1. Hard Power / Soft Power
2. Power Theory / Transparency Theory
3. Cinemocracy / Manipulation
4. American Democracy
5. Government of the Few
6. Fear of Pure Democracy
7. American Elite Consensus
8. Elite Repression
9. Priorities of the Founders
10. Constitutional Elements
1. Like a battery powering a flashlight so does one’s individual “capacity of power” serve to assist one in achieving a set goal.

2. In this case, influencing political behavior to maintain, expand or protect one’s standing in order to survive in society.
1. To exert power one must first possess adequate reserves
   a. This is defined simply as “capacity of power.”

2. This “capacity of power” is not determined according to a single
   resource, ability or possession.

3. It is a combination of different variables that serve to make up the
   individual.

4. This is just like a battery consisting of energy resources drawn upon
   when it comes time to draw power in order to achieve a set objective.
1. Power equals resources (capacity of power) times compliance squared, divided by force.

2. The pursuit of self-interest (rational choice theory) encourages man to engage in political behavior.

3. The pursuit of power maintains the never ending cycle of political: conflict; compromise; alliances; and wars.

\[
\text{Power} = \frac{rc^2}{f}
\]

**KEY**

- \( r \) = resources / capacity of power
- \( c \) = compliance
- \( f \) = force
1. One can argue that “there is no morality in politics”. These critics are both right and wrong.

2. Morality has no direct correlation if the pursuit of self-interests and power resources maintains utmost priority.

3. On the other hand they may be correct if one party sells their pursuit as a moral cause in order to achieve their agenda.
1. America has grown from the days of a colony to major power, superpower, and hegemon, to its present empire status.

2. American power is felt throughout the international community.

3. Playing poker requires one to adopt a “poker face.”
   a. Players hide their true emotions, even faking their true intentions.

4. The United States utilizes “Transparency.”
   a. Involves disclosing all routes the nation-state will undertake.
      — Political, economic and military strategies.
1. Alexander Hamilton initiated this policy even if he did not coin the term.

2. Hamilton is regarded as the chief architect of US economic policy.

3. Transparency maintains confidence of domestic and foreign elites.

Every nation-state possesses three fundamental powers: Political, Economic, and Military. Transparency allows the United States to maintain international stability. To be successful, all policies relating to these three fundamental powers must be freely disclosed. Most nation-states do not follow the philosophy of Transparency.
America possesses the most technologically advanced military hardware. This video demonstrates one of the first deployable force fields for light armored vehicles (LAVs). Welcome to the 21st Century.
America is not the only nation that utilizes Transparency. This video shows the Israeli Defense Force demonstrating a new type of gun that can shoot around corners. A brief interview with the inventor of this amazing weapon follows the demonstration.
Some forms of transparency are both political and military in nature. The military sponsored the development of the Massive Ordinance Aerial Burst (MOAB). It is commonly referred to as “The Mother Of All Bombs”. It is the largest conventional bomb in our arsenal. There is a psychological component to this bomb. A mushroom cloud forms following successful detonation. It looks somewhat a nuclear detonation.
Javelin is a fire-and-forget missile with lock-on before launch and automatic self-guidance. The system takes a top-attack flight profile against armored vehicles (attacking the top armor which is generally thinner) but can also take a direct-attack mode for use against buildings or fortifications. This missile also has the ability to engage helicopters. Javelin is supplied by Raytheon/Lockheed Martin's JAVELIN Joint Venture.
Various forms of propaganda have been utilized to drum up mass support to better assure elite legitimacy. Cinemocracy, the relationship between motion pictures and government is one way governmental elites sell their agenda. Enjoy this classic cartoon where “Popeye The Sailor Man” battles the Nazis.
1. Cinemocracy
   a. Example of power?

2. Manipulation
   a. Example of power?

3. The Use Of Force
   a. Example of Power?
Technological advancements have empowered common citizens with creative minds to produce their own propaganda. “The War On Terror” sparked a great deal of media distributed via the Internet. Elites no longer maintain total control over distribution. Many citizens may deem these video as offensive. Keep in mind that propaganda is meant to produce an “Us” versus “Them” mindset. Does this video have any impact over your belief system?
1. Elitism in the United States is government by the few.

2. Elites and the Masses in American Political Life.
   a. Elites have power to decide who gets what, when, and how.
   b. The lives of the masses are shaped by elite decisions.

3. Democracy and the Survival of Democracy
   a. Democracy is government by the people.
   b. The survival of democracy is in the hands of elites.

4. Evidence About Political Life Supporting Elite Theory
   a. The Irony of Democracy justifies elite theory.
   b. History provides evidence of life in a democracy shaped by elites.
1. Italian Political Scientist Gaetano Mosca: Elitism
   a. All societies have a small ruling class.
   b. All societies have a more numerous ruled class.

2. French political scientist Roberto Michels stated the iron law of oligarchy.
   a. All organizations may start out democratic.
   b. All organizations inevitably develop oligarchic tendencies.

3. American political scientist Harold Lasswell: government by the few.
   a. Elites control resources and societal institutions.
   b. Elitism in the United States is government by the few.
1. The Founders feared government by majority rule.
   a. Threatens the freedom and property of minorities and individuals.

2. President Abraham Lincoln expressed impracticality of mass government.

3. Representative democracy inevitably leads to elite government.

4. Western democratic elites have multiple institutional bases of power.
American Elite Consensus

1. United States Elite Consensus
   a. Liberty
   b. Respect For Private Property
   c. Limited Government

2. Elites argue over the “MEANS” and not the “ENDS.”

3. Respect for private property does not necessarily mean safeguarding one’s home or personal possessions like a car.
   a. It really means providing adequate security to safeguard a person.
1. Elites focus on maintaining and/or enhancing their positions of power. 
   a. This requires protecting the power system in which they dominate.

2. Stability of the system is an issue of great concern. 
   a. Instability may convince masses that elites are not “legitimate.” 
   b. Elites respond by limiting freedom and strengthening security.

3. Are The Following Examples Of Elite Repression? 
   a. Sexual harassment laws? 
   b. Hate crime legislation? 
   c. Anti-vagrancy laws? 
   d. Requirements for screening at airports and government buildings?
1. The majority of the mass class may actually favor elite repression.  
   a. Especially during times of national conflict (war).

2. President Franklin D. Roosevelt Authorized Japanese Internment Camps.  
   a. Which the Supreme Court upheld.  
   b. Could it happen to another group of citizens again?
1. Technology allows the common individual to cheaply create and distribute propaganda.

2. Cartoons have a tendency to make light such terrible subjects that include warfare.

3. “Saddam On The Run” & “Little Saddam & Bush” were distributed prior to Persian Gulf War II.
   a. The intent was to increase mass support for a US led invasion of Iraq.
   b. Do these cartoons influence your personal opinion one way or the other?
The First Elite Class

1. The Founding Fathers Were Exceptional Elites
   a. Wealthy, educated, talented, and resourceful.
   b. Established a survivable and stable federal government.
   c. Founded a constitutional government not based on heredity.

2. Elites were merchants, planters, lawyers, and bankers.

3. Small middle class
   a. Successful farmers, shopkeepers, and independent artisans.

4. Great mass of White Americans
   a. Small farmers, fishers, lumbers', and those in commerce.

5. Black slaves were an important component of the American economy.
   a. Considered property in the new democratic nation.
Priorities Of The Founders

1. Founders’ Preferences For Constitution Forming

2. Fundamental Roles Of Republican Form Of Government
   a. Protect liberty and property.
   b. Suppress threats against dominant economic elites.

3. The Strong Central Government
   a. Opened western land to speculation.
   b. Protect shipping and manufacturing.
   c. Ensure the return of runaway slaves.

4. Politically And Economically Strong Central Government
   a. Plays respectable role in the international community.
Formative Constitutional Elements

1. National Elite Formative Elements
   a. Evident at the Annapolis Convention and Constitutional Convention.

2. George Washington Presided Over The Constitutional Convention


4. Founders Highly Educated And Trained Political Decision-Makers

5. Founders Were Wealthy And Financial Leaders

6. Founders’ Nationalist Perspectives Overwhelmed State Loyalties
   a. Political Issues
   b. Economic Issues
   c. Military Issues
1. Delegates Agreed:
   a. Fundamental end of government is protection of liberty and property.
   b. Contractual relationship between people and their government.
   c. Ultimate legitimacy of government is popular sovereignty.
   d. Republican governments are representative, and nonhereditary.
   e. Maintaining separate branches protects against tyranny.
   f. Strong national governments can exercise its will directly on people.
1. The Connecticut Compromise

a. Representation in the House based on population.

b. Representation in the Senate are two senators from each state.

c. Exports not subject to tariffs, but imports may be subject to tariffs.

d. Delegates agreed that only state qualifications on voting shall exist.

e. Three-fifths of the slaves of each state would be counted for census.
1. The Constitution Was Elitist

a. Elites enjoyed constitutional benefits from congressional levy of taxes, regulation of commerce, protection of money and property, creation of the military, protection against revolution, protection of slavery, limitation of states in monetary and business affairs.

b. The elite’s support for a strong national government was realized by constitutional arrangements such as national supremacy, republicanism, separation of powers and checks and balances, and judicial review.

c. Elites skillfully used an extraordinary procedure, limited participation, and a Bill of Rights to achieve constitutional ratification.