

XII

1948

A note on the science of government

The science of government is at a stage where much is possible, even though little is done. We begin at the beginning: government is people acting in the name of others, ~~act~~ and upon others. Government is in the family. It is in the office and the shop, ~~and the~~ It is at school, at church and in a host of neighborhoods, and ~~amongst these~~ social and charitable associations. And, of course, it is also in that important spokesman-group of ~~the~~ ~~the~~ concerns that are centered primarily

around compulsion -- the state, ~~but~~
We say, Then that all groups have
governments, That all governments
~~have~~ exercise compulsion, and
That a form of state is inevitable, ~~and~~
~~good~~ given man's nature, and Therefore
as good as life itself which, after all,
is also inevitable ^{to man} and a mixed blessing.

The basis ~~life~~ government being
established, There are ———— fundamental
questions to answer

What ~~is the scope of~~
is the scope of government?

What groups should do what governing?

What persons should rule?

1a

What form should be imprinted upon
the governmental process over a ^{long} period
of time? ~~How~~ How flexible should this
form be?

1. ~~What~~ Scope

Theory of elites is the
science of giving them into
power of rep. gov. with the
that advantage of the which
has been of the
The power of the
has to do with the
of common interest
between elite of
known, leaders
& citizens.

2. The governing groups

3. The ~~governing~~ governors.

4. The form of government

a. If government is ~~the control of~~ ^{people acting} in the name of others, ~~and~~ upon others, the sequence and pattern of their actions ~~can~~ can be called the governmental process:

b. The governmental process is composed in every known society of:

b1 The workings of belief-systems

b2 The forces of opinion

b3 The ~~regulating~~ mobilizing of groups

b4 The proposal of policies

65 The determination of policies

66 The ^{administration} ~~execution~~ of policies

67 The arbitration of conflicts

Democracy in the new political order can be that kind of government in which

① good ^{activities} ~~acts~~ ~~of~~ ~~human~~ ~~relations~~ ~~and~~ ~~(behaviour)~~ ~~to~~ ~~dominate~~ life, and

② the ~~form~~ of government is ~~formed~~ ^{formed} to produce good human relations.

① good ^{activities} ~~acts~~ ~~human~~ ~~relations~~ consist of

①a Equal consideration

①b Free socialism

from each acts his rights
to each acc to his needs.

①c Scientific progress

①d Operationalism

①e Deism

Dem (2)

② Democracy in the form of government consists of:

②a The Right beliefs (i.e. belief in the democracy's ~~status~~ activities) ~~democratic belief~~ + the democratic forms

How are these produced
(How get rid of bad)

How do they work

What is wrong today w/ beliefs &
how this must be changed

Emphasis
on
Educational
System
- families
- schools
- churches
- State
Heide

- A. Constitutional Code
- B. Operational Code

(2b) The forces of opinion

The forming of attitude

Who should do so - Why?

Who should not form opinion

Freedom of opinion ^{& expression} (Should not be any more anarchic than other forms of behavior)

~~Freedom of opinion~~

The channeling of opinion

What is wrong today w/ genesis & functioning of opinion in society.

- (A) Forces of Popular Rep
- (B)

Emphasis on
press
films
society

How do we keep
opinion from forming &
attitude in a culturally
regulated & technically
isolated part of the society

Dem ③

Emphatic on
vol. assns.

63

~~From~~
How groups work
What is wrong
How they should work
How to do so.

- ① The Constitutional Code
- ② The Operational Code

Forms of
interest
rep.

emphasis on
planning
(G2)
Independent
endless
expensive

(b4) Proposal of policies
policies should come from informed, ^{energetic} and
responsible sources -- energized and
prompted by uninformed general or special
feelings but not dominated by them

Organs of proposals -- defects today
How do we get: informed (Intell G2)
^{energetic}
^{responsible}

(A) Const. Code

(B) Op Code

Down w/ politics!

emphasis on
intelligence
committees
executive heads

(b5) Determination of policies
Decision -- define, who should make it
(a summing up, timing, force & emphasis,
effectiveness)

(A) C C

(B) op C.

(b6) The admin of policies

Define admin

How admin is part of all & vice versa

Special organs of admin.

~~Historical~~ - ~~Historical~~ Div no longer valid (military, civil, private)

Today admin more flexible & ~~match~~ ^{matching} parallel functions throughout (e.g. military since the civil Divs to given civil forms)

Penal & police & military

(counter-operational forces)

are here, subject to same principles of behavior as the demo. society. As far as possible of ~~but~~ special attention has to be given to not blunting their edge ~~by~~ "no bad means" policy.

(emphasis on
of
business)

(67) Arbitration of Conflicts

~~personal~~ (cf. line betw policies - rules -
(general determinations) &
orders of indir. applicability.
many of latter shld be reformed.

The range of such agencies of arbitration

Reform of the courts & judicial & legal procedure.
Codification of the law

CC

OzC.

The more close to the controversy
the seat of judgment & settlement
the better. The less arbitrary
& the more concil. the better.

emphasis
on
the
courts
panel

4 cont

Under b1 to b7

a. Definition (clarification)

b. ~~Extreme~~ Examples, ^{extreme & typical,} for good or bad

c. Democracy consists of: