

Session I- 113 A.

I. Analytic Themes

A. Proper Order  
Core Paradigm of  
Proper Order

B. Moral And Ritual  
Theory And Practice

C. International Politics

D. Law

E. Political Economy

F. Gender Issues

G. Cases - China,  
Korea, Japan, Vietnam.

# I. Concepts

## A. Human Nature

1 Mencius - Child In A Well

2 Strategic Hard Choice  
a. Save, Don't

3 Rational, Social, Moral  
(Cooperative - Potentially)

4 Tendentia/Nature

(Plant Metaphor)

## B. Harmony - Harmonize

- Optimal Balance

of Potential Opposites -

Not Uniformity But

Sameness in Difference

C. Evil / As Absence  
of The Good - Res /  
Force In Nature

D Core Premise -

The Necessity of Politics

1 The People As The Root  
of Politics

2. The Rule. As The Pivot

3 Human & Humane

a, Human Interests

b, Humane - Self

Respect, Respect  
For Human Honor  
c. Honor And Shame

2. Ecological Family -  
The Family As The Source  
of Humanization And  
Education

1. The Root of Self-  
Cultivation

2. Happiness - Self-  
Fulfillment.

3. Leadership

4. Politics

5. Economy - Family  
As Firm

6. Culture, Ritual History

7. Root And Branch - Spill over -  
Institution Good Family World

F. Sacred Humanism

1. Awesomeness

2. Religion

G. Cosmological Interdependence

1. CHI

2. Feng-Shui

3. Role Theory

4. Knowledge / Action /

Theory / Practice

5. Heart-Mind

6. Yang-Yin

Transformation

# I. The Confucian Puzzle -

A. The Paradox of Confucianism - What Incentive Would Power Maximizing Rulers Have To Adopt a Methodology of Rule That Rejects Coercive Rule And Advocates Benefits Based Rule - Costly For Rulers

B. Alternatives like legalism Promised Coercive Rule.

II) The Solution-

A. The Failure of  
Legalism 221 B.C. - 207 B.C.,  
- Results In Rebellion

B The Complexity And  
Veto Power of East Asian  
Society Made Coercive  
Rule Too Costly And  
Benefits Based Rule The  
Rational Strategy From  
At least 960 A.D. To  
1960 A.D.

# C. Constraints On Rulers and the Impossibility of Coercive Rule

1. Robust Urbanization,  
Commercialization, And  
Robust Demographic  
Growth (400 million in  
China By 1700)
2. Intensive Agrarian  
Economies And Collective  
Action (Wet-Rice)
3. Pluralism - Ethnic,  
Religious Etc - Alternatives

4. Diffusion of Best  
Practice Technology  
- Networks of Ideas

And Potential Opposition

1 Compass

2. Gunpowder

3 Porcelain

4. Printing

5. Plans

5. Multiple, Overlapping  
Local Institutions - <sup>like</sup> Secret  
Collective Action, Resistance <sup>Society</sup>  
Capacity Villages, Lineages,  
Religious Groups, Merchant Guilds

# I. The Paradox of Proper Order

A. Necessary for human flourishing,  
But Fragile because of

1. Conflict 2. Corruption,  
Paradoxes of Rationality  
(narrow self-interest  
can be self-defeating)

a. "Helping the Rice Shoots  
To Grow" - Mencius

2. Proper Order As  
Multi-level (a. self b.  
society (Family) c. State  
3. Personal Responsibility

## II. Proper Order - What, Why, How, Where

### A. What Is Proper Order-

#### 1. Criteria of Existence

a. Human and Humane  
(The Primacy of Human Interests)

↳ Humane - Respect

b. Beneficent Hierarchy  
(Benefits > Costs)

↳ Hierarchy As Normative

↳ Normative-Material / Moral

c. Virtuous Leadership

d. Target-Flourishing-Material / Moral

## B. Why Is Proper Order Fragile

1. Conflict

2. Corruption (economic, political)

3. Paradoxes of Rationality

## C. How Do We Obtain Proper Order

1. Virtuous Leadership

2. Beneficent Hierarchy

3. Maximization of Merit

4. Minimization of Coercion

5. Cooperation -  
State and Local Institutions

Where -

1. Self-Self -  
Ordering And Self  
Cultivation

2. Society - The  
Primacy of The Family  
a. Family First Principle

3. Government (State)

E. Confucius On

Government (Proper Order)

1. Enrich Them, Educate Them,

2. Weapons, Food, Trust

3. Nearday Pleared, Distant Attackers

# I. Proper Order As Methodology And Management

A. Methodology (Dac) A  
Method of Understanding  
And Action

1 Incipient Knowledge

B. Management- Policy And  
Practice (Three Levels)

1 Popular Management

2. Elite Regulation

3. International Stability

C. Target- Flouishing-  
Material And Moral

## II. Popular Management - A Necessary Framework of Material And Moral Security

1. Self-Help And Popular  
Self-Management (The  
Ethic of Personal  
Responsibility)

2. Balance of State  
Provision And Self  
Provision (The Primary  
Role - The Family)

3. Popular Management  
As Preconditions, Not Outcomes

## B. Material Management

1. Order (Physical)

Security

2. Law (Jurisdiction)

3. Standards (Economic,  
like Weights & Measures)

4. Infrastructure (Hydraulic,  
Commercial, Transportation  
Subsistence\*)

\*. The Ever-Normal Granaries

a. State Granaries Provide.

Food Insurance for Countries

b. Incentivizes - Market

Behavior & Risk-Taking

c. Reduces Costs of Shortages

### III. Moral Management-

A. Co-participation  
- Cooperation Between  
Government And Local  
Institutions-Enterpr.

Moral Consensus

B. Exemplary Rule And  
Moral Education

C. Ritual and Ritual  
Promotion

D. Law Codes, Rewards,  
Subsidies

E. The Local Notables

# I. Coparticipation And The District Magistrate

A Co-participation -  
The Cooperation of  
Government And Local  
Institutions In Issues  
of Common Concern  
(like agricultural production,  
policing, etc)

B District Magistrate  
1 County Level official,  
Representative of Government  
In Local Society - Must  
Cooperate with Local Elites

2. County Magistrate  
a. Selected by Civil Service  
Examinations

b. Responsible For Large  
Scale (County-wide Problems);  
Local Elites Responsible

For Local Issues

c. Example - Food Supply

1. Magistrate Controls  
County-wide Granaries

2. Local Families, Elites  
Provide Local Granaries (50% -  
50%)

3. County - Insurance Against  
Shortage

\* County - Control Force / Control  
of Government, Pop. - 100,000 - 1 Million

4. Magistrate-Mults-  
Function / Officer / (1,360  
In Number) - Controls  
Large-Scale  
a. Order (Physical  
Security)  
b. Jurisdiction - Form /  
Law - Cooperates with local  
legal Institutions  
c. Infrastructure -  
Commercial, Irrigation,  
Economic (Coinage, Standards,  
Regulation)  
d. Moral Order - Rewards,  
Punishments

# I. The Role of Law In Popular Management And Elite Regulation

A. Law - An Institutional  
And Moral System of  
Conflict Management

1. Sources: Sacred Values,  
State Necessity, Custom  
And Legislation

2. Core Values - Law  
And Justice As  
Restorative (Restoration Of  
Broken Human Relationships)  
And Law As Reconciliation

B Contrast Western  
Conception -

1. Law And Justice As  
Restitution

2. Process of Law -

Law As The Litigation Of  
Formal Rights Claims  
(Guilt/Innocence/Liability  
" Civil And Criminal )

3. Unit of Law - Rights  
Bearing Individual

4. Procedures - Neutral/  
Equal Procedures

C Confucian Conceptions

C. Law As Reconciliation

D. Law As A Mix of  
Rule Application (Codes)  
And Moral Teaching

E. Procedures - Procedural  
Rectification -

Truth Finding And  
Correction of Bad  
Behavior

F. Rule of Law / Rule  
of Morality

G. The Widon Cases  
1966 - 1960's And Beyond

I. Proper Order As  
Elite Regulation  
A "The King Saw The Ox"  
- Mencius

B Elites As Necessary  
But Dangerous

C. Elite Regulation  
1. Law And Institutions

2. Moral Character

(Source: Moral Education)

D Why Dangerous

1. Moral Hazard

2. Opportunism

# E. Elite Regulation

1. Maternal Ad  
Moral

2. Maternal

a. Civil Service

Examinations (Binding)

b. Creation of A

True Service Elite

At the Local Level

(Notables, Gentry,  
Yangban

c. Linking Wealth, Status  
Power to Local Service

3. Control of Agenda,  
Policy, Confucian Public  
Opinion

4. Moral Management  
1 Exemplary Rule,  
Educational Elite  
Academies

2. Ritualization

5. Lasting Legacies

1. Law - Minimization  
of Litigation; Maximization  
of Mediation; Moralization  
of Law; Contract As  
Personal Tie

# \* Lasting Legacies

A Popula-Management

And Popula-Management

B - Proper Order

C. R, dual As Lega /

And Moral Ordering

D. Flourishing As

Materal And Moral

E, Elite Regulation

F. Law As Recommendation

# I. Proper Order As A Framework of International Stability

## A. The Confucian Problem - Hierarchy - Anarchy

1. If Anarchy, The World Is Geneatire of WAR

2. WAR Is Animalizing Chaos

a. Threat To Civ. lization

b. WARRING State

3. The Confucian Solution.

MAGNETIC Hegemony - Networks of International Cooperation

a. China - Hegemonic Regulator  
b. Allied Civilizations (Like Korea)

B Magnetic Hegemony -  
The Equilibrium Solution  
(Basic Constraints - 900 ± 900)

C. Alternatives

1 Conquest Empire -  
Universal Empire

a. Too Costly - Fiscal  
Costs, Moral Costs (Becoming  
The Enemy), Resistance Costs

b. Attempted Only During  
Strong Dynasties (Ming -  
1368/1644 - Cheng Ho's Expeditions)

2. Isolation (Great Wall  
Strategy)

a. Cost - Strategic Vulnerability  
b. Fallback In Periods of Decline

# D. Consensus Strategy

Magnetic Hegemony

(Pleased, Attracted)

1. Incentives For

Cooperation - Coordinated  
By China

2. Material

a. Elite Subsidies (Tea,

Silk)

b. Trading Privileges

c. Security (Military,  
Moral)

3. Moral

1. Moral Education of

Elites 2. Moral Leadership

3. Rihwaizaka -

Spreading Confucian Values  
(like WAG Yang-yang's  
Governorship)

4. The Tributary System

- Ritual Enactment of  
Hegeemony

II. Confucian WAR

A. No Just WAR -

B. Morally Acceptable  
WAR

1. Defensive

2. Punishment (of Bad Rulers)

3. Civilizing

C. Requires: Moral Cause,  
Moral Rule, Moral Obligation

### III. Lasting Legacies

A. Hegemony

B. WAR Fighting

Doctrine

C. Cultural Centrality

D. Soft Power

### IV. The Imjin War

1592-98

A. The First Japanese  
Invasion of Korea

B. The Turtle Ship

C. One Debate On  
Chinese Intervention

# I. Confucian Commerce - The Problem of Moral Markets - 900 - 1900's (2000's)

## A. The Confucian Consensus

1. The Necessity of Markets
2. Risk Potential

- a. Conflict
  - b. Corruption
  - c. Paradoxes of Rationality
3. Core Policy Consensus
    - a. The Necessity of Markets
    - b. The Subordination of Market Logic To Household Survival & Proper Order

## 4. The Fact of Commercialization

5. The Key Question: Incentive Effects of Confucianism

B. Concepts And Policies:  
D. Did They Converge With  
C. Diverge From Contemporary  
Economics

C. Points of Convergence -

The Understanding of

1. Price Formation And  
Scarcity

a. Social Opportunity Costs

2. Institutional Efficiency

↳ The Use and Legal  
Enforceability of Efficient  
Standard Contracts

3. Positive And Negative  
Incentives)

a. Profit Maximization  
As Legal and Legitimate

## D. Points of Divergence

1. Aquarianism. The Aquarian Theory of Value
2. Real vs. Natural Values
  - a. Food First
3. The Suspicion of Luxury
- E. Lasting Legacies
  1. Material And Moral Incentives
  2. Commercialism And The Entrepreneurial Ethic
  3. Necessity of Markets Qualified by Risk Potentials

## II. Cases 1700's

A. Regulators vs.  
Volunteerists

1. Liquor - Yeast  
Debate - Tax vs. Prohibit

B. Land Reclamation  
And Private Development

C. Security of  
Property (Household)  
Property Rights

D. The Role of Merchants  
1. Status And Law

# I. Moral Markets - Preconditions

A. The Embedding of  
Law And Regulation In  
Moral Principle (like  
Profit, The Family, Services)

B. Appeal To Moral  
Values

C. Mobilization of  
Service (Co-participation)

E. State Investment In  
Infrastructure

F. Cause/Efficacy of Moral  
Incentives G. Moral Consensus  
H. Service Ethic I. Self-Regulation

# I. Moral Theory And Practice

## A. "MAKING CUPS AND BOWLS" - MEASURES

1. Human Nature  
Is Moral Nature  
Internal / Not  
External

## B. Commitment Costs

1 Too High - Causes  
Hypocrisy

2 Too Low - Trivial

3. Confucius Claim -  
Mean (Balance) - Beneficial

# C. The Right And The Good

- 1 Right - Moral Duty
2. Good - The Good Life.
3. East Asia - The Right Is The Good
4. Graded Extension - From The Family Root To The World
5. Team Prediction.  
Morality Is Motive And Consequences
  1. Audience Dependent
  2. Excellence (More/Less)
  3. Happiness (Outcome)

6. Moral Values Expressed  
As Virtues

a. Not Self-Sacrificing

7. Balance of WANTS  
And Needs

8. Examples

a. Family Responsibility

b. Virtuous Achievement

c. Self-Cultivation

d. Responsibility

e. Service

f. Harmony

g. Courage

## D. Moral "Code"

Five Constants Under  
And Five Corresponding  
Root Relationships (Wu-  
lu, Wu-Chang)

1. Humaneness (Compassion)
  - a. Parent-Child
2. Ritual / Propriety  
in Husband-Wife
3. Obligation (Shame And  
Honor)
  - a. Ruler-Minister-Boss-  
Employee, Teacher-Student
4. Trust - Friends
5. Wisdom - Self

E. The Significance of  
Moral Education -  
In And Out of The Family  
F. Humanness (Real TE)

1. Rational Empathy  
And Sympathy
2. Establishing (Helping)  
Self And Others (Necessary)
3. Timely Help / No  
Harm
4. Process And Master  
Virtue - Links All  
Other Virtues

## II. Lasting Legacies

A. Institutional

Design

1. Ministers of Justice

B. Political Rhetoric

1. Trust + As Justice

C. Moral Education

1. R.O. & Character

D. Moral Virtues

Moral Reasoning

~ Moral Claims

Session # 192 4.

I. Analytic Themes

A. Causal Origins  
of WAR

B. Paradox of  
Domestic Commitment

C. Prisoner of

Combat Compliance

D. Cases

I & II, Korea,  
Vietnam, Middle East  
US Civil WAR

# I. Ritual Theory And Practice

A. Ritual- collective,  
rule-bound moment 2 of  
Concentrated Meaning

B. Types of Ritual-

1 Cognitive (Confession)

2. Causal

3. Symbolic

C. Lashley Lectures

1 Boundary Marker

2. Boundary Mechanism

3. Core of Popular  
Religion

## II. Lasting Legacies

A. Achievement Ethic -  
Virtuous Achievement

B. Team-Production  
Ethic

C. Service Ethic

D. Frugality (Savings And  
Investment)

E. Proper Gender

F. Family First Rule  
(Principle)

G. Education Ethic