Research in children's mental health lags behind research for adults, in part because it is intrinsically context-bound. Children are embedded in families, in schools, and in communities who have responsibility for their care. Making research findings useful and ensuring that they are applied to improve the lives of children and families require attention to these contexts. This entails a process of collaboration with many partners: teachers, nurses, healthcare providers, church leaders, neighborhood group directors, and other community leaders. The process of collaboration in children's mental health is complicated, but the products that it yields have the potential to benefit both children and families. This volume, with the toolkit and casebook that it contains, distills the process of collaboration into manageable steps, and provides concrete examples of how researchers have addressed specific challenges. The premise of this book is that collaborative research, in contrast to traditional research paradigms, will yield findings that are more ethical, valid, and useful. Highlighting the transformation of science from ivory tower theories to action-oriented practices, this book offers practical advice for researchers and practitioners interested in using data to inform and transform children's mental health. Concrete examples of projects that have involved community leaders and researchers provide an insider's guide to conducting successful collaborations that can yield better results than traditional top-down research paradigms.
The international doctrine of human rights is one of the most ambitious parts of the settlement of World War II. Since then, the language of human rights has become the common language of social criticism in global political life. This book is a theoretical examination of the central idea of that language, the idea of a human right. In contrast to more conventional philosophical studies, the book takes a practical approach, looking at the history and political practice of human rights for guidance in understanding the central idea. It presents a model of human rights as matters of international concern whose violation by governments can justify international protective and restorative action ranging from intervention to assistance. The book proposes a schema for justifying human rights and applies it to several controversial cases — rights against poverty, rights to democracy, and the human rights of women. Throughout, the book attends to some main reasons why people are sceptical about human rights, including the fear that human rights will be used by strong powers to advance their national interests. The book concludes by observing that contemporary human rights practice is vulnerable to several pathologies and argues the need for international collaboration to avoid them.

Coping with Vertical Disintegration: Customer–Supplier Relations and Producer Strategies in Complex Manufacturing Supply Chains

Gary Herrigel

in Manufacturing Possibilities: Creative Action and Industrial Recomposition in the United States, Germany, and Japan

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: September 2010
Item type: chapter

Chapter introduces the problem of vertical disintegration, outlining the basic competitive dynamics that give rise to it. A five fold typology of supplier-customer relations is presented: arms length, captured, modular, relational contracts and sustained contingent collaboration. Sustained contingent collaboration is the modal relation in the current historical environment. The range of supplier strategies and public policies that are emerging to cope with sustained contingent collaboration are extensively discussed.
The Third Way's Social Investment State

Ruth Lister

in Welfare State Change: Towards a Third Way?

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: January 2005
Item type: chapter

Traces the dispersal of power associated with contemporary transformations of the state and discusses the tensions that arise in the shift towards partnership working, public participation, citizen engagement, and the 'responsibilisation' of citizens in modernized social health and welfare systems. Governance theory, it argues, has much to contribute to analyses of the Third Way in that it shifts the focus of attention beyond economic structures or processes towards a broader concern with issues of citizenship, concepts of community, and flows of power beyond the state. However, the chapter critiques a number of assumptions on which it is based and highlights its capacity to depoliticize analyses of the state and to legitimate the Third Way as an inevitable consequence of social and economic change.

Medicalist, Physiological, and Sociological Explanations

Emma Cohen


Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

Chapter 5 reviews medicalist, physiological, and sociological approaches to possession. The usefulness of the approaches reviewed—descriptive, interpretive, and explanatory—is assessed against the evidential standards required for scientific investigation. Chapters 4 and 5 argue that scientific explanation necessitates cross-disciplinary collaboration between traditionally disparate bodies of knowledge, as well as the sharing of methodological tools of investigation.
The Politics of Institutional Renovation and Economic Upgrading: Lessons from the Argentinian Wine Industry

Gerald A. McDermott

in Can Latin American Firms Compete?

Through a comparative, longitudinal analysis of the wine industry in two Argentine provinces, this chapter examines how different political approaches to reform shapes the ability of societies to build new institutions for economic upgrading. Upgrading in wine and grapes often demands the creation of skills and the coordination of experiments in processes, products, and functions across a wide variety of organizational forms and sub-regions. Inherited structural factors per se can not easily explain the different solutions to this challenge. In particular, although voluntary associationalism improves the needed social learning and collaboration, it is also self-limiting. A better explanation focuses on how governments confront the dual challenge of redefining the boundary between the public and private domains, and of recombining the socio-economic ties among relevant firms and their respective business associations. A ‘depoliticization’ approach emphasizes the imposition of arm's-length incentives by a powerful, insulated government, but appears to contribute little to institutional change and upgrading. A ‘participatory restructuring’ approach promotes the creation of public-private institutions via adherence to two key principles: inclusion of a wide variety of relevant stakeholder groups, and rules of deliberative governance that promote collective problem-solving. The latter approach appears to have the advantage of facilitating collaboration and knowledge creation among previously antagonistic groups, including government.

Competing Under Stress: The Shrimp Cluster in Venezuela

Michael Penfold

in Can Latin American Firms Compete?

As a consequence of the great economic and institutional volatility experienced during the last two decades, Venezuela has registered low economic growth rates that hindered the development of a competitive
non-oil export sector. One of the few exceptions is the emergence, expansion, and consolidation of the shrimp industry which is dominated by both national and international firms. Although the Venezuelan shrimp production has not attained the same importance as its counterparts in countries like China, Vietnam, and Thailand, it is among the most important regional players in that field in Latin America, behind countries such as Brasil, Ecuador, and Colombia. This chapter explores the competitiveness of the shrimp industry using cluster analysis. It highlights how the emerging shrimp cluster in Venezuela lacks the tools for cooperation between its producers and the support institutions that could enhance its productivity and guarantee its long-term consolidation.

Socialization Tactics as a Governance Mechanism in R&D Collaborations
Kenneth Husted and Snejina Michailova

Companies involved in R&D collaboration face a serious challenge: they want to achieve the intended benefits from the collaboration without risking unintended knowledge sharing. This chapter argues that socialization tactics are a highly efficient and relatively low-cost mechanism for governing individual knowledge-sharing behaviour and can substitute more resource-demanding mechanisms. Socialization tactics can be utilized to influence R&D workers' dual allegiance (i.e., their loyalty to their own organization and to the collaboration). The chapter develops a classification of four distinct types of R&D individual collaborators' dual allegiance: Lonely Wolfs, Gone Native, Company Soldiers, and Gatekeepers. These types differ on several dimensions and hence, require different governance, e.g., predispose the employment of different context, content, and social aspects of socialization.

Case Studies in Standards Negotiations 1
Michelle P. Egan

Case Studies in Standards Negotiations 1
Michelle P. Egan
Provides a case-study analysis of the operation of this new regulatory policy, with particular attention paid to the difficulties of reaching collective agreement on common European standards. Case studies of the toy, machinery, construction, and medical device sectors illustrate the tension between collaboration and competition among the firms and other actors involved in standardization. Given the scarcity of information on European standard setting, the case studies provide crucial empirical evidence about the conditions under which standardization is successful by providing comparable analysis of economic production and trends, past legislative history and efforts to address trade barriers, and subsequent standards negotiations across each sector. This provides important insights into the assessment and evaluation of the new regulatory process and its attendant benefits in realizing a single market.

Conclusion
Ray A. Moore and Donald L. Robinson

in Partners for Democracy: Crafting the New Japanese State Under MacArthur

The Conclusion notes that Japanese political leaders are currently considering whether to amend their Constitution, particularly article 9, renouncing war and armed forces. In this light, it is important to recognize that the postwar Constitution emerged from a collaboration – one might almost say a conspiracy – between American and Japanese leaders, personified by General MacArthur and Prime Minister Yoshida.

The Asian Modern
C. J. W.-L. Wee

This book is an account of how the modernization processes for postcolonial societies in Asia such as India, Malaysia, and Singapore are fraught with collaborations and conflicts between different socio-political, historical, economic, and cultural agents.
Animal origins of SARS Coronavirus: possible links with the international trade in small carnivores
Diana J. Bell, Scott Roberton, and Paul R. Hunter

in SARS: A case study in emerging infections

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the search for the wildlife reservoir of SARS-CoV. It starts by presenting the case for extending the search for the zoonotic reservoir in terms of both geographical area and the range of species investigated. It highlights regional ecological shifts associated with an illegal international wildlife trade and the growing ‘bush-meat’ trade, which simultaneously favours the emergence of new zoonotic infection risks to humans and poses the primary threat to biodiversity across the Indochina Hotspot. The chapter concludes with the presentation of possible solutions to this problem, including interdisciplinary collaboration with vertebrate and conservation biologists with specialist knowledge of potential host species and the wildlife trade.

Applying IT to Capture, Store, and Share Intellectual Capital
David W. DeLong

in Lost Knowledge: Confronting the Threat of an Aging Workforce

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: September 2007
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes a range of information technology (IT) applications that can be used to enhance knowledge capture, storage, and knowledge sharing. Although definitely a solution that must be coordinated with cultural and behavioral changes, IT applications can accelerate learning and problem solving, as well as knowledge storage. Applications described include the use of expert locator and e-learning systems, collaboration technologies, expert systems, document repositories, electronic documentation, lessons learned databases, and knowledge mapping systems.
This chapter outlines the globalization of disintegrated production. It discusses the relationship between contemporary global disintegrated trends and earlier discussions of disintegration that came out of literatures on industrial districts and the Japanese system of production. Elements of both are contained within current practices. A second section discusses the locational dynamics within supply chains dominated by multinational corporations. A final section looks at small and medium sized firm efforts to globalize within contemporary transnational supply chains and examines a range of public policy efforts to support SME globalization.

Consensus Democracy
Frank Hendriks

Consensus democracy refers to a general model of integrative-indirect democracy, a specific version of which can be found in countries like the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Austria. Contrary to common belief, it is built on dissensus rather than consensus, on differences in conviction and outlook on life, which need to be carefully integrated. Accommodation and pacification, coalitions and compromises, abound. Leadership is a more moderate and less expressive affair in consensus democracy than it is in pendulum democracy. Citizens play the role of, primarily, spectator and, secondarily, that of consulted party. Critics of consensus democracy focus on the tedious, paternalistic, and expertocratic tendencies, advocates praise the pragmatic, ‘kind and gentle’ collaboration of pluriform elites. In terms of (dis)advantages, consensus democracy is the reverse of pendulum democracy: its core
quality is not swift decisiveness but controlled integration, its pitfall not so much over-commitment as viscosity.

It Couldn't Happen Here? Public Policy, Regional Institutions, and Interfirm Collaboration in the United States
Josh Whitford

in The New Old Economy: Networks, Institutions, and the Organizational Transformation of American Manufacturing

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199286010.003.0010
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Development Consortium (WMDC) — a consortium of seven OEMs that formed in 1998 to work jointly with the state's manufacturing modernization service to provide training to suppliers — is suggestive of the sorts of public-private institution building that can both enhance supplier performance and proactively encourage greater collaboration between OEMs and their suppliers. The structure and evolution of this policy experiment show that it is both possible and useful to leverage and strengthen existing partial collaboration between OEMs and suppliers through the construction of CME-style institutions premised on substantial business coordinating capacity.

Toward the Relational Reconstruction of Regional Political Economy
Josh Whitford

in The New Old Economy: Networks, Institutions, and the Organizational Transformation of American Manufacturing

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199286010.003.0011
Item type: chapter

This chapter argues that American manufacturing is mired in an altogether partial transition to a more collaborative interfirm organization of production, rife with ongoing contradictions that sit uneasily with sociological literatures on network organizational forms. Many large American manufacturers are making real efforts to follow the prescriptive tenets of the collaborative new production paradigm even as their efforts are deeply constrained by the need to hedge fundamental uncertainties caused by a history of poor relationships and a lack of institutional
support. This combination of mixed motives and occasional abject failure leaves a relational structure that is neither the collaborative production network that Powell calls the very building block of the 21st century firm, nor is it an atomistic world of hostile arm's-length contracting. Rather, relationships between OEMs and suppliers in American durable manufacturing are best described as a complex mix of the two, suggesting that the possibilities are considerably less bifurcated than the existing literature would have them be.

Networks, Noise, and Institutional Change
Josh Whitford

in The New Old Economy: Networks, Institutions, and the Organizational Transformation of American Manufacturing
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199286010.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines some of the social theoretical implications of the increasing decentralization of production, and establishes the core theoretical claim of the book: prominent sociological theories of economic coordination too quickly dismiss systematic contradictions and hedging behaviour by firms actively seeking to build collaborative network forms of organization. In so doing, these theories analytically obscure the need for, and possibilities of policymaking to help build and sustain normatively desirable collaborative production models.

The Decentralization of American Manufacturing
Josh Whitford

in The New Old Economy: Networks, Institutions, and the Organizational Transformation of American Manufacturing
Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199286010.003.0006
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes the changing structure of American durable manufacturing and the ensuing importance of the interfirm relationship. It argues that the decentralization of production has created space for innovation and gains for collaboration even at the middle level of small- and medium-sized component suppliers, and that their creation requires that the parties cede some exit options. As OEMs and suppliers navigate uncertainties that follow from the devolution of innovation
responsibilities, they hedge relationships at multiple levels, defying the predictions of the segmentation hypothesis.

Collaboration in Practice: The Cost Reduction (Incremental Innovation) Waltz

Josh Whitford

in The New Old Economy: Networks, Institutions, and the Organizational Transformation of American Manufacturing

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: September 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199286010.003.0007

It has become standard practice for OEMs to expect annual cost reductions from the suppliers to whom they have increasingly devolved production and design responsibilities, often by selectively borrowing target costing techniques originally developed in Japan. These techniques are designed to ensure the protection of supplier margins need not translate into wage reductions or even into immediate changes in the organization of production, given the numerous and imaginative ways in which suppliers and OEMs can jointly develop incremental innovations of product and process to reduce total costs. This chapter uses this idea of ‘cost reduction’ as a point of entry to explain the relational intertwining of incremental innovation and interfirm collaboration.