# John Rawls Principles of Justice

## [A] 1971 in "A Theory of Justice", Section 11: Two Principles of Justice, at 60:

First: each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberty compatible with a similar liberty for others.

Second: social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are both (a) reasonably expected to be to everyone's advantage, and

(b) attached to positions and offices open to all.

### [B] 1975 in "Eine Theorie der Gerechtigkeit" (Übersetzung), S. 81:

- 1. Jedermann soll gleiches Recht auf das umfangreichste System gleicher Grundfreiheiten haben, das mit dem gleichen System für alle anderen verträglich ist.
- Soziale und wirtschaftliche Ungleichheiten sind so zu gestalten, daß
  (a) vernünftigerweise zu erwarten ist, daß sie zu jedermanns Vorteil dienen, und

(b) sie mit Positionen und Ämtern verbunden sind, die jedem offen stehen.

### [C] 1971 in "A Theory of Justice", Section 46: Further Cases of Priority, at 302:

*First Principle* Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.

Second Principle Social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are both:

(a) to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged, consistent with the just savings principle, and

(b) attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity.

[... lexical order ...]

#### [D] 2001 in "Justice as Fairness: A Restatement", § 13: Two Principles of Justice, at 42 f.:

- (a) Each person has the same indefeasible claim to a fully adequate scheme of equal basic liberties, which scheme is compatible with the same scheme of liberties for all; and
- (b) Social and economic inequalities are to satisfy two conditions: first, they are to be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, the are to be to the greatest benefit of the least-advantaged members of society (the difference principle).