

Master-
Table 6 Using the approaches to ethical choice.
Note that all or many of the instigating factors are usually present in any choice situation, so the option of which approach to use is open.
See text for an elaboration of these summaries and for examples.

L	Type of Approach Duality	Instigated when:	Topics of Inquiry and Debate	Extreme Circumstance	Quandary	Features of Implementation	Principal Criticism
1'	Rationalist Solving the problem while recognizing realities.	A serious problem must be tackled dispassionately.	Will worthwhile objectives be met? Are they really worthwhile? What side-effects will there be?	Intense emotional pressure.	How to achieve goals in the face of intense emotive resistance.	Set up reorientation and educational programs.	Too insensitive.
2'	Conventionalist Maintaining continuity given the pressure for change.	Social change becomes overt and unavoidable.	What are the existing values? How inevitable is change? What will be the effect on current values?	Rapid widespread uncontrollable change.	How to enable change while supporting established values.	Consult and allow dissent, phase change, compensate, allow some to opt out, resocialize.	Too reactionary.
3'	Pragmatist Pursuing ideals within the bounds of present potential.	The situation demands immediate action.	What ideals are relevant? What is desired & believed? What can be done easily to ensure some benefit?	Collapse of ideals.	How to persuade everyone that the choice means an improvement.	Communicate well, move ahead rapidly, foster pluralism, create groups who will benefit.	Too expedient.
4'	Individualist Developing strengths without neglecting vulnerabilities.	Competition for resources and dominance exists.	Where does advantage lie? What is the actual balance of power? How can losses be minimized?	Loss of an essential resource.	How to overcome or adapt to others.	Be professional, husband resources, balance returns against effort, be tough.	Too self-centred.
5'	Communalist Choosing altruism by virtue of egoism.	Others need due consideration.	What will the effects be? Who will be affected? Who can tolerate hardship? What else might help?	Need for a sacrifice.	How and where to draw the boundary of concern.	Use participative system modelling, develop a system of choices, build on relationships.	Too complicated.
6'	Legitimist Serving the common good and individual autonomy.	Individuals must each govern their behaviour in a group setting.	What is the best rule? Is it acceptable now? Will it suit in future? How will it be monitored and enforced?	The group is chaotic and riven with conflict.	How to handle the diminution of individual freedom.	Ensure that rule-setting is participative and authoritative.	Too indeterminate.
7'	Transcendentalist Realizing spirituality in the midst of temporality.	Personal integrity must be asserted.	(Use of meditative and related techniques to enable openness to an inspired intuition.)	Extremity of any sort, especially an assault on integrity.	How to communicate the nature of the choice.	Draw on inner strengths, tolerate social rejection if necessary.	Too open to self-delusion.