

Master-  
Table 26      Properties of the two types of categorical imperative in society.  
Ethical imperatives, which are needed to regulate obedience, are hexadic authorities formed by conjoining  
six adjacent types of rule. See text for details and explanation.

Hexad No. (Levels)	1 (L's 1-6)	2 (L's 2-7)
Types of Imperative <i>Example</i>	<b>Pragmatic Imperative</b> e.g. kill when necessary!	<b>Moral Imperative</b> e.g. do not murder!
Function	To regulate demands for obedience generated by the rulers of a society.	To regulate demands for obedience generated by a person as part of a group.
Object of Control	Rulers, the citizenry and the government, and through them, society.	Each person and through them the community and thence the rulers.
Concern	Maintaining a political society.	Maintaining a moral community.
Legitimation	By laws: as formally introduced within a recognized legislature.	By absolutes: commandments defined in holy scriptures or in imaginative awareness.
Source of Authority	Human beings have a practical need for rules given their temporality and frailty.	Human beings have a spiritual and religious need for rules.
Ideological Base	Legal positivism.	Ecclesiastical absolutism.
Danger	Unprincipled laws and activities by governments.	Elevating rules better categorized as lower level types to the status of laws or absolutes.