



**Josiah Royce** (1886): Treat others as if you were both yourself and the other, with the experiences of both included in one life.

**John Dewey** (1908): Treat others in a way that considers their needs on the same basis as your own.

**Leonard Nelson** (1932): Treat others as if a natural law would turn your way of acting on you.

**Ralph Perry** (1942): Treat others in a way that an impartial observer would see as best satisfying all claims.

**Immanuel Kant** (1785): Treat others according to standards that you will to bind everyone universally.

**Jean-Paul Sartre** (1946): Treat others as if everyone were going to follow your example (and so treat you the same way).

**Donald Pfaff** (2007): Treat others as if the difference between you and them were blurred.

**Kurt Baier** (1958): Treat others only as you find acceptable whether you're on the "giving" or the "receiving" end.

**Jürgen Habermas** (1983): Treat others following norms that ideally could be accepted by all affected parties.

**John Rawls** (1971): Treat others only in ways that you'd support if you were informed and clearheaded but didn't know your place in the situation.

**Erik Erikson** (1964): Treat others in ways that strengthen and develop both you and them.

**Hans Reiner** (1983): Treat others following the norms you use to evaluate their actions toward you.

This gives a "Treat others as you want to be treated" GR-like rephrasing of central insights of a dozen thinkers, from my *Ethics: A Contemporary Introduction* (Routledge 2018). My own GR says "Treat others only as you consent to being treated in the same situation" – and forbids this combination: (1) I do A to another and (2) I'm unwilling that if I were in the same situation then A be done to me." My poster background is adapted from Paul McKenna's famous Scarborough Missions GR poster.  
– Harry Gensler, [harrycola.com](http://harrycola.com)