

History in our days

1. General characteristics of our period.

The End of an Age.

2. Spanish issues.
National & social wars - the geographic factor.

3. The Problem of the Danube.

4. German & French solutions,
Russian & foreign policy

Five Year Plans and Treason Trials.

5. Can the international economic system be restored?

Self-sufficiency — peaceful & warlike

6. Depreciation of collective security
British alternatives.

The structure of political science

It might appear ~~farfetched~~ to introduce the discussion of the science of politics by means of a survey of the characteristics of scientific disciplines in ~~general~~ ^{general} ~~as we hope~~.

However, ~~we have special reasons of~~ ~~our own for doing so.~~

All scientific disciplines owe their existence to the conjunction of three entirely independent factors: interest, method and elements of reality. This also holds good of pol. science.

It is thus we can ~~By following their cue we may hope~~

to learn something about the structure of political science (1) its peculiarities (2) its main problems (3) its ~~schools~~ ^{various} schools (4) ~~its~~ ^{its} ~~difference~~ ^{its} ~~from~~ ^{from} the social sciences; (5) how to ~~use~~ ^{use} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~science~~ ^{science} of politics that science.

(1) Peculiarities
changing with the author's temperament
and its practical ^{but} shifting
with the burning issues of the day.

(2) Problems: How is a free society possible?

(a) human society possible based on the characteristics of the mind & soul?

What is the nature of peace as opposed to power? in the international field? what, ^{as opposed to} ~~what~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~international~~ ~~field~~? the powerless ^{ness} as in the domestic field?

(c) What is the subject-matter of politics and psychology, respectively?

(3) The various schools ^{start from} ~~are~~ ~~different~~ ~~from~~ ~~diff.~~ mental pictures of man, and ~~the~~ ~~from~~ ~~diff.~~ practical issues.

④ Distinction from the social sciences:
They ~~do~~ make use of the methods
of natural science,

③ How to use it?
Political science does not offer
cumulative knowledge, but
uses a relevant pattern of
helps us to clear our mind's,
and live effectively in spite of
changing angles of vision of the
world and of ourselves.
It is all the more important
not to get confused about our
own ends & aims by the pro-
cedure of the methods used (psycho-
analysis, social anthropology,
etc.)

Some general conclusions

- (a) no continuum of knowledge possible
("unified science"); or even desirable.
- (b) only discontinuous knowledges) useful in the human world; (regard to influence) even these should not be "absolutized".
- (c) there is a 'dangerous' character to some of the social sciences. Freedom of science is to be supplemented by "directed progress". This is not to be understood 'existentially' as "man the unknown magnitude".
- (d) anti-positivist harmonicism: the liberal illusion in the harmonistic nature of human interests, rationally & nationally ("Hundred years Peace")
- (e) anti-machavellism: the alleged irrationality of politics & social behavior; the alleged irrationality of politics & social behavior.
- (f) anti-scienticism: Behaviorism, Museum of knowledge, measuring, unified science.
- (g) anti-centralism: the apostics of man Tünpe; Sartre.

(h) FOR reform of consciousness; Maunheimer
reality of society: Robert Owen; Utopians
directed living; built on the revelations
transcending the social problem
life to continue beyond society
public conscience social reform

x) proach the reality how
not deduce ideals from
social conditions
but achieve new ideals
in given reality

The three factors of science.

The structure of political science analysed.

(A) Interest. The 'life' interest proved.

The non-cumulative nature ^{of knowledge} explained.

Method

The main problem defined;

The role of reason

Elements

Psychological and mental.

A picture of man's reason & unreason

Soul and Mind.

The various schools of political

Science (Plato, Machias, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Marx)

The ^{var}ious social sciences.

(a) history (b) Journal (c) psychology

The various sciences: The danger of confusion of interests.

The universe of knowledge

As concentrated...

the "metaphysics" of everyday life

the various persons = artificial activities

danger of confusion getting about found about our interests

The three factors required for sc. Definition of the factors, method, elements. Two examples: Method and the elements. Science & Body Polit; rule of reason; interests - common

Interests: explain (a) non-cumulative character (b) narrow field? used for the stripping - life-interest. prepare for

Method: Explains chief problem - interests subproblems.

Elements: Man's psychology - the relation of common good

Science: Explains v. science of polk.

- (A) Various social sciences & general (3) →
- (B) Danger of confusion - data directed papers
- (C) "Universe of knowledge" - metaphysics of everyday life

The Break-down of the international system + ^{discussions}

Before the final collapse - favorite ~~argument~~ ^{discussion} -
 whether the political or the economic
 factor was causing our ills?
 Peace and collaboration OK international
 whether could be reestablished without trade
 the latter. Heart beat or effective breathing?
 Every body should be made to take a solemn
 vow not to separate the two.

THE Break Down of the INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

(a) I restrict myself to political and economic

(b) two short names: 100 Hundred Years Peace

PART ONE: SYSTEM (in the retrospect). Good Standard
 Now we call them so.

(A) Hundred Years Peace:

The Great Manic Fact of the 100 years Peace.
 History of the century: a fox around
 the hen Mr. Sheela: Croony and
 re-croony of the sa croony

1815-1914

Facts: { 6 months + 6 week + 9 months
 { 2 years
 3 1/2 years of war against
 60-70 years!

Policy.
 Alliances
 principle

Balance of power system; not policy
not counterbalancing alliances.
 principle of the balance of power
 recognized by chancellors:

Rostowoff

A system of wars: Rostowoff:
 of the Hellenistic period after Alexander
 the great's death: the balance of
 Power period was one of continuous wars.

Hundred years Peace (continued)

Peace Interest: a new interest

Peace a minor interest.
(arts & crafts)
needs are 90
~~with~~
schools
administration
(gots: not enough)

(B) Gold Standard: the generator of the peace interest and the provider of the administration.

(1) Peace interest = fixed foreign exchanges

Commodity markets (Capital) money markets

advantages: unemployment
disadvantages: Imperial rivalry

Alternative made clear

not separating them, but MINUTE ANALYSIS called for.

PART TWO: The Break down of the systems

Parallel:

- (1) Economic system under a strain since 1880
- (2) Political system
- (aa) alliances { 1880 }
 { 1904 }
 { 1907 }
- (b) Great War 1914

Final ~~break down~~ collapse: Economic

Parallel:

- (1) Economic system: Restoration, [gold standard 1920s] balance of power system
- (2) 1929 - 1931 - 1933

USA
Second world war

~~PART THREE~~: Post-war period

All the post-war trade barriers were erected in order to restore the Gold Standard.

less imports - more exports (dumping)
clearing - quotas; embargoes

But most of these measures increased unemployment, ~~premier~~ were deflationary (such as caused the 1937 recess in the USA)

- (a) England: 1925-1931
- (b) Germany: 1923
- (c) ~~Austria~~ Austria & Hungary

It was only in the 1920s that the real nature of the Gold Standard was understood. When it broke-down,

(1929-1933) there a final break down.
Alternative: Freedom from unemployment - stability & security

POLITICAL

PART FOUR & Nazi philosophy:

Germany: "Hitler - hikers"
Italy: Japan

pushing that which is fully fishing in troubled waters forming their solution upon us

we cannot solve in a spirit and method of freedom the problems of the world down. This will take a long time, and great efforts; but in principle it is neither diffi - the way is clear. In other times, the way is clear, as soon as the terrible obstacles of Nazi had force is removed.

The Democratic Alternative: Is America an Exception?

... tried to show the death of ... Europe ... attempted to ... since by the break-down of the international economic system ...

The starting point of the process was the industrial revolution and its requirements. The separation of economic & political functions ... of the market ... The very attempt at its achievement ... counter-move on the part of the state and voluntary bodies ...

However, the more developed division of labour becomes the more essential it is ... economic system is the condition of its self-adjusting quality ...

... was bound to be disastrous. A condition of ... misinterpretation ... arose. Resegarding economic ... to an end, but not through the working of some high principle ...

... The leaders of industry consistently undermined the authority of political & democratic institutions, while the masses ... used their power to protect themselves against the ...

... democratic ... sprang out of this situation, when ... the world economy ... strain on national economies ... almost of this nature ... and forced an interpretation of public economics ...