

Gov 1539: Section 4

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The goals for today

- **Feedback:** <https://forms.gle/o2Gih9Q8TmJk98GW7>
 - course is (already) about halfway over!
 - use this form for (anonymous) suggestions (or feel free to email me).
 - will be up for the rest of the semester.
 - examples: was memo feedback helpful? can I improve section?
- **Memos** - great work on the first one!
 - some general tips for next time.
- **The Executive Branch:** role and control of the bureaucracy.
 - where did it come from? we'll discuss 4 overlapping periods.
 - who has power over it (does anyone)?
 - has this changed over time?

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- make sure to **follow through** on your recommendation to the outcome you want.
 - don't strictly need to frame your recommendation around a particular outcome, but if you do you should argue why your recommendation will get you there.
 - many students argued that the president complete purchase (**recommendation**) **because** the outcome would be good for the country (**rationale**).
 - that's fine! but clarify why your recommendation will get you where you want to be. if a treaty → Do you expect this to pass Senate?

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*Tocqueville (1835): What most strikes the European who travels across the United States is **the absence of what among us we call government or administration**. In America, you see written laws; you see their daily execution; everything is in motion around you, and the motor is nowhere to be seen. The hand that runs the social machine escapes at every moment...*

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 - issued positions (and removed current workers) on partisan loyalty.
 - this had electoral benefits, but also an efficient method of gaining **control** over bureaucracy.
 - strengthened party consistency: national organization was limited: parties were largely loose coalitions of state / local organizations.

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Tammany Hall (4th Ave. & 17th) - 1929. *Source: NYC Municipal Archives*

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Michael Shakman / Richard J. Daley
Source: Chicago Tribune / László Kondor

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 - Pendleton Act of 1883 - created merit-based hiring system for federal workers.
 - Hatch Act of 1939 - restricts political campaign activities of federal employees.

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- Military / national security
 - WW1, WW2, Cold War, etc. all ballooned bureaucracy / military industrial complex in.
 - High cost, technologically complicated weapons more common → more maintenance employees / higher cost → higher budgets.
 - Wars until around 1950 saw mobilization / demobilization cycles for military personnel.
 - After about 1950, autonomous standing military industrial complex takes shape.

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 - **expertise**: spend careers on single issue, know much more than congress / president.
 - **(non)compliance / discretion**: overseeing actions is difficult, bureaucrats can act how they want within legal limits.

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 - efforts to reduce partisan influence have led to more **autonomy**.
 - creation / extension of civil service reform.
 - tenure, federal unions, automatic pay increases, etc.