

Master-
Table 23

Properties of the five types of internalized position in society.
Ethical positions, which are needed to socialize individuals, are triadic authorities formed by conjoining three adjacent types of rule.
Positions express and reflect culture and enable ethical change. Note that both freedom and conformity are essential and valued in all societies.
Ethical change is viewed as progress towards enlightenment by those advocating it. See text for details and explanation.

Triad No. (Levels)	Type of Position	Function	Expression	Nature of Multiplicity	Ethical Change	Relation to Freedom	Conformity For (or Against)	Change Agents (Devalued)
1 (L's 1-3)	Good practice	To orient individuals to acting in a way which meets the needs of others in specific contexts.	Codes of good practice which define, promote and concretize social values.	Disconnected, with areas of connection.	Depends on rational inquiry, and grounds all ethical change.	Expresses freedom.	Overt and easy (or resisted)	Innovator (Non-conformist)
2 (L's 2-4)	Communal role	To orient individuals to relating to others in a way that affirms mutual rights and duties.	Social relationships which maintain the social structure.	Distinct and connected.	Depends on communal change, and stabilizes ethical change.	Enables the exercise of freedom.	Feels natural (or unnatural)	Iconoclast (Deviant)
3 (L's 3-5)	Cultural ethic	To orient individuals to participating in society in a way that demonstrates virtue.	Personal outlooks or spirit of the age.	Overlapping or dialectically inter-connected.	Depends on personal change, and drives all ethical change.	Defines the nature of freedom.	Leads to personal identification (or deep rejection)	Outsider (Outcast)
4 (L's 4-6)	Legal responsibility	To orient individuals to fulfilling their legal obligations to others and to the community.	Social institutions emerging from laws and government sanction.	Strongly inter-connected.	Depends on legal enforcement, and consolidates ethical change.	Protects the exercise of freedom.	Self-conscious (or imposed from without)	Conscientious objector (Outlaw)
5 (L's 5-7)	Distributive justice	To orient individuals to supporting the ethical order and tolerating actual inequalities.	A cultural conception of a fair way to deal with collective goods and bads.	Tends to unification.	Depends on cultural forces, and justifies ethical change.	Enhances freedom of each and all.	Assumed automatically (or profoundly problematic)	Radical (Dissident)

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