

## A Lesson in Lying / A DEAL IS A DEAL

Acting out of duty, is following a moral law, that you impose on yourself  
 ↳ make duty compatible with freedom 自己加给自己的

There will be one universal moral law  
 ↳ the reason I choose = you choose

- As an object <sup>客体</sup> of experience, I belong to the sensible world.

There my actions are determined by the laws of nature

- As an subject <sup>主体</sup> of experience, I inhabit <sup>居住</sup> an intelligible world,  
 here being independent of the laws of nature & am capable of autonomy <sup>自律</sup>.

consequentialist 结果论者

### Case Study: murder at the door

Lying to the murderer to survive.

Kant: Lying even to the murder at the door is wrong

when start think consequence, you've given up the whole moral framework

↳ become a consequentialist 结果论者

↳ or utilitarianism

X outright lie vs ✓ misleading truth vs X white lie  
 彻底的谎言 误导性的事实 善意的谎言

Same motivation

Some respect to the dignity of the moral law in the careful evasion

A DEAL IS A DEAL

Deal can be unfair.

Social contract generates justice

↳ not a real contract or agreement

John Rawls

### MORAL FORCE OF ACTUAL CONTRACTS

- 1) How do they bind or obligate?   
 consent-based → AUTONOMY   
 benefit-based → RECIPROCITY 互惠 mutual benefits
- 2) How do they justify the terms they produce? 系之公义

↳ they don't!!!

↳ never guarantees the fairness of agreement

↳ an actual contract doesn't establish that the laws agreed were just

↳ moral force??

Case Study: a deal  
me: \$100 → You  
← 100 lobsters

2mins later, change mind before you go.

Case Study: Old woman, repair leaking toilet for \$25k  
made agreement

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Moral limit of actual contract