

## Discussion questions on Meyerson and Banfield

1. Do you agree that an issue can not at the same time be compromised and settled on its merits? Do you buy the distinctions between cooperation, contention, accommodation and dictation?
2. What do they mean by substitutions?
3. How do they describe a "political choice"?
4. What's the difference between a "utopian scheme" and "a plan"?
5. What do they mean when they say that a plan is either "comprehensive" or "partial"?
6. What do they mean by "community planning"?
7. What do they mean by "rational" or "efficient" planning?
8. They distinguish among developmental, programmatic and operational levels of detail in planning. Do you see the differences?
9. What are your reactions to the different conceptions of the public interest: unitary, individualistic, qualified individualistic?
10. Which mechanism of choice is preferable for determining the public interest in a given situation? Why?

Edmund Burke said, "Parliament is not a Congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interests each must maintain as an agent advocate, against other agents and advocates, but Parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole..." Really?