

Outline -- as of October 1, 1962

THE NEW POLITICAL ORDER

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PART I. MAN'S NATURE AND GOALS

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The multitude of fractional advices, and their largely defensive proposals
- 1.2 The emergency created by enormous increases in human demands and expectation
- 1.3 Needed: a systematic ethic and a systematic applied science
 - 1.31 The scales of time and planning
 - 1.32 Preventive and constructive politics

2. The Nature of Man

- 2.1 Man's nature = Natural functions: limits, wants, adjustments, performance
- 2.2 The composure of body and mind = Security: food, peace, health, control, knowledge as control
- 2.3 The composure of body and mind = Experience: innovation, movements, exercise, growth, progress
- 2.4 Relation of the political order to the basic needs.

3. Principles of a New Political Order

- 3.1 Relation to security and experience of:
 - 3.11 Equal consideration doctrine
 - 3.12 Deism
 - 3.13 Free socialism
 - 3.14 Operationalism
- 3.2 Science, decision, policy, and the four principles

PART II. THE HUMAN CONDITION

4. The Teachings of History

- 4.1 The failures of history: ethical, technical, physical and human science failures
- 4.2 Destructivism, monopolism, and materialism: the essences of the failures
- 4.3 What makes a political ideology and movement bad.
- 4.4 The defunct ideas: imperialism, capitalism, colonialism, nationalism, statism, nazism, communism
- 4.5 The good aspects of defunct ideas: imperialism, capitalism, colonialism, nationalism, statism, nazism, communism

5. The Nature of Communism

- 5.1 The appeals of communism: it "works"; it energizes a potential elite; it claims constructive goals
- 5.2 But communism succeeds because: it attacks and destroys everything, remotely or immediately opposing it; it justifies every action for maximizing party power
- 5.3 The future of communism; its triumph or destruction or alteration

6. The American Culture

- 6.1 Pronounced character tendencies of Americans: technique, romanticism, inclusiveness. (Their opposites and other traits)
- 6.2 Their mental health and disposition to carry on a world movement
- 6.3 Connections between world basic ethics and the "American creed": can a consistent and effective stance be assumed?

PART III. PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW ORDER

7. Equal Consideration

- 7.1 The idea of equality: its basic importance to security and experience
- 7.2 Affection (sympathy), personal worth, dignity, care, charity = Security
- 7.3 Free movement, equal chances, work = Experience
- 7.4 Extremes: operational meaning of equal consideration to the poor and to the rich, to the ignorant and to the intelligent
- 7.5 Institutional requirements and specifications

8. Deism

- 8.1 The religious content of the political order
- 8.2 The practical effects of a religious population
- 8.3 The obstacles to the new order by the great religions /Christianity--from hierarchical to anarchic; Islam; Buddhism; Confucianism; Hinduism; et al. including animism./
- 8.4 The types who deny and who affirm God
- 8.5 Institutional specifications for deism

9. Free Socialism

- 9.1 Free enterprise and public responsibility
- 9.2 The true dangers in "creeping socialism"
- 9.3 The basic feature of material systems (economics); who produces what for whom by what means
 - 9.31 Minimal living levels
 - 9.32 Maximum living levels
- 9.4 The part played by voluntaristic elements (through profit, non-profit mechanisms)
- 9.5 The part played by bureaucratic elements (through semi-compulsory and compulsory mechanisms)
- 9.6 The welfare model of the future
 - 9.61 Productivity potential and a radical new distribution policy
 - 9.62 Differences between rich and poor nations and their adjustment within the single model

10. Operationalism

- 10.1 Operationalism defined as a mode of thought associated with action and experience
- 10.2 Operationalism in relation to tradition, authority and absolute philosophies and ideologies
- 10.3 Operationalism in ethics, applied social science, and "hardware" sciences
- 10.4 The integration of science and society
- 10.5 The role of operationalism in achieving the new order.

PART IV. INSTRUMENTALISM

11. The Governmental Order

- 11.1 Government as the imprinting of habits upon idea and action (constitutionalism)
- 11.2 The scope of government
- 11.3 The promotion of the four principles in the governmental process: in belief systems; in the public opinion; in the mobilizing of groups; in the proposing and determination of public policies; in administering policies; in arbitrating conflicts
- 11.4 Is the new governmental order "democratic"?

12. Fulfilling the Program

- 12.1 Program of fundamental action: to make possible the full reorientation of minds, goals, and drives
- 12.2 Program of the next decade
- 12.3 Educational (research) program (for the coming generation)
- 12.4 The sources of leadership
 - 12.41 Description of who is needed and where they are to be found: the "political-volitive" type; the intelligentsia; the new engineering; potential in the military, party, business and other groupings.
 - 12.41 Where the new leadership is not likely to be found: the political parties top leadership; the diplomats; the "establishments"; the trade unions; the "old liberals" and "new liberals"; professional educators
- 12.5 The prospect
 - 12.51 The gruesome and unscientific communist "inevitability"
 - 12.52 The "conditioned potential" of the ideal state of man.