

Chapter 1: Origins of Political Thought

07/05/18(2)

Origins from Ancient Greece

- Greeks were the first to conceptualize notions of authority, political authority, notions of obligation
 - Other societies have ideas about authority but greeks approached **critically**, and not mythologically or religiously
 - Greeks wanted a critical approach to the relations they had with people
- Traced back to critical antiquity (300-400 bc)
 - Athens, peloponnesian (greek city states) were not large (2000-3000 ppl)
 - Farms, agriculture,
 - Greek settlements were widespread across Turkey and Italy
 - Dominant city states: athens and sparta
- **Peloponnesian war** was fought by the Athenians and Spartans
 - Sparta = militaristic
 - Athens = political
 - Focused more on culture and trading
 - Travelled and were exposed to other cultures and city states
 - Athens lost the war, but recovered well in the end
- **The Polis:** The Greek city-states
 - Individuals totally identify with the polity within they were born. Fate worse than death was being expelled from your polis
 - Type of thinking in Greek was all encompassing and led to the study of politics. Greeks wanted to spend their time in the Agora (marketplace). They made the distinction between what was public and private and the public world was the most important.
 - Everything was assumed under the study of politics. (Aristotle said it was the queen of study)
- **Politics:** Attempt to come to a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the individual and nature of society and understand from a critical perspective.
- Study to find the best preferable form of socio-political representation was equally important

After the Peloponnesian War

- Greeks wanted to find a stable, political system
- They were dealing with a problem of social decline and wanted to prevent social fall and another war
- They were an agonal people, meaning they were competitive
- Had a circular view of history (as opposed to current linear view) and believed that they would not find a certain best system of socio political representation, but strived for it nonetheless
 - Believed that history repeated itself. They wanted to try and understand how to stall it and create social infrastructure to lengthen the time between cycles
- Wanted to understand how to live their lives subjectively and critically

- We currently live lives privately and as consumers.
- Life of society was usually portrayed through myth and folklore.
- Most important idea out of this period and created basic political something was the idea that thought could abstract certain related phenomenon (Colligated phenomenon)
 - Not possible from their comprehensive setting of myth.
- Subject to scrutiny, explanation and control in their comprehensive setting. This means politics becomes one form of **colligation phenomenon**
 - Defined as actions between men and men, and men and their environment.
 - This led to the idea that we could create political notions (or theories)
 - Class
 - Power
 - Obligation
 - Leadership
 - Authority
 - What makes a good statesman
- No longer understood social life in terms of the intervention of the gods
 - No longer any divine intervention, in terms of governing itself, humanity is on its own.
- Freedom meant to the Greeks: Absence from arbitrary rule or tyrannical rule
- Requires rational reflection
 - How laws function
 - We understand how laws affect society
 - Provide for healthy society? Stable? Are they beneficial? For privilege?
 - Rule of reason comes to replace the rule of superstition and subjection to the unknown.
 - No longer have the domination over the individual or the mind by the ancient priests. Their role is no longer to rule.
 - Kept formal religion in one compartment and everything that really mattered in another one.
- Early Greeks never went to priests for advice, it was better to go to a philosopher with stature, knowledge and wisdom.
- Shrine of Delphi: Not traditional priest sayings.
 - Delphi: Shrine of the Athenians, a tradition, to find out whether or not they would be successful in battle
 - Know thyself -- self reflection is important
 - Nothing in excess --- modesty
 - School comes from the Greek word for leisure.
 - Leisure time was the best time - meant to be spent finding things out and talking with other citizens
- In antiquity, those who practiced healing arts were priests and magicians versed in special healing rites. Greeks called them physicians: those versed in the ways of nature
 - To be versed in the ways of nature means that an individual has observed outside facts and reasoned about them. They are not intuitive.

- Indiv has used their power not to escape the world but to think themselves more increasingly into it.
- For greeks, outside world was real and something to be understood on its own terms. Understand the laws that governed nature. No longer viewed by myth or manipulated from the beyond.
- Very open to ideas, opinions, easy going with religious beliefs,
- Socrates only Greek ever executed for his beliefs - impiety and corrupting youth
 - Tried and sentenced to death
 - Given the opportunity to be exiled to a different colony, but he refused because he didn't want to leave his city state
 - Decided that it is best to obey the laws of your city
 - By leaving, he would be betraying everything he ever taught and believed in.
 - Known for going around in the market asking people questions
 - The term politics derived from a number of greek terms related to the polis (city state)
 - Politeia - constitution
 - Polites - citizen
 - Politikos - statesman

*All refer to matters of public concern - how we govern ourselves. (What the greeks call one's idion)

Traditional political study entailed:

Political thinking aimed at providing the systematic inquiry into matters concerning the public realm.

1. Knowledge valued as the ultimate means for improving the quality of human life in the political association
 - a. Attempt to establish a rational basis of belief
 - i. Why should I hold a certain thing to be true? Why should I/should I not obey certain laws?
 - b. In order to have proper political action, you have to have a type of systematic knowledge concerning a certain realm. Should approach from a basis of knowledge rather than a system of ignorance. (Can't say just because you believe that)
 - c. You have to be able to distinguish opinion from knowledge. They should not be confused
2. Classical political thought identified the political with the common involvements which individuals shared by virtue of membership in the same polis.
 - a. Membership was of crucial importance. You couldn't be a total human being if you didn't have your polis to interact with. You can only be human in the political community.
 - b. Poli thought shaped by the common predicaments and the common faith that emerges from politics and the effects it has on our lives.

- c. Increasingly, we live private lives and distance ourselves from politics.
 - d. Due to the fact that wherever power was concentrated, the possibilities of violence and injustice are enhanced. Because of this, early political thought was very much concerned with the right for proper ordering of society.
3. Polis became the basic unit of analysis adopted by classical political thought.
 - a. According to Aristotle the polis was the highest and most comprehensive association that contained all of the smaller associations within in it (the family, etc)
 - b. Study of the polis meant the Greeks were able to decide which structures were important in political life.
 - i. They were: structures of activity, (ruling, warfare, education, dispute settlement, religious practices, economic production)
 - ii. Relationships (between classes, types of superiority/inferiority, between authorities and subjects)
 - iii. Relief with the gods, meaning of justice and meaning of equality.
 - iv. Political thought - moral concern about the quality of public life
 - v. Motivation was not a matter of self interest
 4. Idea that political society constituted a whole, totally connected, served as a basis for the abstract idea of political order.
 - a. Needed to have structures that are integrated properly.
 - b. Understood that every order contained an element of the problematic
 - c. All order attended to the advantage of some and disadvantage of others
 - d. Political thought came to analyze sources of conflict. Tried to demonstrate the principles of justice and alleviating inequalities.
 - e. We learned comparative study of the sciences is important thanks to the Greeks.

Classification of Political Forms

Developed by the Greeks

- Monarchy (Legit)
 - Rule by one
 - Greeks understood that monarchy was going to change
 - Easily leads to tyranny (dissertation of power by an individual)
- Aristocracy (Legit)
 - Rule by few
 - Leads to oligarchy (rule by few that are not legitimate rulers)
- Democracy (Legit)
 - Rule by many
 - Can lead to anarchy
 - Concerned with treatment of classes, possession and distribution of power, qualifications for participating in political deliberation and promotion of certain collective values. On these basis they examined different types of political societies.

In conclusion, political thought can be divided into:

1. Search for the best form of government (good gov that is beneficial for its cits)
2. Search for foundation of the state and justification for political obligation
3. Search for the nature of politics
 - a. Search for essence of politics. What is it really about? Should it be more than the struggle for power?
4. Search for the foundation of the state and the justification of political obligation
5. Longer the search for political -- = search for language of politics
 - a. Important to carefully define terms to have intelligent conversation. Disagreement means the conversation is illegit
6. Origins of politics and why is it important

Athens was organized into dems (tribal organizations).

- Each would send representatives to an assembly.
- That assembly was the council of 500, pared down to a working group of 50+ 1 member from tribes. (Failsafe mechanism)
- They were elected to these positions. Once you had a group you would pick representatives by law.

Modern Day Politics

- Our form of social politics is much more complicated now. We live in much bigger cities and relate with other nations.
- Any discussion about politics requires that we have the knowledge about the state.
 - State: Human community that successfully coins the Monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory.
 - The right for other institutions to use physical force is allowed only to the extent to which the state sanctions it.
 - Police, military, conversion, etc
 - These sanctions are created through the law.
 - A failed state: typically characterized by no legitimate use of force or central authority. (Basically an anarchy)
- Politics as we understand it is the striving to share power or the striving to influence the distribution of power, either among states or among groups within a state.
 - Active people in politics strive for power.
 - Either as a means for serving other means or as power for powers sake (in order to enjoy the prestige feeling of what power brings)
 - If the state is to exist, the dominating ruled must obey the authority claimed by the powers of those in positions of authority.
 - Why do people obey? → Upon what inner justification and what external means does this domination rest?
 - Max Weber (Founder of Modern Sociology) States that there are 3 reasons why we obey the state:
 1. Authority of the eternal yesterday

- Morals, values that are sanctified through ancient recognition and tradition.
- Habitual orientation to conform. You do it just because that's how it is done
- 2. Authority of the extraordinary and personal gift of grace
 - Charisma: A charismatic domination as exercised by a prophet or in politics by a demigod
 - Leader personally recognized as an innerly called leader of men and women
 - Individuals do not obey the leader by virtue of tradition or statute but because they believe in the individual. They have charismatic authority
 - Ex: Jesus Christ, Mohammad, Hitler, Ghandi
- 3. Domination by virtue of legality
 - Legal, rational authority. One obeys on the basis of rationally created rules.
 - Ex: codified laws that are equally applicable to everyone within the society in an unknown number of future instances
 - Ex: Elections system, laws pertaining to murder

Typically, there is a mixture of 2-3 kinds of authority.

- Rational is what characterizes the modern state. Does not have to be democratic state
- In the end, the modern state controls the total means of political organization which come together under a single head (president, etc)
- No single official personally owns the money he or she pays out or the buildings, stores and war machines that they control. They have say over how they can be exercised but they do not personally own any of these means.
- In contemporary state the separation of the admin staff and admin officials from the material means of the admin organization is complete.
 - Cannot steal from the treasury, can't use goods as you wish
 - They are not there at your disposal
 - In the modern state, those administering state goods and the leaders do not have a claim to the goods
 - No one controls the material means of organization in their own right
- Distinction made between office and individual
 - The office can be viewed differently from the person who identifies it
 - Ex: Trump is not respected by US citizens, even though they respect the presidency and the state
- It is also argued that in the modern state politics may be practiced as a avocation or as a vocation
 - Today practiced by heads of voluntary political organization that are generally politically active only in cases where they are needed (canvassing before election)

There are two ways of making politics a vocation:

1. Lives for politics
 - Make politics their life in an internal sense.

- Enjoy the possession of power or feel satisfaction that life has meaning in the service of a cause
- 2. Lives off politics
 - To make politics a means of living (\$\$\$)
 - Not mutually exclusive. 3 qualifications of a successful politician or to make a significant contribution:
 - Passion
 - Something that is attainable (a cause)
 - Feeling of responsibility
 - Sense of proportion
 - Know how to balance things. the Decisive quality of a politician
 - Knows what is possible and what is not possible
 - Politician must be able to distance themselves from events and others and have a perspective on others.
 - Politics becomes little more than frivolous play without devotion.
 - A proper sense of proportion keeps us from committing 2 deadly sins of poli
- Lack of objectivity
- Irresponsibility
- Through vanity, these two deadly sins occur. Politician becomes concerned with persona and the impression they create. Legit to pursue power in hopes of achieving something. Pursuit of power for powers sake is little more than single minded distortion.

What is the ethical foundation of political practise?

- Distinguishes between 2 different ethically oriented modes of conduct
 1. Ethic of ultimate ends
 - Utopia
 - Asks that we do right and leaves the results with the "lord"
 - Doesn't worry that much about results
 2. Ethic of responsibility
 - Requires that we give an account to the foreseeable
 - What are the intended and unintended consequences
 - Ex: Want to create a utopia, you need a revolution. Rev fails and consequences are dyer. Those who believe in the ultimate end don't accept responsibility.
 - Ex: Stalin and the 20 murdered people of his country
- A man/woman who believes in the ethic of response takes account of the precise averaged efficiencies of people. This means that the indiv takes response for their own actions and does not ascribe their consequences to others. In many instances the attainment of good ends may mean the adoption of morally dubious means. No ethic that can teach us when and to what extent the ethically good purpose justifies the

ethically dangerous means and ramifications. In THE end, violence may be the decisive end.

Cancelled

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Legislation and Policy Creation

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Policy Creation

Laws are written in great detail so that they bind women and men to follow them.

Tells us how policies are to be implemented

Policy decisions are moral principles and their importance should not be despised.

Politics is not reducible to the moral, although moral principles are relevant.

The Nation State

- Becoming an increasingly important and controversial issue regarding the sovereignty of the state.
- The Nation State is an international personality and has been brought under criticism and questioning in recent times.
- Nation State is differentiated and distinguished between the domestic idea of the state.
- State is understood as a person of international law
 - Has rights, obligations and duties in the international setting
 - Its relationship is with other states
 - Should possess the following qualifications, formally laid down in **1993**

Montevideo Treaty of the Rights of the States

1. Permanent Population

- a. These qualifications simply constitutes the existence of the physical basis of a nation state
 - i. Matter of who qualifies as a member of the permanent population is determined by the internal law of the state on nationality (defining citizenship).
 - ii. Always left to the discretion of the state itself.
 - iii. International law does not determine nor describe who can be a national of a certain state.
- b. As well, the state also has certain responsibilities for its nationals when they're abroad.
 - i. Ex: Antarctica cannot become a state

2. Needs a defined territory

- a. Effective control of territory is an essential element of the state.
- b. Be able to monitor the approaches from the land, the sea and the air
- c. Monitor and control the above.
- d. Provides the central notion of territorial sovereignty
 - i. Consists of the ability to establish the competence to the legal and factual measures within your territory

- ii. Be able to prohibit foreign governments from exercising authority in the same area without consent
- iii. Ex: Hohns Island in Arctic Sea dispute between Canada and Denmark
- iv. Ex: Dispute over the Northwest passage which connects two oceans between Canada and the USA
 - Get resolved through negotiations or be brought in front of the International Tribunal of the UN
 - Law of the Sea Convention
- v. Under a common legal system, earth beneath the land and airspace above it. There is no agreement upon an upper limit of where we define space.
 - Includes up to 12 miles into territorial sea within the coast
 - Specific economic zones beyond that
- vi. Absolute certainty about a nation's zone is not required to be a nation state

3. Requires government

- a. Becoming increasingly important due to the phenomenon of failed states (without government and authorities)
 - b. To have both an internal and external dimensions
 - i. Internally
 - Government needs to be capable of establishing and maintaining a constitutionally autonomous border
 - a. Does not need to be democratic but needs to be controlled
 - ii. Externally
 - Needs to be able to act autonomous on an international level without the help of other states
 - a. Ex: When Canada was a Dominion we could not negotiate our own treaties until 1932
- Temporary ineffectiveness of a government does not immediately affect the existence of the state. Allows ones to distinguish between state and government
 - Recognition that the government may restore its effectiveness or control
 - When part of the population tries to break away to form a new state (Separatism). No rule of international law that protects against separatism
 - States have traditionally refrained from recognizing a separatist movement as a nation state until they have been successful.
 - Ex: No country recognized the separatism of the Southern States during the American Civil War
 - i. De Facto recognition: deal with them

- ii. Dejury recognition: Have political relations with the state. Often in support of one side of the argument or the other
 - Ex: The Balkan War
 - Simply indicates the willingness to deal with a new state as a member of an international community
 - Does not care about type of government, all that international law requires is that a government has established itself in fact.
 - Choice of the type of government belongs to the domestic affairs of the state
4. Capacity to enter into relations with other states
- a. Westphalia
 - i. German territories (Austria, Hungary) lost almost 40% of its population.
 - b. Decided that if states could control their territories and have impermeable borders then their affairs should be left alone.
 - i. You could intervene if one of the religious groups were being persecuted.
 - c. Today, there is an increasing circumscription of the sovereign state. Some believe we are giving too much power to the state
 - d. Many have come to bridge the rights of sovereign states to a certain degree
 - i. Convention on Human Rights
 - Most states signed this convention. Committed themselves to protect the individual rights (30)
 - Because it is not legally binding and had no enforcement measures, the declaration did not challenge the sovereignty in any way
 - Variety of other agreements were signed, but constitutional authority of signing states remained intact
 - 1990: UN and NATO endorsed the series of state interventions
 - a. Motivated by the war in the Balkin and the genocidal action that took place in those regions
 - b. Military forces wanted to remedy injustice within the boundaries of a state or the external affairs of authority (Police)

- c. Responsibility to Protect: Could now intervene for domestic police functions and domestic rights
- d. These operations usually lack the consent of the home country's government
 - i. Iraq, Bosnia, Rwanda, Haiti, many more
- e. Once you intervene and then leave, abuse happens again and leave no real long term plan behind.

2001: International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty

- International Community should take on the responsibility to protect those who are being abused in home states
- Argues for the strong revision for the concept of sovereignty
- Argues that it is the responsibility of a state to protect its own citizens. Should the state fail in that regard and perpetuate the massive injustice on its own population, then the outside world may intervene.
 - Outside world assumes that responsibility on behalf of those being abused.

European Integration:

- Began in 1950 with the Treaty of Paris and establishment of EU Coal and Steel Community
- Wanted to reestablish ties between the two countries after the war
- Joint international authority between two countries on coal and steel
 - Decision making ministers
- Later expanded to a general economic zone in 1957 through Treaty of Rome
 - European Parliament and European Court of Justice
- States have given up certain legislative rights to join the Union
 - Economic, Military rights
 - EU now has common currency
 - EU allowed them to operate businesses in Europe but have offices in their home country.
 - Freely import/export and provided them with a strong future
 - After Brexit, the price is be paid by the young, ethnic groups, urban livers and entrepreneurs

Canadian and American Legal Constitutions

- There are differences between the systems that are hardly understood in the other countries
- Constitutions: Put in writing national ideals, formalize the structure of government, provide a formal direction as to how gov should be run, justify the right of the gov (be elected) Preambles indicate the values, ideals and goals of those who draft the documents and hold great importance. Very general, and have very dubious legal force.

Formalizes the structure of government. Blueprint of who does what in the government (differentiates between roles). Defines roles and limits the power of branches of government. Defines the power between central and regional government.

- Powers and responsibilities are divided between 1 national government and several provincial or state governments, each with different prescribed jurisdictions.
- When there is a conflict over jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the jurisdiction presides over the conflict.
- Developed in response to change in societal opinion

Canadian Constitution

The body of understandings defining the basic institutions of governments and the relationships between them, plus the relationships between governments in the federal system and between the citizens and those governments.

- Are living documents
- Canadian Constitution is a midway between British system of unwritten constitution and American system of written constitution
 - Unwritten constitution: certain elements are so entrenched in the process that no formal document is necessary. Collection of precets by which we agree to govern ourselves.
 - Advantage to this: Fairly easy to adapt to change, because you are not stuck by the formal amendment of the constitution.
 - Amending the American and Canadian constitutions is very difficult.
- Given rights to self govern in 1867, with monarch remaining the head of state
 - Act of Parliament: Provided for a division of powers
 - Attempt to bring 2 desperate groups together. Not possible for a unitary system of government anymore
 - Section 91 - Peace, Order and Good Government Order (POGG)
 - Gives the federal government a broad enabling power
 - Also meant to be the residual power of the government
 - Residual Power: A power that does not come under either the federal or provincial government of power and must be decided whose jurisdiction it would be put under. (In Canada, all RPs fall under the federal government ?)
 - Regulation of trade and commerce (Historically where the courts came into effect)
 - Subsection 3: Federal government can raise money by any mode or system of taxation
 - In USA, federal government has become more powerful than the state governments
 - Section 92: Give provinces property, civil rights all matters of a local or private nature. Raise money through direct taxation.
 - Section 95: Concurrent powers: Fed and Prov can both create legislature
 - Agriculture and Immigration

- Fed dominates, but provinces can legislate.
 - Section 93: Provincial jurisdiction over education
 - Section 132: Federal jurisdiction over foreign affairs
- 1951: Old Age security introduced, which is under federal jurisdiction
- Constitution patriated in 1984: The right to amend our constitution without intervention of British parliament.

Disallowance Law: Invalidate any provincial law within a year of its passage

- Not considered legitimate
- Last used in 1993

Structures of Legislation:

Government remains in power until it is defeated in an election, in a vote of confidence or if the budget fails the budget vote

VOC: Someone moves a motion of confidence, 24 hrs later the government has to resign if they are defeated in the vote.

Canadian Parliament is a bicameral legislation, meaning we have two houses.

1. House of Commons

- Elected lower house (A key part of parliament)
- Elected for a maximum of 5 years, as per the constitutional requirement
- Elections are held every 4 years, which is a changeable piece of legislature introduced by the Conservative government
 - i. No government can be bound by a previous government when it comes to matters of legislation
- 1st: No province can have fewer seats in the HOC that they have in the Senate
 - Ex: Beneficial to PEI, who is automatically given 4 seats in the HOC
- 2nd: In order to preserve the French language, Quebec is given a base number of seats for which all other provinces amount of seats are based off of. (QC is given 75 seats)
- Membership to the structure of the house is territorial based around provincial units.
 - i. Constituency must be within provincial boundaries
- House leaders (who also sit on the cabinet) of various parties are responsible for the overall in-house conduct of their MPs and the overall flow of business in the house
- Divided into the government and the opposition
 - i. The government enjoy the support of the majority
 - ii. The leader of the largest party becomes the Prime Minister.
 - iii. The PM selects his cabinet from his MPs, and can also appoint senators to his party
- Ministers are responsible for policy of department and administration of parliament
 - i. If they mess up they are expected to resign

- System of Responsible Government: PM and their cabinet sit in parliament to propose legislation, defend their departments from opposition attack and are responsible to parliament for administration and policy
- An important person in the HOC is the House Speaker
 - i. Presides over the debates in the house
 - ii. Constitutionally, the speaker is elected by the house itself and not the cabinet
 - iii. The whole house votes for a speaker when an election is held. The bottom two candidates are continuously dropped off the ballot until one candidate wins a majority (System implemented in the 80's)
 - iv. Opposition can vote for someone who is supported by the GG and vice versa
- John Fraser and Peter Milikan are historically some of the best speakers in the house
- Standing Order: HOC sets its own rules, and is supreme within its own jurisdiction.
 - i. Speakers are responsible for managing all parliamentary precincts
 - Ex: Building upkeep
 - ii. Traditionally, the speaker cannot sit in the chair to speak unless the mace is in the bracket

Party Whips (comes from British government) are appointed by the parties to represent their respective interests in the Striking Committee

- They are there to ensure discipline
- When an MP is sent a whip, they must show up for a vote
 - One, two and three line whips which are of increasing importance

2. Senate

- Appointed Upper Chamber
- Appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister
- Originally, appointed for life. Now, there is a requirement to retire at the age of 75
 - i. You must own property worth 5K in the province in which you sit (Was originally a lot of money when the requirement was introduced)
- Senators per province:
 - i. QC/ONT - 24
 - ii. Maritime Provinces - 24 (NS 10, NB 10, PEI 4)
 - iii. Yukon/NWT - 1ea
 - iv. Total of 105 senators

Legislative Process

- Main difference between Canadian and American legislative processes is the function of Committees.

- American Committees are extraordinarily powerful - Their system is not very efficient but Canadian ministers would like the power that committees in the USA have
- It is becoming increasingly difficult to pass legislation in the US system

American Constitution

- Americans have a completely written constitution.
 - This is due to the American Revolution and the separation of British rule.
 - The government had to explain to its citizens why they needed to define their constitution.

US Constitution preamble dedicates 6 goals that are the underlying goals of the American constitution.

1. Form a more perfect union
2. Establish justice
3. Ensure domestic tranquility
4. To provide for the common defence
5. Improve the general welfare
6. Attempt to justify the government's right to govern

International Relations

23/05/18

Cold War 1945-1989

- No serious conflict because of the nuclear deterrence
- Any conflict between states would have ended in total destruction
- Tense period in which people worried greatly about war, but remained relatively stable
- End of Cold War was welcome, but made for an unpredictable system of international relations
 - Breaking off from the Soviet Union resulted in many other small countries
- People more interested in their economic well being than dealing with the conflict
- More complicated system of international relations becoming much more difficult to deal with
 - Relative decline of US as an economic power, although still top
 - Japan and EU, India, China and Brazil all becoming much more powerful states, and cannot be controlled by the Russians or American
 - Not willing to sit by and let
 - States such as North Korea - How do you deal with them?
- Increasing importance of Transnational Actors (ISIS, Al Qaeda)
Very difficult to control or come to terms with. Many have historical grievances (Bin Laden wanted Americans out of SA)

Laden wanted Americans out of SA)

Analysing International Relations has 3 approaches

1. Realist Approach/Power, Politics, Perspective

- Make a reemergence
- Understands the interna
- tional system to be one in which independent sovereign states are in constant competition

- Goal of every state is the pursuit of its national interest and the maximization of their power in the international arena
- Underlying premise is that humankind is inherently selfish and self seeking and use the state to promote those interests
- Portrays the international system as composed of similar states who all seek powerful and advantage despite the platform of seeking peace and harmony
- Most important function of international diplomacy is no single state can impose its views on others
- Balance of power is the main support of international order
- System of sovereign states that are in constant competition with one another over markets, resources and political interests. This is conceived as little more than organized violence
- Conflict over power within the system will lead to war.
 - i. There may be smaller scale, limited and local war, but there will never be no war
- Makes 3 basic interrelated assumptions
 - i. States are the dominant, if not the exclusive actors in international relations
 - 1. Assumes that states act as coherent notions
 - 2. National interest in international politics
 - 3. State acts in a unitary fashion, in which they define the actions
 - ii. Assumes that force is a usable and effective instrument of foreign policy
 - 1. Believes that states will use force to improve their relative position in the international system
 - iii. Assumes that there is a clear hierarchy of issues in world politics, and the most important being military security
 - 1. National Security becomes an increasingly talked about topic and spending on national security increases

2. Interdependence Perspective, Neo-Realist

- States are not the only important actors in international politics
 - i. Various transnational actors are important
 - 1. NGO's
 - 2. Corporations * (Most important)
 - a. Have a larger income than the GDP of most states, including valid states
 - b. Don;t view the world from the realist theory national perspective because they often have money tied up multiple countries/continents
 - 3. Transgovernmental organizations: agencies of other governments and these kind of agencies often act relatively autonomously from gov control
 - a. Development or Intelligent Agencies

- Multiplicity of issues on the global policy agenda and the military security issues no longer dominates the agenda
 1. Even at times when the military security does dominate the agenda, domestic issues should also be considered in light of domestic politics
- Argues that the relations between the principal actors of global politics, they are highly unequal
- By highlighting the importance of transnational states, we no longer
 - i. Recognizes the importance of Bureaucratic and corporate interest
- Provide a more sophisticated understanding of what is taking place
- National governments make decisions unitarily and rationally
 - i. Close to the Bureaucratic Politics Model
 1. Says that policy outcomes are among __ national actors
 2. Ex: Cuban Missile Crisis - Americans were more advanced than the Soviet's in terms of nuclear power

3. Dependence Perspective/ Globalism

- Focus is not on the state or a combination of national/transnational interactions, but on the international system itself
- Assumption is that the int system can largely be understood in terms of its leadership
 - i. Look for sources of change, patterns of ascendance and decline, long cycles, international revine change, hegemonic power
 1. Ex: USA - Are they on the downside?
 2. Is China becoming a hegemonic power?

International law is the result of the interaction mainly between European and Western states and has evolved over a long period of time.

Mechanisms for States

- Preferred that the competition between states be controlled and limited through the following three ways
 - 1. Diplomacy and Interstate Agreements
 - In most instances, a state is likely to achieve more of its goals at lower costs if it can develop mutually beneficial cooperative arrangements with other states
 - Alliances, Treaties, Regimes
 - Alliances: Formal or informal agreements between states that they will cooperate or assist each other militarily, economically or politically
 - Ex: Britain and Poland before WWI, Britain intervened, NATO
 - Treaties: Enforcement mechanisms,
 - Ex: EU and NAFTA

- Regimes: Many countries have accepted a set of norms, rules or procedures regarding certain issues. Included dispute resolution mechanisms, but no enforcement mechanisms
 - Ex:WTO
 - 2. International Law
 - Developed over time, increasingly being codified
 - Establishes rules of conflict between states (Ex: Geneva Convention)
 - 3. International Organizations
 - Most important is the UN
 - Relatively dysfunctional, but provides a meeting place where states can come together and highlight issues
 - UN is becoming more difficult to manage because of the members on the board, and the members who are not on the board but are major powers in the world and have no seat on the security council
 - Issue regarding the VETO right

Canadian government has supported the UN,

UN originally had 57 Charter members

1955: Canada persuaded UN security council to agree to a package deal for accepting new member states, who quickly joined to form the upwards of 180 member states today.

We had or could provide a mediating role between America and other countries

International Conflict

28/05/18

The Euphoria of the post Cold War period is behind us. Serious conflicts are still very possible but not imminent.

- There are emerging powers that are beginning to challenge established powers (China, Japan).
 - The public can make it difficult for states to diffuse hostilities without informing the public.
 - When outside powers choose to promote their own interest, conflict arises.
- Toxic nationalisms threaten to draw on outside powers and all look to protect their interests and their clients
- Complacency of Peace: Belief that major conflict is unlikely today
 - We now have the UN to regulate between states
- Today: Pakistan, Korea, Iran
 - Fractious/failing state and reckless and unpredictable
 - Things are becoming slightly more risky due to nuclear weaponry
- There are still parallels that we can draw in terms of the international system
 - Pakistan and India
 - USA and Russia

Terrorism

The indirect strategy that wins or loses in terms of the response to it.

Terrorism can succeed only if governments respond to it in the way terrorists wanted them to

- Methods, nature, destruction, and many aspects are completely different from those before
- Ideologically driven, focused, well organized, well informed, some have state support
 - Many terrorists are well educated and wealthy
 - Ex: Osama Bin Laden
- Targets have changed: Today's target are innocent civilians
- Brings a problem of how best to combat international terrorism
 - When you use tactics to confer with terrorists you lose integrity
 - Methods used to deal with the problem is a difficult choice
- Must operate on the element of surprise
 - Increasingly unlikely to happen nowadays because there is not a real privacy anymore
- Solution is not military rooted
- Response should be quick and relatively decisive, remove the target and leave the country alone to continue their lives
- Why are we unable to deal with terrorism?
 1. Because we can't agree on a collective, effective strategy
 2. Includes self interest of states, inappropriateness of international organizations (UN) for achieving consensus on matters of substantive interest
 3. Limited utility of international law
 4. Changing of sources and tactics
- Decisions as to how accommodating or compromising states should be in their response to terrorism include questions that fall mainly within the domain of political philosophy.
- We must have a stance on the amount of force permissible?
- Shock value of terrorism was directed at an established authority and not meant to terrorize the population at large. Made a very clear distinction between the two things.
- Killing of civilian population was not a part of the initial plan
- Today's terrorism is far more insidious than previous terrorism, rooted in political ambitions and with designs on advancing states
- Terrorists driven to act based on social and political unfairness
 - Does not work with groups that are ideologically or fundamentally driven

9/11

- Intelligence Failure
 - Expected a smaller event involving a plane or a bomb
- No criminal records, living under the radar, learned how to fly (but not to land) - nothing actually flagged themselves

George Bush

- Went into Iraq because they wanted regime change

- Compared to now, the US probably did more damage than help
- Requires 75+ years of troops on the ground
- Secular society led by Saddam Hussein
- Went to futile, patriarchal society without any fear of a threat from them

Political Ideology

30/05/18

- Different ways of viewing the term ideology. The term came about by the Encyclopedists (French group) who believed that proper definitions would allow us to do away with political conflict.
- German philosopher, Karl Marx, coined the greatest definition for the term ideology that we use today.
 - Many of his insights are still true today
- Ideology: How we think politically, socially, morally, and how we orient ourselves.
- One of the social sciences biggest criticisms is do we create our thoughts ourselves or are they shaped by the social world (advertising, institutions, etc)?
- As citizens, we are told that we are individuals who are free to choose from a host of goods. These views are often sanctified by the advertising industry.
 - Our choices are not always made critically, often they are influenced.
 - We make many choices subconsciously and do not examine why we make the kinds of choices that we do.
- **Ideologies: Systems of belief that guide our choices and our behaviour. They help us justify our choices and thoughts.**
- What kinds our tentative, if not at times totally tentative, actions and thoughts?
 - Recognize our beliefs, feelings, ideas, conceptual frameworks that form our actions and ideas in everyday life
 - Our belief systems are the substance of ideology.
- **Dictionary definition: Is a system of beliefs or ideas or ways of thinking usually relating to politics or society, or to the conduct of a class or group and regarded as justifying actions especially one that is held implicitly, or adopted as whole, and maintained regardless of the course of events.**
- To study ideology is to survey the determinants that create the conditions of our lives. These conditions in turn create our identities.
- These power dynamics become a buffer to social understanding. We can view or come to understand social realities from the viewpoint of the victim. Historically, this was rare.

Karl Marx wants to understand the role that ideology has politically and whether or not it is possible to have an objective understanding of the role of political belief systems play. Wrote during the 19th century when classes were very apparent and no one was all too concerned about them.

- Ideology can be a form of false consciousness : IE We can be 'tricked' into believing things that go against our belief systems.
- Uses the term ideology in three different but interrelated
 1. Organized body of ideas

- Any writer who develops a systematic body of thought is an ideologists.
 - Used as an adjective of the term consciousness
2. 2. Ideology can be understand as a body of abstract ideas defined and interrelated in dissociation from their empirical context.
 - Ideologist is someone who detaches consciousness from the real world and believes systems of ideas can be studied without relating them to concrete situations for which they are a reflection of.
 3. 3. Ideology is a body of ideas that legitimizes or apologetically defends a class, a social order, a nation, or any other social collectivity. (** Most important)
 - The most relevant and important according the the study of political behaviour.

Marx said that force can be used against the dominant class itself. In uprisings, it is typically the largest number that wins. This is not the case in advanced industrial societies.

In an advanced industrial society:

- Society depends on its members to plan their lives intelligently and to exercise judgement and intellectual skills in all walks of life.
- The allegiance of the dominated class needs to be won over.
 - Can be done two ways:
 1. Blame on doctrines enated by
 - a. Persuade to put national before personal interest
 2. Get its members to understand and conceptualize their society in such a way that their conflict is made invisible and therefore is not conceived at all, or is perceived as manageable by administrative frameworks.
 - a. Getting a public to accept some one particular way of defining their interests, particular concept of reward, and one view of social life.
 - b. The hope is that individuals will come to see themselves as equal partners in an enterprise united by a common belief that their system is just.

We define ourselves largely as consumers. We are taught of belief that we have a common interest in the cake, and that we all have the same piece of the cake.

Dominant belief systems in modern times: Hobbes, John Locke, Rousseau (Liberalists)

- State of Nature
- Rousseau: General Will
- Hobbes: Leviathan
- John Locke: Pre political

Principles of Classical Liberalism:

Argues that there has to be a limited power to the government in order that individuals be able to deliver their power. Power must be given to the government by those who hold the power (voters).

- Advocated for separation of church and state. The state does not have any right to impose religion on the society.
- Freedom
 - Most important for liberals
 - Allows individuals to fully use their free will
 - Society benefits as a result of increased productivity as people are performing their interests
- Equality before the law
 - Neglect of any type of institutionalized preference

Reform Liberalism

- Added the idea of positive freedom
- Entails the power to do something
 - Need to ensure access to education and health care
- Positive role of the state: Must try to provide an equal playing ground for those within society and the economy
- Started the discussion on universal voting (Equal vote for all)

Conservatism

- Complimentary, not completely opposite ideologies
- Edmund Burke
 - Member of British HOC
 - Conservative, but sat as a Liberal
 - Conservative can best be found in his reaction to the French Revolution

Burke

- Pragmatic philosopher
- Origin of government is based upon social evolution and ultimately differs from one state to the next
- Empirical, tradition and wisdom of the ages are important to him.
- Stands very much in opposition to the French Revolution and viewed it as an attack on European Civilization
 - Opposed the French Revolution because they wanted the same rights as Englishmen
 - Thought that representative government and institutions were important
- Predicted the rise of Napoleon which happened two years after his death
- According to Burke, we don't understand how traditions arise
 - Naive belief that reason can be self sufficient often leads to tyranny
- He is a conservative and supported revolution as a last resort where there were no means of reform

- He supported the American revolution because he supported what they were fighting for (vote, no taxation without representation, govern themselves locally).
1. Man has natural rights and all men are equal
 - a. Rights within the state of nature
 2. The reason which man is endowed is efficient to solve all of our problems
 - a. You need reason to solve problems. He argued against rationalism.
 3. The belief that if men understood what was right, he would do it.
 - a. Believed no men were evil
- Abstraction: lazy way. The danger is that in deciding to remove a class, one may end up removing the elements of the class
 - Didn't really believe that anyone could learn anything useful from history. Burke said we are not creatures that move from our original state into society because we found it advantageous. Man's nature can only be fulfilled in civil society.
 - Suspicious of change but not opposed to it
 - No such thing as liberty without order

Karl Marx

04/06/18

- A non practising jew
- Wrote during the industrial revolution (1867-68 when he died)
- Learned a lot from Engle, a fellow German whose father was a construction worker (?)
- Married an Aristocrat. Both had a difficult life. Lost his only son very early
- His daughter Eleanor became one of the earliest feminists, involved in the trade union and many movements
- Worked at a British museum after being kicked out of Germany, Belgium and France for political reasons
- Unorganized write
- Proletariat: Working class that Marx had the height of respect for
- Lumpen: Those in society who did not try to better their lives and resorted to prostitution and criminality
- His theory: Class is a relational theory and has nothing to do with income levels
 - Those who were related to the means of production as workers
 - If you don't own a part of the production process then you are a proletariat
- His theory on Alienated vs Unalienated Labouring
 - Alien: Not merely a process by which humans satisfy needs, but which we make money
 - Labour: Work is an existential activity, to say it is how we define ourselves. The way in which they achieve their true nature and can be creative.
 - Species Specific: Labouring determines our characters
 - We are the only species that work
- One class of individuals (capitalists) possess a monopoly on the system of production of the means used to produce things. They own the machines and capital that is necessary for production

- Under this principle, the proletarians are forced to sell their labour to power

Relationship between workers and the product they produce

The production itself

The relations of production among persons (all work in the factory floor)

Relationship of people to their essence as species

Frederick Engels

- Always provided Marx with money when his family struggled
- Supported and edited much of Marx' work
- Did an intense amount of work to get Marx' work published because Marx was so disorganized
- Adopted and raised one of Marx' illegitimate children unknown to Marx until he was on his deathbed

Citizenship and Political Culture

Culture: Affects how we understand and react with the world. Provides a set of lenses through which we view our environment. Particular set of values and assumptions that we make. Beliefs about the world and individually held actions shape how we act and behave. Also provides us a way of doing things (Common stock of knowledge about appropriate and inappropriate behaviour). As we are socialized into a culture, we learn to behave in ways that others in the same culture would find acceptable. Learn what to wear, what to say and how to stand, in addition to privacy and community.

- Culture acts a lens that political actors and us as citizens see the world and the role of the state and what they assign to government.
- Conversation is a task that we are beginning to lose in our society due to the impersonal nature of social media.
- **Political culture:** ideas assumptions, values and beliefs that condition political action. Affects the ways we address politics and social problems and the solutions we attempt. We see different cultures dealing with these matters and what seems to be appropriate.
- Political perception and action are mediated through language and speech. Political culture is the language of political discourse. Political values, beliefs and attitudes are crystallized in symbols. In politics, symbols include long standing traditions through which individuals become strongly attached. Ex: peace sign, beavers, Canadian flag, poppies, RCMP red suits, CDC, Charter, Distinct Society Clause,
 - Political images are important because they invoke feelings of consensus or conflict
 - Symbols invoke different feelings in society: Gay marriage, abortion, legalization of marijuana, equal pay
 - Our politics is of harmony and also disunion, conflict and cooperation (Residential schools caused conflict)
- Symbols may have more than the simple value. They can rally individuals.

- Political advertisements are carefully constructed and often manipulative
 - Culturally appropriate areas for political decision making
- Culture acts a lens that political actors and us as citizens see the world and the role of the state and what they assign to government.
- **Structure/Bias argument:** Public discourse and debate is so structured, even in democratic societies, that only certain issues will come to the floor. Certain issues may lie unaddressed. This means many important social issues will not be addressed, or at least won't be as soon as they should.
 - Ex: Indigenous rights, Racial discrimination (was not talked about until 1966/1968)
 - Ex: If you told a citizen that we would not remain faithful to British traditions in the 1960's, people would not have been on board with that notion.
 - British model and their version of world history was taught in Canadian schools, showing their heavy influence on our country
- Over 75% of Canadian immigrants are from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. The demographics of Canada has changed drastically as get rid of racial quotas and accept people from 'non traditional host countries'
- Many post war immigrants added to the state what would have in Britain been an act of naivety. The state was seen as largely oppressive so many people would not give their opinions. This drew many to the Charter in Canada.
 - Those who came from British backgrounds were more suspicious of the Charter and thought it would give the courts too much power and would make Canada too much like USA. Rights were given as a constitutional guarantee.
 - Immigrants from neither British or French background challenged the privilege given to duality. And appeared to grant new arrivals different status. Not interested in the origins or foundings, or political and constitutional debates.
 - The attitude of new arrivals was this is the time to get over it and not be so obsessed with the history.
- We have a different view of the world: A British view of the world is not a legitimate ____
 - Significant change
- Changes the discourse to multiculturalism
 - We now have a politicised ethnicity.
 - As Canadians influenced the decline of British influence, they also saw an increase of nationalism and ethnicity on the other hand.

Citizenship:

Multiethnic and multicultural societies, the matter of citizenship is not straightforward. Before WWI, were in essence about citizenship. The debates are about whether the boundaries of ____ and political allegiance should be extended to include Britain. As well, the debate surrounding subscription during both world wars were controversies about the nature and extent to civil obligations.

Important factors leading to debates about citizenship:

- Involve the gradual decline in the influence of British connection
- Globalization
 - That could loosen the attachment of the citizen to the state
 - Unless the practise of citizenship is
 - Citizenship can demonstrate this so why worry about it?
- Threatened breakup of Canada
 - The idea has become less evident, but has not left. It raises the fundamental question of what communities do Canadians want to give their allegiance to
- Citizens are made as well as born
 - The change in the ethnic makeup of Canada makes Canada an important ___ for bridging between old and new Canadians, especially those who come from non traditional supply sources.
- The behaviour that the modern state requires of its citizens cannot be coerced.
 - The values that are required on the part of citizens cannot be imposed. You must win potential immigrants over.
 - Tolerance is something that needs to be willingly given
 - Needs to be a form of autonomous civic behaviour: Produces good behavior on the part of its citizens
- Charter of Rights and Freedoms
 - Trudeau thought this would grant people a little more in the way of political power and
- Constitutional Debates that have over time undermined the authority of elites
 - The public want to question politicians and don't accept deals made behind closed doors or being locked out of decisions.
 - Has largely been replaced by distrust

What is citizenship? Comes from the early Greeks. They offered us the ideal of a public realm in which through participation, the citizen transcends the idea of his/her private interests. Through interaction with others, men become political animals. The social and political activity that required that one engage in the political and public life that was worth living.

- In Athens, distinctions were made between aliens, women, children, and other minorities that could not become citizens
 - The capacity to govern and be governed as consequence of self governance and education
 - Property ownership meant that citizens could devote their time to public ordeals. (Socrates was evident at this)

Modern Citizenship will always be the something between the public and the private. The longer this tension, modern citizenship has to take into account the increasing pluralism of modern societies.

As we have seen, this is a fact that is especially important for modern Canada.

It is impossible to define citizenship as a unimodal. We can't expect the same types of behaviour as the Greeks did.

We need to allow people to define their relationship to the collectivity of society in a variety of ways:

- Some Canadians identify with their country in the traditional sense of individual loyalty
- By virtue of their membership in a smaller collectivity
 - Can be true for new arrivals or traditional Canadians
 - Newfoundland: I'm going down home after living in a different city. Locality first, then nation.
- System of identifiable precepts

1. **Consists of rights acquired by membership in a given community**

- a. Vote, access to social programs

For such rights to be meaningful, they need to be supported by institutions that can help to realize these rights. We need to have recourse to the legal system, social rights, schools and hospitals. Institutions can only have proper effects when they are known about. We must have a broad based commitment to citizenship. You cannot have institutions that are biased in their favour. The bias must be mitigated as much as possible.

2. **Cultural Rights**

- Expansion of cultural rights is being pressured, for a variety of rights of francophones, native peoples, ethnocultural minorities.
- What is different about these demands is that whereas it was once commonly believed that you were entitled to all of your rights, current demands insist that cultural differences be taken very much into account.
- Not ready to be permitted within the realm of civil society, but should be reflected in the very structure of civil institutions, BUT there is a big difference between a society recognizing and tolerating differences and having these differences formally reflected institutionally. The moment governments begin to recognize special groups and rights, they inevitably get dragged into the differential allocation of status.

3. Citizenship also involves obligation

- Obligations the citizens have to the line of duty. Have a public responsibility to contribute to the interest of the common good. Rights need to be actively balanced with the obligations of the citizens.
- We are connected vertically and horizontally
 - Vertically: Some requirements that we simply accept as a duty
 - Paying taxes
 - Horizontal: Contributing to community life at the level of community, province, etc
- Public discourse has been dominated in the past 30 years by the talk of citizenship rights and obligations.
- Citizenship necessarily entails participation in public debate and having a political debate on certain issues. People can identify with their community by, identification based on a sense of peoplehood.

- Something worrying people is how we still talk in terms of Canada Without Quebec (acronym), anglo white Canada

Exam Review

11/06/18

Political Parties and Interest Groups

- Most parties function the same way and have the same origins of those are popular today
- We are seeing what is called policy conversion in today's parties: There are only a few differences between the parties and their ideologies nowadays
- There are 3 basic
 - Mass Parties/Parties of Principle
 - Form outside of parliament because there is some sort of social discontent
 - General party membership (not just political caucus) has power over the legislative branch of the party
 - There is more participation during the creation of policy in this party
 - Ex: British Labour Party, NDP of Canada
 - Cadre Parties/Brokerage Parties
 - Parties that try to mediate as many interests on the political spectrum as possible
 - Characterized by the fact that a relatively small group of leaders has power over the party
 - Usually found in the legislature, holding political roles
 - Traditional Canadian parties (Conservative, Liberal, NDP)
 - Iron law of oligarchy prevails: No matter how democratic these parties are to be, there is always a small group of people holding most of the power
 - Small group decides who they want to run in the party, etc
 - Militia Parties
 - Very specific ideological agenda, tightly organized
 - Ex: FLQ, Communist party of Canada

Development of parties

- Parties started to slowly emerge influenced by the extension of the franchise and parliamentary prerogatives
- Members felt the need to organize for a common cause
- Need to organize the electors in order to efficiently have a voting process
- Rise of parties and parliamentary groups
- Groups of extra parliamentary organizations
 - Ex: Farmers parties, labour parties
- Always argued that the parties should be based on agenda, not driven by a need for power
 - Farmer Party: As time went on, there was no way they would get elected

- West starting party that gained momentum regionally and provincially in Alberta
- Winnipeg Declaration of Principles
 - Allowed them to move from being a party of movement (mass party) to a party seeking election
- You could not be a successful democratic party if you were going to stick to one specific ideological theory
- Vote on division: Leave and come back in the door you wanted to 'vote' for. If you were on the right side then you got paid
- Secretary (patronage secretary) controlled nominations to parliamentary votes. This gave rise to a strict form of party discipline
 - In the US electoral organization became inevitable because of the new constitution and large number of immigrants coming to the US
- US had the first political parties that we understand today
- Parties are agents of representative democracy in Canada
 - Locals select parties based on local members (MPP)
 - Leader of the federal party signs nomination papers and can appoint people to a specific party
- Parties provide essential organizing and stabilizing functions for government
 - Provide managers and decision makers for the political system
 - Provide a framework in which legislative support is deemed predictable
 - Train individuals in order to properly allow them to maintain political sophistication
 - Many get into politics by helping candidates who are running in their offices, etc
 - Mediate between societies diverse interests
 - Goal of 2nd kind of party

Origins of Canadian Party System

- Canadian politics used to be dominated by factualism
- Often candidates did not commit themselves to a party until they had some idea of who would win, then they would decide
- Loose coalition consisted of many _____
 - Unity among the parties was predicated on the fact that they wanted the confederation project to work
- Loose fish = Cabinet ministers and their supporters
 - Called this because they had been elected by their constituents in the hopes of gaining money for their regions
 - Candidates didn't stay with the same party all the time
 - Made possible also by non-simultaneous elections
 - The party in power could call an election in safe seats and gradually work out to unfavourable ridings

Interest Groups

- We can never get rid of them
- To understand contemporary political decision making we need to understand IG's.
- Lobbying is both an accepted and desired aspect of government policy making.
Governments will often ask interest groups for their advice and expertise in a particular area

Functions of a Power Group:

- Organizations whose members act together to influence policy in order to promote their common interest. In performing this general function, they articulate commands in society, seek support for the demands among other groups through advocacy and bargaining. Lastly, they attempt to transform these demands into authoritative public policy by influencing the choice of political personnel and the various ___ of policy making and enforcing.
- They help to connect the individual to the political system
- They gain concessions from government
 - Communication flows in two directions. Interest groups are a strong link between government and society
 - To float potential policy changes and try to win over special constituencies
- IG provide regulatory and administration aid
 - Ex: Children's Aid Society