Philosophy of Management Conference 2018

June 25th to 28th, 2018, University of Greenwich, UK, London

Workshop Proposal, Track: Ancient Philosophies in Management

The Aesthetics of Virtue: Exploring Chinese Thinking through Traditional Chinese Paintings

Wenjin Dai, University of Portsmouth, UK (wenjin.dai@port.ac.uk)

Alicia Hennig, University of Greenwich, Business School, London, UK (a.hennig@gr.ac.uk)



First dream of Guo Xi (郭熙, ca 1001-1090): "Old Trees, Level Distance", Hand scroll, ink and colour on silk, 35,9 cm x 104,8 cm, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA



Nine Dragons is a handscroll painting by Chinese artist Chen Rong from 1244. Depicting the apparitions of dragons soaring amidst clouds, mists, whirlpools, rocky mountains and fire, the painting refers to the dynamic forces of nature in Daoism.

'A large square seems cornerless,
a great vessel is the last completed,
a great sound is inaudible,
a great image is formless,
an invisible law is nameless.'

(Chapter 41, The Book of Tao and Teh, Lao-Tzu, c. 500 BCE/2003)

This workshop explores the link between Chinese philosophy, ethics and aesthetics based on a classic motif in Chinese traditional paintings: water and mountains (*shan shui* ± 17).

In contrast to merely a lecture on Chinese philosophy and way of thinking, this workshop shall help participants to develop a more profound understanding of the Chinese way of thinking through a metaphorical exploration of Chinese traditional art. Beyond the artistic dimensions of those works, the $\pm\pi$ -style paintings selected for this workshop can help participants to essentially visualise *yin-yang* dynamism. Through a mindful discussion following Daoism and ancient metaphors, Chinese philosophy and its unique way of thinking will be presented in a more tangible way.

Through the metaphorical exploration of paintings this workshop is also linked to 'aesthetic learning'. While the link between ethics and aesthetic learning is not new (see for example 19th century German philosophers like Schiller, Fichte, Humboldt and Nietzsche on that matter in Stolzenberg & Ulrichs, 2010; Schiller, 1879), the link between aesthetics and virtue ethics is neglected (see for attempts to connect aesthetics with virtue ethics: Koehn, 2017; Collins, 2014), and the idea of Daoism being a virtue ethics is virtually non-existent (see for first attempts to connect Daoism with virtue ethics: Hennig, 2016; Hennig, 2017a; Hennig, 2017b). Thus, by connecting Daoism to virtue ethics on the one hand and to aesthetics by way of paintings on the other, this workshop aims to provide insights into how virtuous characteristics in Chinese philosophy (Daoism) are reflected in a visual and tangible way through motifs in traditional Chinese paintings.

Eventually, this connection to virtue ethics and aesthetics, as well as a deeper understanding of this particular worldview and way of thinking shall enable the workshop participant to also understand the positive effects which come with this philosophy being applied in a management context, like impacts on leadership behaviour and organisational values (see Hennig, 2016; Hennig 2017a; Hennig, 2017b; further Gerstner, 2011; Lee et al., 2008; Lee et al., 2013; Lin et al., 2013 more specifically on leadership in this context). Thereby, this workshop generally aims to contribute to arts-based methods in management education (see Taylor & Hansen, 2005; Taylor & Ladkin, 2009; Weick, 2007).

References:

- Collins, David (2014). Collingwood's Philosophy of Art as a Basis for Virtue Aesthetics. Master Thesis. Toronto, Canada: Ryerson University. Available at
 - http://digital.library.ryerson.ca/islandora/object/RULA%3A3287/datastream/OBJ/view
- Gerstner, Ansgar (2011). "Leadership and organizational patterns in the Daodejing." Journal of Management Development, Vol. 30 No. 7/8, pp. 675 684.
- Hennig, Alicia (2016). "Three Different Approaches to Virtue in Business Aristotle, Confucius, and Lao Zi." Frontiers of Philosophy in China, Vol.11 No.4, pp. 556–586.
- Hennig, Alicia (2017a). "Applying Laozi's Dao De Jing in Business." Philosophy of Management Vol.16, pp.19–33.
- Hennig, Alicia (2017b). "Daoism in Management." Philosophy of Management Vol.16, pp.161–182.
- Koehn, Daryl (2017). Aesthetic Dimensions of Virtue Ethics: Implications for Business Ethics, pp 13-22. In *Handbook of Virtue Ethics in Business and Management* by Sison, Alejo G. José, Gregory R. Beabout and Ignacio Ferrero (Ed.). Dordrecht, The Netherlands: Springer Science+Business Media.
- Lao-Tzu. (c. 500 BCE/2003). *The Old Master Modernized Laws Divine and Human (The Book of Tao and Teh)* (Y. Xu, Trans. Chinese-English Edition ed.). Beijing: Higher Education Press.
- Lee, Yueh-Ting, Ai-Guo Han, Tammy K. Byron, Hong-Xia Fan (2008). "Daoist Leadership: Theory and Application." In Leadership and Management in China:Philosophies, Theories, and Practices by Chao-Chuan Chen and Yueh-Ting Lee, pp. 83–107. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Lee, Yueh-Ting, Heather Haught, Krystal Chen, and Sydney Chan (2013). "Examining Daoist Big-Five Leadership in Cross-Cultural and Gender Perspectives." Asian American Journal of Psychology, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 267–276.
- Lin, Liang-Hung, Yu-Ling Ho, and Wei-Hsin Eugenia Lin (2013). "Confucian and Taoist Work Values: An Exploratory Study of the Chinese Transformational Leadership Behavior." Journal of Business Ethics Vol. 113, pp. 91–103.
- Schiller, Friedrich (1879). Ueber die ästhetische Erziehung des Menschen, in einer Reihe von Briefen. Available at http://gutenberg.spiegel.de/buch/-3355/1
- Stolzenberg, Jürgen and Lars-Thade Ulrichs (Ed.) (2010). Bildung als Kunst: Fichte, Schilling, Humboldth, Nietzsche. Berlin, Germany: De Gruyter.
- Taylor, S. S., & Hansen, H. (2005). Finding form: Looking at the field of organizational aesthetics. *Journal of Management Studies*, 42(6), 1211-1231.
- Taylor, S. S., & Ladkin, D. (2009). Understanding arts-based methods in managerial development. Academy of Management Learning & Education, 8(1), 55-69.
- Weick, K. (2007). Drop your tools: On reconfiguring management education. *Journal of Management Education*, 31(1), 5-16.