

有一天，孔子到魯桓公廟參觀，看見神位前有一較側的木器。守廟的說：「這叫『宥坐』之器。」原來宥坐器，又名較器，內中無水便不正，半滿則正，水太滿又傾覆了。這是古時候，明君常常放在身邊，當作勸戒之器。孔子叫弟子注水試試看，果然中而正；滿而覆；虛而較。孔子感慨說：「唉呀！世間那裏有滿而不傾覆的啊！」

天下自平



較器——无水側斜，注水趨正，适时中平，过则倾覆。中国古代明君常将其置于案旁，视为治国宝鉴。——《平衡学》

Oblique Utensil——Tilt without water, Add water gradually to positive, When appropriate is straight, After a capsizes. China Ancient King Always put it in the side, As a good reminder.

——《Balance Theory》 (bjdxdbt@163.com)



Consulting on the core concepts of Balance Theory

Surname	Intent	Method	Principle	Judge	
	Direction	Technique	Axiom	Standard	Observer
Balance learning	Happy	Varied	Not absolutely	just -Cycle	Public-Elite
your Opinion					

Your Name :

Nationality :

Work unit :

E-mail:

Dear Friends and Philosophers:

Hello! The Balance Theory is the study of balance and its practical significance in Life, "Balance Philosophy" is the most contemporary Chinese New philosophy. Balance being spontaneous, relative and dynamic, indicates harmony as well as conflict. Balance is the existing state of Nature, Humans and Mind..Balance and imbalance constitute a pair of philosophical categories. Please choose your attitude toward the core concepts in the table above, or contact: bjdxdbt@163.com.

Thanks for your concern!

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2013-08-04~10Athens University

《平衡学》核心内容咨询



名称	义	术	道	评	
	目的	方法	原理	评判标准	评判主体
平衡学	乐生	随机	非绝对	公正-循环	大众-精英
看法					

您的姓名:

国籍:

工作单位:

E-mail: