Week Two
Debates About Democracy and Public Policy
Discussion

Danielle Loustau-Williams
Themes of the Week

1. The Environment of Public Affairs

2. The Debate about Institutions

3. A Short “History” of Public Administration and Public Affairs

4. Traditional, Charismatic and Legal-Rational Models of Public Administration
More Themes

5. Corruption and Civil Service Reform

6. Debates about Contracting

7. Comparative Methodology
Public Affairs from a Comparative Perspective: Environmental Issues

1. Democracy and Governance
2. Legal, Behavioral, Fiscal
3. The Utility of Comparative Methodology
4. Intersection of Public Sector and Civil Society
Sixteenth Century Europe
Globalization

- U.S. Style?
Institutions and Corruption

- One View
2. The Debate about Institutions

Origins of bureaucratic systems or

The “Five Minute” History of Public Administration or understanding Max Weber
Institutions vs. Charisma?
Weber: The Importance of Democracy in the Delivery of Public Services

Campaigning for the Weimar Constitution in Germany, 1919
3. The Short History of Public Affairs- “History and Nationalism”
Historical Case Studies and Continuity of Themes

- China
- Egypt
- Rome
- Feudalism
- Africa
- Absolutism
- India and Britain
- Modern Europe
China- Mandarins- c. 1500 BC
Symbol: Elites

a. Personalized Despotism
b. Ministries/Departments with Officials
c. Hierarchy of Authority

a. Selection based upon competition
b. General administration model
Many of the palaces were very much in the Chinese style. Vietnam was ruled by China for several hundred years, and adopted many of the Imperial Chinese practices (like the exam system, and mandarins).
Egypt- c. 1000 BC Symbol: Technical achievement

a. Clerks and Scribes

b. Architects, engineers

c. Pyramids- craftsmen as elites

d. Contemporary views in Egypt: Criticism includes bribery, corruption, over-standardization, red tape, extortion, laziness
The Principle of Building Pyramids

[Image: Diagram of the Great Pyramid of Khufu, showing sections such as the King's Chamber, Queen's Chamber, Descending Passage, Grand Gallery, Limestone Casting Removed, and Air Shaft.]
The Principle of Building Pyramids

No benefits, no time and a half. It's like we're slaves or something.
Rome- 27 BC-476 AD  Symbol: Taxes and Empire

a. Revenue- system for Tax collection

b. Distinguish: private vs. public personalities of head of state/ separation of resources of state from individuals

c. Distinguished ruler from ruled

d. Contemporary critique: Too large, inflexible, oppressive, over-centralized

e. The Importance of Law
Roman Law: The new code promoted the organization of public prosecution of crimes and instituted a system whereby injured parties could seek compensation in civil disputes.

1. Napoleonic Law

2. Roman Dutch Law

3. Common Law
Feudalism- 400 AD-1400 AD
Symbol: Collapse

a. Many power centers- myth of collapse
b. Collapse of apparatus of central state- not all bad
c. More developed state systems-Byzantium, North Africa and Asia
d. Back to more traditionalist, fused systems at the end of the period (Resembled Africa)
Roland Pledges His fealty to Charlemagne
African Kingdoms: 800-1800

Ghana- Hierarchical Monarchy

Mali- Timbuktu and Higher Education

Songhay- Imperial Grandeur

Zimbabwe- Stone Architecture

Zulu- Warfare and Totalitarianism
African Kingdoms: 1000-1700

Africa’s Kingdoms and Empires

Map showing the locations of African Kingdoms and Empires between 1000 and 1700.
Absolutism and the Nation-State, 1500-1800: Western Europe and Scandinavia

a. Return to Roman Ideal

b. Royal Privileges

c. Raise revenues: system of taxation, tax collectors back in business

d. Mercantilism- wealth, based on state monopoly companies, basis of state power. Empire key to Expansion

e. Modern origins of specialized administration- no longer members of the "king's household"-
Louis XIV, the Sun King ruled France from 1643 to 1715
Prussia: Frederick the Great- 18th century

a. Administration as a university study- Cameralism (Chamber managing the public's business)

b. Entrance Examinations

c. Field Training (Internships)

d. Critique: caste status of bureaucrat, aloof, exclusive and inflexible
Prussian Law:
Cameralism is an economic theory in which public revenue is sole measure of national prosperity
India- Northcote-Trevelyn Report of 1854-BB (Before Britain)

a. Result of Indian Mutiny

b. Pattern of Recruitment- Career appointments, competitive examinations, and an end to patronage

c. Early model of merit system
Sepoy Mutiny 1857
Modern Europe- (Note John Armstrong)- 19th Century England

1. Gentlemen generalists

2. Rotten boroughs and patronage

3. Sinecures- "bastard sons of the ruling class"

4. Reform- merit, exams and elites

5. Colonial Administrators
By the 19th Century, the village, Old Sarum, was officially uninhabited and yet still had formal parliamentary representation, making it the most notorious of the rotten boroughs that existed before the Reform Act of 1832.
However, Classic Colonial Image: Threat to Women and Children
Continental Europe

1. France- Revolutionary model- routinization, Technical specialization

2. Iberia- Cartesian Models

3. Scandinavia/Benelux- Legal, then social model
Poul Christian von Stemmann, (April 14, 1764 – November 25, 1855) for twenty years the last ”prime minister” of Danish absolutism
Germany

- Prussia- law, authoritarian, hierarchical, and the German Intellectual

- Max Weber- Liberalism and the State- Influenced by the Prussian model of the state
BREAK TIME

TEN MINUTE BREAK
Themes: Review

1. The Environment of Public Affairs
2. The Debate about Institutions
3. A Short “History” of Public Administration and Public Affairs
4. Traditional, Charismatic and Legal-Rational Models of Public Administration
5. Corruption and Civil Service Reform
6. Debates about Contracting
7. Review: Comparative Methodology

- Note: It was history that influenced the ideas of two late 19th century intellectuals, Karl Marx and Max Weber

1. Myth- Bureaucracy as a neutral actor

2. Max Weber’s Theory- Three ideal types of administration- Max Weber's three models

3. We look at Karl Marx next week
Capitalism and the Protestant Ethic- And its Critics
Weber’s Traditional - Fused Administration

1. Looked back at China, Egypt, Rome and Africa

2. Fused System - magic, mystification and witchcraft

3. Key - gradual move to rational separation of King from government
An African Traditional Leader
Khama the Great - (C,1837-1923) Ian Khama Being Sworn In on April 1, 2008 (An African Democrat?)
Charismatic- Revolutionary and the Aftermath of French Revolution, 1789-1815

1. State identified with the movement and leader

2. Apex under Napoleon

3. Allegiance of civil servant to leader
Charismatic?
Routinization of Charisma

4. Key: Routinization of Charisma
   -from leader, shift loyalties one step further to nation
   -basic ministries- finance, foreign affairs, War, Justice, Interior

5. French revolution- Continued emphasis on science and engineering
No- Woodrow Wilson, Political Scientist and the Separation of Politics and Administration (Successor to Weber)
Legal-Rational Model

Legal-Rational Model - Modern-specialized/technical:

Characteristics: BASED ON "DEMOCRATIC "PRINCIPLES

a. Merit Selection

b. Hierarchy- Chain of Command
Legal-Rational Continued

c. Division of Labor and functional specialization

d. Administrative work: full time, no sinecures

e. Contractual agreement

f. Professional or technical training

g. The Problem of Corruption
5. Civil Service/Public Sector Reform
Civil Service Reform
Civil Service Reform: Puck Political Cartoon
James A. Garfield Assassination
July 2, 1881
1. Spoils, patronage and 1883 reforms. Selling jobs

2. Woodrow Wilson and Progressivism: Babies and Bathwater?

3. Dichotomy—politics and administration
U.S.A. Continued

4. Wilson Popularized Max Weber's ideas

5. Keynesianism and Good Government

6. Privatization, Free Trade and Small Government

7. Debate about Contracting Out
The Problem: Corruption and Dysfunctional Bureaucracy

Kafkaesque

1. Dysfunctional Bureaucracy
2. Maze of Regulations
3. Image of Public Sector as Inefficient
The British Administrator - 1875
6. Debates about Contracting-

- Related to Bureaucrat Bashing
- Social Change and the Private Sector
- For profit privates and the non-profit sector
Privatized Water Supplies

"The pump don't work 'cause the vandals took the handle. ... But look!"

"H2O Corp. WATER
Only $1.00 per cup!
Pay here!"

"Public WATER"
Debate Thus Far

- Debates about Historical Epochs: Relevance to 21st century problems (James C. Scott and John Armstrong)

- Debate about Political and Organizational Culture (Michel Crozier and Robert Klitgaard)

- Debates about Bureaucrat Bashing (Lynn and Jay and Franz Kafka (1883-1924) in the Castle)
Author of the Week

Robert Klitgaard the president of Claremont Graduate University and his book on Corruption
7. Comparative Methodology?
Reviews
Issues Thus Far:

1. Defining Comparative: Methodology, Theory, Case Study analysis (David Truman)

2. Public Administration vs. Public Policy and Management (administration vs. Politics dichotomy) (Ferrel Heady)

3. The Anti-Bureaucracy Machine: Comparative and International Issues
An Anti-Bureaucrat Politician
Huey P. Long

Governor and Senator, Louisiana
“Every Man a King”
All The Kings Men

- Studies in Italy in 1930s
- Concern about the Rise of Fascism
- Robert Penn Warren
Every Man is a King: Video

Huey P. Long "The Kingfish"
Next Week:
The Problem: Social Transformation and Development (Marxism?)

- Eg. Nicholas Lemann, *The Promised Land*.

- Black Migration and the Deep U.S. Fault Line

- Currently Dean of
  - The School of
  - Journalism,
  - Columbia University
Next Week

- Socio-economic changes
- The problem of corruption and inefficiency Continued
- International development, Diplomacy and Security and Public Management of Policies
Review-
Discussion and Questions