

**Chapter 1 : The Global Divergence of Democracies : Larry Diamond :**

*The experience of "bandit capitalism" or "tyrant capitalism" in postcommunist societies shows that markets cannot work properly without a community of trust and mutual respect. Such a community can be achieved only where there is a rule of law, applied by able and independent judges.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Journal of Democracy In Russia, it has produced few material benefits for the majority of citizens. Their levels of health care, life expectancy, education, and economic security have all declined. In China, the transition to a freer economy has produced some striking material gains, in part because the starting point was so low and in part because a ruthless suppression of political liberties has underwritten a measure of social stability and order. Russia and China may be cited as models of bandit and tyrant capitalism, respectively. Of the smaller states that have emerged from the wreckage of the Soviet empire, few have been unqualified successes, and most have been plagued to some degree with the bandit mentality that afflicts Russia in a more extreme form. The pathology that casual observers and critics of bandit economies have tended to emphasize is a crushing disparity between the situation of the many and the few. The focus on income inequality, however, obscures deeper truths, falsely suggesting that income equality is both necessary and sufficient to a well-ordered society. This fallacy leads many to treat the attainment and maintenance of income equality as the overriding virtue of the good society, and to be willing to sacrifice everything to its attainment and to suppress by all means anything that would disturb it. This undue focus on equality deflects attention from the true goal of a good and well-ordered society: This means a prosperous society. To be sure, they avoided prosperity, but they also crushed the human spirit with a brutality and totality unmatched by even the most corrupt, venal, and materialistic of regimes. This definition of a good society may not seem, at first glance, to contradict the claims of tyrant capitalists. Their societies might permit infinitely varied opportunities for economic contracting and thus engender economic prosperity, though without popular control over the mechanisms of government. Indeed, Hong Kong under Chinese rule may currently embody just such a compromise. Defenders of tyrant capitalism sometimes posit "Asian values" that are said to justify diminished individual political liberty in the name of increased collective wealth. Yet in the end, no matter what their geographic locale, tyrant capitalists defend their power-grabs by variants of the same slogan: The poor prefer bread to the ballot. I believe that this general defense of tyrant capitalism fails for two interrelated reasons. First, as argued above, the true goal of society is to facilitate the independent choices of its constituent members. Even the desperately poor recognize that these choices cannot be restricted to the economic realm. Indeed the boundaries of the economic are not all that clear: Consumer choice is not free if it does not extend to the books and newspapers one may read, and

*MARKETS, LAW, AND DEMOCRACY Charles Fried What passes for a market economy in many of the countries that abandoned communism in the last decade has offered a sorry spectacle.*

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**Chapter 3 : Charles Fried | Professor | Harvard University | Academic Room**

*Charles Fried, Rebecca H. Gordon, Trevor Potter & Joseph E. Sandler, Lobbying Law in the Spotlight: Challenges and Proposed Improvements: Report of the Task Force on Federal Lobbying Laws, Section of Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice, American Bar Association, 63 Admin. L.*

Room C Office hours: Tuesday and Thursday or by appointment Course webpage: TBA Blackboard course page: This course explores the process of building or transitioning to a democratic political system, and the different ways democracy is practiced around the world. We will examine the political, economic, and social forces that have enabled more countries to abandon authoritarianism and embrace democratic reforms. Seymour Martin Lipset and Jason Lakin. University of Oklahoma Press, Larry Diamond and Marc F. The Global Divergence of Democracies. This course will be taught in a lecture format. Students are expected to complete midterm and final exams and three presentations of readings for this course. It is weighted as follows: Introduction Lipset and Lakin. Introduction Thursday, August Friday, August Definitions of Democracy Lipset and Lakin. Democracy defined Tuesday, September 2- Wednesday, September 3: Liberal Democracy Francis Fukuyama. National Interest, Summer From Liberalism to Liberal Democracy. In Diamond and Plattner eds. Democracy as a Universal Value. How Far can Free Government Travel? Tuesday, September 9- Wednesday, September The rise of illiberal democracy. Thinking About Hybrid Regimes. Journal of Democracy, Volume 13, Number 2, April Journal of Democracy, Volume 12, Number 4, October Thursday, September Friday, September Findings of Freedom in the World -- Freedom in Retreat: Is the Tide Turning? In Freedom in the World, Freedom House, Tuesday, September Wednesday, September Democratic Consolidation Juan J. Linz and Alfred Stepan. What is Democratic Consolidation? Thursday, September Friday, September Democratic Progress and Regress: Political Research Quarterly, , Vol. Parties 3 Scott Mainwaring. Party Systems in the Third Wave. Civil Society and Democracy Lipset and Lakin. Civil Society Putnam, Robert D. Economic Development and Democracy Lipset and Lakin. Socioeconomics Lipset and Lakin. What Makes Democracies Endure? Tuesday, September Wednesday, October 1: Religion and Democracy Abdou Filali-Ansary. Buddhism, Asian Values, and Democracy. Thursday, October 2- Friday, October 3: Political Culture and Democracy Russell Bova. The colonial legacy Tuesday, October 7 Wednesday, October 8: Chapter 2 Executive systems Lipset and Lakin. Chapter 6 Traditions, norms, and expectations Lipset and Lakin. Elections Jorgen Elklit and Palle Svensson. What Makes Elections Free and Fair? Law and Democracy Charles Fried. Markets, Law and Democracy. How Democracies Control the Military. Reflections on legitimacy Friday, October Midterm Review Tuesday, October North America Lipset, Seymour Martin. Still Whig, Still Tory. Friday, October Tuesday, October Conditions of Democracy in Interwar Europe: Wednesday, October Thursday, October Democracy or Autocracy on the March? Post-Soviet Affairs, 24, 4, , Forthcoming. Friday, October Tuesday, November 4: Eastern Central Europe Helga A. The Persistence of Arab Authoritarianism. Moaddel, Mansoor, Inglehart, Ronald. What Do Iraqis Want? The Curious Case of Afghanistan. Journal of Democracy, Volume 17, Number 2, April Friday, November Tuesday, November South and East Asia Larry Diamond. Is Pakistan the Reverse Wave of the Future. Wednesday, November Thursday, November Democracy without the People? Journal of Democracy, 13, 1, A New Jurisprudence for Africa. Friday, November Tuesday, December 2: Latin America Jorge I. Putnam, and Russell J. A Quarter-Century of Declining Confidence. Review Thursday, December

## Chapter 4 : Vols. " Harvard Journal of Law & Public Policy

*Charles Fried is Beneficial Professor of Law at Harvard University Law School. Born in Prague, he has served as Solicitor General of the United States () and as an Associate Justice of the.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Journal of Democracy In Russia, it has produced few material benefits for the majority of citizens. Their levels of health care, life expectancy, education, and economic security have all declined. In China, the transition to a freer economy has produced some striking material gains, in part because the starting point was so low and in part because a ruthless suppression of political liberties has underwritten a measure of social stability and order. Russia and China may be cited as models of bandit and tyrant capitalism, respectively. Of the smaller states that have emerged from the wreckage of the Soviet empire, few have been unqualified successes, and most have been plagued to some degree with the bandit mentality that afflicts Russia in a more extreme form. The pathology that casual observers and critics of bandit economies have tended to emphasize is a crushing disparity between the situation of the many and the few. The focus on income inequality, however, obscures deeper truths, falsely suggesting that income equality is both necessary and sufficient to a well-ordered society. This fallacy leads many to treat the attainment and maintenance of income equality as the overriding virtue of the good society, and to be willing to sacrifice everything to its attainment and to suppress by all means anything that would disturb it. This undue focus on equality deflects attention from the true goal of a good and well-ordered society: This means a prosperous society. To be sure, they avoided prosperity, but they also crushed the human spirit with a brutality and totality unmatched by even the most corrupt, venal, and materialistic of regimes. This definition of a good society may not seem, at first glance, to contradict the claims of tyrant capitalists. Their societies might permit infinitely varied opportunities for economic contracting and thus engender economic prosperity , though without popular control over the mechanisms of government. Indeed, Hong Kong under Chinese rule may currently embody just such a compromise. Defenders of tyrant capitalism sometimes posit "Asian values" that are said to justify diminished individual political liberty in the name of increased collective wealth. Yet in the end, no matter what their geographic locale, tyrant capitalists defend their power-grabs by variants of the same slogan: The poor prefer bread to the ballot. I believe that this general defense of tyrant capitalism fails for two interrelated reasons. First, as argued above, the true goal of society is to facilitate the independent choices of its constituent members. Even the desperately poor recognize that these choices cannot be restricted to the economic realm. Indeed the boundaries of the economic are not all that clear: Consumer choice is not free if it does not extend to the books and newspapers one may read, and You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

## Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Markets, Law, and Democracy

*Charles Fried Beneficial Professor of Law, Harvard Law School Educated at Princeton, Oxford and Columbia Law School, Charles Fried, the Beneficial Professor of Law, has been teaching at Harvard Law School since , where he was the Carter Professor of General Jurisprudence.*

## Chapter 6 : Charles Fried | Harvard Law School

*Charles Fried is the Beneficial Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, where he has been teaching since He was also the Solicitor General of the United States from to , where he argued 25 cases in front of the Supreme Court.*

## Chapter 7 : Role Supreme Court Democracy, Nov 11 | Video | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Charles Fried, a Harvard Law Professor and former Solicitor General under Ronald Reagan, has attacked the Roberts Court for failing to respect legal settlements reflected in either judicial precedent or bipartisan legislation.*

**Chapter 8 : A Journal of Democracy Book: The Global Divergence of Democracies (, Paperback) | eBay**

*A third section examines some of the key building blocks of successful democracy, including political party systems, elections, federalism, the rule of law, a market economy, and independent judiciary, and civilian control of the military.*

**Chapter 9 : Saying What the Law Is " Charles Fried | Harvard University Press**

*"Saying What the Law Is is an excellent primer on constitutional adjudication The book is a nuanced presentation of law not just as a set of concepts, but also as a discipline practiced by courts that must translate concepts into doctrine, and apply that doctrine to decide cases.*