

<b>Title</b>	Blade Runner
<b>Director</b>	Ridley Scott
<b>Date</b>	1982; director's cut 1991; final cut 2007
<b>Area</b>	Enlightenment
<b>Theme</b>	Kant - personhood
<b>Plot Summary</b>	A future society is infiltrated by 4 laboratory-created 'replicants', led by Roy Batty (Rutger Hauser) who have escaped from the outer colonies and returned to earth. They are intent on getting their maker, Dr Tyrell of Tyrell Corporation, to extend their life spans beyond their allotted four years. As faulty machinery they have to be tracked down and destroyed by the 'blade runner', Deckard (Harrison Ford). Along the way Deckard forms a relationship with Rachel, who does not know that she is a replicant. To determine whether someone is human or android, a 'Voigt-Kampf' test is employed that measures the capacity for empathy.
<b>Key Scenes</b>	Rachel remembers having had piano lessons and says that she does not know if they are hers or implanted fakes. Deckard remarks that she plays beautifully. For Deckard, Rachel here becomes something more than an android. Her capacity to feel emotions is crucial for this recognition of her personhood. [1.00.39 – 1.09.02] At the end of the film, there is a confrontation between Deckard and Roy. After a long battle, Roy saves Deckard from falling from a rooftop, and then expires. His empathetic response marks him out as having the kinds of sophisticated emotions that some argue most characterise persons. [1.30.43 – 1.43.55]
<b>Relevant Text</b>	Mary Midgley, 'Persons and Non-Persons' (1985) , in In Defense of Animals, pp. 52–62 <a href="http://www.animal-rights-library.com/texts-m/midgley01.htm">http://www.animal-rights-library.com/texts-m/midgley01.htm</a>