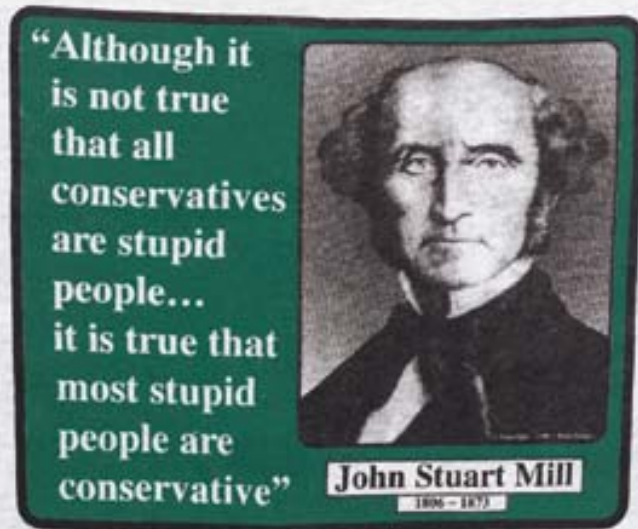
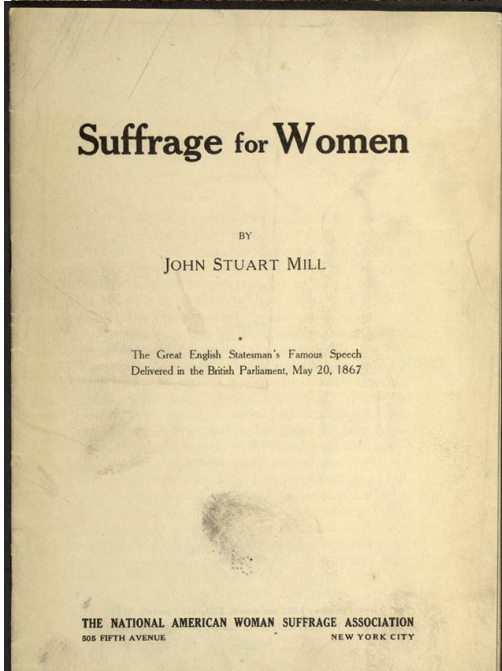
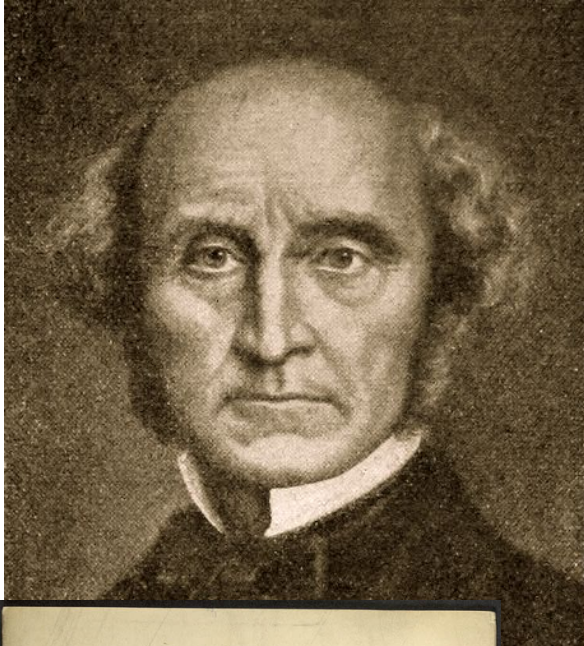


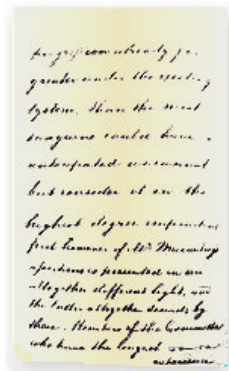
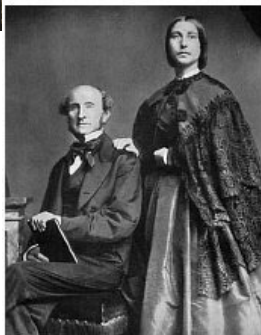
Annotated Bibliography Assignment Exemplar

John Stuart Mill

By: Al Waxman
November 14th, 2011
HZT 4U1-03
Mr. Wittmann

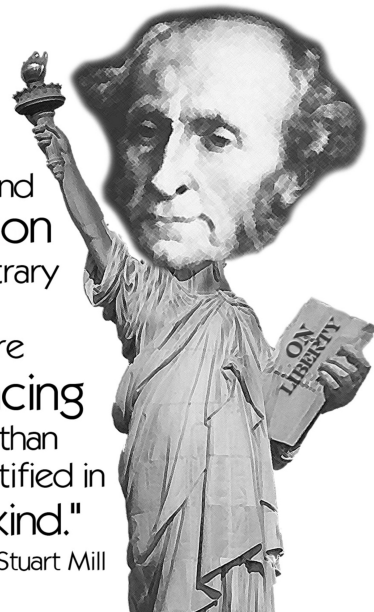


ishrodriguez
04/07/2010



"If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he... would be justified in silencing mankind."

-John Stuart Mill



Articles:

Clausen, Christopher. "John Stuart Mill's "Very Simple Principle": Wherever There's a Debate over Gay Marriage, Free Speech, or Even Smoking in Public Places, the Arguments John Stuart Mill Made in *On Liberty* Are Still in the Thick of the Action." The Wilson Quarterly 33.2 (2009): 40+. Print.

Christopher Clausen is Professor of English at Pennsylvania State University and has published many books on literature, ethics, politics, and culture. In this paper, Clausen argues that Mill's *On Liberty* is the "most passionate treatise on human freedom ever written" and that it is "sacred... to the world's civil libertarians". Clausen uses quotations from Mill's autobiography and other publications to emphasize his thesis. Clausen then states that Mill's publications continue to play a strong role in society today because of the timelessness of his ideas, while still attracting criticism that compels people to take action. This paper states what all academic sources state: either they like Mill's work or not. There doesn't seem to be much depth to Clausen's view. Therefore this source is not as useful.

Day, Benjamin. "Mill's Liberty, the Ribald Press, and the Politics of War." American Journal of History 40.2 (2005): 229-58. Print.

Benjamin Day received his Ph.D. from the University of Massachusetts and is currently working as Executive Director at Mass-Care. Day argues that Mill used the Crimean War to draft *On Liberty* as an attempt to reconcile his democratic and imperial politics with those of public opinion. Day continues on to state that *On Liberty* has two themes, one being the idea that one's own government is a threat to society through the use of coercion, and the second being that citizens may be led to uniformed and enslaving beliefs due to social pressure. Day's bias is very strong and clear throughout the entire paper, using quotations from many academic sources. The views in this source are useful but, Day, no longer studying or researching about Mill and his theories, gives reason to question this paper.

Doyle, Michael W. "A Few Words on Mill, Walzer, and Nonintervention." Ethics and International Affairs 23.4 (2009): 349+. Print.

Michael W. Doyle is Professor of International Affairs, Law, and Political Science at Columbia Law School and received both his B.A. and Ph.D. at Harvard. In this paper, Doyle argues that Mill's examples of intervention in *A Few Words on Non-Intervention* actually support non-intervention instead of Mill's purpose of supporting intervention. Doyle uses definitions and examples of intervention and non-intervention with regards to national and international law to boost his argument. The issue with Doyle's paper is that he fluctuates in his thesis. His view is indecisive as he states one opinion, and then contradicts it with another. This source is not useful as it doesn't have a clear bias or objectivity.

Ghosh, Amrita. "Carlyle, Mill, Bodington and the Case of 19th Century Imperialized Science." Journal of Philosophy: A Cross Disciplinary Inquiry 4.9 (2009): 26. Print.

Amrita Ghosh is a graduate of Drew University and has obtained her Ph.D. Her academic interests are philosophical existentialism, feminist theory, modernism, and Victorian and partition literature. Ghosh argues that even though Mill's *The Negro Question* seems to attack Carlyle and Bodington's ideas, Mill in fact, poses the same theories as Carlyle and Bodington. Ghosh uses many academic sources to enhance her argument and explains all her ideas effectively and clearly. This source is useful as Ghosh has a strong thesis and powerful examples.

Mann, Hollie, and Jeff Spinner-Halev. "John Stuart Mill's Feminism: on Progress, the State, and the Path to Justice." Polity 42.2 (2010): 244-70. Print.

Hollie Mann is a doctoral candidate in the department of political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Her focuses are the history of political thought, feminist theory, and contemporary ethics of care. Jeff Spinner-Halev is Kenan Eminent Professor of Political Ethics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and has published many books on religion, race, ethnicity, and citizenship. In this paper, Mann and Spinner-Halev argue that Mill expected the state to play a role in the change of equality within families, but, they note that the state can not impose moral progress on its citizens. Mann and Spinner-Halev use both Mill's follower's and critic's points of view in expanding on their middle ideal that change can not occur unless it is in a time where progress is warranted. Mann and Spinner-Halev have strong interpretations of Mill's *The Subjection of Women* and quotations from many well regarded academic authors. This source is very useful as there are many thorough thoughts and examples discussed throughout the paper.

Books:

Burns, J. H. "The Light of Reason: Philosophical History in the Two Mills." James and John Stuart Mill/ Papers of the Centenary Conference. Ed. John M. Robson and Michael Laine. Toronto: University of Toronto, 1976. 3-20. Print.

J.H. Burns is Professor of the History of Political Thought at the University of London and is the General Editor of *The Collected Works of Jeremy Bentham*. Burns has worked principally in the political ideas of Benthamite utilitarianism. In this work, Burns argues that even though Mill was a student of Bentham, Mill's ideologies do not reflect that of a Benthamite. Burns continues to compare J.S. Mill to his father, James Mill, and Bentham using quotations from J.S. Mill, James Mill, and Bentham. Burn's bias is towards Bentham, rather than John Stuart Mill. His work is credible but not quite relevant due to his studies in Benthamite utilitarianism versus John Stuart Mill.

Donner, Wendy. "Chapter 7: Sexual Equality and the Subjection of Women." Mill. Malden: Blackwell, 2009. 106-24. Print.

Wendy Donner is Professor of Philosophy at Carleton University in Ottawa, Canada. She has published many books, articles, and chapters, on moral and political philosophy, the liberal self, feminist philosophy, and environmental ethics. In this work, Donner states that Mill's views on gender equality are not just liberal, but radical. Donner also mentions that Mill was not influenced by his wife Harriet Taylor Mill to begin fighting for feminism, but, Mill's views on the topic were seen throughout his teenage and young adult years. Donner states that Mill's main point is the inequality of marriage, and states that Mill, in his essay *The Subjection of Women*, compares an unequal marriage to slavery, nay, that it is slavery. Donner, being a woman, has a strong connection to the idea of feminism, and is therefore biased in her look at Mill's *The Subjection of Women*. This source is very strong and attacks with some extremely effective points, agreeing with, and emphasizing Mill's struggle for gender equality.

Fitzpatrick, John R. Starting with Mill. New York: Continuum International Group, 2010. Print.

John R. Fitzpatrick teaches philosophy at the University of Tennessee in Chattanooga, USA and has published many books on John Stuart Mill and his views on political and social philosophy. In this work, Fitzpatrick discusses the importance of understanding the time period in which each philosopher comes from, in order to understand their views and theories. He goes on to explain that Mill is from an era of philosophers known as the modern era, and has knowledge of both modern and classical philosophy. Fitzpatrick uses examples from Mill's *Utilitarianism* and *On Liberty* to disprove the 'two Mills problem', the idea that two different John Stuart Mills wrote each book. Fitzpatrick's bias causes him to interpret Mill's works in a way that supports the idea of society having fundamental rights and still be utilitarian. This source is very useful as it is a strong contradiction to what many think are true about John Stuart Mill and his works.

Fumerton, Richard. "Logic and Epistemology." Mill. Malden: Blackwell, 2009. 155-74. Print.

Richard Fumerton is a Professor at the University of Iowa with teaching interests in epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of mind, and value theory, and has published many books on the subjects. In this work, Fumerton argues that Mill gives truths from present and past conscious states. Fumerton goes on to say that inductive reasoning is not the only epistemic tool for advancing knowledge and that one can understand their past through memories, or experiences that occur to them currently, that remind them of events from the past. Fumerton's bias is clear and well explained. He uses strong examples and heightens one's idea of Mill's epistemological theories. This source is relevant as it relates directly to Mill's thoughts and publications.

Skorupski, John. Why Read Mill Today? New York: Routledge, 2006. Print.

John Skorupski is Professor of Moral Philosophy at the University of St. Andrews and has published many books on John Stuart Mill, English language philosophy, and ethics. In this work, Skorupski questions whether Mill's views of his day, relate to ours. Skorupski states that some people think Mill's views of freedom of the individual are outdated and inadequate to the complexities relating to religious and cultural beliefs of the 21st century. Skorupski argues that Mill "is a profound social and political thinker from whom we have much to learn". Skorupski's arguments, centred on Mill's *Utilitarianism* and *On Liberty*, state that Mill has a place in the "pantheon of 'great thinkers'" because of his political and social doctrines, his liberal vision of human beings, and what makes life worth living. Skorupski seems to be so in awe of Mill that his judgement is clouded by his interpretations of Mill's excellence rather than his faults. This source is very useful as the bias and thesis are so strong, and are backed up with clear arguments from Skorupski.