The number of seats in the European Parliament roughly equals the cube root of the population of the European Union. This theoretically based ‘cube root law of assembly sizes’ also fits most national assemblies, and it could be made the official norm for the EP. Allocation of EP seats and Council of the EU voting weights among member states has for forty years closely approximated the distribution a ‘minority enhancement equation’ predicts, solely on the basis of the number and populations of member states plus the total number of seats/voting weights. This logically founded formula could be made the official norm, so as to save political wrangling. It may also be of use for some other supranational bodies and federal second chambers.

This chapter explores public attitudes towards representation in the EU. A review of existing evidence about public attitudes to the EU and the integration process suggests not only widespread public ignorance about the EU, but also growing levels of public suspicion and hostility in recent years. Drawing on Eurobarometer data, it is argued that notwithstanding
their low levels of knowledge about the EP, voters across the EU seem to have reasonably clear and common preferences as to what they want from their European-level representatives. The chapter concludes with a brief discussion of the implications of these findings for the chapters to follow.

Representation and Electoral Systems in Europe
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

This chapter links the discussions on electoral systems with the issue of representation in the EU by exploring how the EP is elected. It starts by reviewing the history of discussions concerning a ‘uniform’ electoral procedure for the EP, which date from before the first elections to the chamber in 1979, through to the legislation on uniformity enacted in 2003. It shows that the uniformity provided for in the legislation remains very limited, with considerable diversity persisting in two factors of greatest interest to this study — ballot structure and district magnitude. The extent to which the EP has been effective in terms of being a ‘microcosm’ of the societies it represents and evidence of how this is influenced by the electoral systems used across member states, are examined. The chapter concludes by evaluating the implications of the EP's current electoral arrangements for political representation in the EU.

Representation in Europe: The Institutions and the Individuals
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

This chapter examines the attitudes and behaviour of the representatives themselves. It considers MEPs' views in two important areas: their collective position as members of the EP and their role as individual representatives. Drawing on evidence from a recent survey of MEPs, the
extent to which these views are predicted by individual, institutional, and political factors, are assessed.

Electoral Institutions and Geographical Representation
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

in Representing Europe's Citizens?: Electoral Institutions and the Failure of Parliamentary Representation
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199285020.003.0006
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines whether there is an observable relationship between the institutions under which MEPs are elected, and the manner in which they seek to represent those to whom they owe their election. The chapter proceeds in three main sections. The first examines some broad descriptive data, drawn mainly from a 2006 survey of MEPs about the extent to which MEPs actually engage in various forms of ‘geographical representation’ (i.e., representation on the ground; referred to in the UK as ‘constituency representation’), and their attitudes towards such matters. The next section discusses electoral systems used for EP elections in relation to their expected consequences for MEPs' attitudes and behaviour. The third section tests some electoral system differences.

Electoral Reform and the British MEP
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

in Representing Europe's Citizens?: Electoral Institutions and the Failure of Parliamentary Representation
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
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DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199285020.003.0007
Item type: chapter

The electoral system used in Britain for EP elections was changed radically in 1999, the SMP system being replaced by a PR, regional closed-list system. This change represented a very rare case of fundamental electoral reform in an established democratic political system, and by far the most substantial electoral reform ever introduced for EP elections. This chapter outlines the precise nature of the change instituted in 1999, elucidating the differences between the two electoral systems, outlining how key features of the new system can be expected to have an impact on the nature of the representative process, and
tracing the immediate consequences of reform for the social and political representativeness of the British cohort of MEPs. The chapter then examines some survey evidence on the differences in attitudes to representation among MEPs that were produced by the new electoral system.

Conclusion: The Failure of Parliamentary Representation in Europe
David M. Farrell and Roger Scully

in Representing Europe's Citizens?: Electoral Institutions and the Failure of Parliamentary Representation
Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter draws together and reflects upon the main findings of the book. Three key themes are explored. First, the chapter addresses the principal theoretical lessons offered by asking what the study tells us about the relationship between electoral systems and parliamentary representation. It argues that while the relationship is complex, electoral institutions nonetheless have clear and strong effects on how the process of democratic representation is understood and conducted. Second, it considers the practical implications of the book's findings for the EP and for political representation more broadly. Finally, it reflects on the current failure of the EU's elected chamber to supply the form of representation that most voters want.

The Need to Measure What You Want to Manage
John D. Martin, J. William Petty, and James S. Wallace

in Value–Based Management with Corporate Social Responsibility
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: September 2009
Item type: chapter

This chapter first explains the importance of using a single metric to manage the creation of a firm's value. While multiple-measure techniques such as the balanced scorecard can yield valuable information, they fail to provide managers with a means to make necessary tradeoffs. The question then becomes, what metric best measures value creation? The chapter discusses several shortcomings of traditional metrics, both market based (e.g., shareholder return) and
accounting based (e.g., net income and return on invested capital). These deficiencies center around the failure of traditional metrics to provide any charge of nondebt financing, therefore leading to a faulty appearance of profitability. Economic profit metrics avoid these pitfalls because they incorporate the magnitude of both the return and the required investment, as well as the opportunity cost of capital. The decision rule becomes simple: Fund projects with expected positive economic profit, and reject the others.

The principle of equivalence
Ta-Pei Cheng

in Relativity, Gravitation and Cosmology: A Basic Introduction
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: February 2010
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199573639.003.0004
Item type: chapter

After a review of the Newtonian theory of gravitation in terms of its potential function, we start the study of general relativity (GR) with the introduction of the equivalence principle (EP). The Weak EP (the equality of the gravitational and inertial masses) is extended by Einstein to the Strong EP, the equivalence between inertia and gravitation for all interactions. This implies the existence of “local inertial frames” at every spacetime point. In a sufficiently small region, the “local inertial observer” will not sense any gravity effect. The equivalence of acceleration and gravity means that GR (physics laws valid in all coordinate systems, including accelerating frames) must necessarily be a theory of gravitation. The strong EP is used to deduce the results of gravitational redshift and time dilation, as well as gravitational bending of a light ray.

Emergency Medicine
Lisa Moreno-Walton

in First Do No Self Harm: Understanding and Promoting Physician Stress Resilience
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195383263.003.0024
Item type: chapter

Lisa Moreno-Walton, a Tulane University emergency physician, associate professor and medical educator, writes about her profession in Chapter 24, addressing three fundamental questions. Why do emergency
physicians choose emergency medicine? What are the stressors? Her final question is addressed at the end of this power essay: How can I see what is worst about people and still retain my faith in humanity? The author wryly notes that emergency physicians (EPs) are like no other for their love of action and challenge, acute care, and the life and death of practicing medicine in “real time.” Emergency medicine provides exhilaration for those who seek and thrive in it. EPs must endure an extraordinary amount of pressure to perform. Answering her final question of how one deals with the bad as well as the good, Moreno-Walton talks about the need for perspective taking and doing so with humor and sufficient self-monitoring and the help of trusted colleagues.

**Beyond procedures**
Wilma Barrow, Roger Barrow, and Tim Glockling

in Exploring the dynamics of personal, professional and interprofessional ethics

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: September 2014
Publisher: Policy Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that ethical tensions pervade all aspects of educational psychology (EP) practice even where all available ethical guidelines have been followed. It considers these tensions from the perspective that EPs are part of the dynamic contexts within which they work. It draws from dialogic self-theory to position the EPs stance as insider-outsider and discusses the role of dialogue in supporting critical reflexivity on practice. This stance is also considered in relation to EPs’ responsibilities towards service users. Code’s notion of epistemic responsibility is used to suggest the need for an approach to practice which integrates ethics, epistemology and action. Examples of ethical tensions in the areas of EP assessment and practitioner research are discussed in detail. Finally the importance of an organisational culture which supports ethical practice and provides space for critical dialogue is considered with reference to the contexts within which EPs currently work.

**Conclusion**
Claes H. de Vreese and Wouter van der Brug

in (Un)intended Consequences of EU Parliamentary Elections

Published in print: 2016 Published Online: March 2016
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter
This chapter takes stock of the empirical evidence and the lessons learned in the book. The chapter distinguishes between intended consequences of European Parliament elections that in fact materialized, those intended consequences that did not materialize, and consequences of EP elections that were unintended. The results of this volume provide a balanced picture, as some intended consequences did materialize while others did not. Also, European elections have unintended and in some respects undesirable consequences. After discussing some of the theoretical implications, the chapter focuses on the practical implications as well. It concludes by providing a look into the future of EP elections.

Do European Elections Create a European Public Sphere?
Hajo G. Boomgaarden and Claes H. de Vreese

in (Un)intended Consequences of EU Parliamentary Elections

This chapter answers the question whether the news coverage of European Parliament (EP) elections across time has helped create a European public sphere. The focus is on the salience of European Union affairs in the mass media during EP election campaigns and on the Europeanness of such coverage, two central aspects of a European public sphere. While the EP elections are more visible in the news media across the EU than previously, the campaign and coverage leading up to the elections have not become European in nature and are still, even increasingly so, dominated by national political actors. Explanatory models show that tabloid newspapers, in particular, show less signs of a European public sphere, while in countries with political parties that are strongly polarized about EU politics, there appears to be more Europeanization of mass media coverage.

China’s Long Debate over Response to the US Challenge
John W. Garver

in China's Quest: The History of the Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China
Throughout the post-6-4 period, China’s elite debated policy toward the United States. Hard-liners argued that it was behind many of China’s problems, internal and domestic. Washington sought via a menu of subversive tactics to overthrow the CCP in order to cast China into disorder and fragmentation. Washington instigated problems between China and its neighbors. China had to wage tit-for-tat struggles with the United States, otherwise it would become unbearable. Moderates did not necessarily dispute the hard-liners’ imputation of sinister motives, but argued that the United States still had considerable power, which could cause great injury to China’s development drive. For a considerable period, China needed to focus on development, on becoming an equal of the United States. Premature confrontation could cause China great harm. Periodic episodes focused this chronic debate: the Belgrade embassy bombing, the EP-3 collision, 9-11, and the 2008 great recession.