

TEN UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVILIZATION

Principle of Identity and Values

(In Book One: *Identity & Values*)

1. **Principle of Beneficence (The Golden Rule)** “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.” (Do the good.)

Principles of Reason

(In Book Two: *Truth & Reason*)

2. **Principle of Non-Contradiction** “Something cannot be both X and not-X in the same respect at the same place and time.”
3. **Principle of Complete Explanation** “The best explanation is the one which accounts for the most data.”
4. **Principle of Objective Evidence** “For a claim to be reasonable, you must provide evidence that can be verified by others.”

Principles of Ethics

(In Book Three: *Ethics & Justice*)

5. **Principle of Non-Maleficence (The Silver Rule)** “Do not do unto others what you would not have them do unto you.” (Do no harm.)
6. **Principle of Consistent Ends and Means** “The ends do not justify the means.” (You cannot use an evil method to achieve a good result.)
7. **Principle of Full Human Potential** “Every human being deserves to be valued according to what he is capable of achieving at his highest potential; not according to the development he has achieved at a particular time.”

Principles of Justice

(Also in Book Three: *Ethics & Justice*)

8. **Principle of Natural Rights** “All human beings in themselves (because of their existence alone) have the inalienable right to life, liberty, and property ownership. No government gives these rights, and no government can take them away.”
9. **Principle of the Hierarchy of Rights** “Any right which is a necessary condition for the very possibility of another right’s existence is the more fundamental right. In a conflict of rights, the more fundamental right should take priority.”
10. **Principle of Limits to Freedom** “Creating a new right for some people is wrong if it becomes a burdensome duty for others.” (One person’s right cannot become another person’s duty to die, suffer, or be unfairly burdened.)