

Contents

Foreword by Michael J. Lacey

page xi

Part I. Knowledge and government

- 1 Social investigation, social knowledge, and the state: an introduction *Michael J. Lacey and Mary O. Furner* 3
 - The growth of knowledge and the histories of states 9
 - The meaning and types of social investigation 11
 - Enlightenment beginnings 16
 - The emergence of social empiricism and the growth of government 23
 - Social investigation and the new liberalism 31
 - Exemplars: theoretical and descriptive 40
 - The postwar context of social investigation 50
 - Focusing pluralism 56
 - Agenda for research 59
- 2 The science of the legislator: the Enlightenment heritage *Donald Winch* 63
 - Role of the legislator 66
 - State and civil society 69
 - Machinery versus men 73
 - New challenges and channels of communication 77
 - Malthus and statistics 82
 - Anglo-American comparisons 85
 - John Stuart Mill's synthesis 88

Part II. Empiricism and the new liberalism

3	Experts, investigators, and the state in 1860: British social scientists through American eyes <i>Lawrence Goldman</i>	95
	The milieu of mid-Victorian social investigation	99
	Features of the community of experts	103
	Modus operandi of the statesmen in disguise	108
	The anomalous position of experts	112
	Schemes for securing expertise	117
	Mill and the problem of skilled agency	121
4	The world of the bureaus: government and the positivist project in the late nineteenth century <i>Michael J. Lacey</i>	127
	Emergence of the scientific community	128
	Leadership of the Washington community	133
	The network of political support	138
	Liberal positivism	142
	Government and the state	148
	Government and law	150
	The rationale for government research	153
	Science and ethics	161
	Government science and the new liberalism	168
5	The republican tradition and the new liberalism: social investigation, state building, and social learning in the Gilded Age <i>Mary O. Furner</i>	171
	Alternatives to laissez-faire: social science and the formation of a new liberalism	177
	Redefining labor: republican dreams and industrial realities	197
	Redefining monopoly: market failure and the limits of state action	218
	A more statist future?	235
6	The state and social investigation in Britain, 1880–1914 <i>Roger Davidson</i>	242
	The effects of contemporary perceptions of crisis	245

The extent of government and private social investigation	249
Logistical and ideological constraints on social investigation	257
Social investigation and welfare policy	267
Managed reform	273

Part III. Pluralism, skepticism, and the modern state

7	Think tanks, antistatism, and democracy: the nonpartisan ideal and policy research in the United States, 1913–1987 <i>Donald T. Critchlow</i>	279
	The Brookings Institution	285
	The American Enterprise Institute	295
	The Institute for Policy Studies	305
	The Heritage Foundation	313
	Partisanship and expertise	319
8	Social investigation and political learning in the financing of World War I <i>W. Elliot Brownlee</i>	323
	The background for wartime financial policy	325
	Enacting radical tax reform	328
	Minimizing the borrowing	337
	Floating low-interest, long-term loans	339
	McAdoo's "statist" approach to mobilizing capital	341
	Maximizing the sale of bonds to the middle class	343
	Administration for wartime taxing and borrowing	346
	Corporate reactions to new tax policies	354
	The Wilson administration's investigation of tax options	357
	A compromise	360
	Postwar consolidation	361
9	The state and social investigation in Britain between the world wars <i>Barry Supple</i>	365
	Ambiguities	368
	Varieties of motive	371

	Varieties of experience	373
	Coal mining: a case study	376
	Vehicles of social change and investigation	380
10	War mobilization, institutional learning, and state building in the United States, 1917–1941 <i>Robert D. Cuff</i>	388
	Wilson's mobilization	389
	Institutional learning between the wars, 1919–1939	398
	The defense period, 1939–1941	409
	Bureaucratic learning	419
	<i>About the authors</i>	427
	<i>Index</i>	429