

DOWNLOAD PDF THE ECONOMICS AND POLITICS OF FINANCING POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS (UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS MODULAR STUDIES)

Chapter 1 : Campaign Finance - Econlib

Inspired by Oxford University's Philosophy, Politics and Economics (PPE) course, UA&P's Political Economy program seeks to equip students with skills that will enable them to examine society through different lenses-political science, philosophy, economics, history, sociology-and to consider social issues not merely from a local but also from a regional and global perspective.

The online political science degree program takes a practical approach to politics, analyzing events in real time and applying solutions to local, national and international scenarios. Earn math credits for what you already know: Save time and tuition with our Pathways to Math Success assessments. Differentiate among key components of diverse political systems and external agencies for efficacy in a global society Apply social scientific reasoning, theories, concepts and methodologies to the analysis of a wide range of contemporary and historical political issues and problems using effective statistical research and analysis Apply effective research literacy strategies in hypothesis testing and academic research for political science by identifying, analyzing and integrating appropriate primary and secondary sources. Demonstrate appropriate oral and written communication strategies toward specific political audiences for effective, solution-oriented decision-making As a private, nonprofit university, SNHU has one mission "to help you see yourself succeed. Take advantage of some of the most affordable tuition rates in the nation Convenience. Complete your undergraduate degree at your own pace, over six 8-week terms per year Expert instruction. Learn from instructors with relevant, real-world experience Networking. Tap into our nationwide network of alumni for internship and career opportunities Simple application process. Count on the ongoing support of dedicated academic and career advisors specialized in your area of study Transfer-friendly enrollment. Transfer up to 90 credits toward an undergraduate degree Career Outlook Graduates of the online political science degree program learn to analyze policy and politics on local, national and global scales. Many enter fields outside of politics and policymaking, such as business or law. Curriculum The online political science degree program includes an extensive overview of politics, from organization of political parties and campaigns to fundraising and finance. General education Degree-specific courses General Education Program Our programs are designed to equip you with the skills and insights you need to move forward. In recent years, employers have stressed the need for graduates with higher order skills - the skills that go beyond technical knowledge - such as: Through foundation, exploration and integration courses, students learn to think critically, creatively and collaboratively, giving you the edge employers are looking for. The economic, political and ideological developments that allowed the United States to attain a position of the world leadership are closely examined. PAD Public Administration Explore the field of public administration through the analysis of key theory and career possibilities. Examine the role of government and regulation in public policy development. Analyze how ethics drives conduct within the field. POL American Politics This course offers a broad introduction to the structure and function of the American political system at the national level, including the roles played by the president, Congress, the courts, the bureaucracy, political parties, interest groups and the mass media in the policy-making and electoral processes. This course places special emphasis on how the efforts of the framers of the Constitution to solve what they saw as the political problems of their day continue to shape American national politics in ours. POL International Relations This course offers a broad introduction to the study and practice of international relations, including the roles played by states and nations, non-state actors, national interests, power, morality and international law. This course places special emphasis on realism and idealism as alternative approaches to the study and practice of international relations and on their implications for ongoing efforts to construct a peaceful and prosperous global political system in the aftermath of the Cold War. POL American State and Local Government Many political issues in the United States, such as education, public safety, environmental protection, and transportation, are first handled and addressed by state and local governments. This course explores the structure, function, and distribution of power between state

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and local governments and the federal government of the United States. Particular emphasis is placed on the necessary collaboration of state and local governments and their roles as partners with the federal government in effecting improvements in policies and services as well as the exploration of the legal and constitutional relationships between state and local governments.

POL Political Theory and Applications This course covers the study of the conceptual foundations of political systems and behavior including the historical contributions of Western political theorists toward critically analyzing contemporary political institutions and ideas. Special emphasis is placed on exploring how the social and cultural contexts in which these theorists lived and worked helped to shape their political ideas. Special emphasis is placed on watershed moments in U. S. political history.

POL The Legal System in America This course is a foundational overview of the court and judicial systems, major laws in United States political history, and the lawmaking and amendment process. While an overview of major laws will be covered in the course, students will be asked to assess the legal system in general terms to recognize patterns in civil liberties, judicial interpretations, and judicial activism. A specific focus on how social movements and public opinion have influenced court decisions will also be included.

POL Introduction to Comparative Politics This course examines the development of different political systems including the relationship between factors culture, economics, geography, etc. Students will study key components of what separates political systems from one another, as well as differences within individual political systems and how they are applied by different nations. Special attention will be paid to understanding how democratic nations vary in their political institutions legislative, judicial, executive and how these applications influence public policy and how countries are viewed by one another. Students will be introduced to concepts of war and peace, terrorism, nationalism, etc. Contemporary issues in globalization will be explored and analyzed for efficacy.

POL Analysis and Research in Political Science In this course, students will examine applied aspects of research methods and statistical analysis that are commonly utilized in political science research. Through case studies utilizing contemporary issues, students will investigate procedures used to gather and analyze data, provide analysis and conclusions based on social scientific inquiry, and acquire real-world skills required to design and conduct research in the field of political science. This course is structured to support student success in fulfilling program requirements.

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Chapter 2 : Political Campaigns - Costas Panagopoulos - Oxford University Press

The new application cycle is now open! Please make sure that you read and follow all our instructions for the application process to make sure that you submit the right documents in good time. Good luck with your application. Some Executive programmes are still open to new applications for

Using their expertise in law, economics and politics respectively, these three prestigious schools come together to create a dynamic, multidisciplinary program. Our students develop a critical thinking skills, helping them drive change in the public or private sector. These provide students with hands-on experience that simulates real-life challenges to foster their professional development in international settings. Through our practical learning approach you will truly learn how to combine your knowledge in politics, law and economics to solve global challenges. Each of these Schools is recognized worldwide for academic and teaching excellence. The combination of the expertise provided by the three schools represents a unique multidisciplinary approach to studying politics, law and economics. Having a multidisciplinary training in these fields will help you build a versatile profile capable of adapting to the complex globalized workplace of today and having a deep impact in development and social change. Approach the study of these three diverse but converging fields by truly understanding the relations between each other and the dynamics of their integration in global contexts. This field of study dates back to the s, where it was first offered at the University of Oxford as a modern take on classical studies. Today, these degrees are offered at top institutions like IE University, where the young leaders of tomorrow are learning how to impact the future growth of societies and organizations on a global scale. Our world is shaped a countless number of factors that require us to consider issues from different perspectives. Individuals who are able to understand the political, legal and economic elements of this new international landscape are in demand. The objective of the Bachelor in Politics, Law and Economics at IE University is to train a new generation of globally minded professionals, able to confront contemporary issues with a multidisciplinary skillset. Politics impacts virtually every aspect of public and private life. From social structures to economic performance, political institutions have real transformative power. Regardless of where your career path takes you, knowledge of political processes will allow you to expertly navigate an array of challenges. At IE University, you will learn how to analyze current events, evaluate policies and anticipate potential outcomes of policy making decisions. Law provides structure to human society. At the same time, the study of law raises important questions of fairness and justice, challenging us to constantly examine the state of the world around us. Bachelor of PLE students will explore these questions, while learning how to construct strong arguments, enhance their critical thinking skills and embrace abstract thought. Economics studies resource allocation, as well as production and distribution of goods and services. This social science allows us to develop an analytical framework through which to dissect individual, organizational and governmental decision making. As a student of economics, you will examine how policy impacts our world and explore how to design more effective economic models. Over the past 40 years, IE Law School has established itself as a national and international reference point in training globally minded law professionals. The combination of faculty excellence, unique programs based on the case method and active research centers allow us to train lawyers who shine in our globalized and ever-changing world. Additionally, our School is recognized by the four main accrediting agencies and associations in the legal and business training world.

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Chapter 3 : Ethics, Politics, and Economics < Yale University

Government, Politics, and Policy Georgetown's department of government is considered one of the leading programs in political science in the United States. We offer training in international relations, comparative politics, political theory and American government.

Students must still meet the requirements of the program. A checklist of all documents to accompany your application can be downloaded here. Scholarships, Grants, Financial Support Please check the website of the University of Bern for information on scholarships, grants and financial support. The PLEP program and the Institute of Philosophy can unfortunately not offer any financial support, grants or scholarships. Late applications are only possible if the required documents are complete. We reserve the right to transfer incomplete applications to the subsequent semester. In case of subsequent admission, this application fee can be counted towards the registration fee, which also amounts to CHF After application, applicants will receive a pay-in slip for the application fee. In case of late payment of the application fee, e. Once paid, application fees can neither be refunded nor transferred to another semester. For applications from abroad and only those from abroad! For students, which exceed without cogent reason the standard period of study defined in the study regulations, the University Directorate may increase the tuition fees at the earliest as from the 7th semester of a Bachelor program and 4th and 5th semester respectively of a Master program 90 and ECTS credits respectively for each additional semester by CHF at a time. The maximum tuition fees per term are ten times higher than the regular tuition fees. Consequently, tuition and semester fees for regular students amount to CHF per semester. The Admissions Office is neither allowed to waive fees nor to grant delay for payment. Applicants who have run into financial difficulty through no fault of their own and who are not in a position to pay the tuition and semester fees in time should contact as soon as possible the Stiftung Sozialkasse, Mr Markus Krebs, Hochschulstrasse 4, CH Bern. For scholarships, grants and other financial support for registered students of the University of Bern please visit Scholarships, grants and financial support. By providing a structured introduction to appropriate methods of the disciplines of Philosophy, Politics, Law, and Economics and, more particularly, to ethical reasoning, policy-making, and implementation students have the knowledge and skills to pursue a whole range of future careers and professional activities. I work there mainly in the political section. At the moment I work for the Ethikschule Kind und Tier in Basel perfect combination of highly urgent theoretical and practical ethical questions. My job is to make sure that the Buthanese refugees in Nepal have access to the national courts of justice and that their right to a fair trial is respected.

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Chapter 4 : Online Political Science Degree | BA Program | SNHU

State Politics and Policy Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 3 (Fall): pp. © by the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois The Impact of Public Financing on Electoral.

Courses Director of undergraduate studies: Peter Swenson, Prospect St. We have to understand the technical complexities of economic and statistical analysis at the same time that we think critically about basic moral and political choices. Constructive responses to such problems as coping with natural and social hazards, allocation of limited social resources e. The major in Ethics, Politics, and Economics joins the analytic rigor of the social sciences and the enduring normative questions of philosophy to promote an integrative and critical understanding of the institutions, practices, and policies that shape the contemporary world. The concentration is developed in consultation with the director of undergraduate studies and should culminate in a senior essay written in the area defined by the concentration. Introductory courses provide a basic familiarity with contemporary economic analysis and survey central issues in ethics and political philosophy. Such a background is necessary to understand theories that combine different approaches to the three areas of inquiry ethics, politics, economics and to assess policies with complex political, economic, and moral implications. The introductory courses include one course from each of the following five topics: The DUS can offer guidance regarding appropriate courses to fulfill this requirement. The Economics core comprises courses offered by Economics as the primary department, or Political Science courses cross-listed with Economics. Areas of concentration Each student defines an area of concentration in consultation with the DUS. The concentration enables students to frame an important problem and shape a systematic course of inquiry, employing analytical methods and substantive theories drawn from the three fields. Students should not only recognize the accomplishments of varied interdisciplinary efforts, but also attempt to represent and in some cases further develop those accomplishments in their own work. For many students, the concentration treats a contemporary problem with a substantial policy dimension domestic or international , but some students may wish to emphasize philosophical and methodological issues. Areas of concentration must consist of four courses appropriate to the theme, including the seminar or independent study course in which the senior essay is written see "Senior Requirement" below. In designing the area of concentration, students are encouraged to include seminars from other departments and programs. The DUS will also require students to show adequate competence in data analysis when the area of concentration requires it. The following are examples of possible areas of concentration: However, students may wish to frame their own concentration more precisely. Such courses count as non-A grades in calculations for Distinction in the Major. The senior essay reflects more extensive research than an ordinary Yale College seminar paper and employs a method of research appropriate to its topic. Some papers might be written entirely from library sources; others may employ field interviews and direct observation; still others may require statistical or econometric analysis. The student should consult frequently with the seminar instructor or adviser, offering partial and preliminary drafts for criticism. Senior essays written in the fall term are due on Monday, December 3, Senior essays written in the spring term and yearlong essays are due on Monday, April 15, One-term essays are normally expected to be forty to fifty pages in length; yearlong essays are normally expected to be eighty to one hundred pages in length. Advising and Application to the Major Application to the major Students apply to enter the major at the end of the fall term of their sophomore year. Applications must include the application cover sheet, a current CV, a transcript of work at Yale that indicates fall-term courses, and a brief application essay, all submitted in a single PDF file. If possible, applicants should include a copy of a paper written for a course related to the subject matter of Ethics, Politics, and Economics. Permission to enroll is required from the instructor as well as the appropriate representative of the graduate or professional program. Note that not all professional school courses yield a full course credit in Yale College. In an era of global interdependence and rapid technological change, we must think practically about the institutional dynamics of power and

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governance. We need to understand the technical complexities of economic and statistical analysis as we think critically about basic moral and political choices. The major in Ethics, Politics, and Economics studies individual, societal, and international issues, joining the social sciences with philosophy to promote an understanding of the institutions, policies, and people that shape the world. Students apply to the major at the end of the fall term in their sophomore year, and selection is competitive. Prospective majors are encouraged to begin study with one or more introductory courses. ECON or Econometrics: Political Science Jonathan Reuning-Scherer Statistical analysis of politics, elections, and political psychology. Problems presented with reference to a wide array of examples: Concepts, tools, and methods for constructing and justifying solutions to moral problems that students may face as professionals. Social Sciences Jonathan Reuning-Scherer Descriptive and inferential statistics applied to analysis of data from the social sciences. Introduction of concepts and skills for understanding and conducting quantitative research. Topics include changing conceptions of private and public spheres, the content and domain of individual freedom, and ethical and political limits to the market. Key topics and findings include: Challenges and threats of globalization: Readings in philosophy are paired with analytic methods from economics. Some discussion of American economic inequality, Nordic social democracy, and the politics of inequality. Standard solution concepts in game theory; case studies from important episodes in the history of international relations, including World War II, the Cuban missile crisis, and the U. Students trace the influence of the evolution in thinking on actual changes that have taken place in successful development strategies, as practiced in fast growing developing countries, and as illustrated in case studies of fast growth periods in Japan, South Korea, Brazil, China, and India. Religions are considered to constitute not just theologies but also sets of institutions, networks, interests, and sub-cultures. Emphasis on the role of politics. National and subnational officials who work to attract investments or not and who set policies regulating global firms and their investments. Focus on less-developed countries. Issues of temporality, policy feedback, and policy substance. WR, SO W 1: Theoretical and policy perspectives as well as empirical debates in central banking. The recurrence of financial crises in market economies. Monetary policies that led to economic stability in the period prior to the collapse of " The emergence of democracy and the forces that led to the unprecedented increase in inequality in the twentieth century. Topics include institutional design, historical legacies, corruption, clientelism, and violence. Concepts employed by game theorists, such as Nash equilibrium, subgame perfect equilibrium, and perfect Bayesian equilibrium. Problems of cooperation, time-consistency, signaling, and reputation formation. Political applications include candidate competition, policy making, political bargaining, and international conflict. No prerequisites other than high school algebra. Topics include matching, bargaining, cost allocation, market games, voting games, and games on networks. Particular attention to the ways in which assumptions about science influence models of political behavior, the methods adopted to study that behavior, and the relations between science and democracy. Readings include works by both classic and contemporary authors. The sacred and profane binaries that animate the civil sphere are studied, as are such civil sphere organizations as polls, mass media, electoral system, law, and office. United States presidential elections, immigration and its controversies, the civil rights movement, the crisis of contemporary journalism, recent controversies over church pedophilia, the financial system, telephone hacking, and the challenge of de-provincializing civil sphere theory. HU, SO W 1: As with the major itself, the seminar is deliberately inter-disciplinary in order to give students the opportunity to put together for themselves, as world citizens and future leaders, a broad platform of usable knowledge. Overarching theme is the place of bureaucratic ambitions and capacities in shaping African trajectories. In the first half of the course, we study some of the most important conceptual and empirical literature on culture in the social sciences. We also discuss the role of culture for socioeconomic, political, and business behavior. We devote time to study experimental interventions and case studies aimed at improving behavior and business ethics in the public and private sectors. Emphasis on legal reasoning and analysis through close reading of statutes, regulations, and case law. Final project is a legal brief on behalf of a client. Students examine his ideas on race and on the colonial experience and compare them to

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those of Mohandas Gandhi and Franz Fanon. Examination of Mandela as a global celebrity, as well as the political career of Winnie Mandela. Plato, Aristotle, Cicero Daniela Cammack An opportunity to read, or to re-read, the most significant political statements of three foundational figures in Western political thought, paying attention to both historical context and philosophical argument. Particular focus on the relationships between a the just to dikaios and the advantageous to sympheron and b the honourable honesta and the useful utilis. Some experience of political theory or intellectual history is expected. HU, SO T 3: The course surveys and explores some of the main normative factors relevant in determining the moral status of a given act or policy features that help make a given act right or wrong. Brief consideration of some of the main views about the foundations of normative ethics the ultimate basis or ground for the various moral principles. Use of theoretical-analytical tools to examine the modes violence assumes and the functions it performs in modern political life as well as the meanings and possibilities of nonviolence in politics. Topics include abortion, assisted reproduction, end-of-life care, research on human subjects, and stem cell research. Concepts include institutional analysis, democratic consent, property rights, market failure, and common pool resources. Topics of policy substance are related to human use of the environment and to U. WR, SO Th 9: Emphasis on the origins of progressivism in the early decades of the twentieth century, with attention to latter-day manifestations and to changes in the progressive impulse over time. Constitution and debates over free exercise and establishment of religion. Focus on ways in which different classes and coalitions affect, and are affected by, democratic distributive politics. Open to juniors and seniors. Understanding the role of potential bias at various levels and the competing interests of protecting speech, due process, and the innocent. The main formulations of the problem of evil; proposed ways of solving or mitigating the problem and criticism of those solutions. Skeptical theism, the free-will defense, soul-making theodicies, and doctrines of hell. Issues include the grounds of normativity and rightness and the role of the virtues.

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Chapter 5 : Undergraduate - Academics | Xavier University

Philosophy, Politics & the Public Explore the effect of political science and philosophy on people and society today. Meet with policy makers in Washington, D.C., volunteer for a political campaign of your choosing and spend a summer studying in Rome, London or Paris.

Conventional wisdom holds that money plays a central and nefarious role in American politics. Underlying this belief are two fundamental assumptions: Campaign finance regulations are thus an attempt to hinder the operation of this political marketplace. Of course, the scope of such regulation is itself limited by the constitutional protection of political speech, association, and the right to petition. One might think that the existence of a political marketplace would produce efficient policy outcomes, even if at the cost of the democratic ideals of equal representation and participation. However, public choice economists have shown that if favors are bought and sold, those who buy them often gain much per person, but their gains are more than offset by the smaller losses per person sustained by the large number of losers. So a political marketplace does not ensure efficient policies. Interestingly, though, scholarly research on the economics of campaign finance suggests that the political marketplace analogy is not a fair description of American democracy. Electoral Effects of Campaign Spending Every two years, public-interest groups and media pundits lament the fact that winning candidates typically far outspend their rivals. They infer from this that campaign spending drives electoral results. Most systematic studies, however, find no effect of marginal campaign spending on the electoral success of candidates. The best explanation to date is that competent candidates are adept at both convincing contributors to give money and convincing voters to give their vote. For example, wealthy candidates are able to spend more money on their campaigns for reasons that have little to do with their popularity among voters. Corzine spent sixty million dollars, mostly from his personal fortune, on his Senate campaign. Many observers pointed to this episode as an example of how a wealthy individual can buy elective office. For example, large campaign war chests carried over from the previous election do not deter challengers and confer no electoral advantage on incumbents. These findings do not imply that anyone running for elective office would do as well in terms of vote share by not spending several million dollars. Instead, the appropriate conclusion is that in the vast majority of political contests, the identity of the victor would not be different had any one candidate spent a few hundred thousand dollars more or less. Policy Consequences of Campaign Contributions Are campaign contributions the functional equivalent of bribes? The conventional wisdom is that donors must get something for their money, but decades of academic research on Congress has failed to uncover any systematic evidence that this is so. Indeed, legislators tend to act in accordance with the interests of their donors, but this is not because of some quid pro quo. Instead, donors tend to give to like-minded candidates. If campaign contributions do not buy favors, then why is so much money spent on politics? In fact, scholars of American politics have long noted how little is spent on politics. Consider that large firms spend ten times as much on lobbying as their employees spend on campaign contributions through PACs, as individuals, or in the form of unregulated contributions to political parties i. When you read that Enron has given X million dollars to candidates, what that really means is that people who identify themselves as Enron employees have given X million dollars of their own money. In addition, political expenditures by employees of firms tend to be a fixed proportion of net revenues and do not rise and fall as relevant issues move on or off the policy agenda. Of course, neither does this imply that campaign contributions are completely inconsequential, only that the conventional wisdom overstates their importance. It is possible that evidence of the effect of campaign contributions may not be manifest in the roll-call votes of legislators. Scholars have long recognized that the relevant action may take place behind closed doors, where the content of legislation is determined. This is a much more difficult proposition to test, but at least one recent study has found no relationship between campaign contributions and the activities of legislators within committees. Unfortunately, to date, no such study has been conducted. So, why are campaign contributions

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not like bribes? There are several reasons: This last point is perhaps the most important. Contributions from individuals to candidates or parties accounted for nearly 80 percent of this total. The primary motivation for individual contributors is to support ideologically like-minded candidates, not to influence candidate positions. Further, the existence of these individual contributions drives down the marginal value of contributions from special-interest groups and hampers their ability to influence politicians. Lessons for Reform Political and legal decision makers have for too long considered the role of money in politics to be self-evident; this has led to a widespread and pervasive misunderstanding of the likely costs and benefits of campaign finance reform proposals. But political institutions are no less subject to scientific inquiry than are social or economic institutions. The consensus among academic researchers is that money is far less important in determining either election or policy outcomes than conventional wisdom holds it to be. Consequently, the benefits of campaign finance reforms have also been exaggerated. There is even some reason to be concerned that ill-considered reforms will have important unintended consequences. For example, analyses of the different regulatory regimes across states reveal that limits on individual contributions are associated with reduced political competition, which is in turn associated with reduced turnout. Therefore, one unintended consequence of restrictive campaign finance reforms is to reduce voter awareness and participation. Another possibility is that reforms may reduce political accountability since incumbents can tailor reform legislation to effectively insulate themselves from viable competition.

Chapter 6 : Bachelor in Politics, Law and Economics (PLE) | IE University

Other politics topics you may focus on include comparative politics, defense, environmental politics, foreign policy, gender and politics, modern political theory, parliamentary studies, political economy, political methodology, race and politics, security, state and local politics and others.

Chapter 7 : Available programmes /20

The Bachelor of Arts in Political Economy (PECN) explores the intersection of economics with politics in domestic and international contexts. It prepares students for engagement with global and regional questions that require analysis of economic and political causes and consequences and provides a.

Chapter 8 : The Best Colleges for Future Politicians

The calm and predictable politics of the post-World War II era likely will become a distant memory as the American system moves toward Trumpism on steroids. [1] Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward.

Chapter 9 : Costas Panagopoulos - People

Political and legal decision makers have for too long considered the role of money in politics to be self-evident; this has led to a widespread and pervasive misunderstanding of the likely costs and benefits of campaign finance reform proposals.