Decision Making Information (point Observation Goals? Searching Searching Starting (period D? D? D? Emotions Inter-reactions Prevision Feedback Forethought Request Sensitivity Desire for change Perception Desire for correction Thought Action by others Accident New factors coming in expected Known factors becoming irrelevant unexpected Exposing trend of thoughts to others - reaction - Could decision made earlier be more effective? Decision - when - how frozen (D) Time of decision to making it known a/ to one's self Distance: b/ to others making it known to carrying out correcting carrying out observing results starting all over

Efforts vs. needs vs. results (proportion - harmony)
Size of effort not necessarily related to its apparent importance
Apparent vs. real importance - (to whom - when)
Building up of problems - length of period
Danger of long period seemingly without problems
They are in the making - Intuitive desire not to feel or see them

observing results to it becoming obsolete

they will be taken care of by time or by other people or other problems. 7. Decisions (continued)

14 April 1959 - Class 17

Opportunity is the precise moment when initiative fits perfectly with the event.

It is not enough to know what the possibilities are, one must feel them because in important affairs the intelligence (mind) is nothing without the heart.

But, inversely that boldness of the heart which is often called valor or gallantry is not enough without boldness of the mind which is what one calls determination which goes hand in hand with judgment. I say heroic judgment the principal purpose of which is to distinguish the extraordinary from the impossible.

(Cardinal de Retz)

In all decisions there must be

Consideration and economy of resource

Knowledge Human Capital Ideas Equipment

Economy of effort
Priority
Duplication when necessary

Mind Heart Knowledge
Experience
Prejudices
Ability to carry out