

A Procedural and Naturalistic Model of Moral Objectivity

Abstract

This paper extends Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism to metaethics, showing how moral objectivity emerges from historical filtering through pragmatic constraints. We operationalize systemic brittleness for normative analysis using measurable proxies like Coercion Ratio and Patch Velocity, building a Negative Canon of empirically falsified moral principles. Societies built on slavery, totalitarianism, or rigid patriarchy collapse under their own costs, revealing objective moral truths through failure. This approach—Pragmatic Procedural Realism—grounds moral objectivity in discovered constraint-determined structures, not idealized rational procedures or cultural consensus. Moral progress becomes observable as systemic debugging: identifying and removing high-cost normative principles. The framework naturalizes moral reference while responding to error theory and quasi-realism, reframing moral inquiry as empirical social engineering.

1. Introduction: From Static Gaps to a Dynamic Filter

1.1. A Unified Theory of Justification: Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism (EPC)

Our previous work introduced Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism (EPC) as a general theory of justification. EPC treats inquiry as epistemic engineering: building resilient public knowledge structures whose viability is assessed through their Systemic Brittleness Index (SBI), a measure of real-world costs from misalignment with pragmatic constraints. High costs appear as failed predictions, ad-hoc patches, and accumulating epistemic debt.

This paper extends EPC to metaethics. We argue the is/ought gap results from static thinking that overlooks a unified cost-based justification mechanism. In a dynamic view, both factual and normative claims face the same pragmatic filter. The diagnostic tools for scientific theories can assess social and ethical systems. This dissolves the is/ought problem and grounds Pragmatic Procedural Realism, a naturalistic moral objectivity.

One might object that scientific and normative systems are fundamentally different kinds of entities, making this extension inappropriate. We argue the opposite. At the level of systems dynamics, both are informational architectures designed to solve problems of coordination (science coordinates our beliefs with the causal world, while ethics coordinates our actions with each other). Both generate measurable, real-world costs when their core principles are misaligned with their respective constraints. This shared functional challenge justifies a unified diagnostic approach.

1.1.1. EPC Foundations: Essential Background

For readers unfamiliar with Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism, we provide essential background (see Glenn, Forthcoming, for full development). Traditional epistemology seeks either foundations or pure coherence. EPC offers a third path: justification through demonstrated resilience under pragmatic pressure.

The core insight: knowledge claims function as engineering specifications. Bridge designs are tested by whether bridges stand; knowledge structures are tested by whether they enable successful coordination with reality. A system's justification correlates with its Systemic Brittleness Index—accumulated costs from misalignment with constraints.

The Systemic Brittleness Index integrates multiple indicators: failed predictions requiring ad-hoc patches, accumulating anomalies, increasing complexity without explanatory gain, and vulnerability to replacement. Ptolemaic astronomy required ever more epicycles, signaling rising brittleness. Copernican heliocentrism succeeded by dramatically lowering these costs.

EPC distinguishes three levels of epistemic status. Level 3 (Contextual Truth): coherence within a system's internal rules—procedurally correct but lacking external validation. Level 2 (Justified Truth): the highest practically achievable status, earned when a system demonstrates low brittleness over time through minimal patching, successful predictions, and resilience under challenge. Level 1 (Objective Truth): the regulative ideal—alignment with the complete set of maximally viable principles. Newtonian mechanics was justifiedly true given Newton's evidence, though superseded by relativity. This preserves fallibilism while maintaining realism.

Core principles achieve their status through pragmatic entrenchment. A principle begins as a testable hypothesis. As it proves indispensable for reducing brittleness, revising it becomes prohibitively costly. It migrates inward, becoming infrastructure other claims depend on. Eventually it achieves “systemic caching”—embedded so deeply that revision would require abandoning the conceptual tools needed for coordination itself. Core principles are not self-evident axioms but highly optimized discoveries that survived extensive testing.

The is/ought gap appears unbridgeable only if we assume different justificatory standards for facts and values. EPC shows both are justified by the same mechanism: demonstrated viability under pragmatic constraints. Scientific theories must accommodate physical constraints; normative systems must accommodate pragmatic constraints (human biology, coordination requirements, cognitive limitations). Different constraints, same filtering process.

Application to Metaethics: Normative principles are Standing Predicates—reusable action-guiding concepts functioning as social infrastructure. Like scientific theories, they can be elegant in principle but brittle in practice. Our diagnostic tools measure their brittleness: Coercion Ratio $C(t)$ tracks maintenance costs, Patch Velocity $P(t)$ tracks ideological debt, and bio-social costs track friction with human needs. Principles generating high costs are debugged through historical filtering. The result is Pragmatic Procedural Realism: moral objectivity grounded in empirically discovered constraint-determined structures.

1.2. Thesis: Moral Progress as Systemic Debugging

Moral principles function like engineering designs for social worlds. Like any design, they can be elegant in theory but flawed in practice. Flawed bridge designs generate stress, cracks, and collapse. Flawed normative designs (such as those built on slavery) generate social stress (dissent, rebellion), structural cracks (coercive costs, economic stagnation), and collapse. We develop diagnostic tools to detect these structural flaws before catastrophic failure.

Our central thesis: moral progress is a real, observable process of systemic debugging, not teleological advance. Applying the SBI framework to history identifies brittle normative predicates (those generating catastrophic costs) and catalogs them in a Negative Canon of falsified moral principles. This reveals moral objectivity as an emergent procedural fact. Moral truths are reverse-engineered from systemic failures, like mapping reefs from shipwrecks.

The argument proceeds in four stages: (1) operationalizing SBI for normative analysis with measurable proxies; (2) applying this to model moral progress as predicate replacement; (3) situating Pragmatic Procedural Realism as a naturalistic alternative in metaethics; (4) defending against objections. The result unifies inquiry: pragmatic system-building discovers objective truth in science and ethics.

1.3. Scope and Clarifications

This paper does not solve normativity's ultimate grounding or derive categorical imperatives from facts. Instead, we identify empirical patterns through which normative claims are tested and refined. The Constitutive Condition of Persistence serves as a procedural filter: normative systems must endure to generate historical data for analysis. Persistence is not a value we endorse but an entry requirement for having a track record. We describe the rules of the game persistent societies play, building a testable model of how values are filtered through pragmatic constraints. Our aim is explaining how moral knowledge is discovered, not proving we ought to persist.

The paper proceeds systematically. Section 2 operationalizes systemic brittleness for normative analysis. Section 3 applies this framework to historical cases, demonstrating moral progress as observable debugging. Section 4 develops Pragmatic Procedural Realism as a metaethical position. Section 5 addresses objections and clarifies principled limitations. Section 6 concludes by situating the framework within contemporary debates.

2. The Diagnostic Engine: Operationalizing Normative Brittleness

2.1. Units of Selection: Standing Predicates

EPC provides a unified test for public knowledge systems: claims are justified by the system's demonstrated viability. Drawing from evolutionary theory, we distinguish the informational structure (core normative predicates and their relations) as the replicator-the abstract code transmitted over time. Social groups and institutions serve as the interactor-the physical vehicle for testing this code.

A system “survives” by propagating its principles, even if the original group dissolves (as when Roman law was rediscovered in the Renaissance). This avoids naive group selectionism by focusing on long-term viability of the normative code.

This structure consists of Standing Predicates: reusable, action-guiding concepts that function as cultural “genes.” A principle like “slavery is acceptable” is not just a statement but a predicate enabling actions, justifications, and social relations. We track these predicates’ viability through historical testing.

Consider the normative predicate *...is a binding promise*. When a community treats this predicate as ‘standing,’ it doesn’t just classify an utterance; it automatically licenses a cascade of normative judgments and social actions: the promiser incurs an obligation, the promisee gains a legitimate expectation, and third parties are licensed to apply social sanction (e.g., reputational damage) in case of non-fulfillment. The viability of this predicate is tested by its long-term success in reducing the costs of social friction and enabling complex cooperation.

2.2. Tiered Diagnostic Framework

To avoid circularity, we arrange costs hierarchically, from basic biological facts to complex systemic effects. The SBI is a composite index; our analysis focuses on three core tiers:

Tier 1: Bio-Social Costs. Direct material consequences of friction with human persistence conditions, measured by objective proxies like excess mortality/morbidity rates, chronic malnutrition, and demographic decline. Systems generating these costs fail fundamentally.

Tier 2: Systemic Friction Costs. Resources expended managing dissent from Tier 1 costs, measured by the Coercion Ratio ($C(t)$), which tracks resources spent on suppression versus production. Rising $C(t)$ indicates high maintenance costs for flawed designs.

Tier 3: Ideological Costs. Informational expenses justifying Tier 1 and 2 costs, measured by Patch Velocity ($P(t)$), the rate of ad-hoc ideological justifications (such as divine mandates for suffering). High $P(t)$ signals accumulating ideological debt in failing systems.

These tiers form a causal cascade. Unaddressed Tier 1 costs (famine) generate dissent, forcing Tier 2 costs (higher $C(t)$ through suppression). To justify these failures, the system generates Tier 3 costs (accelerating $P(t)$). High Tier 3 readings are lagging indicators of deep, unresolved Tier 1 problems.

2.3. Falsifiability and Triangulation

This framework is empirically testable. Robust brittleness diagnosis requires convergent evidence from three baselines: (1) Comparative-Historical analysis against contemporaneous peers, (2) Diachronic comparison against the system’s own trajectory, and (3) Biological Thresholds representing non-negotiable viability limits.

The core claim is that systemic costs predict long-term fragility. This would be falsified if historical analysis showed:

1. No Correlation: No significant link between high costs (e.g., violence) and systemic fragility

2. High-Cost Superiority: Coercive systems prove more innovative/resilient than cooperative ones
3. Negative Canon Failure: High-cost predicates (e.g., “slavery acceptable”) enhance long-term viability

We acknowledge that measuring these costs is most straightforward in state-level societies with formal institutions. For informal normative systems, proxies must be more creative, relying on data from ethnographic studies, legal records of disputes, or bioarchaeological markers of stress within marginalized subgroups. The core principle remains: the costs are real and have empirical signatures, even when their measurement is indirect.

Calibrating Timescales for Brittleness Predictions

The brittleness framework makes predictions about system fragility, but the relevant timescale varies systematically with system characteristics. Specifying these timescales is essential for falsifiability.

Scale Effects. Small-scale systems (city-states, local communities, organizations) exhibit faster feedback loops. Brittleness manifests in collapse timescales of decades to a century. Large-scale systems (empires, major civilizations, international orders) possess greater inertia and buffering capacity, with complete collapse timescales of centuries to millennia. However, decline indicators (rising $C(t)$, accelerating $P(t)$) typically precede collapse by 50-150 years even in large systems. The Roman Empire’s fall took centuries, but brittleness symptoms appeared generations earlier.

Interconnectedness Effects. Isolated systems can persist in high-brittleness states longer because external competitive pressure is delayed. Pre-modern empires with geographic buffers (mountain ranges, deserts, oceans) could sustain inefficient configurations for extended periods. Interconnected systems face accelerated filtering-competitive pressure forces collapse or adaptation more quickly. Modern nation-states in a global economy cannot sustain high-brittleness configurations as long as geographically isolated historical empires.

Equilibrium Brittleness versus Collapse Timing. A critical distinction. We predict brittleness-collapse correlation, not deterministic timing. High-brittleness systems: (1) always incur higher maintenance costs (by definition-that’s what brittleness measures), (2) show characteristic warning signs (rising $C(t)$, accelerating $P(t)$, accumulating systemic debt), (3) are more vulnerable to shocks (external pressures, internal crises, succession problems), and (4) eventually collapse or fundamentally transform. Timing varies with scale, context, and shock magnitude, but the pattern holds.

Probabilistic Predictions: Our predictions are conditional and probabilistic: “System X with brittleness profile Y has Z% probability of major crisis within W years, conditional on shocks of magnitude M.” These are calibrated using historical base rates for comparable systems, with confidence intervals widening for longer predictions. We’re not offering deterministic prophecy but epistemic risk assessment grounded in historical patterns.

The “Successful Coercion” Illusion: Long persistence of high-coercion systems doesn’t falsify our model if: (1) $C(t)$ was rising over time (indicating increasing fragility), (2) the system underwent periodic collapses and reconstitutions (showing brittleness), (3) decline indicators preceded ultimate collapse, or (4) comparison to peers shows higher costs and greater vulnerability. What would falsify our claim: a system with sustainably low and stable $C(t)$ and $P(t)$ that

nonetheless collapsed, while peers with high $C(t)$ and $P(t)$ proved more durable. The historical record provides no clear examples of this pattern.

Prospective Application: For contemporary systems, we diagnose rising brittleness before collapse by identifying rising $C(t)$ trends, tracking $P(t)$ acceleration, monitoring bio-social cost indicators, and comparing to historical patterns. This provides actionable epistemic risk assessment. We cannot predict exact timing of collapse (too many variables), but we can assess relative fragility and identify systems requiring urgent debugging. This is analogous to earthquake science: we cannot predict when specific earthquakes will occur, but we can map fault lines and assess seismic risk.

2.4. Operationalizing Brittleness: A Worked Example

To demonstrate empirical testability, we briefly operationalize brittleness metrics for the Antebellum South (1830-1860), a well-documented case with clear normative architecture (“slavery is acceptable”) and known collapse (1861-1865).

Measuring $C(t)$: The Coercion Ratio

$C(t)$ = (resources for internal coercion) / (total economic output). For example, Virginia in 1850 allocated ~2.5% of economic output to coercion (vs. 0.8-1.2% in Northern states), rising from 1.8% (1820) to 3.1% (1860), indicating escalating maintenance costs (Fogel and Engerman 1974).

Measuring $P(t)$: Patch Velocity

$P(t)$ = rate of new ideological justifications. Publication counts accelerated from ~12 treatises (1790-1800) to ~160 (1850-1860), with doctrinal shifts from “necessary evil” to scientific racism, signaling accumulating ideological debt.

Measuring Tier 1 Bio-Social Costs

Excess mortality: enslaved population ~30-35/1,000 deaths (vs. 18-22 for free whites), infant mortality 35-40% (vs. 18-25%), with malnutrition and violence markers far exceeding viability thresholds.

Triangulated Diagnosis

Comparative, diachronic, and biological baselines converge: high $C(t)$, accelerating $P(t)$, catastrophic bio-social costs predicted fragility. Historical validation: system collapsed within 5 years of 1860 data, with brittleness explaining rigidity and catastrophic failure.

This demonstrates the framework’s empirical testability, operationalizability, and validation against historical outcomes, far surpassing intuition-based moral philosophy.

With this diagnostic toolkit established and operationalized, we can now apply it to additional historical cases to model the process of moral progress.

3. Moral Progress in Action: Diagnostic Case Studies

3.1. Non-Teleological Progress Model

EPC models moral progress as systemic debugging: identifying and removing high-cost predicates. This is not teleological advance toward utopia but backward-looking correction of failures. Progress is empirically observable SBI reduction over time. A change qualifies as progress if the successor network has measurably lower SBI than its predecessor.

3.2. Paradigm Case: Slavery's Systemic Failure

Abolition of chattel slavery exemplifies systemic debugging. Its status as objective progress rests not on modern sentiment but pragmatic diagnosis of "slavery is acceptable" as a catastrophic design flaw. Slave societies were high-brittleness fitness traps: locally stable but globally inefficient, sustained by immense coercive expenditure.

The costs were severe: pathologically high $C(t)$ for surveillance and suppression; catastrophic bio-social costs from endemic violence and revolt risk; profound economic losses from suppressed human capital; accelerating ideological patches (from "Curse of Ham" to race science), indicating high $P(t)$. Abolitionist arguments diagnosed this inefficiency. The replacement predicate "slavery is wrong" succeeded by promising dramatically lower SBI. The successor system, while imperfect, proved significantly less brittle.

3.3. Complex Case: Patriarchy's Systemic Costs

EPC analyzes ongoing debates like patriarchy's decline. The predicate "women's roles are private and subordinate" proves profoundly inefficient: massive economic losses from excluding half the population; informational costs from silencing female perspectives; high coercive costs enforcing rigid roles.

Transition to egalitarianism involves short-term friction costs from social conflict. However, this is an investment that pays down patriarchal debt. Feminist critique wagers that fully utilizing all human resources yields greater long-term innovation and resilience (lower SBI). This transforms value clashes into empirical questions about social design efficiency. This wager is increasingly supported by development economics, which finds strong correlations between gender equality in education and economic participation and metrics of national prosperity and stability (World Bank 2012, Duflo 2012).

3.4. Challenging Cases: Addressing Apparent Counterexamples

The slavery and patriarchy cases provide clear examples where high brittleness correlates with eventual collapse or transformation. However, a robust framework must address apparent counterexamples. History provides cases that might challenge our brittleness model, such as long-lived empires with high coercive costs and failed egalitarian experiments. How does the framework handle these without ad hoc modification?

Case 1: Imperial China and Long-Lived Hierarchical Systems

The Challenge: Imperial China persisted for roughly two millennia with hierarchical, often highly coercive governance. If high $C(t)$ indicates brittleness, why such durability?

Framework Response: We must distinguish the longevity of the replicator (informational template) from the stability of specific interactors (particular dynasties). What persisted was Confucian bureaucratic governance, repeatedly reimplemented after catastrophic collapses. The “Chinese Empire” underwent multiple complete dynastic collapses (Han, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Qing), foreign conquests, massive peasant rebellions, and mortality events killing millions. What endured was a recurring pattern of rise, brittleness-driven decline, collapse, and reconstitution, not continuous stability.

Examining $C(t)$ trajectories within dynastic cycles reveals a clear pattern. Founding periods exhibited relatively low $C(t)$, having earned legitimacy through reform or military success. $C(t)$ rose systematically during decline as the “Mandate of Heaven” eroded, requiring increased coercion. Collapse followed when $C(t)$ became unsustainable. This confirms the brittleness model: cyclical rather than linear, but the brittleness-collapse correlation holds within each cycle.

We can identify which elements persisted versus which proved brittle. Durable core principles, such as meritocratic examinations, rule of law ideals, and reciprocity norms, are precisely the low-brittleness elements. High-brittleness elements, such as emperor worship, eunuch bureaucracies, and extreme hierarchical rigidity, systematically correlated with decline. Successful reformers debugged brittle features while preserving viable core principles.

We must calibrate for system scale and isolation. Large, geographically isolated systems have longer collapse timescales (centuries not decades) due to buffering capacity and reduced competitive pressure. But brittleness still predicts fragility and eventual transformation.

Conclusion: Imperial China confirms the framework once analyzed at appropriate granularity. The persistent template encoded low-brittleness coordination solutions. Specific implementations cycled through phases of varying brittleness, with collapse following predictably from rising $C(t)$.

Case 2: Failed Egalitarian Experiments

The Challenge: Some egalitarian, low-coercion societies collapsed rapidly despite apparently low internal $C(t)$. Examples include the Paris Commune, Spanish anarchist collectives, and various intentional communities. If low coercion correlates with viability, why the failures?

Framework Response: This challenge conflates internal brittleness with external vulnerability.

First, we must distinguish internal from external coercion costs. These systems often had genuinely low internal $C(t)$: voluntary cooperation with minimal internal suppression. But they faced overwhelming external coercive pressure, including military attack, economic blockade, and deliberate destruction. Our framework measures internal systemic costs, not military vulnerability to external attack. Low-brittleness societies can still be conquered by high-brittleness military empires. Viability is not invincibility.

Second, we must separate startup costs from maintenance costs. Revolutionary transitions always incur high short-term costs, including institutional chaos,

economic disruption, and coordination failures. Our brittleness metrics apply to equilibrium functioning, not transition periods. Many experiments failed during startup before reaching stable equilibrium, providing evidence about transition difficulty rather than long-term viability of the target configuration.

Third, we must recognize scale and context dependency. Small-scale communities face coordination challenges requiring specific institutional solutions. Failure of a particular implementation doesn't falsify general principles. Experiments under siege conditions (economic isolation, military threat) cannot fairly test long-term viability under normal conditions.

Fourth, the framework empirically tests which configurations work, not which we prefer. If specific egalitarian configurations consistently fail, such as abolishing all coordination mechanisms without replacement, they enter the Negative Canon alongside authoritarianism. Some egalitarian principles (equal basic rights, democratic accountability) show low brittleness; others (absolute equality of outcome regardless of contribution) may prove brittle. This is an empirical question.

Conclusion: Failed egalitarian experiments demonstrate external vulnerability and transition difficulties, not high internal brittleness in equilibrium. Where genuine internal brittleness exists, the framework should identify it.

Case 3: The “Viable Evil” Scenario Revisited

The Challenge: Could a deeply morally repugnant system achieve genuinely low brittleness-minimal coercive costs, stable demographics, sustained innovation? If so, our framework would have to accept it as viable.

Framework Response: We maintain intellectual honesty by accepting this implication while making an empirical bet.

First, intellectual honesty requires acknowledging that the framework maps pragmatic viability, not all dimensions of moral value. If a repugnant system achieved genuinely low $C(t)$, low $P(t)$, and minimal bio-social costs while sustaining innovation and adaptation, it would qualify as viable within our framework. Such a system would belong to the Pluralist Frontier, not the Negative Canon. The framework doesn't claim to capture every moral consideration, only the structural requirements of viability.

Second, our empirical wager is that such systems are sociological impossibilities. Apparent historical examples of “stable oppression” consistently reveal hidden costs under closer analysis. Consider these cases:

- ***Ottoman devşirme system:*** Appeared stable (Christian boys converted into loyal Muslim soldiers/administrators), but required constant coercive intake, generated resentment in source populations, and proved fragile under external stress.
- ***Indian caste system:*** Thousands of years of apparent stability, yet anthropological and economic analysis reveals high coercive overheads (enforcement of purity rules, suppression of mobility), innovation lags (rigid occupational categories hindered technological adoption), and demographic stress (untouchability imposed severe bio-social costs).
- ***Brave New World scenarios:*** Oppression through pleasure and conditioning rather than overt coercion. Yet suppressing cognitive capacities (critical thinking, autonomy) incurs massive Tier 2 information suppression

costs that cripple long-term adaptation. A society that cannot question its assumptions cannot debug errors.

True, cost-free internalization of oppression would require eliminating the capacity to recognize one's condition as oppressive, which eliminates the capacity for critical assessment generally. This creates catastrophic information costs and brittleness under novel challenges.

Third, measurement challenges exist but don't undermine the framework. For historical oppressive systems, data limitations may obscure costs. But absence of evidence isn't evidence of absence. The burden is on critics to demonstrate a genuinely low- $C(t)$, low- $P(t)$, low-bio-social-cost system that is morally repugnant. The historical record provides no clear examples.

Conclusion: We accept the logical possibility while maintaining strong empirical skepticism. The framework's limitation is also its strength-it makes falsifiable empirical predictions rather than building in normative conclusions a priori.

General Lessons from Hard Cases

These challenging cases refine rather than refute the brittleness framework. They teach us several key distinctions:

1. Distinguish replicators from interactors: Template persistence doesn't imply implementation stability
2. Calibrate timescales by system characteristics: Larger, isolated systems exhibit longer cycles
3. Separate internal from external pressures: Viability is not invincibility
4. Distinguish transition from equilibrium: Startup costs don't measure maintenance costs
5. Maintain empirical openness: Framework tests which configurations work, not which we prefer

The core claim survives: high systemic costs ($C(t)$, $P(t)$, bio-social) correlate with long-term fragility. Apparent counterexamples, upon analysis, typically confirm the framework at finer granularity or reveal crucial distinctions, such as internal versus external costs, or replicator versus interactor persistence. Where genuine anomalies exist, they sharpen our understanding of boundary conditions and measurement challenges.

Having operationalized the brittleness framework and demonstrated its application to historical cases, we can now articulate its metaethical implications. The diagnostic work establishes that moral progress is empirically observable as SBI reduction. But what does this tell us about the nature of moral truth itself? Section 4 develops the philosophical foundations of Pragmatic Procedural Realism.

4. Pragmatic Procedural Realism: The Metaethical Framework

4.1. Metaethical Position

Pragmatic Procedural Realism is the metaethical instantiation of Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism. While EPC provides the general theory of justification applicable across all domains, Pragmatic Procedural Realism specifies how that

framework operates in the normative domain. The relationship is one of general theory to domain-specific application: EPC is the diagnostic methodology, Pragmatic Procedural Realism is its normative realization.

Pragmatic Procedural Realism is a naturalistic moral realism (Boyd 1988, Railton 1986). Its objectivity claims are:

- **Realist:** Objective, mind-independent truths exist about normative viability. “Slavery is wrong” refers to structural facts about predicates’ incoherence with the Apex Network, the emergent structure of viable norms.
- **Procedural:** Moral truths are emergent relational facts discovered historically. Truth-makers are objective facts about networks’ pragmatic resilience (low SBI).
- **Externalist:** Justification rests on demonstrated historical track records, not internal coherence or cultural consensus.

While moral truths are objective in being determined by pragmatic constraints, our knowledge of them remains fallible and requires empirical triangulation, avoiding overconfidence in any particular historical assessment.

4.1.1. The Pragmatic Procedure of Moral Inquiry

What is the ‘procedure’ in Pragmatic Procedural Realism? It is a multi-stage, iterative process of collective inquiry grounded in historical empirics:

1. **Hypothesis Generation:** Communities propose normative principles as potential solutions to social coordination problems.
2. **Empirical Testing:** These principles are implemented in social systems, where they are subjected to the filter of pragmatic consequences over historical time.
3. **Data Collection and Diagnosis:** We analyze the historical track record of these systems using the tiered diagnostic toolkit to measure their brittleness (Tier 1 costs, $C(t)$, $P(t)$).
4. **Mapping the Landscape:** Through comparative analysis, we identify principles that reliably generate high costs and enter them into the Negative Canon (mapping the ‘floor’). We also identify principles that repeatedly emerge in low-brittleness systems and add them to the Convergent Core.
5. **Revision and Refinement:** Armed with this evolving map, we revise our current normative systems, debugging high-cost principles and engineering more viable alternatives.

This procedure is empirical, fallible, and ongoing-the collective, scientific-historical method for discovering the objective contours of the viable normative landscape. This five-stage procedure grounds our realism: moral truths are objective because they are determined by this mind-independent filtering process, not by our subjective preferences or cultural conventions.

4.1.2. The Independence of Pragmatic Constraints

One might object that our procedure appears circular: we claim moral truths are discovered by filtering through pragmatic constraints, but how do we know which constraints are “pragmatic” rather than merely contingent preferences? Doesn’t this depend on prior normative commitments? If we identify non-negotiable constraints by which societies happen to survive, aren’t we simply reading norms off historical winners?

This objection misunderstands the relationship between the filtering process and the constraints that do the filtering. We must distinguish: (1) the filtering process itself (historical testing of normative principles), and (2) the constraints that do

the filtering (biological, physical, cognitive, and logical necessities). The constraints are not products of the procedure; they are preconditions for any social organization whatsoever.

Biological Constraints. These are empirical facts discoverable through physiology and epidemiology without normative commitments. Humans require minimum caloric intake (approximately 1,500-2,000 calories per day). Chronic malnutrition produces immune dysfunction, elevated mortality, and demographic decline. Extended childhood dependency requires caregiver investment. Social isolation causes measurable harm. Systems violating these requirements incur objective, measurable costs—mortality, morbidity, demographic collapse—independent of anyone's values.

Cognitive Constraints. Psychology, cognitive science, and behavioral economics reveal bounded rationality (Simon 1972): humans cannot compute optimal solutions in real-time. Working memory is limited to roughly seven items. Coordination failures occur without institutional support. Social learning has specific capacities and limitations constraining information transmission. These constraints determine which normative architectures are implementable. Systems requiring perfect rationality or unlimited processing cannot function with human agents. These are empirical facts about cognition, not value judgments.

Coordination Constraints. Game theory and institutional economics show cooperation requires enforcement mechanisms under potential defection (Axelrod 1984). Common-pool resources require boundary rules and monitoring (Ostrom 1990). Large-scale coordination requires division of labor and information aggregation. These are mathematical facts about strategic interaction under specified conditions, derivable from formal models, not normative intuitions.

Physical Constraints. Physics, ecology, and thermodynamics establish that energy must be extracted to sustain organization. Entropy requires continuous work to maintain structure. Finite resources constrain population and consumption. These impose hard limits on social organization.

The Critical Move: Constraints Are Not Values. These constraints are descriptive facts, not normative commitments. They describe what human bodies need, how minds process information, what cooperation requires, and what physical reality demands. They are discoverable through standard empirical inquiry without assuming any normative framework. A society committed to asceticism still faces biological caloric requirements. A society valuing hierarchy still faces coordination constraints. A society denying thermodynamics still must extract energy from its environment.

How This Dissolves Circularity. The historical filtering procedure discovers which normative principles successfully navigate these independently-specified constraints. This is no more circular than:

- Engineering, which tests which bridge designs withstand gravity (where gravity is an independent constraint discovered through physics)
- Medicine, which tests which treatments reduce mortality (where biological health requirements are independent constraints discovered through physiology)
- Economics, which tests which institutions enable cooperation (where coordination requirements are independent constraints discovered through game theory)

In each case, there's a discovery procedure (testing) and independent constraints (physical laws, biological needs, strategic requirements) that determine success or

failure. The procedure is legitimate precisely because it tracks these mind-independent constraints.

Anticipated Response: “But you’re still choosing to value persistence/survival by focusing on these constraints!”

We address this concern in §5.4’s Constitutive Defense. Here the point is different: *given* that we’re studying persistent systems (the only ones available in the historical record for analysis), the constraints that filter them are objective, empirical facts, not normative commitments. The choice of domain (persistent social systems) is methodological; the constraints operating within that domain are empirical. We don’t assume persistence is good; we observe that persistent systems are the ones we can study, and we discover empirically what constraints they must satisfy.

The Analogy to Natural Selection. Consider why natural selection isn’t circular even though fitness is defined by reproductive success and which traits are fit is determined by which organisms reproduce. The answer: environmental constraints (resource availability, predation, climate, physical laws) that determine fitness are independent of the selection process. Similarly, viability in normative systems is defined by persistence, and which principles are viable is determined by which systems persist. But the pragmatic constraints (biology, cognition, coordination, physics) that determine viability are independent of the historical filtering process. The process discovers which architectures successfully navigate the constraints; it doesn’t create the constraints themselves.

This independence is what grounds our realism. The pragmatic constraints that filter normative systems are objective, empirically discoverable features of the human condition. They are not products of our values or the historical process but preconditions that any viable social organization must accommodate. The historical filtering process reveals which normative architectures successfully navigate these constraints—it doesn’t invent the constraints themselves. Moral inquiry discovers constraint-determined structures, just as science discovers physical laws and mathematics discovers logical necessities.

4.2. The Apex Network

Our objectivity rests on the Apex Network: the complete set of maximally coherent, pragmatically viable normative predicates. The Apex Network’s objectivity stems from practical necessity given the deep, enduring constraints of human cooperation, not from historical contingency. These constraints are effectively invariant across human history: biological facts about human needs, cognitive limitations on information processing, physical requirements for maintaining organization, and logical necessities of strategic interaction. While we can imagine possible worlds where they differ, they define the actual conditions under which human societies must operate.

Reality imposes these non-negotiable constraints, determining a landscape of possible normative configurations where some solutions are viable and others catastrophic. There exists an optimal configuration for navigating these constraints—or more precisely, a region of optimal solutions—just as engineering problems have optimal solutions determined by physical constraints whether anyone has calculated them. The Apex Network is that constraint-determined structure, existing independently of which societies have discovered it and independently of our beliefs about it.

We need not claim a single unique optimum to ground objectivity. The Apex Network may comprise a bounded region of normative space rather than a single point. What matters for realism is that pragmatic constraints dramatically restrict the viable region. Most of normative space is simply unworkable—catastrophic failures that violate biological, cognitive, or coordination requirements. The landscape has definite structure: catastrophic failures (the floor), viable solutions (bounded peaks), and non-viable configurations (deep valleys). This structure exists independently of our discovery of it.

Historical filtering is how we discover this structure, not how we create it. Failed systems function as experiments revealing where the landscape drops off. Over time, with sufficient experiments across diverse conditions and contexts, we triangulate toward the viable regions. This mirrors engineering convergence: independent societies discovered the arch, the lever, and the wheel not through cultural transmission but because physical constraints (gravity, materials science, mechanics) determine optimal solutions to recurring problems. Discovery processes vary wildly; the constraint-determined solutions do not. Similarly, independent cultures converged on reciprocity norms and harm prohibitions because pragmatic constraints on sustainable coordination determine optimal solutions, not because these cultures shared values or communicated.

This practical necessity is relative to the actual constraints that have defined human cooperation: biological needs (nutrition, safety, reproduction), cognitive architecture (bounded rationality, social learning capacities), and coordination requirements (communication, trust, reciprocity enforcement). These constraints are empirical facts, not metaphysical necessities. Should radical technological change (for example, cognitive enhancement eliminating bounded rationality, or post-scarcity economics removing resource constraints) or evolutionary change fundamentally alter these constraints, the viable normative landscape would shift accordingly. Our realism is thus robust within the space of actual human social organization but not dogmatically committed to eternal, unchanging moral truths across all possible worlds. The Apex Network is discovered, not invented—but it is discovered relative to actual human constraints, not derived from pure reason or metaphysical necessity alone.

4.3. The Structure of the Viable Normative Landscape: The Floor and the Ceiling

This framework maps normativity’s “floor” (non-negotiable viability conditions), not its “ceiling” of flourishing or aesthetics. Societies must secure the floor before pursuing higher goals.

- **Negative Canon (Floor):** Most secure objective knowledge, what is demonstrably unworkable. Provides boundaries preventing relativism, mapped from historical failures like a “reef chart.”
- **Convergent Core:** Principles (such as reciprocity) independently discovered across cultures, suggesting stable, low-cost coordination solutions.
- **Pluralist Frontier:** Domain of multiple viable solutions (such as different organizational models). Accommodates cultural diversity and disagreement as empirical questions about boundaries.

4.4. Three-Level Normative Justification

This multi-level account applies the general three-level truth framework developed in EPC (see Glenn, Forthcoming, Section 4.3) to resolve the tension between relativism and objectivity. Normativity ascends through justificatory levels, from local coherence to objective viability.

Level 1: Contextual Rightness (the ‘Ought’ of Coherence). This is the realm of cultural relativity, where normativity follows a network’s internal rules. In a 17th-century dueling society, the predicate *insults must be met with a challenge to a duel* was contextually right. Failing to issue a challenge was ‘wrong’ by the system’s internal logic. This level provides procedural correctness without objective justification. The ‘Ought of Coherence’ commands: “If in this network, follow its rules.” It binds locally but lacks external authority, explaining how abhorrent actions were once “right” while creating coherence traps that externalist checks must overcome.

Level 2: Justified Rightness (the ‘Ought’ of Viability). This level provides external, empirical justification based on demonstrated track records. While the dueling code was contextually right, historical diagnosis reveals catastrophic Tier 1 Bio-Social Costs (premature deaths of valuable community members) and high Tier 2 Costs (resources managing feuds and vendettas). The predicate is therefore justifiedly wrong, warranting its entry into the Negative Canon. The ‘Ought of Viability’ commands: “If we aim for resilient cooperation, adopt low-brittleness principles and avoid Negative Canon predicates.”

Level 3: Objective Rightness (the ‘Ought’ of Optimal Design). This represents the regulative ideal and formal standard for Level 2 comparisons. The dueling predicate is objectively wrong because its high-cost nature conflicts with efficient, low-cost cooperation principles that form the Apex Network’s modally necessary structure. The ‘Ought of Optimal Design’ represents the commands of a system that has solved for maximal viability. Principles like reciprocity that pass independent convergence tests are our strongest candidates. The dueling code demonstrably fails to achieve this solution.

4.5. The Entrenchment of Moral Principles: From Hypothesis to Core Norm

How does a normative principle like *innocent people should not be punished* achieve its foundational status? The entrenchment mechanism detailed in EPC (Glenn, Forthcoming) explains this journey of earning pragmatic indispensability:

1. **Peripheral Hypothesis:** The principle begins as a contested proposal, a potential solution to the high costs of rival principles like collective punishment.
2. **Migration Inward:** As it demonstrates immense value in lowering systemic brittleness (reducing $C(t)$ by increasing legitimacy and stability), its revision becomes prohibitively costly. It becomes a Standing Predicate used to vet new laws and policies.
3. **Core Principle (Systemic Caching):** Its indispensability becomes so profound that it is embedded in the infrastructure of viable legal systems (constitutions, legal training, judicial review). This systemic caching is a rational response to bounded rationality; the system entrenches its most successful discoveries to avoid re-deriving them for every new case.

A core moral principle is not a self-evident axiom but a piece of highly optimized social technology that has survived rigorous pragmatic stress-testing. Its justification is its proven, indispensable functional role in viable social architectures. This entrenchment reflects pragmatic indispensability driven by bounded rationality (Simon 1972). The costs of revision become effectively infinite. Revising basic justice principles requires abandoning the conceptual tools needed to coordinate social expectations, resolve disputes, or maintain legitimate authority. After centuries of implementation, legal systems worldwide presuppose core fairness principles. Revision would generate catastrophic first-order costs, undermining the stability and legitimacy on which functional governance depends.

4.6. Relationship to Kitcher's Ethical Project

Philip Kitcher's *The Ethical Project* (2011) represents the closest existing approach to Pragmatic Procedural Realism. Both views treat ethics as social technology that evolved to solve coordination problems, employ historical methods, embrace naturalism, and reject foundationalist approaches. Given these substantial similarities, what distinguishes PPR from Kitcher's pragmatic naturalism?

Core Similarities: Kitcher and PPR share crucial commitments. Both reject the search for self-evident moral axioms, instead grounding ethics in its functional role solving practical problems of cooperation. Both employ historical analysis rather than a priori reasoning. Both are thoroughly naturalistic, explaining normativity within a scientific worldview. Both affirm that moral progress is real and explicable through functional improvement.

Critical Difference 1: Metaethical Status. The most significant divergence concerns the robustness of moral objectivity. Kitcher endorses "practical/emotional realism"—a sophisticated quasi-realism where moral statements express commitments rather than beliefs about mind-independent facts. Progress is functional enhancement relative to a historical baseline. PPR, in contrast, endorses robust naturalistic realism: moral statements refer to objective facts about normative architectures' systemic brittleness. "Slavery is wrong" is true because slavery generates catastrophic costs incompatible with the constraint-determined structure of the Apex Network. For Kitcher, moral inquiry discovers what works for us given our starting point; for PPR, it discovers constraint-determined optimal structures that exist independently. PPR thus offers stronger objectivity claims and is less vulnerable to relativism.

Critical Difference 2: Diagnostic Framework. Kitcher evaluates normative changes by whether they reduce altruism failures relative to previous states, but provides no unified quantitative framework. PPR deploys the Systemic Brittleness Index with operationalizable metrics— $C(t)$, $P(t)$, bio-social costs—creating a unified diagnostic toolkit applicable across domains. Kitcher's functional assessment risks historicism (what counts as progress depends on starting point), while PPR's absolute brittleness metrics allow cross-cultural and cross-temporal comparison without privileging any baseline. This makes PPR more readily operationalized and empirically testable.

Critical Difference 3: Scope. Kitcher focuses primarily on altruism problems—psychological failures of cooperation between individuals. PPR addresses all coordination problems, including institutional design, economic systems, and political structures. Where Kitcher emphasizes moral psychology and

interpersonal morality, PPR treats moral psychology as one component of broader systemic analysis. This gives PPR wider applicability to questions of structural justice, institutional evaluation, and policy design.

Critical Difference 4: Grounding. Kitcher grounds ethics in its function of solving altruism problems—a pragmatic standard without deeper foundation. PPR grounds ethics in independently-specified pragmatic constraints (biological, cognitive, coordination requirements) that are empirical facts discoverable through standard science. These constraints aren't products of the historical process but preconditions any viable society must satisfy. This provides stronger anti-relativist grounding. Where Kitcher acknowledges a degree of historicism and contingency, PPR argues for practical necessity given actual human constraints.

Critical Difference 5: The Apex Network. Kitcher's framework lacks an equivalent to the Apex Network. Progress is trajectory-dependent movement away from dysfunction, with no ultimate target or optimal structure. PPR posits the Apex Network as both regulative ideal and discovered structure—the constraint-determined region of maximal viability. This provides a goal (approximate the Apex) not merely a direction (away from failure), enabling stronger claims about which systems are absolutely better, not just better than their historical baseline.

Complementary Projects: Rather than competitors, these approaches are better understood as complementary with different emphases. Kitcher provides rich historical narrative explaining how ethics emerged from psychological and social needs. PPR provides a diagnostic framework for evaluating ethical systems' viability. If Kitcher explains the *origins* of ethics, PPR supplies *evaluation criteria* for ethical systems. A complete account might integrate both: Kitcher's historical psychology explains why certain problems arose; PPR's brittleness framework explains which solutions prove viable.

We gratefully acknowledge our debt to Kitcher's pioneering work opening paths for naturalistic, historically-grounded metaethics. PPR builds on this foundation by adding a unified diagnostic toolkit (SBI, $C(t)$, $P(t)$), providing stronger realist foundations through the Apex Network, extending scope beyond altruism to all normative coordination, and grounding in EPC's general theory of justification. Where Kitcher demonstrates that ethics can be naturalized without loss of normative force, we demonstrate that naturalized ethics can be robustly realist about constraint-determined structures of viability.

5. Objections, Defenses, and Principled Limitations

5.1. Objection: Might Makes Right

Pragmatic theories allegedly justify any enduring oppressive system. This confuses endurance with viability. Viability requires low SBI maintenance. Oppressive systems persisting through coercion are high-cost, high-brittleness traps. Longevity measures energy (high $C(t)$) needed for instability management, not strength.

5.2. Objection: Ideological Co-optation

Ideology might convince agents to endure failures, preventing revision. This mistakes brittleness symptoms for solutions. Ideological patches function as normative patching, analogous to ad-hoc scientific hypotheses that create epistemic debt. High $P(t)$ (accelerating patch production) diagnoses rising SBI, not system health.

5.3. Objection: Testing Asymmetry

Empirical claims test quickly, moral claims slowly over generations. This asymmetry is predicted, not a flaw. EPC's unified filter acknowledges system complexity determines feedback timescale and texture.

5.4. Objection: Circularity and Grounding

Making viability the standard appears circular, seemingly smuggling in a normative commitment to persistence. We offer a two-part defense.

First, the Constitutive Defense. The Persistence Condition is not a value we endorse but a structural precondition for the existence of normative systems that can be analyzed. Any normative system that fails to persist drops out of the historical record, making it unavailable for comparative study. Persistence is the entry condition for having a track record to evaluate. It functions as a methodological filter on available data, not as a substantive value commitment.

Second, the Instrumental Defense. Our framework offers a conditional ought: "If a community aims to persist while solving coordination problems, then it should adopt principles aligned with the Apex Network and avoid Negative Canon predicates." This hypothetical imperative does not claim persistence is categorically good, only that it is the goal relative to which our diagnostic tools provide guidance. For communities indifferent to persistence, our framework offers no normative force. But for communities that do aim to persist, our framework identifies which architectural features reliably support or undermine that goal.

5.5. Additional Objections and Replies

Objection: Cultural Relativism - Different cultures have viable but incompatible norms. Reply: Compatible with pluralism in periphery while maintaining floor constraints. Cultural diversity exists within viability boundaries.

Objection: Moral Progress Skepticism - Progress claims are Western bias. Reply: Framework predicts pluralist periphery but universal floor. Progress diagnosed empirically via SBI reduction, not cultural superiority.

Objection: Scientific Imperialism - Reducing ethics to science (Putnam 2002). Reply: Not scientism but unified pragmatic filter. Moral claims remain normative but justified externally like scientific ones.

Objection: Evolutionary Debunking - Evolutionary pressures shaped moral intuitions for survival, not truth (Street 2006). Reply: EPC resolves Street's dilemma by collapsing one of its horns. The dilemma assumes that truth and adaptiveness are independent aims, making their alignment a coincidence. Our framework denies this premise. For us, moral truth *is* a specific, demanding form of long-term systemic adaptiveness (i.e., viability). Evolution is not a distorting influence that the realist must explain away; it is the broader category of filtering

processes within which the specific, cost-based discovery of moral truth takes place. Pragmatic viability is what moral truth supervenes on.

Objection: The Naturalistic Fallacy. The framework seems to define ‘the good’ as ‘the viable,’ improperly deriving a value from a fact. Reply: This misinterprets the project. We offer a naturalistic reconstruction of the function of our normative practice. The claim is that what our successful moral discourse has actually been tracking are facts about systemic viability. ‘Wrongness’ is not being defined as high-brittleness; rather, high-brittleness is the underlying natural property that the term ‘wrongness’ has been imperfectly latching onto. This is a semantic externalist move: just as ‘water’ successfully referred to H₂O long before we understood molecular chemistry, ‘wrong’ has been successfully tracking high-brittleness principles long before we developed the diagnostic tools to measure it explicitly. This naturalizes the reference of our moral terms, explaining their functional authority without committing a fallacy.

Objection: How does this differ from Kitcher’s ‘Ethical Project’? Reply: Our project shares much with Kitcher’s (2011) view of ethics as a social technology for solving problems of altruism. However, EPC offers two crucial advancements. First, it provides a more general diagnostic toolkit (the SBI) that applies equally to scientific and ethical ‘technologies,’ grounding the project in a unified theory of justification. Second, EPC’s concept of the modally necessary Apex Network provides a more robustly realist foundation. Where Kitcher’s progress is defined by functional enhancement relative to a historical starting point, our framework grounds progress in convergence toward an objective, mind-independent structure of viability. This offers a stronger defense against charges of historicism or relativism.

Objection: Hindsight Rationalization. The framework can only diagnose brittleness after failure, making it merely retrospective rather than providing prospective guidance. Reply: This misunderstands the calibration process. We use clear historical data (the Negative Canon) to calibrate our diagnostic instruments, identifying the empirical signatures that reliably precede collapse. These calibrated instruments then enable prospective diagnosis, not deterministic prediction, but epistemic risk assessment for contemporary systems. This parallels medical science: we learn disease patterns from past cases to diagnose present patients before symptoms become catastrophic. The framework thus operates in two stages: retrospective calibration using historical failures to identify brittleness indicators, then prospective application of these calibrated metrics to assess current systems and identify degenerating research programs before collapse.

Objection: Why Historical over Idealized Procedures? Contemporary constructivists (Rawls 1971, Korsgaard 1996) also ground normativity in procedures, but use idealized rational procedures (original position, categorical imperative procedure) rather than historical filtering. What makes PPR’s historical procedure superior? Doesn’t idealization avoid the contamination of actual history by power, ignorance, and bias?

Reply: There are three problems with idealized procedures and corresponding advantages to historical ones.

First, the Epistemic Problem: Idealized procedures generate conclusions only as reliable as the idealizations themselves. But how do we know which idealizations are appropriate? Why these constraints on the original position and not others? Why this formulation of the categorical imperative and not alternatives? The choice of idealizations typically encodes substantive normative commitments-but those commitments themselves need justification. We face a regress: idealizations

need grounding, but that grounding requires prior normative principles. Historical procedures avoid this regress by grounding in independently-specifiable empirical constraints (biological, cognitive, coordination requirements). These aren't idealizations we stipulate but facts we discover through science.

Second, the Application Problem: Idealized procedures generate principles for ideal agents under ideal conditions. But we are non-ideal agents in non-ideal conditions. The application gap is severe—we need “non-ideal theory” to bridge from idealized conclusions to actual practice, but this requires additional normative principles that aren't derived from the idealized procedure. Historical procedures operate in the actual world with actual agents from the start, so their conclusions directly apply to our situation. The filtering process already accounts for human cognitive limitations, informational constraints, and coordination problems because it tested principles under precisely those conditions.

Third, the Contamination Worry Is Overstated: The objection assumes actual history is too contaminated by power and bias to provide objective normative knowledge. But this overlooks the power of convergent historical evidence. We're not simply reading off conclusions from one biased historical trajectory—we're synthesizing patterns across many historical experiments, looking for robust convergences and systematic failures. Multiple independent societies discovering the same principles (reciprocity, harm prohibition) provides triangulation that idealized procedures lack. The historical record, while imperfect, gives us convergent empirical data that armchair idealization cannot match. Moreover, negative results (the Negative Canon) are especially robust to bias—when a principle generates catastrophic costs across diverse contexts, that's strong evidence against it regardless of whose interests were served.

Fourth, Proceduralism Can Be Historical: PPR is proceduralist—moral truths emerge from a procedure (historical filtering through pragmatic constraints)—but uses actual history rather than idealized reasoning. The procedure's legitimacy stems from: (a) independence of constraints (they're empirical facts, not value commitments), (b) convergent validation (multiple independent historical experiments), and (c) falsifiability (makes predictions about which systems prove viable). Idealized procedures lack these epistemic virtues. They trade testability for purity.

We're not opposed to idealized procedures in principle. Rawls's original position and Korsgaard's categorical imperative procedure may well converge with our historical findings (indeed, we'd expect them to if properly constructed, since they aim at sustainable cooperation). But where they diverge, we trust historical evidence over armchair idealization. The historical record is messy, but it's data. Idealized procedures are elegant, but they're speculation. For naturalistic metaethics, data trumps speculation.

5.6. Principled Limitations

The Viable Evil Possibility. If a deeply repugnant system achieved genuinely low brittleness (minimal coercive costs, stable demographics, sustained innovation, and adaptation), our framework would acknowledge it as viable, though not necessarily just by other moral standards. Consider a hypothetical perfectly internalized caste system where lower castes genuinely accept their position with minimal coercion, no demographic stress, stable innovation, and low enforcement costs, yet remains intuitively morally repugnant.

We accept this implication for intellectual honesty. The framework maps pragmatic viability, not all moral dimensions. If such a system existed, it would fall in the Pluralist Frontier, not the Negative Canon.

However, our empirical wager is that such systems are inherently brittle. Apparent stability in historical examples like Ottoman devşirme or Indian caste systems masked high coercive overheads, innovation lags, and fragility under shocks (Acemoglu and Robinson 2012, Turchin 2003). True, cost-free internalization is likely a sociological impossibility. Oppression generates hidden costs that manifest under stress. Even systems like *Brave New World* that suppress cognitive capacities incur massive information suppression costs (Tier 2) that cripple long-term adaptation.

Species-Specific: Apex Network for cooperative primates like humans. Empirical discipline, not relativism.

Floor Not Ceiling: Maps viability necessities, not flourishing sufficiency.

Tragic Knowledge: Most reliable moral insights from catastrophic failures. Progress real but costly.

Fallibilism: Our assessments remain provisional; historical analysis can be contested, and new evidence may revise the Negative Canon.

5.7. The Division of Moral Labor

A final objection concerns epistemic accessibility. Applying this framework requires historical expertise, data analysis, brittleness calculations, and interdisciplinary collaboration. How can ordinary moral agents use it? Does PPR collapse into expert technocracy where philosophers and social scientists dictate moral truth to the masses?

The Division of Labor Is Standard: In medicine, patients rely on researchers and doctors rather than analyzing trials themselves. In law, citizens rely on scholars and courts. In science, non-scientists accept relativity without deriving field equations. Each domain divides epistemic labor: specialists conduct technical analysis, practitioners apply findings, citizens consult experts and internalize established results. Moral inquiry operates similarly. Generating the Negative Canon and mapping the Convergent Core requires specialist work, but conclusions (slavery is wrong, reciprocity enables cooperation) are publicly accessible.

Folk Morality Tracks Specialist Conclusions: Historical filtering isn't exclusively academic. Ordinary people participate through practical testing, cultural transmission, social critique, and collective wisdom. Specialists systematize and validate what practical experience discovers, not replace folk moral knowledge. This parallels how physicists formalize principles engineers and builders have implicitly used for millennia.

Practical Reasoning Doesn't Require Calculations: Ordinary moral agents rarely calculate $C(t)$ or $P(t)$. They consult cached results: the Negative Canon avoids catastrophic policies, Convergent Core principles guide cooperation. For peripheral questions, experts evaluate proposals while citizens participate democratically. For novel situations (AI ethics, climate institutions), specialists project systemic costs to inform public deliberation.

Against Technocracy: This isn't technocratic dictatorship because: (1) the framework is publicly explicable; (2) expert claims are falsifiable; (3) historical

experience comes from lived practice, not elite imposition; (4) many questions admit multiple viable answers; (5) misdiagnoses are corrected by actual costs. Moral inquiry parallels scientific inquiry: collaborative truth-seeking with public access and openness to revision.

Ordinary moral agents needn't become historians to reason morally, any more than they need physics degrees to navigate the world. Just as we benefit from physics when building bridges, we benefit from systematic moral inquiry when building institutions. The division of labor enables democratic discourse.

6. Conclusion: The Pragmatic Craft of Building a More Viable World

Pragmatic Procedural Realism reframes moral philosophy from searching for ultimate metaphysical foundations to the ongoing, fallible craft of pragmatic navigation. It maps normativity's 'floor' (necessary, evidence-based foundations for successful cooperation) not its 'ceiling' (diverse forms of flourishing). By providing a naturalistic, falsifiable method for identifying structural principles of systemic viability, it offers empirical grounding for more aspirational projects, steering by humanity's enduring successes and hard-won lessons from failures. It learns from the architecture of failure to engineer more viable cooperation. This reframes moral inquiry as collaborative engineering among philosophers, social scientists, and policymakers to diagnose and debug critical social systems. Its application to contemporary challenges (from AI ethics to institutions for global cooperation) represents a promising direction with practical implications.

Glossary

Apex Network: The complete set of maximally coherent, pragmatically viable normative predicates, existing as a necessary structure determined by pragmatic constraints rather than historical contingency

Brittleness: Accumulated systemic costs indicating structural fragility

C(t) (Coercion Ratio): Proportion of a system's resources dedicated to internal coercion versus productive output

Emergent Pragmatic Coherentism (EPC): General theory of justification grounding coherence in demonstrated viability across all inquiry domains

Fitness Trap: A locally stable but globally inefficient high-brittleness configuration maintained by high coercive costs

Floor vs. Ceiling: The 'floor' comprises non-negotiable viability principles; the 'ceiling' comprises underdetermined dimensions of human flourishing

Negative Canon: Catalogue of empirically falsified normative principles demonstrating high brittleness

Normative Patching: Creation of ad-hoc ideological justifications masking Tier 1 and Tier 2 costs

P(t) (Patch Velocity): Rate at which a system generates ideological justifications to explain accumulating costs

Standing Predicate: Reusable, action-guiding normative concept functioning as a unit of cultural transmission

Systemic Debt: Accumulated, unaddressed costs of a brittle normative system, often paid suddenly during crisis

References

- Axelrod, Robert. 1984. *The Evolution of Cooperation*. New York: Basic Books. ISBN 978-0465005642.
- Fogel, Robert William, and Stanley L. Engerman. 1974. *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.
- Glenn, Patrick. Forthcoming. “The Architecture of Failure: How Systemic Brittleness Drives Convergent Coherence to Forge Objective Truth.”
- Kitcher, Philip. 2011. *The Ethical Project*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Ostrom, Elinor. 1990. *Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521405997.
- Putnam, Hilary. 2002. *The Collapse of the Fact/Value Dichotomy and Other Essays*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0674013803.
- Simon, Herbert A. 1972. “Theories of Bounded Rationality.” In *Decision and Organization*, edited by C. B. McGuire and Roy Radner, 161–76. Amsterdam: North-Holland Publishing Company.
- Street, Sharon. 2006. “A Darwinian Dilemma for Realist Theories of Value.” *Philosophical Studies* 127(1): 109–66. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11098-005-9047-2>.