The Standard Model and its Service Missions

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THE STANDARD MODEL AND ITS SERVICE MISSIONS

2 OCL 318_3

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ABSTRACT.
The standard model offers civil society’s perspective on the creation, management and disposition of political society. For purposes of this investigation, political societies are treated as chartered organizations. Taken as a system-of-systems, a political society fulfills service missions on behalf of and at the behest of the civil society. What are service missions? What are types of service missions? And how do they differ from systems? Our Constitutional Logic answers these questions.

KEY WORDS: civil society, civil polity, political society.

A. INTRODUCTION. Civil society accomplishes these purposes – (1) promoting private wealth (and its counterpart goal: avoiding wealth destruction); (2) disabling hostility to minorities identified as such; (3) setting a threshold by which minorities (in coalition) may block organic change – by creating, managing and disposing of political societies, generally, and, specifically, authorizing political societies to accomplish these goals through service missions defined by and fulfilled by the political society’s chartered organizations. See The Standard Model Introduced, 2 OCL 318_1. This thread was first introduced in Why Do Political Societies Exist? 2 OCL 883.

B. TYPICAL SERVICE MISSIONS. These are being calendared by OCL, with the immediate goal being a comprehensive list correct and complete as of 1801. A short list includes:
enhancement of public knowledge,
promoting science and technology,
recognition of scientific and technical neologisms,
military procurement,
managing civil peace,
national defense/ national offense,
international diplomacy,
guild/professional oversight,
post office services,
national education (higher education) / (K-12)
judicial services,
management of public/private heraldry and symbols,
improving rivers and harbors, national roads,
exploration and mapping,
public land survey,
public land disposal,
coinage,
regulating weights and measures,
revenue,
purchasing,
property disposal,
sale/leasing/licensing of
  immobillum, goods, services, artifacts and developed talent
creation/management/prohibition of titles of nobility,
minority resettlement / management of minority relations,
public health,
poor law.
Is this the right level of abstraction for each service mission as phrased above? For example, one can be more slightly precise, but still return to the slightly higher level, with facility:

- military procurement (officer talent),
- military procurement (ranks)
- military procurement (forts and other immobilia),
- military procurement (mobilia = arms, uniforms, etc.)
- military procurement (artifacts = handbooks, regulations)

C. A Source for Service Mission Types. In 1831 Gales and Seaton brought to press the *American State Papers* [in bibliographic format: Documents, Legislative and Executive, of the Congress of the United States, from the first session of the First to the second session of the Twenty-Second Congress, inclusive: Commencing March 3, 1789 and ending March 3, 1833. Selected and Edited under the Authority of Congress, by Walter Lowrie, Secretary of the Senate and Matthew St. Claire Clarke, Clerk of the House of Representatives]. Volume 1 was published in that year. The publication was arranged into ten “topical classes or series,” a useful phrase OCL borrows from LoC. These are:

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<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>Foreign Relations</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>Naval Affairs</th>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Indian Affairs</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Post Office Department</td>
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<td>III</td>
<td>Finances</td>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Public Lands</td>
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<td>IV</td>
<td>Commerce and Navigation</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Claims</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Military Affairs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
</tr>
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D. Differences in Levels of Abstraction. The reader may suggest variations to the foregoing. What Gales and Seaton provide is, as far as OCL is concerned, a neutral framework for parsing service missions. Nit-picking labels is, indeed, the order of the day.

There are, for instance, many different government publications which, however characterized, that is, whatever predicates are treated as ascendant or recedent, can be gathered under “Military Affairs.”

But from OCL’s point of view: into which topics – or gatherings of ideas – do these official actors and bodies involve themselves when they get their jobs done?

The two-to-five word phrase, by means of which OCL contours its service missions, supplies this need. The foregoing list can be multiplied surely – doubtfully contracted – but there still remain a finitude of kinetics involved. By land, by sea, by
air: government officials think that these efforts are distinct from those. Since listing is possible and drags in no listing paradox, OCL supplies the list.

Another approach is to take a volume of eighteenth century statutes and search the topic or subject index. It really doesn’t matter how one adjusts the level of abstraction or sources the list. There is still only a finitude of topics: if this were not the case, finding aids would occupy more print space between boards than the data indexed.

E. **SYSTEM AND MODULE INTRODUCED.** What is a system? A system is a gathering of functions by which input is rendered output. When an investigator parses systems and how they work, from one service mission to the next, similarities in kinetics become apparent.

Ask, for instance, ‘What systems does government purchasing as a service mission operate?’ and compare the answer to ‘what systems does land survey invoke?’ What’s in common between the systems on either side of this divide will be revealed.

What is in common from system to system is repetitive behavior or patternable events. These events do not happen by accident but by design. Hence, system is accountable for outcomes.

Now turn to modules as in *The Standard Model’s Eight Modules and How They Advanced the Eighteenth Century’s Agenda*, 2 OCL 318_2. In abstract:

‘Why do things have to come out that way?’ Sometime earlier than the fifth century B.C. this question was put to some public body or actor and the available solutions dissected. It turned out that since the systems of a political society were organized to distribute benefits to the members of civil society, many of the systems were designed to deliver product which could be assessed as to quality of output before the output was delivered.

A module is a theory-cluster that supplies caused events – and what is equally significant – patternable events to systems. Output from modules can be checklisted. See *All Things to All People, Part One*, 17 OCL 160.

A total of eight groupings of human activities may be listed as the modules which taught designers to trust their processes.
These eight may be calendared:

Venue
Missions via Mission Specific Instructions
Reading
Sporting
Shopping
In the Market
Transportation for hire
Communication for hire

When the investigator asks, ‘why is collecting taxes different from building a lighthouse?’ or ‘why is dealing with remote tribes different from setting standard weights and measures?’ the answer will invoke varying proportions of these processes.

Systems account for what makes human behavior similar, when service missions are fulfilled, from one service mission to the next.

Modules account for what makes human behavior different, when service missions are fulfilled, from one service mission to the next.


Therefore, order requires no significant attention from the investigator. That’s not of interest. What’s of interest is ordered output. Here, chartered organizations exploit differences and similarities in human behavior by obliging actors and bodies to work through venue (as in providing judicial services) or fulfilling mission specific instructions (as in exploration or national defense).

System analysis was OCL’s major focus of attention in 2002-2005. As these materials are freshened up they will appear on line. The reader has the major outlines of how system and modules work with and against each other. Patternable events reliably produce results for which chartered organizations must take responsibility.

G. RESOURCES. For on-line access to Peter Aschenbrenner’s articles, tables and charts see purdue.academia.edu/PeterAschenbrenner or works.bepress.com/peter_aschenbrenner/
There is no table annexed to this article.
H. PREFERRED CITATION FORMAT. Please cite as 2 Our Constitutional Logic 318_1 or 2 OCL 318_1.

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J. LAST REVISED. This file was last revised on February 3, 2015; it is version 006.

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