectly to able adults who do have sufficient opportunities to attain this standard of living by their own efforts (by having background institutions – such as sufficiently high minimum wage laws and fair taxation schemes, as well as universal access to health care and education – that allow them to achieve the specified standard of living by their own efforts).

(6) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY PRINCIPLE (e.g. Work Place Democracy) but
   A. this principle does not apply directly to private clubs or associations, small owner-operated or family-operated businesses, or families;
   B. not everyone is guaranteed equal power and authority in the specified large-scale public and quasi-public institution; and
   C. this principle does not automatically entail that all large-scale productive property must be socially owned (that is, state-owned, cooperatives, or community-owned).
### Basic Structure of a Market Socialist Society: A Chart

**Dr. Rodney G. Peffer**

#### Publicly Owned N.F.P.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Enterprises</th>
<th>Government:</th>
<th>Banking System:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Large-Scale Economic Enterprises</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Government Owned</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. Cooperatives</td>
<td>↑</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Community-Owned N.F.P.</td>
<td>↑</td>
<td>↓</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. Privately-Owned</td>
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<td><strong>Medium-Scale Economic Enterprises</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. Government Owned</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Investment Fund

For Economic Enterprises

↑ National Govt. → ↓ National Bank

% used at National Level

↑ Regional Govt. → ↓ Regional Banks

% used at Regional Level

↑ Local Govt. → ↓ Local (Community) Banks

% used at Local Level(s)

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* N.F.P. = Not for Profit (enterprise).

↑→↓ (red arrows) indicate the flow of investment capital

↑ ↓ ←→ (black arrows) indicate consultations between government and banks (and between themselves) at various levels.