

The Office

7. Other matters you have settled so often that the head clerks know the answers & do not trouble to put the case before you.
8. An idiot is one who relies on his staff & lets his office run itself, more or less.
9. A sick man's office is ill-run, & the staff are apt to rebel & become insubordinate.
10. There are in-sections (nurses), out-sections (nurses) and staff or internal-sections in your office.
11. The higher staff remain with you their whole lives,



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11. The lower grades serve you for a short period then leave you. It is therefore necessary to engage myriads of new employees every day.
12. Your office's organisation is largely laid down by this need for new recruitment. A constant watch is kept for likely staff (via office-borgs) which are engaged as or in organised groups or as complete but small offices rather than as individuals.
13. We are unaware that we are offices. In any case our lower staff are utterly mysterious creatures.

14. All procedure in your office is up $\leftrightarrow$ down & never lateral. But this procedure is quite unconscious. A clerk has no idea he is taking orders from above & distributing orders to his assistants. His life is lived entirely at his own clerical level & in so far as he is aware at all it is of his fellow-clerks of the same grade.
15. Routine becomes more & more rigid the lower the grade. Higher officials vary procedure more.
16. Some of your higher clerks, however, will not take orders from you. But carry on the old routine.
17. Pedantic reports appear before you. You give orders. A new set of reports soon appears showing the effect of the orders. Thus you learn to give suitable orders.

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18 Your office boys cannot read or write. Your junior clerks can spell a word or two. And so on, up to you. It is as if each office boy collects, not a whole letter, but a tiny fragment of one. These fragments are pieced together into ~~begin~~^{words} & bigger sentences & paragraphs as they are passed up from lower to higher officials. Finally the complete letter is presented to you. Only to you does its full meaning appear.

19. Each official (a) takes his orders from his superior
(b) Analyses & differentiates these orders for distribution
amongst his own staff. He passes the buck,
or hands on the baby, but he does with immense
skill split up the job into elements for distribution.

Similarly each official on the in-line, is brilliant
at coordinating the material handed to him by
his subordinates, so that he can hand it up in
time as complete so far as it goes.

20. A good official knows just how much responsibility
to take.

21. Your office has dealings with other offices via office group
in virtue only of the offices really being subordinate to
higher offices.

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- 21 It is in virtue of ^{our} specialisation that we have dealings with others at sub-electronic level.
22. Once the office head has made given his orders (willed) he leaves execution to staff. Will is handed down, & may ~~take~~ take effect long afterwards. The head can safely leave the subordinate willing to his staff. Examples: willing to wake at a certain time in the morning; making up one's mind, & thereafter all is easy. See Gestalt psychology: - the doctrine of the set.

23 Each monad may be looked on as a sort of stomach, as a digestive process rather. Will is digested & passed down, Rep. is digested & passed up, Light is digested & passed down as well as food, etc.

24 Each monad must be a picture-head, even if it is on the will side of the office. It must receive instructions relative to something in its picture-head.

Will-from-below

When an official hands down an order he is governed by the idiosyncrasies of the assistant. In this sense will is also from below. The order is definite up to a point, but it allows some scope in the manner of its fulfilment. This is true of the higher officials.

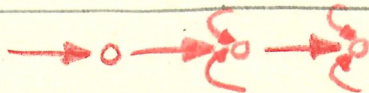
- ① Life: Healthy sperm must join ^{any} healthy egg. Man must fertilise woman, any healthy woman.
- ② Society A legal marriage must be celebrated.
- ③ Man Has preference for A rather than B, for

register office rather than church. for a short
engagement, etc.

④ Penis not always roused to order or suppressed
- to order.]

⑤ Sperm is left to his own devices.

OR WILL FROM BELOW



① SOCIETY wants to keep its life going - any healthy
couple will do.

② YOU want to copulate with an attractive girl - any
such girl

③ PENIS wants to enter vagina - any vagina.

④ SPERM wants release from body - anyhow (?)

Instinct. The matter is put up to you but you deal with it according to long-established rules & without thought.

'Social' behavior. You 'refer' the question to your superiors - Society, from which you receive answers.

Involuntary behavior Example: a nervous tic. The matter is not put up to you. A report of the tic is sent to you but you fail to control this part of the office concerned.



Leibnitz. Mind produces its own experience. All the soul's actions are produced by itself alone. The monad cannot be changed by action of external things upon it. It changes, but by an internal principle. Its changes fit in with the changes that are produced in themselves by all the other monads.



Integration - mental: the monad's trap-doors.
The criterion of true integration is this, that the parts shall be able to gain presentative access up through their trapdoors to a whole, & shall receive from that whole will-orders. If there is not this dual traffic there is no integration. E.g. the atoms in a chair have no trap doors to the chair.

Real incorporation means establishment of trap door traffic. The food you incorporate is subjected to this traffic. Thus you are able, by eating an object, to subject it directly to your will. (over)

But the reality of a monad is never in itself
— always in what it is not. E.g:—

- ① You are your subseors' presentations, your
superseors' will; seeking a unity which is
You, it is true, but the material is all
Ex-you.
- ② These presentation-positions are of exterior
reference: they are not-you in their very
essence, (yet they are or become you.)

(This side copied again to another card)
or.

The Office : A weakener in the analogy? C. S. objects that the head of an office doesn't include his staff, whereas the supramonad does include its subordinate monads. Wherefore the analogy, C. S. alleges, breaks down.

Answer ① The correct designation of the authority is quite impersonal : "This Office has received your letter." "We" - the firm, "H. M. Government." Even the Dictator or the head of the one man show speaks in the name of the nation & not as a private individual.

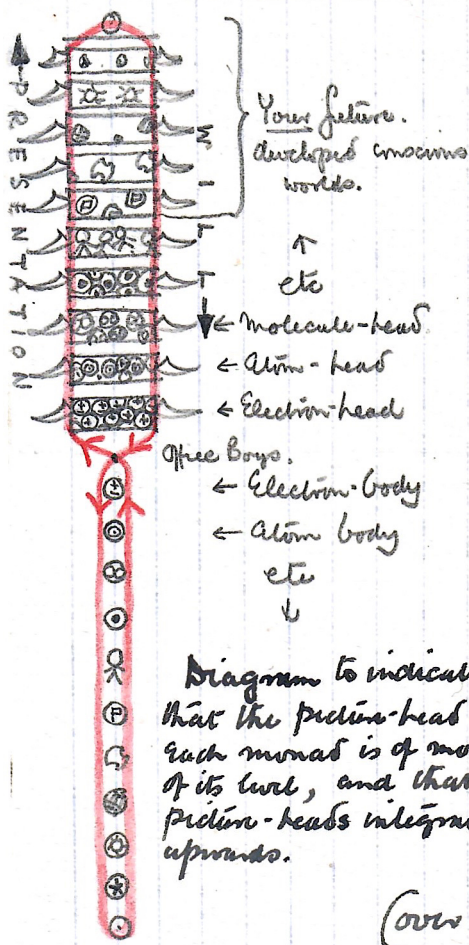
② The Office head has to take responsibility for the errors of his staff. He can no more plead innocent than you

can plead innocent of the deeds of your hand.

What your hand does, you do. What his assistants do, he does.

- ③ The respect in which the office head is held is the respect due to him as head, & not what is due to him as a private individual. The great & powerful are never judged on personal grounds, but always in their official capacity. This shows that for ordinary social purposes the man is his office. C. S. says the boss & the junior clerk are both men, but that is not the way we ordinarily regard them. The private appreciation that the Field Marshal is really of a vastly different species from himself, & includes himself!

xx
20 21 23



(2)

I am looking at you. You are my picture-head. Some of my cells have as picture-heads aspects of some of your cells. Some of my molecules have as picture-heads aspects of some of your molecules, etc. Is this the case?

Remember that the picture-heads are 'emergents' at each level & are therefore probably nothing whatever alike. But all have the fundamental character of being aspects of the outer world.

'I see you' means an all-level job.

But what happens when I look at a mountain or a star? The alums in me are aware of ~~the~~ alums in the star & the picture head is built up in me. In other words it reciprocal contact is not necessary