## Universalizability Principle

1. Universalizability Principle
   1. Enshrines the value of reciprocity. For an action to be morally permissible, it must be acceptable, not just from your first person perspective, but from a 2nd person (or even 3rd person) perspective as well. It must be justifiable to any rational and impartial beings
2. Respect Principle (Aka the “2nd formulation” or “principle of humanity”)
   1. Treat personhood, whether in yourself or in another individual, always as an **end in itself**, never solely as a means
   2. What does it mean to treat them in an end in itself?
      1. Treat them as having intrinsic value
      2. Dignity
   3. What does it mean to treat them solely as a means?
      1. As having merely instrumental value
      2. “Price”
   4. There are two terms of value
      1. **Price**
         1. Pertains to mere things (on up)
         2. Kant is suggesting that the only kinds of values are being a person and market value
         3. Derived from the items usefulness – use value, or what we call utility
         4. Quantitative, or at least implicitly measurable and a matter of degree
         5. Exchangeable
         6. This kind of value can be lost
      2. **Dignity**
         1. Pertains only to persons
         2. Not derived, rather, intrinsic, inherent and inalienable
         3. Not quantitative or measurable,
         4. Not exchangeable or negotiable
         5. Dignity always trumps price
         6. Can’t be lost