Dr Brush distributed a participation checklist that students are to turn in at the end of class.

Dr Brush reminded students that our next reading due on 3/2/06 will be from the reader.

**Weber discussion:**

Dr Brush asks students why they obey their coaches.
- Trust their knowledge
- Authority—respect, listen to, look up to.
- Experience
- Scary

Dr Brush made reference to Weber’s definition of domination (pg 215) and power (pg 206) and compared/contrasted the terms. Domination is about obedience while power is about ‘getting one’s way.’
- Obey = force
- Getting one’s way = win

We noted that not all exercises of power are about obedience, but some of them can be.

What is scary about power?
- Can deny you your way
- Consequences
- Punishment
- Control (i.e. loss of control is bad for a player, but acceptable for coach)

**Weber and Domination:**

Types of legitimate domination:
1) Traditional Authority
2) Rational-Legal Authority
3) Charismatic Authority

What makes power legitimate?
Why do people obey laws (i.e. why do they recognize legitimacy)?
- Fear of consequences
- Tradition
- The laws are fair
Law-obeying falls under legal authority.

Weber believes that we are shifting from traditional and charismatic authority to legal-rational authority.

Dr Bush made reference to the five points of legal authority (pgs 216-217)

Charismatic authority (pg 219, II)
- Routinization of charisma (pgs 220-221)

Weber is theorizing and creating ideal types of authority as his method.

How is social order possible? Why do people obey authority?
- The source of social cohesion is that people will legitimize authority.
  - Reference to pg 220, V.

George Ritzer on Weberian rationality:
*Practical rationality* in mundane, day-to-day activities; reflects worldly interests.
*Theoretical rationality* is a cognitive process involving theoretical mastery of reality by means of precise and abstract concepts.
*Substantive rationality* involves a choice of means to ends guided by some larger system of human values.
*Formal rationality* involves rational calculation of means to ends based on rules, regulations, and laws. Basic components = efficiency (choice of optimum means to and end), calculability (quantification, counting), predictability (across all settings and at all times), control through the substitution of nonhuman for human technology (replace people = sources of uncertainty and unpredictability with predictably, controllable machines), and the ultimate irrationality of formal rationality (deny the basic humanity, the human reason, of people).