an outstanding broadcaster, most obviously as presenter of the weekly programme on the BBC's World Service on People and Politics. In public debate and Labour Party discussion he advocated the retention and reform of the House of Lords, recognizing the useful function it performed, and within the Lords he worked to develop the machinery for scrutinising proposals coming from the European Commission. Throughout his career he was also an outstanding teacher of American government and British constitutional and political history. He retained his commitment as a teacher despite his excursions into public affairs. Consistent with his broader concerns, within the university he sought to widen opportunities for every. He was delighted to have been elected by his colleagues as Master of Exeter College and as Master, and previously as Bursar, he actively and devotedly served his college.

For many senior civil servants Norman Hunt's part in preparing the first chapter to the Fulton report coloured their picture of him. Yet all who had any contact with him were struck by his infectious enthusiasm and good will. He worked energetically and tenaciously to advance the causes i.e. which he was committed, but always in a generous and warmhearted spirit. His writing, broadcasting and activity — whether on government committees, as minister or as member of the Lords — expressed his conviction that safeguarding and sustaining Britain's constitutional democracy could not be left to some impersonal process of evolutionary change but required active debate, energetic commitments to increasing opportunities and openness, and required also attending to how the machine of government is working in a practical way.

D. J. Murray
The Open University

BRITISH FARCE, FRENCH DRAMA AND TALES OF TWO CITIES: REORGANIZATIONS OF PARIS AND LONDON GOVERNMENTS 1957–86
BRENDAN O'LEARY

Comparing the evidence of London and Paris reorganizations in the last three decades confirms that political interventions are often autonomous of administrative or class logic. Reorganizations are not mere epiphanies of the subterranean workings of socio-economic forces. However, the reorganizations show that these political interventions are not autonomous from the characteristics of their respective political systems.

A Tale of Two Cities explores upheaval, honour, class, doctrine, intrigue, administrative policies and symbolism in Paris and London in the 1790s. Dickens' novel ends in an execution. This essay explores similar themes in the reorganization and disorganization of Paris and London governments in the three decades 1957–86. This 'Testing' also comes to an end with an execution, albeit more comic than that of Sydney Carton, the abolition of the Greater London Council (GLC) on April 3rd (All Fools Day) 1986.

Six modes of explaining institutional interventions by political elites, which are commonly used by political scientists, are explored here because they generate helpful insights which facilitate the understanding of recent transformations of Paris and London governments. The six modes of explanation treat reorganizations as the outcomes of:

- managerial rationality
- class struggle
- political ideologies
- party political competition
- bureaucratic politics
- symbolic politics

These modes of explanation are not necessarily incompatible with one another.

Brendan O'Leary is Lecturer in Public Administration in the Government Department, London School of Economics and Political Science. The author is grateful to the participants in the London Paris Group, notably George Iones, John Tomkiewicz, Howard Machin, Yves Marti, Jacques Lagraze, Vincent Wright and especially Tony Clark, as well as the helpful comments of the referee, who have improved the essay but bear no responsibility for it.

Public Administration Vol. 45 Winter 1987 (369–381)
© Royal Institute of Public Administration ISSN 0033-3308 $3.00
Public administration is important at the heart of the state. This is because, second, they can influence decision making by setting targets and by exercising control over the implementation of policies. In order to achieve these objectives, public administration involves policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation. It is a crucial aspect of governance, as it helps to ensure that decisions are made in the best interest of the public. The quality of public administration is therefore critical to the functioning of any government. In the UK, public administration is largely carried out by central and local government departments, as well as by a range of other agencies and organizations. This includes the Department for Education, Health and Social Care, the Home Office, and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. The role of public administration in policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation is therefore essential to the success of any government.
The page contains a dense block of text without any visible headings or paragraphs. It appears to be a continuous flow of content, possibly an excerpt from a legal document or a detailed explanation of a technical subject. The text is dense and formatted in a standard paragraph style, with no visible formatting such as bullet points or lists.

The content is not clearly legible due to the OCR quality, but it seems to be discussing detailed information, possibly legal or technical in nature. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to extract specific details or provide a meaningful summary.
THE REGULATION OF CLASS CONFLICT IN THE CAPITAL

This chapter considers the role of the state in the regulation of class conflict, focusing on the relationship between the state and the working class. It examines how the state has historically intervened in the economy to protect the interests of capital, and how this has been manifested through various forms of control, such as the implementation of labor laws, the regulation of wages, and the provision of social welfare programs.

The chapter begins by discussing the historical context of class conflict in the early 20th century, highlighting the role of the state in the stabilization of the capitalist system. It then goes on to analyze the impact of the state's interventions on the working class, exploring the ways in which these interventions have shaped the development of social movements and political coalitions.

The chapter concludes by examining the contemporary role of the state in the regulation of class conflict, discussing the challenges faced by social movements in the face of state repression and the need for new strategies to challenge the dominant economic order.
There is a word-based copy of the text on the page. The text appears to be a page from a book or a report, discussing historical events and political dynamics. The text is dense and includes many paragraphs and points of information. The page seems to be discussing the political and social changes in a city, possibly referring to London. The text mentions the involvement of various groups and the impact of political decisions on the city. The passage is in English and appears to be from a historical or political context.
THEMES OF THE TWO CITIES

MR. BENJAMIN O'FLAHERTY

...(Continued from page 139)

rial terms on the Bosphorus to the Danube, while the initiative in the Balkans remained uncertain at the time of the Congress of Berlin. This was partly because of the complex political landscape of the region, which included various ethnic and national groups vying for power. The Congress of Berlin, which took place in 1878, sought to resolve the issues surrounding the Congress of Vienna by establishing a new order in the region. The Congress of Berlin established the Congress of Vienna as the supreme authority in the region, and agreed to the division of the Ottoman Empire into smaller states. This agreement led to the creation of the Ottoman state, which remained the subject of much political maneuvering until the end of World War I.

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CONTACT

For more information or to contact us directly, please visit our website at www.example.com or call our customer support line at 1-800-123-4567. We are available Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm (local time).