

notables of France - such a scale, till 18<sup>th</sup> cty, Montaigne  
& his 'Esprit des Loix'

One part of this work has <sup>(unconsciously)</sup> followed - viz Machiavelli  
- that part of his work in which he considers how each kind  
of state is best preserved. He takes his 3 normal  
forms in order, polity, kingship, aristocracy, tyranny  
oligarchy & democracy. & assuming the existence of any  
one of these forms & the desire to maintain it sets  
forth how a prudent man should do, eg. how a tyrant  
should act to maintain itself. - Machiavelli has done  
precisely the same thing re 2 forms of const<sup>n</sup> which  
the Italian cities of his time had to choose - the  
Principality & the Republic. Now 'The Prince' is better  
known it is true that Machi. sets forth in a cold blooded  
manner what a Prince should do, but in  
'Discourses on Julius Divius' Machiavelli tries to  
do precisely the same thing but with a Republic.

(4.) Aristotle gives his own ideal & the beginning  
of an expos<sup>n</sup> of an educ<sup>n</sup> suitable for it, occupies  
books 7 & 8.

#### Re Criticism of Plato's Communism -

Two points stand out clearly. (1) Plato had maintained  
that the chief end of all measures he proposed was  
the unity of the state. - <sup>Aristotle</sup> ~~Plato~~ seems to urge that Plato  
hasn't the right idea of unity in reference to the state