Parties and Democracy
Ian Budge and Hans Keman

Parties are the central institution through which mass representative democracies now work. This book covers four aspects of their activities at governmental level—the actual formation and termination of governments; the distribution of ministries between parties forming the government; and policymaking. In each area, it proposes theories and models of how parties drive these processes, and checks them against comparative evidence for 20 States from 1946–85. Initial hypotheses are broadly upheld by this evidence, supporting a general theory of democratic functioning described in Chs. 3 and 7. This has considerable implications for the general theory of the State. The evidence used in the book has been updated and extended. It is now published as Jqap Woldendorp, hans E. Keman, and Ian Budge Party Government in 48 Democracies (1945–98): Composition, Duration, Personnel.

Chapter Chapter A Regulatory Framework for Strengthening Defined Benefit Pensions
Mark J. Warshawsky, Neal McCall, and John D. Worth

Recent financial market and plan termination experiences have exposed the shortcomings of existing funding, disclosure, and premium rules governing private single-employer defined benefit pension plans in the United States. These rules were designed to provide predictability for plan sponsors and administrators by insulating pension plans from the realities of economic and financial market fluctuations. Unfortunately, current practice often overlooks key financial principles that arguably
should inform a responsible set of pension rules and the insurance system backing the plans. This chapter outlines the key characteristics of pension plans needed to beneficially guide rule-making and offers examples drawn from proposed funding and premium rules.

Chapter The Influence of PBGC Insurance on Pension Fund Finances
Julia Coronado and Nellie Liang

in Restructuring Retirement Risks

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2006
Item type: chapter

It is sometimes argued that firms sponsoring defined benefit pensions are led to take higher risks because pension insurance premiums and funding requirements do not reflect the riskiness of the pension plan portfolio or sponsor bankruptcy risk. This perspective is tested by linking company data on expected default probabilities with newly-available information on pension plan assets. It is shown that moral hazard induced by the current pension insurance environment has influenced corporate pension plan sponsor funding outcomes, even controlling for cash availability. There is no evidence that the share of plan assets invested in equities is related to firm bankruptcy risk or the plan’s contingent claims on the pension insurance entity.

Preventing Pregnancy and Birth
Mary Briody Mahowald

in Bioethics and Women: Across the Lifespan

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: September 2006
Item type: chapter

Cases illustrating variables relevant to women’s choices about contraception, sterilization, and abortion are presented. With regard to abortion, these include duration of gestation, condition of the fetus, methods of termination, availability and cost of the procedure, medical risks to the woman or potential child, capacity for parenting, responsibilities based on relationships to others, and different positions about the moral status of the fetus. For each topic, empirical and theoretical factors are discussed from an egalitarian perspective that privileges women’s standpoint vis-à-vis men’s not only on grounds of
nondominance but also on grounds that women, not men, are directly affected by pregnancy.

**Government Termination: Causes and Effects**

Ian Budge and Hans Keman

in *Parties and Democracy: Coalition Formation and Government Functioning in Twenty States*

Published in print: 1993 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

The main finding is that the absence of policy agreement among parties in a government produces premature and involuntary dissolution. This offers further support to the general policy-based approach to party government adopted here.

**Diplomacy and Debate**

Sydney D. Bailey and Sam Daws

in *The Procedure of the UN Security Council*

Published in print: 1998 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

Looks at diplomacy and debate at the UN Security Council, and the role of procedural rules and practice in these activities. The first four sections of the chapter describe the rules for: the order of speakers; interrupting the speaker; the right of reply; and motions, proposals and suggestions — the various types of these are all defined. The next section discusses precedence motions (Rule 33), which are techniques available to the Council by which debate can be suspended or terminated, either to facilitate positive purposes, or to frustrate negative ones (such as filibustering); these include: suspension of the meeting; adjournment of the meeting either sine die or to a certain day or hour; reference of any matter to a committee, the Secretary-General of the UN, or a rapporteur; postponement of the discussion to a certain day, or indefinitely; and introduction of an amendment; all of these are described separately. The remaining sections of the chapter discuss amendments, and statements before or after the vote.
This book examines the business liquidation process — the winding up of the affairs of a company that has either decided voluntarily to liquidate or been forced to liquidate by its creditors. The contributors to the book have substantial hands-on experience in the reorganization and liquidation of businesses, the sale of business assets, and management of commercial litigation. They share their approach to maximizing and creating value in the deteriorating and chaotic business environment that so often leads to a company going out of business. The legal forums for liquidation — bankruptcy, state receivership, federal receivership, and assignment for the benefit of creditors — are explained. The liquidator's role, powers, duties, oversight, and compensation are outlined and the special rules for bankruptcy trustees are set forth. The chapters also cover the major tasks of liquidation including investigation of the company, termination of employees, disposition of assets, evaluation of litigation, resolution of claim, distributions and ultimately, and the dissolution or “winding down” of the company.

Employee Issues

This chapter outlines the plethora of employee issues with which a liquidator must deal, not the least of which concern unions and labor relations. Retention and compensation of key management and staff to operate the business through liquidation are discussed. Termination of employees, collective bargaining agreements, and retirement, health, and other benefit plans in compliance with applicable regulations such as the WARN Act are addressed.
Special termination and reduction to pl flips

Osamu Fujino

in Flips for 3-folds and 4-folds

Published in print: 2007 Published Online: September 2007
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198570615.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter provides a detailed treatment of the reduction of klt flips to pl flips in dimension n assuming minimal models in dimension n-1. This includes special termination, that is, the termination of flips ‘near the reduced part of the boundary’. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the minimal model program for non Q-factorial varieties.

Associative Adjectives and Verbs

P. M. Fraser

in Greek Ethnic Terminology

Published in print: 2009 Published Online: January 2013
Publisher: British Academy
DOI: 10.5871/bacad/9780197264287.003.0010
Item type: chapter

This chapter focuses on the second aspect of associative nomenclature, that of adjectives terminating in -ειος. This termination, though rarely used as a simple ethnic form when no ambiguity existed between homonymous cities, has a perfectly valid role as an ethnic when need arose for a differentiation in such cases. The chapter examines its usage in general before turning to consideration of it as a termination of the names used for coins issued by independent rulers and states.

The “Hostile Takeover” of Bioethics by Religious Conservatives and the Counter Offensive *

Renee R. Anspach

in Social Movements and the Transformation of American Health Care

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: September 2010
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195388299.003.0010
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines how a social movement/counter-movement focus illuminates the attempt by some members of the religious right to change the orientations and assumptions of mainstream bioethicists. The mainstream of bioethics had developed in the last half century. Although
discussion of ethical issues in medicine date at least back to Hippocrates in the fourth century BCE, bioethics as a specialized academic topic, combining medical choices and analysis, and as an explicit part of hospital and general practice, is a fairly recent development. The chapter shows how the conflict over whether Terry Schiavo should be taken off of life support provided a window for the religious right to challenge the then-current standards of when someone's life could be terminated. They did it by using a variety of social movement tactics, including use of the media, court battles, and demonstrations. But they also set up alternative curricula, founded institutes and used the discourse of bioethics. In turn, mainstream bioethicists developed tactics that mirrored those used by the religious right. In the end, the assumptions of an academic sub-discipline had been put in political play.

Interoception and Homeostasis
A. D. (Bud) Craig

in How Do You Feel?: An Interoceptive Moment with Your Neurobiological Self
Published in print: 2014 Published Online: October 2017
Publisher: Princeton University Press DOI: 10.23943/princeton/9780691156767.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the regions in the brainstem where the ascending lamina I axons terminate. These projection targets are all involved in homeostasis, and thus, these terminations confirm that lamina I projections serve as the central homeostatic pathway that conveys sensory input from the sympathetically innervated tissues of the body. In the lower brainstem or medulla, in fact, lamina I terminations occur precisely in the visceral sensorimotor layer defined by classical neuroanatomists at the junction of the developmental alar and basal plates. Terminations occur in regions that relay homeostatic sensory activity to higher centers as well as in regions that send descending controls to spinal autonomic regions. Homeostatic sensory inputs from parasympathetically innervated tissues that relay in the solitary nucleus also terminate in the same brainstem sites. Comparative evidence indicates that these projections are present in all mammals.

Terminating Early Life
Abdulaziz Sachedina

in Islamic Biomedical Ethics Principles and Application
Published in print: 2009 Published Online: May 2009
Publisher: Oxford University Press DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195378504.003.0005

The chapter explores two issues related to terminating potential life: one is the temporary prevention of conception, and the other is the permanent control of fertility to avoid future pregnancies. Both these procedures have long been common in the Muslim world. Whether viewed as forms of family planning or abortion, the issues have dense moral and legal implications. Muslim legal scholars have treated the subject of birth control in great detail, and a consensus has emerged regarding its permissibility as a means of population control, especially insofar as it can improve the living standards of predominantly poor Muslim societies. However, the ethical dimension of preventing conception or terminating pregnancy within marriage remains unexplored. The chapter demonstrates that the moral dimensions of the issue are closely tied to cultural attitudes about the need to have children as part of one’s entry into manhood and womanhood. Procreation is taken as a divinely ordained obligation provided it is not harmful to one of the spouses. Sexual pleasure is to be confined to marriage. It is the balancing of these two factors that seems to underlie the juridical rulings on preventing conception. This chapter deals with abortion or termination of early life through medical intervention, either by parental decision or medically required procedures that interfere with the religious concept of inviolability of life in general, and embryonic life in particular.

Introduction

Hugh Collins

in Justice in Dismissal: The Law of Termination of Employment

Published in print: 1992 Published Online: March 2012
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198254355.003.0001

This chapter discusses an introduction to the concept of justice in the workplace. The discussion also touches on the possibility of termination of employment as a result of a wide range of cases, from race discrimination to deliberate sex in the workplace. The chapter also gives a brief description of the essays that are included in the book. These eight essays are organized around particular problems of justice that are raised by cases of termination of employment and the law governing them. Every one of these essays adopts methods that seem to be the most appropriate to find useful and constructive solutions to the questions of justice that are raised in these contexts.
Consolidating Change
Mo Yee Lee, John Sebold, and Adriana Uken

in Solution-Focused Treatment of Domestic Violence Offenders: Accountability for Change

This chapter focuses on useful therapeutic techniques that help consolidate changes in the final sessions. As a result of developing and accomplishing self-initiated, personally meaningful goals, clients usually have a positive outlook about themselves and their life towards the end of treatment. The pertinent question, however, is whether they will be able to maintain or follow the path that they have already started. This chapter discusses solution-focused, therapeutic techniques that help clients: (1) evaluate and increase awareness of the positive changes; (2) consolidate change descriptions into “phrases” (such as a honest man, a caring mother, a good parent, a loving husband) that encapsulate the overall change so that clients develop “the language of success” in place of the “language of problem” in describing the self; and (3) connect clients' goal work to the future by developing a road map that identify indicators of progress.

The Undoing of Performance: Refinements
Gerhard Dannemann

in The German Law of Unjustified Enrichment and Restitution: A Comparative Introduction

The BGB contains some specific conditions which are meant to complement the general clause in § 812 para. 1 sent. 1 BGB. This chapter begins with the one which the Bundesgerichtshof applied in the above case. It then discusses the performance between three or more parties and termination of contract.
The Influence of an Adoption Experiment on Social Policy  
Trudy Festinger

in Child Welfare Research: Advances for Practice and Policy

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009  
Publisher: Oxford University Press  
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195304961.003.0005  
Item type: chapter

This chapter presents research results that provided the rationale for the adoption of legislation in New York State in 2005, which, among other things, improved the handling of adoption cases by the courts. The central question that propelled the study was whether keeping a case before the same judge and on the court calendar from termination of parental rights (TPR) through adoption would speed up the process of adoption for children in foster care. To answer this question, an experimental approach was used to test the effect of a little-used New York state law that permits the filing of an adoption petition while the TPR is pending. As a result, the adoption proceeding remained on the court calendar and with the same judge who presided over the freeing.

ASFA, TPR, My Life, My Children, My Motherhood  
E. Carole

in Interrupted Life: Experiences of Incarcerated Women in the United States

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: March 2012  
Publisher: University of California Press  
DOI: 10.1525/california/9780520252493.003.0014  
Item type: chapter

In 1997, as a thirty-seven-year-old single mother, the author of this chapter was arrested for the sale of ten dollars worth of crack to an undercover detective, and she had just given birth to her fourth child. Her brother picked up the new baby from the hospital, presumably to care for her until the author was released six months later, but upon release she returned to drug use. Her other children had been distributed among relatives; two of them had tested positive for drugs at birth. Though the author was on Rikers Island for five months, she was only allowed two visits with her children. The Administration for Children's Services worker told her that she did not relish bringing the children for prison visits because the procedures were so difficult. In this chapter, the author shares her thoughts about her life in prison, her children, motherhood, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, and termination of parental rights.
The process of cognitive search invokes a purposeful and iterative process by which an organism considers information of a potentially diverse nature and selects a particular option that best matches the appropriate criteria. This chapter focuses on the neurobiological basis of such a goal-directed search by parsing the process into its main components, suggested here as initiation, identification of search space, deliberation, action selection, and evaluation and search termination. Unexpected uncertainty is suggested as a key trigger for the onset of the search process. Current data posit that this is represented in the anterior cingulate, parietal, and inferior frontal cortices, suggesting these areas could be particularly important in search initiation. A change in motivational state, likely signaled by a wide range of brain regions including the amygdala, can also play a role at this stage. The neural structures which represent the set of to-be-searched options may vary depending on the search domain (e.g., spatial, visual, linguistic). During deliberation, predictions regarding the consequences of selecting these options are generated and compared, implicating areas of frontal cortex as well as the hippocampus and striatum, which are known to play a role in different aspects of outcome evaluation. Action planning and selection likely involve an interplay between the prefrontal cortex and basal ganglia, whereas search termination could involve the specific neural networks implicated in response inhibition. The influence exerted over the search process by the major ascending neuromodulators (dopamine, norepinephrine/noradrenaline, serotonin, and acetylcholine) is also considered, and a particularly critical role suggested for dopamine and noradrenaline, given their ability to influence cognitive flexibility and arousal. Finally, pathologies of search processes are discussed, both with respect to brain damage and psychiatric illness.
Grouping and Early Visual Processing in Avian Vision
Robert G. Cook and Carl Erick Hagmann

in How Animals See the World: Comparative Behavior, Biology, and Evolution of Vision

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DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195334654.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines early visual processing in birds revealed by the analysis of multi-element textured arrays. Pigeons, and presumably most other species of birds, share many common properties with humans regarding the early registration and grouping of visual information. Overall, perceptual grouping involves spatially parallel processes that cover an extensive area of their frontal visual field. Initially, this information is separated into different streams that map the features of visual dimensions like color, orientation, brightness, and likely other features associated with different shapes, such as terminations, angles, parallelism, or curvature. The critical outputs from these different streams are the identity and location of linear edges and boundaries and their relation to larger homogeneous regions of highly similar elements. These outputs are critically involved in the construction of object shape and surface relations, as well as in the determination of figure-ground status. These different streams converge to produce a multidimensional map where this information is combined.