Bertrand Russell, Power

**Chapter 1- Impulse to Power**

* There is intellectual and emotional differences between human and animals.
* On emotional: human desires boundless and insatiable, unlike animals, satistified on survival and reproduction.
* On most of cases they work so hard for necessities, but they do not cease to be active in case their all needs satisfied. They continue to do something to satisfy other needs.
  + Xerxes Athen campaign, he had everthing but in campaign.
  + Newton’s material comfort did not stop him becoming fellow at trinity and write Principia
  + This is also true for ordinary people. In day-dreams there is no limit to imagined triumps, if they are regarded as possible, efforts will be made to achieve them.
* Imagination is he motive that forces human beings into restless exertion after their primary needs have been satisfied. 7-8
  + In rare moments of perfect happiness, wish to death. Because human being know that it cannot last.
  + Impossible to get eteranl happiness for human, because it belongs to god.
  + Those who have little power think little more would satistfy them but mistaken, human desires insatiable, can repose only in infinitude of God.
* Animal: good to survive and reproduce but human desire to expand, the desire which is limited only by imagination. Human dont admit the impossibility. Like Milton’s Satan who combines nobility and impiety. By impiety: refusal to admit the limitations of human power. This is notable in conquerors but true also for all humans. 8
  + This makes social co-operation difficult. Because each of us understand this co-operation as dominant, like God in God-worshipper relationship.
  + Result of this: competition, the need of compromise and government, the impulse to rebellion, with insatiability and periodic violence.
  + Result of this: need of morality to restrain anarchic self-assertion.

**Chapter 2- Leaders and Followers**

The power impulse has two forms: explict, in leaders; implict, in their followers. Most men willingly follow a leader to the acquisition of power by the group which he command. Most men do not feel in themselves the competence required for leading, therefore seek a captain who has courage and sagacity.

**Chapter 3- The Forms of Power** 25

Power may be defined as the production of intended effects. Quan concept: given two men with similar desires, if one achieves all, he has more power than other. But there is no exact means of comparing the power. Easy to say A has more power than B, if A achieves many intended effects and B only a few.

Classifiying power: power over human beings, power over matter-science, chief cause of change in modern world.

Power over hıumans classified by manner of influencing individuals, or by the type of organization involved.

An individual may be influenced:

* By direct physical power over his body, imprisoning, killing
* By rewards and punishments as inducements, giving job
* By influence on opinion, propaganda; opportunity for creating desired habits, by drill, action follows without mental activity.