Procedures

1. We built a conversation construct from Part 11 of Servan-Schreiber for the entire PSU to use.

2. We marked proposal paragraphs in Chapter 4.

3. Each person charted one chapter of part 11 and isolated the elements and structure of a proposal.

4. We gestalted these proposal structures into one abstract model for a proposal.

5. We tested this first proposal abstract in three ways:
    (a) each person pulled one chapter through it
    (b) we compared it with the University Students' and Teachers' models
    (c) we checked it against parts 1 and 111 of Servan-Schreiber

6. From these tests, we re-opened the consensus on form and built the final Proposal Abst ract Form.

7. We pulled chapter seven through the Proposal Abstract Form.

8. We wrote the results of this into six proposal content para-graphs, and wrote a descriptive paragraph for each of the six blocks of the Proposal Abstract.

9. We cleaned these paragraphs.

10. We wrote the cover page.

11. We prepared the back-up folder.

12. We published and celebrated.

What is a Proposal? (according to Servan-Schreiber)

A proposal is a primary recruitment pitch for a revolutionary movement. As a propaganda tool, it rings bells and seduces action.

Proposals include a comprehensive articularion of suggested social direction, illumination of the major social contradiction and the concrete problems that manifest that contradiction. They also contain suggestions for social reform in the context of existing structures and some kind of a plan for re-structuring the present system. Finally, there are the projected implications of implementing the elements of the proposal.

The contradiction and implications are crucial to illuminating the actional planks and indicate the extent of feasibility of the action.

PROPOSAL ABSTRACT

CATE-GORY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
I N C L U S I V E P R O P O S A L	The inclusive proposal states succinctly a recommended model for action. It is a plank of a platform for a new social design.	In order to promote economic growth and political liberty, we must structure the distribution of power and the poeple's sovreignty over a whole series of new decision centers ranging from Europe down to the village and district level. The demand is not to advance a complete or fully defined doctrine but to install at all levels of political life democratic organizations capable of operating in as complex and diversified a way as the economy itself. In the broad, this would mean a new social contract between all citizens and a whole range of other political action aimed at lightening the burdens which weigh us down in our daily lives.
M A J O R C O N T R A D I C T I O N	The major contradiction is a particular primary social disrelation. It gestalts the collapses of existing social models and structures, and points to a shift in the fundamental social mindset. The contradiction gives existential legitimacy to the proposal and guards against it's being merely idealistic or dilletante action.	The "Will of Money" is an all powerful and omnipresent shadow manifest in huge buildings and organizations. The disparity between the amount of money invested in these huge publicly owned companies and other publicly owned enterprises such as hospitals, schools, transportation facilities, etc. is immense.and depressing to the point of producing apathy. In interpersonal relations too the human quality has been lost and because of the vast number of major problems, priorities have become confused and require reordering at the same time that the public service has been corroded by nationalism.

CATE-GORY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
PARTICULAR PROBLEMS	Particula problems are concrete manifestations of the major contradiction. They state the points of collapse of the present social design. Particular problems engage the attention and sympathy of the audience by demonstrating where innocent suffering is most clearly manifested. Thus, the particular problems relate the thrust of the proposal to the felt needs of those to whom it must appeal.	In many areas such as aircraft manufacturing, large publicly owned companies are pursuing expensive programs of development which provide a service to a minority of the population at a tremendous cost to the national economy and ultimately to the taxpayer. On the international level the whole question of foreign exchange, the Euro-dollar and the division of Europe into small national monetary systems is pushing European countries into exchange control, a sure technique for monetary underdeveopment. At the same time the colonial history of France has led her into participation in the "Club of Murderers" in regard tosuch areas as Biafra/Nigeria and weapon sales in the Near East. Internally France faces contradictions in terms of state/local relationships and the continued punishment of the capitol city for participating in the Revolution by deprivation of voting rights.
MAJOR RESTRUCTURING	Major restructurings are radical proposals for dealing with major contradictions by altering social structures. They require official or legitimate authority of the government and deal directly with present problems.	The final aim is a world government. On the road to this, and to deal with present economic problems, a United Europe is the major thrust. Specific methods of bringing this about are suggested. A first international priority is forming world anti-trust laws and a court to enforce them. France's sign is to ban arms sales as an example to industrial countries. To increase power of regional and micro level governments is an aim; particulars are popular election of regional legislatores, giving them financial power and responsibility and control of their technical staff. One concretion is to give self-government to Paris.

CATE-GORY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
R E F O R M S	Reforms are proposals wiich deal with particular problems without radically altering existing structures. They involve changes in mindset, law, custom and mores. They redirect images and self-stories.	The Radical Party will associate with like European parties. Provincials should not be treated as second class citizens. Citizens should form voluntary organizations to counterbalance government and business and deal with commonly felt problems.
	The implications of an inclusive proposal are the benefits, blocks, and social costs of instituting the proposal. The implications signal the call to arms for implementation of the proposal.	There are various kinds of implications that will be evident as we proceed with redistribution of political power. Change always involves social cost. Open competition will demand we assume responsibility for constant apprentice programs and ways to pick up failures. Also, if France renounced the export of arms and the accompanying membership in the "Club of Murderers", she would be unpopular. Blocks to counter would be a federation timeline modeled after the Common Market which required transition periods and the bad advice of some men (Malraux). Finally, the redistribution of political power implies an imperative to hold the symbolic power of the nation and the imperative on the next generation to continue the task.

1. Actual proposals have two levels:
    the
    a) Those that require party to be a part of the government.
    b) Single peice action that requires less extensive power, or action that is aimed at mind setting.

2. Proposals need to include the nexus between the Economic and Political and between each of those and the cultural

3. That we need to do a propositional chart on Schreiber.

4. One way to test our proposal abstrach would be to look at proposals written from a perspective other than that of a political party (e.g. education)

5. There is a functional form of shaping a proposal and there are distinctive elements of any proposal and we need to distinguish between the two.

6. Schreiber's deliberate chains of suggested action are the parts of his work which reveal his intelligence that we aren't holding (e.g. access to social equality through universal pre-school using part time minischool which requires more educational research)

7. An effective futuric proposal points explicitly or implicitly towards restructuring society.

8. His reference back to criteria or presuppositions is key to his mind.

9. Grid all his proposals relative to world, continent, region and community.

10. We've got to decide whether to include context as an integral part of a proposal.

11. Style and content are two matters to consider in proposal formation.

12. For us to use "proposal" we have to indicate its relational level in terms of goals - strategies - and tactics.