A Way of Proceeding for the Common Good

Principled Model

Three-Fold Cornerstone

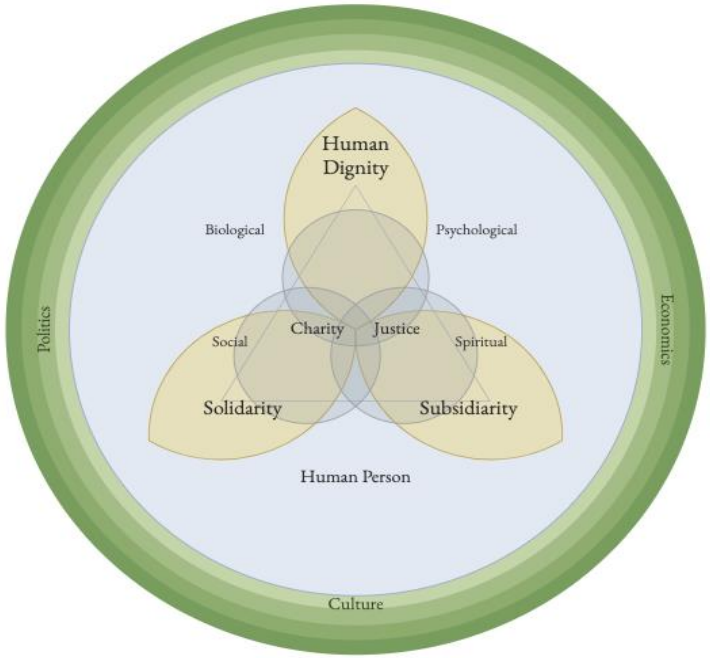
Human Dignity
Solidarity
Subsidiarity

Theological Virtues

Faith
Hope
Charity

Self-Evident Truths

Natural Law
Universal Rights
Freedom & Limits



Structures of Society

Culture
Politics
Economics

Cardinal Virtues

Justice
Prudence
Fortitude
Temperance

Our Common Home

Cultural Milieu

Catholic Social Teachings contains a set of principles on which to form our conscience in order or evaluate the framework of society and provide criteria for prudential judgement and direction of service.

Human Dignity is the prime principle – it's the inalienable right, based upon the intrinsic incomparable value of the created person in their unmistakably originality; for a person is not just a something but a someone, free, self-giving and able to enter into communion with others.

Solidarity refers to the virtue enabling the human family to share fully the treasure of material and spiritual goods based upon friendship and social charity.

Subsidiarity is the coordination of society's activities in a way that supports the internal life of the local communities, a prescriptive principle allowing for participation, and fostering freedom within the demands of the common good for fruitful harmony.

Justice, is to give the other what is "theirs", what is due to by reason of one's being or acting; and the recognition and respect for the legitimate natural rights of individuals and peoples.

Charity to offer what is "mine" to the other; but it never lacks justice, as a virtue is giving of one's very self, an attitude and intentionality of service, in a manner corresponding to one's vocation and according to the degree of influence one wields in the pólis.

Common Good is the totality of social conditions allowing persons to achieve their communal and individual fulfillment.

Karen Shields Wright