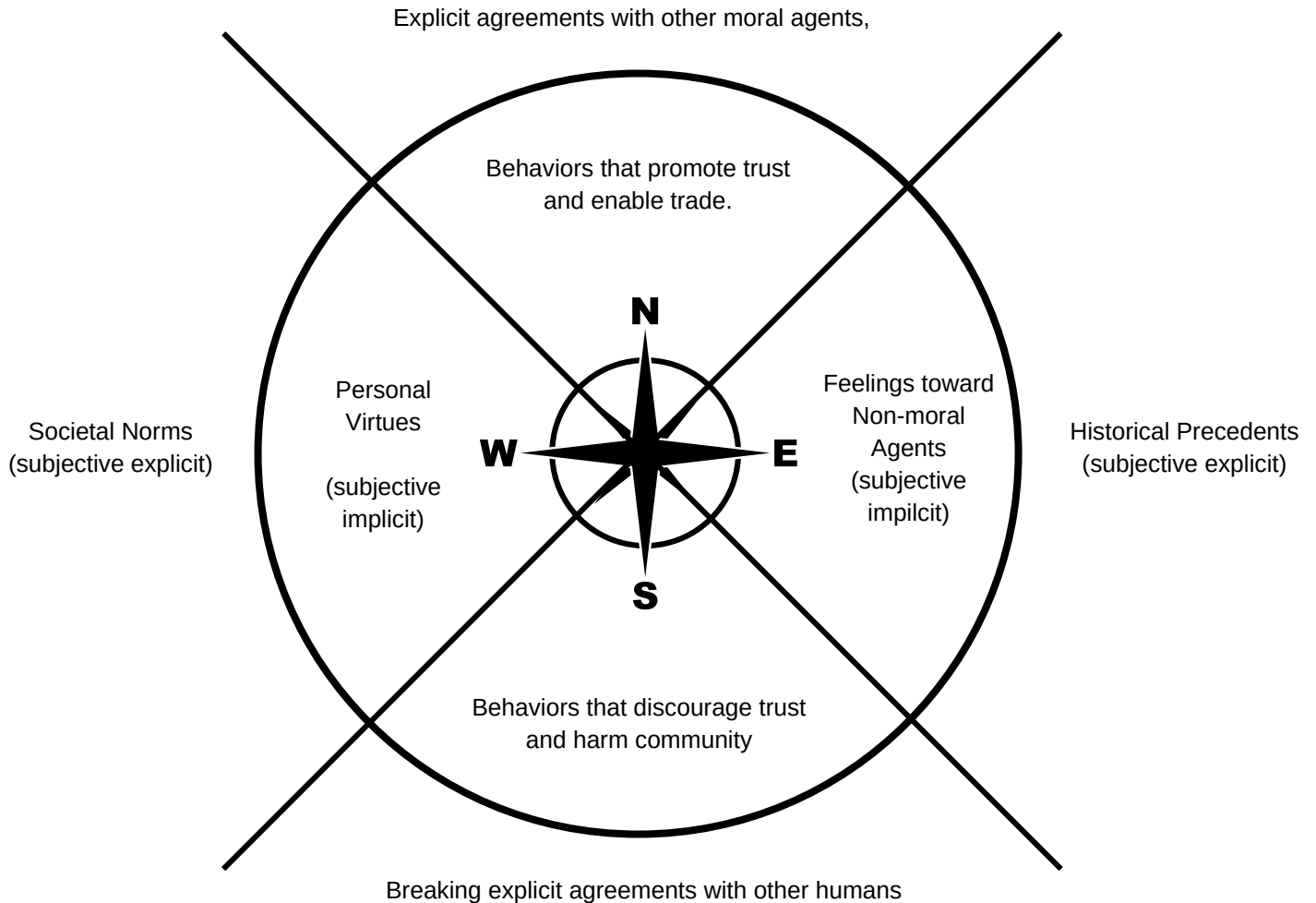




# Searsian Dual Morality Spectrum: Bridging Subjective and Objective Ethics



## The Moral Compass

The Searsian Moral Compass is a tool communities use to establish a stronger moral compass and build better relationships. It blends Objective and subjective, implicit and explicit moral principles. Inside the circle lie implicit elements, such as trust-building behaviors and personal virtues, which silently guide individual actions. Outside the circle are explicit principles like societal norms and historical precedence, which require articulation to ensure shared understanding within a community. Collectively, these principles provide a comprehensive guide for navigating morality in both individual and community contexts.



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## The Fundamental Moral Dictate

In an environment with only one capable of judgment, the will of the one becomes what is moral and “good”. In an environment where there exists more than one living in community with another, then morality exists both objectively as a construct of the primal goal of community, survival, and subjectively as a mutually agreed upon construct defining the relationship between them. In this circumstance, in addition to whatever subjective agreement two or more define, behaviors that promote trust and enable trade are objectively “good”, and any behavior that injures or leaves another one less than whole without their prior consent is “bad”.

## The Moral Covenant

In our mutual commitment to form a community for the collective advantage and the endurance of our species, I pledge not to infringe upon your possessions, cause you physical harm, undermine your social standing, or in any way diminish your integrity without your expressed approval. This commitment remains intact, except when superseded by the enforcement of justice through a community-endorsed, impartial judicial system.

## The Six Pillars of Morality

**Pillar of Covenant:** Every moral agent in community must pledge to adhere to the covenant for the sake of the community, including humans and entities, whether for commerce or for governance.

**Pillar of Agency:** Objective morality can only emerge from the interaction of at least two moral agents who are capable of forming agreements or jointly pursuing a common goal.

**Pillar of Primal Purpose:** Except in the enforcement of justice, actions that harm or lessen another individual without their explicit consent are universally considered immoral.

**Pillar of Justice:** The enforcement of justice cannot solely rest on individual ethical viewpoints; it requires an objective standard or a mutually agreed upon framework.

**Pillar of Equality:** All humans, regardless of ethnicity, pigmentation, male or female, are created equal.

**Pillar of Accountability:** No moral agent can be exempt from the enforcement of the agreement.