

**Chapter 1 : Corruption - Wikipedia**

*of playscripts in the opening chapter on "The Concept of Producible Interpretation" and in its varied development of this starting point in the eight chapters exploring specific plays.*

Scales of corruption[ edit ] A billboard in Zambia exhorting the public to "Just say no to corruption". An anti-corruption billboard at the entry into Niamey , capital of Niger. The text, translated from French, reads: Morris, [4] a professor of politics, writes that political corruption is the illegitimate use of public power to benefit a private interest. Economist Ian Senior [5] defines corruption as an action to a secretly provide b a good or a service to a third party c so that he or she can influence certain actions which d benefit the corrupt, a third party, or both e in which the corrupt agent has authority. The effect of corruption in infrastructure is to increase costs and construction time, lower the quality and decrease the benefit. Corruption ranges from small favors between a small number of people petty corruption , [9] to corruption that affects the government on a large scale grand corruption , and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime. Increasingly, a number of indicators and tools have been developed which can measure different forms of corruption with increasing accuracy. For example, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations, state licensing boards, [11] [12] and many other private and government sectors. Petty corruption refers to everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens, who often are trying to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments and other agencies. Grand corruption[ edit ] Grand corruption is defined as corruption occurring at the highest levels of government in a way that requires significant subversion of the political, legal and economic systems. Such corruption is commonly found in countries with authoritarian or dictatorial governments but also in those without adequate policing of corruption. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system. Factors which encourage systemic corruption include conflicting incentives , discretionary powers ; monopolistic powers ; lack of transparency ; low pay; and a culture of impunity. However, only in democratically controlled institutions is there an interest of the public owner to develop internal mechanisms to fight active or passive corruption, whereas in private industry as well as in NGOs there is no public control. Recent research by the World Bank suggests that who makes policy decisions elected officials or bureaucrats can be critical in determining the level of corruption because of the incentives different policy-makers face. Department of the Interior. The original caption for the cartoon is: The Kaunas "golden toilet". The Kaunas golden toilet case was a major Lithuanian scandal. Despite the investment, the "golden toilet" remained closed for years due to the dysfunctionality and was a subject of a lengthy anti-corruption investigation into those who had created it and [24] the local municipality even considered demolishing the building at one point. Police corruption Police corruption is a specific form of police misconduct designed to obtain financial benefits, personal gain, career advancement for a police officer or officers in exchange for not pursuing or selectively pursuing an investigation or arrest or aspects of the thin blue line itself where force members collude in lies to protect other members from accountability. One common form of police corruption is soliciting or accepting bribes in exchange for not reporting organized drug or prostitution rings or other illegal activities. Another example is police officers flouting the police code of conduct in order to secure convictions of suspectsâ€™ for example, through the use of falsified evidence. More rarely, police officers may deliberately and systematically participate in organized crime themselves. In most major cities, there are internal affairs sections to investigate suspected police corruption or misconduct. Judicial corruption[ edit ] Judicial corruption refers to corruption-related misconduct of judges , through receiving or giving bribes, improper sentencing of convicted criminals, bias in the hearing and judgement of arguments and other such misconduct. Governmental corruption of judiciary is broadly known in many transitional and developing countries because the budget is almost completely controlled by the executive. The latter undermines the separation of powers, as it creates a critical financial dependence of the judiciary. The proper national wealth distribution including the government spending on the judiciary is subject to the constitutional economics. It is important to

distinguish between the two methods of corruption of the judiciary: Corruption in the education system[ edit ] Corruption in education is a worldwide phenomenon. Corruption in admissions to universities is traditionally considered as one of the most corrupt areas of the education sector. The general public is well aware of the high level of corruption in colleges and universities, including thanks to the media. In many societies and international organizations, education corruption remains a taboo. In some countries, such as certain eastern European countries, some Balkan countries and certain Asian countries, corruption occurs frequently in universities. For decades, the Teamsters have been substantially controlled by La Cosa Nostra. Since , four of eight Teamster presidents were indicted, yet the union continued to be controlled by organized crime elements. The federal government has been successful at removing the criminal influence from this 1. Corruption in religion The history of religion includes numerous examples of religious leaders calling attention to corruption in the religious practices and institutions of their time. Jewish prophets Isaiah and Amos berate the rabbinical establishment of Ancient Judea for failing to live up to the ideals of the Torah. Kruse advances the thesis that business leaders in the s and s collaborated with clergymen, including James W. In organizations such as Spiritual Mobilization , the prayer breakfast groups, and the Freedoms Foundation , they had linked capitalism and Christianity and, at the same time, likened the welfare state to godless paganism. He distinguishes the corrupt "university" philosophers, whose "real concern is to earn with credit an honest livelihood for themselves and Now the reason for this is the one previously stated that the intellect has become free, and in this state, it does not even know or understand any other interest than that of truth. Corporate crime The examples and perspective in this section may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate. January This article needs attention from an expert in section. Please add a reason or a talk parameter to this template to explain the issue with the article. WikiProject Section may be able to help recruit an expert. January Petrobras headquarters in downtown Rio de Janeiro. In criminology , corporate crime refers to crimes committed either by a corporation i. Some negative behaviours by corporations may not be criminal; laws vary between jurisdictions. For example, some jurisdictions allow insider trading. The company was ranked 58 in the Fortune Global list.

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Reviews readers who would have no other access to many of the plays. For specialists in Russian drama, Karlinsky offers both facts and personal observations: There are remarkably few errors in this study; I offer the following in the event of future printings: Petersburg or the rest of Russia" p. The final chapters in this book on Griboedov and Pushkin are the finest pieces of criticism that Karlinsky has written. Karlinsky need not have been so defensive in his introduction, nor does his study demand an apologia either to his "Scandinavian specialist and the Oxford colleague " nor to "a group of skeptical Russian ghosts, headed by Vladimir Nabokov. Eight English Plays, Southern Illinois University Press, Producible Interpretation is an important book of a kind that has long been needed. Taking eight plays, each raising very different questions of interpretation and production, Professors Hume and Milhous consider both the kinds of textual reading that can be made to work on the stage and the kinds of production concept that can, with varying degrees of textual permissibility, be applied to the texts. The book performs many valuable functions. Crackpot interpretations and the dronings of the Central Theme school are submitted to the test of producibility and, with pleasing regularity, are found wanting. Still more usefully, the authors show that production considerations invalidate quite plausible responses to the written text; that, for example, it is virtually impossible to make Comparative Drama Harcourt and Alithea or Lady Bountiful appear as moral norms in the theater. In addition to evaluating the readings of others, the authors offer some valuable textual readings of their own, including an outstanding study of TÆ Wives Excuse. But, as one would expect, the main strength of the book lies in its examination of the stage possibilities of the plays. Analysis of entrances and exits in All for Love and TÆ Spanish Fryar strikingly demonstrates that staging can convey important nuances unperceived by most scholars in their studies. Most valuable of all are the discussions of original casts, usually accompanied by comparison with later or hypothetical casts. The results of these comparisons are subtle and illuminating"the more so because they avoid excessive stress on type-casting and acknowledge the range of which the best actors were capable"and they reveal important considerations for the critic. And the casting of Nokes as Sosia in Amphitryon suggests a somewhat sympathetic portrayal which would excite some unease at his ill treatment and consequently influence

**Chapter 3 : Production Possibility curves**

*But if he was producible, his person must have been in the possession or control of John. The Mystery of 31 New Inn. R. Austin Freeman.*

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Chapter 4 : Reproducibility - Wikipedia

*interpretation and production, Professors Hume and Milhous consider both the kinds of textual reading that can be made to work on the stage and the kinds of production concept that can, with varying degrees of.*

But what is balance? What does it mean to live a balanced life and why does balance seem like such an elusive concept? They presented him the words: And this, too, shall pass away. The physical environment we each live in is in constant streaming flux. As living organisms we live in a constantly changing environment. Our bodies are well adapted to this state of affairs and respond appropriately when conditions deviate from their optimal state. This ability of an organism to maintain equilibrium balance by adjusting appropriately to the external environment is known as homeostasis. And there in lies the key to understanding balance. Balance is the taking of appropriate action when circumstances dictate so as to maintain equilibrium. It is said that the great achievement of the sages of old was the achievement of great balance as human beings. How did they achieve great balance? In the present moment, when things would come up, they would respond accordingly. You just have to feel the waves. For example, what constitutes a balanced diet for one person may be completely different for another. Both diets may be very healthy in their own right but it is the context of the individual that makes them so. This is probably the key reason for so much disagreement and confusion in the field of nutrition. There is no one size fits all. A difficult business model indeed and so another diet book comes off the press and another wonder product hits the shelves. Such action is futile and will only lead to pain and your own suffering. The only constant is change. The waves come in, break and recede. Then they roll on in again. Instead of fighting and being tumbled painfully ashore, feel the waves coming and ride them out. This article was written by Stephen Cox. Stephen writes daily at Balanced Existence where he shares the knowledge and insights gained from his personal journey of holistic health and wellbeing. Erin shows overscheduled, overwhelmed women how to do less so that they can achieve more. Traditional productivity booksâ€”written by menâ€”barely touch the tangle of cultural pressures that women feel when facing down a to-do list.

**Chapter 5 : Producible interpretation : eight English plays, (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]**

*On April 11, the Federal Court of Appeal released its decision in BMS' appeal from a Judgment of the Federal Court that had dismissed BMS' prohibition application relating to the drug atazanavir and Canadian Patent No. 2,, (see the Federal Court's Judgment here).*

Historians of science e. Steven Shapin and Simon Schaffer , in their book *Leviathan and the Air-Pump* , describe the debate between Boyle and Hobbes, ostensibly over the nature of vacuum, as fundamentally an argument about how useful knowledge should be gained. Boyle, a pioneer of the experimental method , maintained that the foundations of knowledge should be constituted by experimentally produced facts, which can be made believable to a scientific community by their reproducibility. By repeating the same experiment over and over again, Boyle argued, the certainty of fact will emerge. The air pump, which in the 17th century was a complicated and expensive apparatus to build, also led to one of the first documented disputes over the reproducibility of a particular scientific phenomenon. In the s, the Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens built his own air pump in Amsterdam , the first one outside the direct management of Boyle and his assistant at the time Robert Hooke. Huygens reported an effect he termed "anomalous suspension", in which water appeared to levitate in a glass jar inside his air pump in fact suspended over an air bubble , but Boyle and Hooke could not replicate this phenomenon in their own pumps. Huygens was finally invited to England in , and under his personal guidance Hooke was able to replicate anomalous suspension of water. However, as noted above by Shapin and Schaffer, this dogma is not well-formulated quantitatively, such as statistical significance for instance, and therefore it is not explicitly established how many times must a fact be replicated to be considered reproducible. Reproducible data[ edit ] Reproducibility is one component of the precision of a measurement or test method. The other component is repeatability which is the degree of agreement of tests or measurements on replicate specimens by the same observer in the same laboratory. Both repeatability and reproducibility are usually reported as a standard deviation. A reproducibility limit is the value below which the difference between two test results obtained under reproducibility conditions may be expected to occur with a probability of approximately 0. Replicates are performed within an experiment. They are not and cannot provide independent evidence of reproducibility. Rather they serve as an internal "check" on an experiment and should not be shown as part of the experimental results within a scientific publication. It is the independent repetition of an experiment that serves to underpin its reproducibility. Open research computation The term reproducible research refers to the idea that the ultimate product of academic research is the paper along with the laboratory notebooks [12] and full computational environment used to produce the results in the paper such as the code, data, etc. Fewer than half of the attempted replications were successful. This group has recently turned its attention to how better reporting might reduce waste in research, [25] especially biomedical research. Reproducible research is key to new discoveries in pharmacology. A Phase I discovery will be followed by Phase II reproductions as a drug develops towards commercial production. That study found that 47 out of 53 medical research papers focused on cancer research were irreproducible. Nobody else has been able to produce this latter result. The report was astounding given the simplicity of the equipment: The news media reported on the experiments widely, and it was a front-page item on many newspapers around the world see science by press conference. Over the next several months others tried to replicate the experiment, but were unsuccessful. In he built Wardencllyffe Tower on Long Island to demonstrate means to send and receive power without connecting wires. The facility was never fully operational and was not completed due to economic problems, so no attempt to reproduce his first result was ever carried out. However, it still applies to the probabilistic description of such phenomena, with error tolerance given by probability theory.

**Chapter 6 : Court of Appeal Clarifies Meaning Of “Inventive Concept” Aitken Klee LLP**

*[an interpretation] can be staged effectively it must possess some kind of validity, even if it is demonstrably remote from the apparent intention of the author and the original production'.*

**Production Possibility curves** The production possibility curves is a hypothetical representation of the amount of two different goods that can be obtained by shifting resources from the production of one, to the production of the other. Figure 1, shows the two goods as consumption and investment. Investment goods are goods that are involved in the production of further consumption goods. They include physical capital such as machines, buildings, roads etc. The sums of all investments make up the capital stock of a society. To show the point where all resources were used to produce consumption goods, one should move straight up the vertical axes to the curve. To show the point where all resources were used to produce investment goods, one should move straight on the horizontal axes to the curve. Both points are extreme and unrealistic. Both points A and B represented more realistic combinations, with point A showing more consumption and less investment, while point B shows more investment and less consumption. The production possibility curve of figure 1. Any two categories of different goods could be chosen. What they are is arbitrary. By definition all point to the right or outside of the production possibility curve frontier are impossible, given the limits of resources and technology.

**Opportunity Cost** This hypothetical curve shows how much of consumption must be given up to increase investments the movement from A to B. This demonstrates the important economic concept of Opportunity Cost, which is the cost of anything such as an investment in a new road , in terms of what has to be given up. This is the general concept of cost in economics. For society the production possibility curve shows opportunity cost only on the curve itself. If society found itself inside the curve, for instance, during a recession where all resources are not being utilized , then a movement out to the production possibility curve has no real opportunity cost. The unemployed resources are just being utilized unemployed labor going back to work. Opportunity cost is different than accounting cost, and unfortunately is not so easily calculated. Opportunity cost has a subjective element. For instance, to determine the opportunity cost of a new highway, includes the obvious cost of materials, of labor, of land, these are the easily determined accounting cost , but there are also intangible cost, such as the cost to the community of the disruption involved with new construction, and the change in the communities effected by the highway. Also there may be costs connected to increase pollution with health effects , increased noise, and an increase in general unattractiveness. These cost are real, but are difficult to both measure and evaluate. Putting a dollar value on these cost adds a subjective element to the evaluation. As a result sometimes they are ignored. But because of the intangibles, and subjective nature of both benefits and opportunity costs, no definitive answer can be given. The studies should be viewed only as one input into the decision process, and not as definitive.

**Law of increasing cost** The production possibility curve bows outward as a result of the law of increasing cost. The law of increasing costs takes place when society uses more resources which takes those resources always from the production of the other good , to product any specific good. This causes increased opportunity cost with each additional unit produced of that specific good increasing amounts of the other good have to be given up. The reason is simply that, as a nation, certain resources are better suited for producing some goods then they are for other goods. Some resources would be better adapted for use with investment goods, for instance, than consumption goods. Resources are generally not perfectly adaptable for producing both categories of goods consumption vs. Therefore, increasing the output of a particular good, must use less efficient resources than those already used. Hence the increasing opportunity cost of producing the additional units and the law of increasing cost. The more specialized the resources, the more bowed out the production possibility curve.

**Economic growth and the production possibility curve** In figure 2, economic growth is portrayed as a shift in the curve outward. During any particular time period, a society cannot be outside of its production possibility curve, but over time the curve can shift, as resources expand as the labor force increases, for instance , and new technology is developed. The new curve further from the origin indicates that more goods and services can be produced, and thus consumed. By definition this shift in the curve represents increased economic growth. In Figure 1, a

country that selected point B selected less consumption and more investments, would increase its resources capital faster than if it had selected point A. Therefore by selecting point B, a country would find its production possibility curve shifting outward faster than if it had chosen Point A. The tradeoff between consumption and investment suggest that consumption today is at the expense of faster economic growth in the future. The simple tradeoff is not enough to explain why growth has occur historically. There are many countries, which consumed relatively little of their total output, but still manage not to grow economically. Other countries, most notably the United States has managed to grow, in spite of its high level of consumption. During the s consumption in the United States had reached record levels levels of aggregate personal savings, which is inversely related to consumption, were close to zero for a number of years, while economic growth continued, and actually reached record rates of growth during the latter years of the s. The actual reasons for the shift in the production possibility curve, and the increased growth measured as the percentage change in the gross domestic product, therefore has many causes. Besides the increase in investments, improvements in technology and a change in institutions can be responsible for growth. It is hard practically to differentiate these different elements. There is no simple relationship, and causation can go in both directions. Economic growth could be responsible for the increased investment, which incorporates improve technology and requires changes in institutions. It also protrays the underlying condition of scarcity and unlimited wants, that are paramount for neoclassical economics. The underlying scarce resources determine the limits of the production output, and thus consumption. Movement of the curve outward is seen as an unambiguous good, which can fill those unlimited wants by increasing consumption. The production possibility curve is a useful tool to explain concepts in neoclassical economics. The production possibility curve is strictly hypothetical and static in nature. There are no practical ways to actually apply and calculate such a curve. Alternative schools of economics that question these simple assumption of neoclassical economics has less use for the production possibility curve. No tool or analytical device is truly neutral or objective, and this is true for the production possibility curve itself. The downside effects of economic growth are ignored. Also the humanistic paradigm have little use for of the curve as a tool of analysis. This paradigm, which in contrast to neoclassical economics, question the unlimited wants of consumers for goods and service. The humanistic paradigm argues that once basic physical needs are secured, now and into the future, the real needs becomes social and achievement needs. They would further argue that these needs are not met effectively in the process of buying and consuming of goods and services, even though this may be the attempt on the part of some. With the strong cultural value of work work ethic, these needs are more effectively fulfilled in the process of doing and contributing by work to something outside of oneself. In the United States, work for many fulfilled these needs, or at least provides the hope for fulfilling these needs. Various alternative schools of economic thought believe that human needs and wants are not absolute but can be manipulated. And such needs and wants are all relative to our particular culture and our status within that culture. Therefore the production possibility curve, and its simple assumptions misses the mark, and scarcity is misapplied. For humanistic economist opportunities to satisfy the higher social and achievement needs are what is really scarce.

## Chapter 7 : the sphere of oz

*Strict biological interpretation of the results obtained with FBA leads to the concept of sustainability, which reduces the set of producible metabolites by assuming a growing and dividing cell. A systematic comparison showed that applying network expansion in many cases results in exactly the set of all sustainable metabolites.*