

Master-  
Table 5

Properties of the seven approaches to ethical choice.  
The core obligation can be viewed as either a social value (L-5) or an ethical maxim (L"-5).  
See text for further details and examples.

L	Type of Approach	Core Obligation	Classification	Injunction to choose: (Interdiction)	Aspiration and Constraint	Cardinal Virtue Cardinal Vice
1'	<b>Rationalist</b>	Meeting practical objectives which are self-evidently sensible and worthwhile to the chooser.	Teleological	Reasonably (Unreasonably)	Solutions and Realities	Wisdom : Folly
2'	<b>Conventionalist</b>	Conforming with widely held views on what is valued and proper within the chooser's relevant social group.	Deontological	Acceptably (Unacceptably)	Continuity and Change	Moderation : Extremism
3'	<b>Pragmatist</b>	Pursuing values which are preferred by the chooser, bring some general benefit, and are easily applied.	Teleological	Appropriately (Inappropriately)	Ideals and Potentials	Prudence : Recklessness
4'	<b>Individualist</b>	Ensuring the chooser's security and interests in the light of existing power relations.	Deontological	Self-advantageously (Self-disadvantageously)	Strengths and Vulnerabilities	Courage : Arrogance
5'	<b>Communalist</b>	Balancing all anticipated consequences in relation to the needs and interests of all concerned including the chooser.	Teleological	Beneficially overall (Harmfully overall)	Altruism and Egoism	Benevolence : Indifference
6'	<b>Legitimist</b>	Setting a rule which is accepted as right by the chooser and all others in the social group.	Deontological	Fairly (Unfairly)	Common good and Individual autonomy	Justice : Injustice
7'	<b>Transcendentalist</b>	Responding to the chooser's deep inner (and essentially divine) sense of what is right and good.	Teleological	Authentically (Hypocritically)	Spirituality and Temporality	Integrity : Corruption

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