



Dictionary of

**PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION**



U. C. Mandal

The New World Order and the global public Administration with a global bureaucracy will have major implications for public administration theory, education and practice. Students and scholars of public administration will be learning to think more globally rather than parochially. The idea of a global public administration is increasingly finding its way in the frame of mind among the social scientists world over.

The present dictionary explains many new concepts which are currently being practiced world over.

Dictionary of Public Administration

This One



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Preface

The New World Order and the global public Administration with a global bureaucracy will have major implications for public administration theory, education and practice. Students and scholars of public administration will be learning to think more globally rather than parochially. The idea of a global public administration is increasingly finding its way in the frame of mind among the social scientists world over.

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A

Abandonment

An application that has been declared abandoned is "dead" and no longer pending. Abandonment occurs under several circumstances. The most common reason is when the USPTO does not receive a response to an Office Action letter from an applicant within 6 months from the date the Office action letter was mailed. Another instance is when the USPTO does not receive a Statement of Use (or request for an extension of time to file a statement of use) from an applicant within 6 months from the issuance of a Notice of Allowance). Applications abandoned for failure to respond to an Office Action or a Notice of Allowance can be revived or reinstated in certain circumstances.

Abdication

Abdication, in a political sense, renunciation of high public office, usually by a monarch. Some abdications have been purely voluntary and resulted in no loss of prestige. For instance, Holy Roman Emperor *Charles V*, who abdicated for religious motives, remained influential until his death, and *Philip V* of Spain actually resumed the throne after abdicating. In Japan it has not been uncommon for the ruler to retire voluntarily to a life of religious contemplation, assured of a special title and many honors. However, most abdications have amounted to a confession of a failure in policy and are only the final and formal renunciation of an authority that events have already taken away. In the Chinese Empire forced abdications were frequent, the empire itself ending with the abdication of the boy ruler Hsuan T'ung in 1912. Since 1688, when the English Parliament declared

James II to have abdicated by reason of flight and subversion of the constitution, abdication by a British ruler without parliamentary consent has been forbidden. When *Edward VIII* of England abdicated in 1936 in order to marry an American divorcee (his ministers having refused to approve the marriage), the abdication was given legal effect by an act of Parliament. Though several written constitutions contain provisions for abdication, there are few uniformly accepted rules for dealing with it. Defeat and political chaos following World Wars I and II forced the abdication of many rulers, most notably Emperor William II of Germany, Farouk of Egypt, and Leopold III of Belgium.

Absence of a Quorum

If less than 51 Senators answer a quorum call, the Absence of a Quorum is established. In the absence of a Quorum, the Senate may not conduct legislative business. Instead, the Senate must either adjourn or continue to make motions to obtain a quorum. A motion to get a quorum instructs the Sgt.-at-Arms to either request, compel or arrest absent Senators.

Absolute Advantage

In international trade, this is the ability of companies in one country to supply goods and services at lower cost than competitors in other countries. Most world trade emanates from this ability, as in the case of Japan's exports of automobiles. America's exports of wheat, or France's export of prime table wine.

Abstract Motion

A motion which merely recommends an expenditure, imposition or action. As it expresses only an opinion or desire, such a motion does not bind the House or the Government to any course of action.

Abstract of Record

A complete history of the case in a concise, abbreviated form.

Abstract of the Disclosure

A concise statement of the technical disclosure including that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains

Acceleration Clause

A clause in your mortgage which allows the lender to demand payment of the outstanding loan balance for various reasons. The most common reasons for accelerating a loan are if the borrower defaults on the loan or transfers title to another individual without informing the lender.

Access Space

An aisle used to gain access to facings, slots or stacks. Accountable Stock-Materials designated for inventory and some control of issue and/or access. Level of accountability is determined by the responsible agent.

Acclamation

In Canada, a Member is said to be elected or returned by acclamation when no other candidate has come forward at an election and no vote is held.

Account String

A specific combination of Tub, Org, Fund, Activity, Sub-activity and Root values used in combination with appropriate transactional object codes to represent the financial data of an award in the Harvard General Ledger. The account strings of an award are recorded in the Harvard University Research Information System (HURIS) and print on Action Memos.

Accrual

Sum of child support payments that are due or overdue.

Acquittal

1. A trial verdict that indicates that the defendant in a criminal case has not been found guilty of the crime charged, beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. The judgement of a court that a person charged with a crime has not been proved to be guilty.

Act of Parliament

A bill which has been passed by both the House of Commons and the Senate, has received Royal Assent and has been proclaimed. Unless a provision of the Act specifies otherwise, the Act comes into force on the date of Royal Assent.

Act

A bill or measure passed into law. Also used to describe a comprehensive piece of proposed legislation with multiple components.

Acting Speaker

A Member, other than the Deputy Speaker, who is called upon to take the Chair during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker. Usually, the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole is chosen, but any Member may act in this capacity.

Action Transmittal

Document sent out as needed, which instructs State child support programs on the actions they must take to comply with new and amended Federal laws. Has basis in Federal law and regulation.

Action

A legal dispute brought to court for trial and settlement.

Active Block

A uniform block after one or more elements have been removed, i.e., a block that is being worked.

Activity Code

A code assigned by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to identify support mechanisms. General categories include research grants, contracts, training, and fellowships. Research grants can be subdivided into research projects, research centers, and other research grants.

Activity

A six-digit segment of the Chart of Accounts that indicates the purpose for which the funds are being spent, the project or effort for which the money is being used. Classifies transaction according to OMB A-21 categories.

Ad Hoc Committee

An Ad Hoc Committee refers to a temporary committee in either the House or Senate or a temporary joint committee on behalf of both chambers. All House-Senate conference committees created to reconcile differences in legislation are considered ad hoc committees. Other ad hoc committees are created for a one-time purpose [e.g. to investigate a scandal] or to focus on examining a specific subject. Most are created with a deadline by which they must complete their work, or expire.

Ad Valorem Duties

These are taxes on imported goods that are levied as a percentage of assessed value. Although there are administrative problems in establishing just what assessed value might be, it is easier to record tariff rates by tracing changes in the percentage of duties across time than to work with specific duties.

Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne

An address expressing the Commons' thanks to the Sovereign for the Throne Speech, adopted after a debate dealing with various aspects of the Government's program.

Address

1. A formal message to the Crown which may either express a wish or an opinion of the House or make a request. Addresses are used to express congratulations to the Royal family and also to request the production of documents in the Crown's possession. In certain cases, addresses may be jointly adopted by both Houses.
2. A number, or a combination of numbers and/or letters, used to designate a particular warehouse location facing or slot.

Ademption

Failure of a gift because the will-maker, by the time of death, no longer owns the property that the will-maker attempted to bequeath in the will.

Adjourn Sine Die

To end the congressional session.

Adjourn

To end a legislative day.

Adjournment of Debate

Often a dilatory tactic which may be employed to delay progress on a question. If a motion to adjourn a debate is adopted, the item is not dropped from the *Order Paper* but may be taken up again on a later day.

Adjournment of the House

The termination of a sitting (either by motion or pursuant to a Standing or Special Order) within a session. An adjournment covers the period between the end of one sitting and the beginning of the next. The House may adjourn for a few minutes or for several months.

Adjournment

Adjournment is the formal end to a session of the House or Senate, or one of its committees. Adjournment may end a daily session, an annual session, or a 2-year Congress.

A motion to adjourn can be offered with or without a date and time set for the return of the chamber or committee. A motion to adjourn is not debatable and is put to an immediate vote.

Adjudication

1. Giving or pronouncing a judgment or decree; also the judgment given.
2. The entry of a judgment, decree, or order by a judge or other decision-maker such as a master, referee, or hearing officer based on the evidence submitted by the parties.

Adjustable-Rate Mortgage (ARM)

A mortgage in which the interest changes periodically, according to corresponding fluctuations in an index. All ARMs are tied to indexes.

Adjustment Date

The date the interest rate changes on an adjustable-rate mortgage

Administered Prices

This term refers to the belief that prices are set by the decision of executives in firms with monopolistic power rather than by the operation of supply and demand in an impersonal market. Proponents of the idea of free markets deny that administered prices exist.

Administration

The organized apparatus of the state for the preparation and implementation of legislation and policies, also called bureaucracy.

Administrative Code

A regulation or rule having the effect of law and promulgated by an agency to make a law specific. Such regulations are subject to Legislative approval prior to enactment.

Administrative Instructions

Set out the provisions and requirements in relation to the filing and processing of the international (patent) application under the PCT and are established by the Director General of WIPO.

Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)

Approximately 1,200 people serve as hearing examiners in federal agencies and are important officials in independent regulatory commissions.

Administrative Law

The rules and regulations made and applied by federal regulatory agencies and commissions.

Administrative Procedure

Method by which support orders are made and enforced by an executive agency rather than by courts and judges.

Administrative Regulations

Regulations that implement (1) guidance from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) contained in circulars that apply to the administration of all federal grants and cooperative agreements, (2) Presidential Executive Orders (where regulation is necessary), and (3) legislation that affects all applicants or recipients of federal grants and cooperative agreements.

Administrator of the Government of Canada

The Chief Justice of Canada who assumes the powers of the Governor General in the event of the latter's death, incapacity, removal or absence from the country. The Administrator may, as necessary, read the Throne Speech and signify Royal Assent to bills.

Administrator

A personal representative, appointed by a probate court, who administers the estate of someone who dies without a will or leaves a will naming an executor who dies before the will-maker or who refuses to serve.

Admissible

Evidence that can be legally introduced in court.

Admonition

A stern warning by the Speaker to a Member who is adjudged in breach of the House.

Advance Account

Advance accounts allow the PI to initiate spending on his/her project before the University receives and/or accepts an award. Such expenditures incurred are made at the department's risk. Only those costs listed in the proposed budget, within the project

period, and in accordance with applicable regulations should be charged to advance accounts.

Adversary System of Justice

A judicial system in which the power of the state is balanced by the defendant's constitutional rights and by the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Adversary System

The system of trial practice in the U.S. and some other countries in which each of the opposing or adversarial parties has full opportunity to present and establish its contentions before the court.

Advice and Consent

Advice and Consent is the power to advise the President, ratify treaties and confirm nominations.

Article II of the Constitution gives this power exclusively to the Senate.

Advice of Shipment

Notification to the purchaser that shipment has been made. Agency-A department or administrative division of a government authorized to transact certain business.

Affirmative Action Programs

Programs of government, universities, and businesses that are designed to favor minorities and remedy past discrimination.

Affirmative Defense

Without denying the charge, the defendant raises extenuating or mitigating circumstances such as insanity, self-defense, or entrapment to avoid civil or criminal responsibility. The defendant must prove any affirmative defense he or she raises.

Affirmative Resolution

In an Act, this expression, when used in relation to a regulation,

means that the regulation shall be laid before the House of Commons within the prescribed period of time and shall not come into force unless and until it is affirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons.

Agency Problem

Also sometimes referred to as the principal-agent problem. The difficult but extremely important and recurrent organizational design problem of how organizations can structure *incentives* so that people ("agents") who are placed in control over resources that are not their own with a *contractual obligation* to use these resources in the interests of some other person or group of people actually will perform this obligation as promised—instead of using their delegated authority over other people's resources to feather their own nests at the expense of those whose interests they are supposed to be serving (their "principals"). Enforcing such contracts will involve *transaction costs* (often referred to as agency costs), and these costs may sometimes be very high indeed.

Agenda Setting

Controlling the focus of attention by establishing the issues for public discussion.

Agenda

A list of the items of business to be dealt with during a sitting of the House or of one of its committees.

Agent (Patent)

(May be referred to as a practitioner or representative) - One who is not an attorney but is authorized to act for or in place of the applicant(s) before the Office, that is, an individual who is registered to practice before the Office.

Agreement

A bargain between parties in dealing with one another such as may be applied in procurement to define terms and performance.

AHCPR

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

Former entitlement program that made public assistance payments on behalf of children who did not have the financial support of one of their parents by reason of death, disability, or continued absence from the home; known in many States as ADC (Aid to Dependent Children). Replaced with Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA).

Aisle

1. Any passageway within a storage area.
2. The Aisle refers to the space which divides the Majority side from the Minority on the House/Senate Floor.

In debate, members often refer to their party affiliation as "my side of the aisle."

ALERT System

A DHHS system for disseminating information to appropriate PHS officials to facilitate informed decisions on the award of federal monies to organizations or persons charged with or found to have engaged in misconduct. Go to the PHS administrative actions listing.

Alimony

A court-ordered payment for the support of one's estranged spouse in the case of divorce or separation.

Allegation of Use

A sworn statement signed by the applicant or a person authorized to sign on behalf of the applicant attesting to use of the mark in commerce. The allegation of use must include one specimen showing use of the mark in commerce for each class of goods/services included in the application, and the required fee. If filed before the examining attorney approves the mark for publication,

the allegation of use is also called an "Amendment to Allege Use". If filed after issuance of the Notice of Allowance, the allegation of use is also called a Statement of Use. The Amendment to Allege Use and the Statement of Use include the same information, and differ only as to the time when filed. The applicant may not file either an Amendment to Allege Use or a Statement of Use between the date the examining attorney approves the mark for publication and the date of issuance of the notice of allowance.

Allegation

The assertion, declaration, or statement of a party to an action, made in a pleading, setting out what he or she expects to prove.

Allocation

The division of things into shares or portions. In *economics*, the term refers primarily to the "allocation of resources," the process by which *economic resources* get allotted (apportioned, assigned) to their particular uses for directly or indirectly *satisfying human wants*.

All-Or-None Bid

An invitation to bid for more than one, or a list of items or services for which a partial award would not be made.

Allotted Day

A day reserved for the discussion of the business of supply, the actual topic of debate being chosen by a Member in opposition. There are twenty-two allotted days in each calendar year which are divided amongst the opposition parties in proportion to their representation in the House. All motions are put to a vote unless the sponsor of the motion designates it as non-votable.

Allowable Costs

Per OMB A-21, the tests of allowability of a cost are: They must be reasonable, (2) They must be allocable to sponsored agreements under the principles and methods provided herein,

(3) They must be given consistent treatment through application of those generally accepted accounting principles appropriate to the circumstances, and (4) They must conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth in these principles or in the sponsored agreement as to types or amounts of cost items.

Alternate Bid

A bid offering alternative goods or services. (This type of offer may suffice when requirements may be met with various items or service.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Means of settling a dispute without a formal trial.

Alternative Request for Proposals

A Request for Proposals inviting innovative proposals which would meet the needs of the using agency(ies).

Amending Act

An Act of Parliament whose sole purpose is to modify another Act or Acts. Restrictions exist on the type of amendments that may be proposed to bills which seek to amend other Acts.

Amendment (Amended or Revised Applications)

1. An Amendment is a motion offered to change the text of a bill or of another amendment.

There are 3 types of amendments: motions to strike, to insert, or to strike and insert.

Amendments to the bill are termed "first degree," while amendments to an amendment are "second degree."

2. Resubmission of an unfunded application that has been revised in response to a prior review.

Amendment Process in U.S.A.

Like other federal constitutions in the world, the American Constitution is in written form. The United States Constitution

is the most rigid constitution in the world. It can be amended by a lengthy and cumbersome process. Because of the complicated nature of the amendment procedure, the Congress play an important role in the amendment of the constitution. A proposal for amendment of the constitution may be made either by a two-third vote of congress or by a national convention called at the request of the legislatures of two-third of the state. Such a proposal will become a part of the constitution after it has been ratified be legislatures or three-fourths of the States or by conventions in three-fourth of the States. The Congress will determine which of the two methods of ratification will be employed. The Congress besides determining the methods of ratification will be employed. The Congress besides determining the methods of ratification may also specify a time limit for ratification. Whatever method is adopted, it is clear that the congress take an important part in the process of the amendment. It may not be out of place to point out that the amendments of the American Constitution have so far been initiated only by the congress. No national convention has been called for proposing amendments. The rigidity of the constitution is obvious from the fact that during all these years it has been in operation, only 26 amendments have been made in the constitution. Despite its rigidity, the constitution has been able to adopt itself to the changing circumstances.

Amendment

1. A proposal to change, or an actual change to, a given piece of legislation.
2. An alteration proposed to a motion, a stage or clause of a bill, or to a committee report. It may attempt to present an improved formulation of the proposition under consideration or to provide an alternative to it.

American Constitution

Like other federal constitutions in the world the American Constitution is written in form. It is a brief document consisting of 7 Articles and 26 Amendments. It was in fact a model of

draftsmanship, of constitutional elegance, of brevity and of appearance clarity. Indeed it was a skeleton constitution, since framers of the constitution left the details to be filled in by the Acts of the Congress. The Constitution was thus a starting point of taking off ground. It has been adequately clothed with conventions, customs, judicial decisions and legislative measures. The unwritten element in the form of conventional has played a vital role so much so that the very nature of the constitutional stands changed now. To take one example, the fathers of the constitution stands changed now. To take one example, the features of the constitution provided for indirect election of the President but a matter of conventions the election has now become direct.

American Plan

An aspect of anti-unionism of the 1920s, this saw unions as antithetical to the individual's freedom of contract. Employees should be happy to succeed on their own merits, so incentives were offered for the purchase of company stock while demands were extracted that employees would not join unions.

Amicus Brief

A document filed by an amicus curiae in support of a party in a lawsuit.

Amicus Curiae

Friend of the court. A party who volunteers information on some aspect of a case or law to assist the court in its deliberation.

Amortization Schedule

A table which shows how much of each payment will be applied toward principal and how much toward interest over the life of the loan. It also shows the gradual decrease of the loan balance until it reaches zero.

Amortization

The loan payment consists of a portion which will be applied to pay the accruing interest on a loan, with the remainder being

applied to the principal. Over time, the interest portion decreases as the loan balance decreases, and the amount applied to principal increases so that the loan is paid off (amortized) in the specified time.

Anarchic Order

Order resulting from mutual coordination in the absence of a higher authority.

Anarchism

Any of a variety of *ideologies* sharing the fundamental belief that the *state* and all similar forms of governmental authority are unjustified and oppressive and *illegitimate* and therefore ought to be abolished, with future social and economic cooperation to be carried out only by means of voluntary relationships and consensual agreements under *conditions of perfect legal equality*.

Anarchy in International Relations

Anarchy in International Relations posits that the *world system* is leaderless: there is no universal sovereign or *worldwide government*. There is thus no hierarchically superior, coercive *power* that can resolve disputes or order the system.

Political scientists do not use the term “anarchy” to signify a world in chaos, in disorder, or in conflict. It simply reflects the order of the international system: independent states with no central authority above them. The concept of anarchy is the foundation for *realist*, *liberal*, *neorealist*, and *neoliberal international relations theories*. *Constructivist* theory disputes that anarchy is a fundamental condition of the international system, saying that “anarchy is what states make of it.”

Ancillary Bill or Suit

A cause of action growing out of and supported by another action or suit, such as a proceeding for the enforcement of a judgment.

Ancillary Motion

A subsidiary motion dependent on an order already made by the House such as a motion for the second reading of a bill or for concurrence in a committee report.

Annexation

Annexation, in international law, formal act by which a state asserts its sovereignty over a territory previously outside its jurisdiction. Many kinds of territory have been subject to annexation, chief among them those inhabited by settlers of the annexing power, those which already have had the status of protectorates of the annexing state, and those conquered by the force of arms. The consent of other interested powers must be obtained in order that the annexation be generally recognized in international law. Efforts to establish the self-determination of inhabitants as the only grounds for the transfer of territory have been realized in the Charter of the United Nations, which does not recognize annexation as an instrument of national policy. The term *annexation* is also used in municipal government to describe the process by which an incorporated local government may extend its legal control over surrounding areas. Usually this type of annexation requires the consent of the other communities concerned.

Anomic Group

Spontaneously formed interest group with concern over a specific issue.

Answer

A pleading by which a defendant resists or otherwise responds to the plaintiff's allegation of facts.

Anti-Communism

Anti-communism refers to opposition to *communism*. Historically, the word "communism" has been used to refer to several types of communal social organization and their supporters, but, since the mid-19th century, the dominant school

of communism in the world has been *Marxism*. Marxist communism drew far more supporters and opponents than any other form of communism. As such, the term *anti-communism* is most often employed to refer to opposition to Marxist communism. Marxism, and the form of communism associated with it, rose to prominence in the *20th century*. Organized anti-communism developed in reaction to the growing popularity of the communist movement, and took on many forms as the 20th century unfolded. *Conservative monarchists* in *Europe* fought against the first wave of *communist revolutions* from 1917 to 1922. *Fascism* and *Nazism* were based on a violent brand of anti-communism, they incited fear of a communist revolution in order to gain political power, and they aimed to destroy communism in *World War II*. *Nationalists* fought against communists in numerous civil wars across the globe. *Liberalism* shaped much of the anti-communist foreign policy of the Western powers, and dominated anti-communist intellectual thought in the second half of the 20th century.

Antifederalists

Those Americans who opposed ratification of the constitution.

Anti-Lapse Statute

A state law that provides for a gift to go to the descendants of certain will beneficiaries who die before the will-maker dies.

Antitrust Legislation

Laws(s) enacted to prevent noncompetitive trade, supply monopolies or market control by a limited number of producers.

Apartheid

Apartheid (literally "apartness" in *Afrikaans*) was a system of *racial segregation* that was enforced in *South Africa* from 1948 to 1994. South Africa had long been ruled by whites and apartheid was designed to form a legal framework for continued economic and political dominance by people of European descent. Under apartheid, people were legally classified into a

racial group - the main ones being White, Black, Indian and Coloured - and were geographically, and forcibly, separated from each other on the basis of the legal classification. The Black majority, in particular, legally became citizens of particular "homelands" that were nominally sovereign nations but operated more akin to United States *Indian Reservations* and Australian/Canadian Aboriginal Reserves. In reality however, a majority of Black South Africans never resided in these "homelands."

Appeal (Trademark)

An applicant who wants to contest a final refusal from an examining attorney may file an appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board. An appeal is taken by filing a Notice of Appeal and paying the appeal fee within six months of the mailing date of the action from which the appeal is taken.

Appeal a Decision

To request the reconsideration of a decision made by a committee chair. In standing, special and legislative committees, the appeal is made to the committee itself; decisions made by the Chair of a Committee of the Whole can be appealed to the Speaker. Decisions made by the Speaker may not be appealed.

Appeal

1. A procedure for contesting the peer review of a grant application. Synonymous with rebuttal.
2. A request by the losing party in a lawsuit for higher court review of a lower court decision.

Appearance

The formal proceeding by which a defendant submits himself or herself to the jurisdiction of the court.

Appellate Court

A court having jurisdiction to review the judgments of a "trial court."

Appellate Jurisdiction

The right of the Supreme Court to hear cases that are appealed from lower state or federal courts on the grounds that they concern violations of constitutional rights.

Appellee

The party against whom an appeal is filed.

Applicant

Inventor or joint inventors who are applying for a patent on their own invention, or the person mentioned in 37 CFR 1.42, 1.43 or 1.47 who is applying for a patent in place of the inventor.

Application (Patent)

An application for patent filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) that includes all types of patent applications (i.e., utility, design, plant, and reissue) except provisional applications. The nonprovisional application establishes the filing date and initiates the examination process. A nonprovisional utility patent application must include a specification, including a claim or claims; drawings, when necessary; an oath or declaration; and the prescribed filing fee.

Application Number (Patent)

The unique number assigned to a patent application when it is filed. The application number includes a two digit series code and a six digit serial number

Application

The form used to apply for a mortgage loan, containing information about a borrower's income, savings, assets, debts, and more.

Appraisal

A written justification of the price paid for a property, primarily based on an analysis of comparable sales of similar homes nearby.

Appraised Value

An opinion of a property's fair market value, based on an appraiser's knowledge, experience, and analysis of the property. Since an appraisal is based primarily on comparable sales, and the most recent sale is the one on the property in question, the appraisal usually comes out at the purchase price.

Appraiser

An individual qualified by education, training, and experience to estimate the value of real property and personal property. Although some appraisers work directly for mortgage lenders, most are independent.

Appreciation

The increase in the value of a property due to changes in market conditions, inflation, or other causes.

Appropriation Bill

1. A (proposed) formal action by a legislative assembly (such as the U.S. Congress or a state legislature) that specifies exact amounts of the government's money that the Treasury may legally pay out (through new hiring, contracts for purchases, findings of individuals' eligibility for income *transfer payments*, etc.) for each of a list of particular pre-authorized programs carried out by governmental agencies over a specific period of time (normally one year).
2. A bill to authorize government expenditures, introduced in the House following concurrence in the Main or Supplementary Estimates or interim supply. An appropriation bill can only be introduced by a Minister.
3. Bills passed by Congress to pay for the spending it has authorized.

Appropriation

1. A Legislative designation of a budget or funding which may only be expended for a certain purpose.

2. A sum of money allocated by Parliament for a specific purpose outlined in the Government's spending estimates.
3. Legislation to provide specific funding for an authorized program.

Approved Brand or Equivalent Specification

A specification referencing a certain brand and model of a product that meets the quality and performances required. This type of specification may allow bidding of other manufacturer's brands which comply with the standards called for. Also, known as a "Qualified Product".

Approved Brand Specification

A specification referencing a brand and model or certain manufacturer's product. This specification does not allow equivalent brands.

Arbitrary Marks

Comprise words that are in common linguistic use but, when used to identify particular goods or services, do not suggest or describe a significant ingredient, quality or characteristic of the goods or services (*e.g.*, APPLE for computers; OLD CROW for whiskey).

Arbitration

1. A process to resolve a dispute between two parties by a decision presented by one or more disinterested and uninvolved parties.
2. Dispute settlement conducted outside the courts by a neutral third party. May or may not be binding.

Archival Quality

Paper products manufactured to withstand a specified time period retaining a required integrity of the original characteristics.

Aristocracy

1. A form of government in which a minority rules under the law.

2. A *privileged social class* whose members possess disproportionately large shares of a society's wealth, social prestige, educational attainment and political influence, with these advantages having been acquired principally through gift or inheritance from a long line of similarly privileged and cultivated ancestors. The term refers also to a form of government in which the *state* is effectively controlled by the members of such a class. The term tends to have a somewhat unsavory or derogatory connotation today in the light of *democratic theories*, but in classical political philosophy it meant rule by "the best people" of the society, who were expected to feel a paternalistic concern for the humbler members of the society that would keep them from *ruling in a purely self-seeking fashion*.

Arraignment

1. The proceeding before a judge in which the formal charges of an indictment or information are read to an accused person, who may plead guilty or not guilty.
2. The proceeding in criminal cases where an accused individual is brought before a judge to hear the charges filed against him or her, and to file a plea of guilty, not guilty, or no contest. Also called a preliminary hearing, or an initial appearance.

Arrest

To take into custody by legal authority.

ASEAN

Association of South East Asian Nations.

Assessed Value

The valuation placed on property by a public tax assessor for purposes of taxation.

Assessee

The person to whom the property or a tax is assessed.

Assessment

1. Community assessment refers to a study (not necessarily formal) to determine the current status of a community. It may focus on both the needs and the assets of the community, and precedes development of plans and action for work in the community.
2. Assessment of impact refers to assessment to evaluate the effect that a particular program or policy has had on students, faculty, community members, an institution, or the community as a whole.

Assessor

A public official who establishes the value of a property for taxation purposes.

Asset

Items of value owned by an individual. Assets that can be quickly converted into cash are considered "liquid assets." These include bank accounts, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, and so on. Other assets include real estate, personal property, and debts owed to an individual by others.

Asset-Based

One who takes an asset-based approach to work with others focuses on others' resources and strengths rather than needs and deficiencies.

Assignee

The entity that is the recipient of a transfer of a patent application, patent, trademark application or trademark registration from its owner of record (assignor).

Assignment

1. A transfer of ownership of a patent application or patent from one entity to another. Record all assignments with the USPTO Assignment Services Division to maintain clear title to pending patent applications and patents.

2. The transfer of one's interest in a right or property to another person or entity.

Assignment and Release

Closeout documents required on some awards to ensure the sponsor and Harvard have met their contractual obligations. These documents state that both parties do not have any future liability in regards to the contract.

Assignment of Support Rights

The legal procedure by which a person receiving public assistance agrees to turn over to the State any right to child support, including arrearages, paid by the non-custodial parent in exchange for receipt of a cash assistance grant and other benefits. States can then use a portion of said child support to defray or recoup the public assistance expenditure.

Assignor

The owner of record of a patent application, patent, trademark application or trademark registration who is transferring (assigning) ownership to another entity (assignee)

Assistance

The award of money, property, or services to a recipient to accomplish a public purpose as authorized by federal statute. Assistance relationships (e.g., grants) are expressed in less detail than are acquisition relationships (contracts), and responsibilities for ensuring performance rest largely with the recipient or are shared with the government.

Assistant Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole

A Member chosen to serve as a replacement for the Chair of Committees of the Whole during the latter's absence, including taking on the role of Acting Speaker when required.

Assistant Role (ASST)

The Assistant (ASST) role in the NIH Commons has been designed to allow PIs to delegate certain responsibilities for data

entry of grant information and upkeep of their personal profiles. The ASST does not have any other functions in the system.

Associate Member

A Member whose name has been placed on a list from which members of subcommittees and substitute members of committees may be chosen. The list of associate members is established by the Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs and adopted by the House.

Associational Group

Formally organized group which articulates the interests of its members over long periods of time.

Assumable Mortgage

A mortgage that can be assumed by the buyer when a home is sold. Usually, the borrower must "qualify" in order to assume the loan.

Assurances

A listing of a variety of requirements, found in different federal laws, regulations, and executive orders that applicants agree in writing to observe as a condition of receiving federal assistance.

Asymmetrical Federalism

A federal system of government in which powers are unevenly divided between provinces, *i.e.* some provinces have greater responsibilities or more autonomy than others.

Atlanticism

Atlanticism is a philosophy of cooperation among *European* and *North American* nations regarding *political*, *economic*, and *defense issues*. One who believes in Atlanticism is known as an Atlantist or an Atlanticist.

Individual examples include *Tony Blair*, *Zbigniew Brzezinski* and *Javier Solana*. NATO is an Atlanticist organization, and the *F-35 Joint Strike Fighter*, a production of *Lockheed Martin*

(USA) along with partners *Northrop Grumman (USA)* and *BAE Systems (UK)*, is an Atlanticist project. On *continental Europe*, many *Eastern European* countries such as *Poland* profess a strong Atlanticist view. Atlanticism has undergone significant changes in the 21st century in light of the *global war on terror* and *Iraq war*. After the *September 11, 2001 attacks*, *NATO* invoked Article 5 for the first time, which states that any attack on a member state will be considered an attack against the entire group of members. This prompted European countries to send a small amount of troops to the *US* to assist non-combat activities. European and North American forces are also working together in *Afghanistan*. However, the *Iraq war* caused fissures between certain Western European states and the *US* as well as Eastern European states such as *Poland*. Countries which supported the *Iraq war*, such as *Spain* and *Italy*, saw their staunchly pro-*Iraq war* governments lose in recent elections. Cooperation with the *US* has also been criticized in light of certain unnamed European countries assisting the *US* with *secret CIA prisons*.

Attorney

(May be referred to as a practitioner or representative) - An individual who is a member in good standing of the bar of any United States court or the highest court of any State and who is registered to practice before the Office.

Attorney-at-Law

A lawyer licensed to provide legal advice and to prepare, manage and try cases.

Auction Politics

A danger in democratic politics in which state power may be "sold" to the highest bidding groups.

Auditor General

1. An officer of Parliament responsible for the independent examination of the Government's accounts. Reports of this examination are tabled in the House several times a year.

2. The official of Parliament whose staff audit the expenditures of government departments and who provides an annual report on instances of funds being unlawfully or unwisely spent.

Australian Ballot

Designed to reduce corruption and intimidation of voters, this reform of the 1890s required that the government would print all the ballots and that voting would be done in secret. It was one of a number of electoral reforms that weakened political party organization.

Austromarxism

Austromarxism was the *left-socialist* movement, led by Victor Adler, Otto Bauer, Karl Renner and Max Adler, members of the *Social Democratic Workers' Party of Austria* during the late decades of the *Austro-Hungarian Monarchy* and the *First Austrian Republic (1918-1934)*. It is known for its theory of *nationality* and *nationalism*, and its attempt to conciliate it with socialism in the imperial context. Hence, Otto Bauer thought of the "personal principle" as a way of gathering the geographically divided members of the same *nation*. In *Social Democracy and the Nationalities Question (1907)*, he wrote that "The personal principle wants to organize nations not in territorial bodies but in simple association of persons.", thus radically disjoining the nation from the *territory* and making of the nation a non-territorial *association*.

The Austromarxist group congregated from 1904 around magazines such as the *Blätter zur Theorie und Politik des wissenschaftlichen Sozialismus* and the *Marx-Studien*. Far from being a homogeneous movement, it was a home for such different thinkers and politicians as the *Neokantian* Max Adler and the orthodox *Marxist* Rudolf Hilferding.

In 1921 the Austromarxists formed the *International Working Union of Socialist Parties* (also known as *2½ International* or the *Vienna International*), hoping to unite the *2nd* and *3rd*

Internationals, something which eventually failed. The austromarxist principle of autonomy has been later adopted by various parties, among them the *Bund* (General Jewish Labour Union) or left-wing Zionists (*Hashomer Hatzair*) in favour of a *binational solution* in *Palestine*, or the *Jewish Folkspartei* between the two world wars or the *Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania* (DAHR) after 1989.

Authoritarianism

A system of government in which leaders are not subjected to the test of free elections.

Authority

In *politics*, authority (*Latin auctoritas*, used in *Roman law* as opposed to *potestas* and *imperium*) is often used interchangeably with the term "power". However, their meanings differ. "Power" refers to the ability to achieve certain ends, 'authority' refers to the *legitimacy*, justification and right to exercise that power. For example whilst a *mob* has the power to punish a criminal, such as through *lynching*, only the *courts* have the authority to order *capital punishment*.

Authorization Bill

An Authorization Bill provides the authority for a program or agency to exist and determines its policy. It also recommends spending levels to carry out the defined policy, but these levels are not binding.

Authorizations may be annual, multi-year, or permanent. Expiring programs require re-authorization.

House and Senate rules require that authorizations be in place before final funding decisions are made.

Authorization

Authorizes a program, specifying its general purpose and, broadly, how that purpose is to be achieved, and sets a funding ceiling for the program.

Authorized Price List

A list of goods or services resulting from a contract which provides agreed upon prices and the necessary information to place orders.

Autocracy

A system of government in which supreme political power to direct all the activities of the *state* is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints nor regularized mechanisms of *popular control* (except perhaps for the implicit threat of *coup d'etat* or mass insurrection).

Automated Voice Response System (AVR)

Telephone system that makes frequently requested information available to clients over touch-tone telephones.

Automatic Stabilizers

Built-in nondiscretionary fiscal measures respond to changes in the business cycle without direct governmental intervention. Spending for unemployment compensation and for welfare rises automatically during downturns without congressional action.

Autonomy

Autonomy in a political sense, limited self-government, short of independence, of a political state or, more frequently, of a subdivision. The term is also used for other self-governing units, such as a parish, a corporation, or a religious sect. A test of autonomy is the recognition that the group may make the rules governing its internal affairs. Political autonomy is frequently based on cultural and ethnic differences.

Autonomy within empires has frequently been a prelude to independence, as in the case of the evolution of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations, containing both autonomous and completely sovereign states. Autonomy as in the former Soviet "autonomous" republics and regions in Russia, providing local control over cultural and economic affairs, often is perceived as inadequate by nationalists, who sometimes have

demanded independence, as in *Chechnya*. The same has proven true in *Slovakia*, and provides impetus for terrorism by Basque, Corsican, and Welsh extremists.

Average Programmatic Reduction

The dollar amount a grant award is reduced from the amount recommended by the study section (scientific review group). This is done so institutes can maintain a sufficient number of grants in their portfolio and to combat inflation of grant costs.

Award

The provision of funds by NIH, based on an approved application and budget, to an organizational entity or an individual to carry out an activity or project. This includes both direct and indirect costs (F & A) unless otherwise indicated.

B

Back-Door Selling

Enticements by vendors for agencies to purchase goods or services without seeking competitive offers or bidding.

Back-Order

An unfilled request for issue of warehouse stock. The term requires the generation of a purchase order for stock replenishment if not already ordered. Back-order filling is a matter for policy statement.

Bail

An amount of money "posted" with the courts as security in exchange for a defendant's freedom until the case comes to trial.

Bailiff

A court attendant whose duties are to keep order in the courtroom and to have custody of the jury.

Balance of Payments

A state's running account of economic transactions (exports and imports) with the rest of the world.

Balance of Power Policy

The active prevention of any one state becoming too strong by the major powers in the system.

Balance of Power

Balance of Power, system of international relations in which

nations seek to maintain an approximate equilibrium of power among many rivals, thus preventing the preponderance of any one state. Crucial to the system is a willingness on the part of individual national governments to change alliances as the situation demands in order to maintain the balance. Thucydides' description of Greece in the 5th cent. B.C. and Guicciardini's description of 15th-century Italy are early illustrations. Its modern development began in the mid-17th cent., when it was directed against the France of Louis XIV. Balance of power was the stated British objective for much of the 18th and 19th cent., and it characterized the European international system, for example, from 1815–1914. After World War I the balance of power system was attacked by proponents of cooperation and a community of power. International relations were changed radically after World War II by the predominance of two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, with major ideological differences between them. After the 1960s, with the emergence of China and the *Third World*, a revived Europe and Japan, it reemerged as a component of international relations. With the collapse of the USSR in 1991, the United States, as the sole remaining superpower, has been dominant militarily and, to a lesser degree, economically.

Balancing Test

The view of the majority of the Supreme Court that First Amendment rights must be weighed against the competing needs of the community to preserve order.

Bale

Compressible articles or material assembled in a shaped unit and usually bound with cord or metal ties under tension. May be wrapped in paper or textile material or combinations thereof.

Balloon Mortgage

A mortgage loan that requires the remaining principal balance be paid at a specific point in time. For example, a loan may be amortized as if it would be paid over a thirty year period, but

requires that at the end of the tenth year the entire remaining balance must be paid.

Ballot

Ballot, means of voting for candidates for office. The choice may be indicated on or by the ballot forms themselves—e.g., colored balls (hence the term *ballot*, which is derived from the Italian *ballotta*, meaning “little ball”), printed tickets, or mechanical or electronic devices—or by the depositories into which the ballots are put.

The ballot was used in Athens in the 5th cent. B.C. by the popular courts and, on the question of ostracism, by the people as a whole; in India before 300 B.C.; and in Rome by the popular assemblies and occasionally by the senate. Ballots were not used during the Middle Ages, but reappeared in the Italian communes and in elections to the papacy during the 13th cent. In the 16th and 17th cent. the ballot appeared in English borough and university elections.

The General Court of Massachusetts elected governors by ballot after 1634; corn and beans were occasionally used as ballots. Early American ballots were known as “papers”: the name ballot does not occur in America before 1676. The British colonies in America were the first to elect representatives by secret ballot, and its use was made obligatory in all but one of the state constitutions adopted in the United States between 1776 and 1780. In the 19th cent. the use of the ballot became widespread in local and national elections in Europe. Groups wishing to intimidate popular governance have opposed the ballot. The effort to reform election abuses led to the widespread use of the Australian ballot, which was adopted in Victoria in 1857, in Great Britain in 1872, and grew increasingly popular in the United States after 1888. In the latter country it gradually replaced earlier methods of voting such as the lengthy “tickets” distributed by political parties. In the Australian system all candidates’ names are printed on a single ballot and placed in the polling places at public expense, and the printing, distribution,

and marking of the ballot are protected by law, thus assuring a secret vote. The Australian ballot is now used in many European countries and in almost all sections of the United States. Separate ballots are frequently distributed for referendums and constitutional propositions. Mechanical, computerized, electronic, or optically scannable means of voting are now used to record about 90% of all votes in the United States. The institution of official ballots and the use of voting machines have helped bring political parties under the scope of the law.

Some critics have denounced the excessive length of the United States ballots, claiming that voters are thus too pressed for time in their decisions. The use of the presidential short ballot, listing only the candidates, not the electors pledged to them, has not much alleviated this problem.

Bandwagon Effect

The possible tendency of some voters or convention delegates to support the candidate who is leading in the polls and seems likely to win.

Banking

In the broadest sense of the term, "banking" is the business of accepting temporary responsibility for safeguarding other people's *money* ("deposits") and then lending out these funds (along with the bankers' own funds) in order to *earn interest* for the bank's own account. Banking firms thus earn their profits primarily by serving as "financial intermediaries" who mobilize the scattered savings of many households and firms (by offering safekeeping services and *paying interest* on at least some kinds of accounts) and then make these pooled funds available to suitable borrowers (to business firms that want to finance proposed *investment projects* or perhaps to consumers who want to finance big ticket durable consumers' goods like automobiles or perhaps to governmental entities whose policy-makers have decided to spend more money than they have received in revenue collections). The bank pledges its own capital (and also buys outside deposit insurance) to guarantee that any depositor can get all his/her

money back in cash no later than some contractually specified length of time after giving notice of withdrawal. The bank makes this somewhat risky guarantee even though it is quite predictable that some (hopefully small) percentage of the loans the bankers make using depositors' funds will "turn sour" and not be repaid by the borrower. *The bank's profits* arise mainly from the (positive) spread between *its costs* of securing and servicing deposits and its revenues from fees and *interest* on the loans extended. (Of course banks frequently seek to make additional profits selling other financial services to their clients and customers as well, but the business of accepting deposits and making loans is the defining core of the banking business.)

Bankruptcy

Refers to statutes and judicial proceedings involving persons or businesses that cannot pay their debts and seek the assistance of the court in getting a fresh start. Under the protection of the bankruptcy court, debtors may discharge their debts, perhaps by paying a portion of each debt.

Bar (of the House)

A brass barrier inside the south entrance of the Chamber beyond which uninvited representatives of the Crown and other non-Members may not be admitted. It is here that witnesses must appear when formally summoned.

Barter

Trading of goods or services directly for other goods or services, without using money or any other similar unit of account or medium of exchange. Although barter represents the earliest form of trade discovered by primitive man that made possible a more extensive *division of labor* beyond the limited bounds of a family or small clan grouping, it quickly encounters some practical limits to its *efficiency* as the *division of labor* becomes still more extensive and more *specialized*. Bartering requires what economists refer to as a "double coincidence of wants." That is, for a voluntary barter exchange to take place, it is not

enough for you just to find someone who has the exact good you want to acquire — he must also happen to want to “buy” the particular good that you have to trade for it at the same time. Finding someone whose immediate needs exactly complement your own in this precise way may take quite a lot of searching, which is costly in terms of time and effort. The primitive partial solution to this matching problem is to make one or more intermediate swaps with still other people in order to acquire some other item that will be more acceptable to the owner of the item you desire — but this will also tend to be very time-consuming. The more complex the *division of labor*, the more finely *specialized* the population’s productive roles, and the more numerous the variety of goods and services produced in an economy, the more costly and cumbersome barter trading will become because the likelihood of any two people having a double coincidence of wants shrinks dramatically. History strongly suggests, in fact, that the (sometimes gradual, sometimes amazingly rapid) replacement of a barter economy by an *exchange economy* employing *some form of money* to facilitate trade is a near-absolute necessity before much economic development beyond a rather primitive tribal level can occur.

Baseline

Baseline is the standard used to assess how bills, if enacted, would change current budgetary levels.

Baselines must assume projected levels of federal spending and revenue, so they are often disputed.

Bayh-Dole Act

A law that encourages universities and researchers to develop their inventions into marketable products.

Bayh-Doyle Act

The Bayh-Dole Act created a uniform patent policy among the U.S. federal agencies that fund research in the non-profit and small business sectors. The Act provided recipients of federal research and development funds with the right to retain

ownership of their patents and charged them with the responsibility to ensure commercial use of inventions created with federal financial support. Bayh-Dole permits universities, other nonprofits such as teaching hospitals, and, in most cases, commercial federal contractors to retain title to inventions that are conceived or first reduced to practice in the performance of a federal award. The underlying tenet of the Bayh-Dole Act is that federally funded inventions should be licensed for commercial development in the public interest.

Bear/Bull Market

Any stock or other market where prices are in a declining trend. Over a significant period of time. A bull market, by contrast, is one with rising prices.

Becon

The focus of bioengineering issues at the NIH is the Bioengineering Consortium (BECON) which consists of senior-level representatives from each of the NIH institutes, centers, and divisions plus representatives of other federal agencies concerned with biomedical research and development.

Behavioralism

A post-World War II movement to make the study of politics scientific; it emphasized quantification, computer analysis of data, a focus on individual political actors rather than on political institutions, and the need for explanatory empirical theory.

Behavioural Revolution

The introduction of more empirical analysis into the study of government and politics.

Bell

An electronic bell used to summon Members at the beginning of a sitting, for the taking of a vote or to establish a quorum in the House. When used with respect to a vote, it is called a "division bell".

Bench Trial

A trial heard by a judge without a jury.

Bench Warrant

Order issued by a judge for the arrest of an individual.

Beneficiary

Someone named to receive property or benefits in a will. In a trust, a person who is to receive benefits from the trust.

Bequeath

To give a gift to someone through a will.

Bequests

Gifts made in a will.

Bicameral Legislature

A two-house legislature.

Bicameral System

Bicameral system governmental system dividing the legislative function between two chambers, an "upper," such as the U.S. Senate and the British House of Lords, and a "lower," such as the U.S. House of Representatives and the British House of Commons. Although the term *bicameral* was coined by Jeremy Bentham as recently as 1832, division of the legislative branch of government according to function and composition is of long standing. The division of the English *Parliament* into separate houses of Lords and Commons in the 14th cent. may have arisen simply for the sake of convenience in transacting business; however, this division came to represent the historic cleavage of interest between nobles and commoners, with the balance of power, especially after the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and the gradual development of cabinet government in the 18th cent., shifting more and more to the commoners. The powers of the House of Lords were drastically reduced by the Parliament acts of 1911 and 1949, and though the house continues to debate

and vote on bills, its function has become essentially advisory. The British colonies in North America gradually adopted the bicameral system; the upper chamber, whether elective or appointive, came to represent the colony as a whole, while delegates to the lower house were attached to particular constituencies. According to modern scholars, the adoption of the same system for the *Congress of the United States* reflected colonial practice, British example, and the widespread differences in property qualification for suffrage and office-holding purposes current at the time. In France some 18th-century theorists, such as Montesquieu, favored a bicameral legislature based on the British example, but the "natural rights" philosophers, such as Rousseau, opposed such a system. France experimented with various forms of legislature during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods but thereafter, despite numerous constitutional changes, retained a bicameral system. Where bicameral legislatures exist, the two chambers are based on different principles of representation in addition to possessing separate functions. After World War I the unicameral legislative system made headway in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and parts of the British dominions. The only U.S. state to have a unicameral legislature is Nebraska, which adopted it in 1934.

Bicameralism

1. A legislative body comprised of two chambers or houses. The House of Commons and the Senate are the two Houses of Canada's Parliament.
2. A system of government in which the legislature is divided into two chambers, an upper and lower house.

Bid Award File

A file maintained on certain bidders or commodities to provide comparable information for future bidding or to indicate if collusion may be expected.

Bid Bond

An agreement by a third party financier that a certified amount

of money is insured and payable if a bidder refuses to accept a contract.

Bid Deposit

The deposit of a specified amount submitted by a bidder to a purchaser which would be forfeited should the bidder fail to accept the contract if awarded.

Bid Opening

The timely process of opening bids made to an invitation and making them available to review for the first time.

Bid Sample

An exact example of a product offered by a bidder as a requirement. Such samples may be compared and/or tested to determine compliance with bid specifications.

Bidders List (or Vendors List)

A list of vendors maintained by a purchasing agency designating sources for certain goods and services that would be required by bid solicitation.

Big Tent

In *politics*, a big tent party or catch-all party is a *political party* seeking to attract people with diverse viewpoints. The party does not require adherence to some *ideology* as a criterion for membership.

Bilateral Agreement

A general science agreement between the U.S. and a foreign country. Grant applications from institutions in these countries that have been recommended for approval by the scientific review group are given special funding consideration by Council.

Bill of Lading

A document by which a transportation line acknowledges receipt of freight and contracts for its movement.

Bill of Materials

A listing of materials required by a supplier to complete or produce a specified product required by an agency (as required by certain bids or a Request for Proposal).

Bill of Rights

the first ten amendments to the Constitution (sometimes defined as only the first eight or nine amendments), which set forth basic protections for individuals.

Bill of Sale

A written document that transfers title to personal property. For example, when selling an automobile to acquire funds which will be used as a source of down payment or for closing costs, the lender will usually require the bill of sale (in addition to other items) to help document this source of funds.

Bill

1. A proposed law submitted to Parliament for its approval. It may originate either with the Government, with a private Member or from a committee, and may relate either to public or private interests. Bills may be first introduced in either the House or the Senate, but bills for appropriation of public revenue or for taxation must be introduced in the House.
2. A proposed law.

Bimetallism

A late nineteenth-century movement of westerners and populists aimed at expanding the supply of money by backing it with silver as well as with gold.

Binational State

Two nations co-existing within one state.

Binding Instruction

An instruction in which a jury is told that if it finds certain

conditions to be true, it must decide in favor of the plaintiff, or defendant, as the case might be.

Binding Rule

Requires all delegates of national conventions to vote, on the first ballot, for the presidential candidate under whose banner they were elected.

Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI)

The BRDPI was developed for the NIH to measure real annual changes in the prices of items and services required for research and development (R&D) activities.

Bio-Sequence Listings

A document that must be included only if a nucleotide or amino acid sequence is part of the invention. With EFS, paper documents are not required for bio-sequence or subsequent bio-sequence submissions.

Bipartisanship

A view that both major political parties should broadly support the President on foreign policy issues.

Biweekly Mortgage

A mortgage in which you make payments every two weeks instead of once a month. The basic result is that instead of making twelve monthly payments during the year, you make thirteen. The extra payment reduces the principal, substantially reducing the time it takes to pay off a thirty year mortgage. Note: there are independent companies that encourage you to set up bi-weekly payment schedules with them on your thirty year mortgage. They charge a set-up fee and a transfer fee for every payment. Your funds are deposited into a trust account from which your monthly payment is then made, and the excess funds then remain in the trust account until enough has accrued to make the additional payment which will then be paid to reduce your principle. You could save money by doing the same thing yourself, plus you have to have faith that once you transfer

money to them that they will actually transfer your funds to your lender.

Black Market

A *market* in which certain goods or services are routinely traded in a manner contrary to the laws or regulations of the government in power. Typical reasons why the market goes underground in this way include the desire by substantial numbers of buyers and sellers to evade *restrictive government price controls* or inconvenient rationing schemes, to avoid paying heavy taxes on the good or service in question, or simply to be able to obtain *forbidden goods or services that the government does not want the people to have at all*. The size and relative importance of black markets vary greatly from one country to another and from one historical period to the next within any single country. In general, the greater the extent to which the *government tries to dominate and control the economy*, the larger the fraction of economic activity that takes place through the black market can be expected to be. Partially offsetting this tendency of more interventionist policies to spawn ever larger black markets, the size of the black market in any given country at any given time also reflects the size and effectiveness of the *bureaucratic machinery* the government mobilizes to catch people who violate its economic regulations and the *severity of the punishments* that are routinely inflicted on those who get caught. Thus it was surely no accident that the ultra-highly regulated economic institutions of Nazi Germany, Soviet Russia, Eastern Europe and Communist China coexisted in symbiosis with gigantic regulatory and secret police establishments, extensive informer networks, crowded prison systems featuring thousands of slave labor camps, and frequent imposition of the death penalty for so-called "economic crimes." The Nazi regime was destroyed by World War II before it was old enough to undergo any very extensive modifications, but it was surely no accident that even the first very tentative and partial gestures by the various Communist regimes to abolish or restrain many of their more extreme "police-state" practices during these last few

decades quickly resulted in an enormous expansion of black market activity, despite the fact that these governments were also just beginning to loosen up their control of the economy at the same time.

Blackout Period

The period between the date the examining attorney approves the mark for publication and the date of issuance of the Notice of Allowance. The applicant may not file an Allegation of Use during this period.

Bloc, Parliamentary

Bloc, parliamentary, group of legislators formed to support special interests. A bloc may form because of a specific issue and dissolve when that issue has been resolved, or it may have a more permanent character, based on a more general interest. It is usually more tightly knit and aggressive than a coalition. The bloc has been a common device in legislatures made up of many parties, where it has tended to create two loose groups of "left" and "right." In nominally bipartisan legislatures, such as those of the United States, blocs are smaller groups and are usually organized to promote a specific economic or social interest or policy as, for example, the farm bloc. The late 20th cent. saw the development of bloc voting by groups of states in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Block Grants

Block Grants are funds given states by the federal government to run programs within defined guidelines.

Blue Dog Democrat

One of 33 conservative Democratic Members of the House of Representatives who have banded together to support a more centrist position on economic issues than that held by their party's leadership.

Blues

The unedited *in extenso* transcript of proceedings in the House

or in one of its committees, so called because they were formerly printed on blue paper.

Board of Internal Economy

The governing body of the House of Commons. Presided over by the Speaker, the Board is responsible for all matters of financial and administrative policy affecting the House of Commons. The Board is constituted and empowered by statute and not by order of the House. The Clerk of the House is its Secretary. BOCC Administration provides executive level support to the Board of County Commissioners. The department responds to citizen inquiries, schedules public hearings and study sessions, manages advisory boards and committees and coordinates meetings with local jurisdictions and agencies.

Bond Market

Usually refers to the daily buying and selling of thirty year treasury bonds. Lenders follow this market intensely because as the yields of bonds go up and down, fixed rate mortgages do approximately the same thing. The same factors that affect the Treasury Bond market also affect mortgage rates at the same time. That is why rates change daily, and in a volatile market can and do change during the day as well.

Borrowing Authority

Power required by the Government to make up any shortfall between revenues and expenditures, and obtained by way of a borrowing authority bill.

Borrowings

Funds obtained from repayable sources, including loans secured by the government from financial institutions and other sources, both internal and external, to finance development projects and/or budget support.

Bossism

Bossism, in the *history of the United States*, is a system of political control centering about a single powerful figure (the

boss) and a complex organization of lesser figures (the machine) bound together by *reciprocity* in promoting financial and social self-interest. Bossism was a very large issue in the late 1800s and the early 1900s.

Bourgeois Nationalism

Bourgeois Nationalism is a term from *Marxist* phraseology. It refers to the practice of dividing people by *nationality, race, ethnicity, or religion*, which were alleged to deflect them from *class warfare*. It is seen as a *divide and conquer strategy* used by the *ruling classes* to prevent the *working class* from uniting against them (hence the Marxist slogan, *Workers of all countries, unite!*).

BPAIS

Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences Information System.

Breach of Contract

A legally inexcusable failure to perform a contractual obligation.

Breach of Privilege

An infringement of one of the specific privileges of the House or its Members which prevents them from carrying out their functions. The House is asked to deal with an alleged breach only when it appears to the Speaker to be evident (*prima facie*).

Bretton Woods Agreement

At the U.N. Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in 1944, forty-four nations established the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Bridge Awards

Provide one year of funding so investigators can continue research while reapplying for an R01 grant, or enable new investigators to gather preliminary data to improve their applications. Investigators do not apply for bridge awards but are selected from R01 grants at the payline margin. A bridge award is made

as an R21 with one year of funding, which the PI can choose to spend over a two-year period. This enables the PI to submit an amended R01 application for the next receipt date while receiving interim (bridge) funding under the R21 mechanism.

Bridge Loan

Not used much anymore, bridge loans are obtained by those who have not yet sold their previous property, but must close on a purchase property. The bridge loan becomes the source of their funds for the down payment. One reason for their fall from favor is that there are more and more second mortgage lenders now that will lend at a high loan to value. In addition, sellers often prefer to accept offers from buyers who have already sold their property.

Brief

A written statement prepared by each side in a lawsuit to explain to the court its view of the facts in a case and the applicable law.

Broker

Broker has several meanings in different situations. Most Realtors are "agents" who work under a "broker." Some agents are brokers as well, either working for themselves or under another broker. In the mortgage industry, broker usually refers to a company or individual that does not lend the money for the loans themselves, but broker loans to larger lenders or investors. As a normal definition, a broker is anyone who acts as an agent, bringing two parties together for any type of transaction and earns a fee for doing so.

Budget Act

The Budget Act refers to the 1974 Congressional Budget Act. It created the current budget process. It also created the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the House and Senate Budget Committees. The annual budget resolution and reconciliation bills are processed under the terms of the 1974 Budget Act.

Budget Appropriation

The yearly amount given to a government agency by Congress.

Budget Authorization

Legislation authorizing the government to spend money on a program for several years.

Budget Debate

A debate on a motion approving the Government's budgetary policy. The motion is moved by the Minister of Finance following the presentation of the budget speech.

Budget Deficit

The amount by which total government spending is more than government income during a specified period; the amount of money which the government has to raise by borrowing or currency emission in order to make up for the shortfall in tax revenues.

Budget Period

Interval into which a grant project period is divided for funding and reporting purposes, usually 12 months.

Budget Resolution

The Budget Resolution is the annual decision made by Congress to set spending and revenue levels.

It provides a voluntary framework within which Congress agrees to limit subsequent money bills.

The Budget Resolution may also instruct committees to change current law in order to save money.

Budget Speech

A presentation made in the House by the Minister of Finance introducing the Government's plans concerning fiscal, economic and social policy (the budget). Often referred to as "bringing down the budget".

Budget Surplus

The amount by which government revenues are more than government spending during a specified period.

Budget

1. A statement of a government's planned or expected financial position for a specified period of time (usually one year) based on estimates of the expenditures to be made by the government's main subdivisions (wages and salaries of government employees; consultants' fees; purchases of equipment, supplies, real estate, etc.; money transferred to beneficiaries of various programs, and so on) during the specified period, along with estimates of the revenues to be realized from the various sources of income that will be available for paying for these expenditures. The budget of a government may be seen as a comprehensive plan of what the government will spend for its various programs during the next fiscal year and how it expects to raise the money to pay for them (*tax receipts*, charges for services, sale of assets, borrowing, new emissions of currency, etc.) Somewhat confusingly, the same term is used to denote both the advance estimate or plan of what the government will be taking in and spending and also the actual amounts that finally end up being taken in and spent — even though the planned and actual numbers never really match perfectly when the returns come in!
2. An annual proposal that outlines anticipated Federal revenue and designates program expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year.

Bully Pulpit

This term stems from President Theodore Roosevelt's reference to the White House as a "bully pulpit," meaning a terrific platform from which to persuasively advocate an agenda. Roosevelt often used the word "bully" as an adjective meaning superb/wonderful. Roosevelt also had political affiliation with the Progressive Party, nicknamed the "Bull Moose" party. It got the moniker when

Roosevelt ran for President as its candidate in 1912, after declaring himself as "fit as a bull moose."

Burden of Proof

1. The duty of a party to produce the greater weight of evidence on a point at issue.
2. The standard by which a case is decided. In criminal cases, the prosecutor must prove his/her case "beyond a reasonable doubt." In civil cases, the plaintiff must prove his/her case by a "preponderance of evidence," or, in some cases, by "clear and convincing" evidence.

Budget Debate

1. A type of administration characterized by specialization, professionalism, and security of tenure.
2. In ordinary usage, "bureaucracy" refers to a complex, *specialized* organization (especially a governmental organization) composed of non-elected, highly trained professional administrators and clerks hired on a full-time basis to perform administrative services and tasks. Bureaucratic organizations are broken up into specialized departments or ministries, to each of which is assigned responsibility for pursuing a limited number of the government's many official goals and policies—those falling within a single relatively narrow functional domain. The departments or ministries are subdivided into divisions that are each assigned even more specialized responsibilities for accomplishing various portions or aspects of the department's overall tasks, and these divisions are in turn composed of multiple agencies or bureaus with even more minutely specialized functions (and their own subdivisions). Bureaucratic organizations always rely heavily on the principle of hierarchy and rank, which requires a clear, unambiguous chain of command through which "higher" officials supervise the "lower" officials, who of course supervise their own subordinate administrators within the various subdivisions and sub-subdivisions of the organization.

Bureaucratic Politics

Bureaucratic politics theories or explanations of why particular public policy decisions got made the way they did stress the motivation by the relevant officials in the government *bureaucracy* to protect or promote their own agency's special interests (in competition with other agencies) as a major motivating factor in shaping the timing and the content of government decisions. Each bureau (or other governmental sub-division) continually strives to maximize its budget and its authorized manpower, as well as to protect or extend its operating autonomy and discretion, in decision-making in the area of its assigned responsibilities. Often this can be most readily accomplished by lobbying for an expansion of the scope of the bureau's responsibilities that are prescribed by Congress or the legislature. Because bureaucratic agencies are in competition with each other for budget shares and for personnel allocations as well as for gaining responsibility for juicy new programs justifying expansion, the policies and policy recommendations generated in the executive branch of the government and passed on to both the chief executive and the legislative authorities are often better understood as the by-product of bureaucratic turf-battles and expedient compromises between bureaucratic chieftains than as the product of reasoned analysis of how most effectively and efficiently to carry out the policy commitments of the elected chief executive or to serve the public interest.

Business Cycle

1. It encompasses the length of time from peak business activity through the following trough and back to the next peak. So-called Kitchin cycles average about forty months in duration, but there are also very long Kondratieff cycles of perhaps sixty years. The private National Bureau of Economic Research is the official arbiter of the beginning and ending of business cycles in America.
2. More or less regular swings or wave-like fluctuations in the pace of a country's *economic growth*, well above and well

below the long-term trend in the growth rate of total production; the ups and downs of overall business activity, as evidenced by surges and declines in *GNP* and *GDP*, *unemployment rates*, and the *general price level*; the boom-and-bust pattern of *recession (or depression)* and *recovery*. In older economic literature (and still today in British usage) the term "trade cycle" is often used as a synonym for "business cycle."

Business of Supply

The process by which the Government submits its projected annual expenditures for parliamentary approval. It includes consideration of the Main and Supplementary Estimates, interim supply, motions to restore or reinstate items in the Estimates, appropriation bills, and motions debated on allotted days.

Business of the House

Any question, motion or bill which is placed before the House, whether introduced by a Minister or by a private Member.

Business of Ways and Means

The process by which the Government obtains the necessary resources to meet its expenses. It has two essential elements: the presentation of the budget and the motions which lead to the introduction of tax bills.

Buydown

Usually refers to a fixed rate mortgage where the interest rate is "bought down" for a temporary period, usually one to three years. After that time and for the remainder of the term, the borrower's payment is calculated at the note rate. In order to buy down the initial rate for the temporary payment, a lump sum is paid and held in an account used to supplement the borrower's monthly payment. These funds usually come from the seller (or some other source) as a financial incentive to induce someone to buy their property. A "lender funded buydown" is when the lender pays the initial lump sum. They

can accomplish this because the note rate on the loan (after the buydown adjustments) will be higher than the current market rate. One reason for doing this is because the borrower may get to "qualify" at the start rate and can qualify for a higher loan amount. Another reason is that a borrower may expect his earnings to go up substantially in the near future, but wants a lower payment right now.

By-Election

An election held to fill a vacancy arising during the course of a Parliament. The date of the by-election is fixed by the Governor in Council.

C

Cabinet Minister

A member of the executive, appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Usually chosen from among existing Members and Senators, Ministers are responsible to Parliament for their official actions and those of their departments. Cabinet Ministers are given the title "Honourable" and membership on the Privy Council for life.

Cabinet Solidarity

A convention that all cabinet ministers publicly support whatever decisions the cabinet has taken, regardless of their personal views.

Cabinet

1. The executive of the Government, consisting of those Members and Senators appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. Formally a committee of the Privy Council, it is responsible for the administration of the Government and the establishment of its policy.
2. The President, the Vice President, and the officials who run the executive departments of the government. (At times, other officials are included in the cabinet.)

Calendar Wednesday

Calendar Wednesday is an older procedure letting committees call up bills of their choice on Wednesdays. It is routinely set aside each week. It was created in 1910 to challenge the speaker's control of the agenda.

Calendar

1. The clerk of the court's list of cases with dates and times set for hearings, trials or arguments.
2. The list of bills or resolutions to be considered by committees, or by either chamber.

Call of the House

A type of quorum call, used to bring absent members to the floor when no vote is pending.

It is also used automatically after any vote which had less than a quorum participating.

Call Option

Similar to the acceleration clause.

Call up a Bill

To Call up a Bill is to raise it on the floor for immediate consideration.

Calling the Docket

The public calling of the docket or list of cases, for the purpose of setting a time for trial or entering orders.

Campaign, Political

Campaign, Political, organized effort to secure nomination and election of candidates for government offices. In the United States, the most important political campaigns are those for the nomination and election of candidates for the offices of president and vice president. In each political party such nominations are made at a national *convention* preceding the presidential election.

Campaign costs have become enormous, political advertising, especially television, being the greatest expense. As a result, parties and candidates need to raise many millions of dollars. Financial contributions by corporations, labor unions, and other organizations, individuals, and federal employees as well as expenditures by the parties' national committees have been

restricted by law. Closer regulation of contributions was attempted by establishment of the Federal Elections Commission (FEC) in 1974 and 1976; the FEC provides public financing in return for spending limits. In the late 1990s, however, the FEC negated some of its own rules and weakened the restrictions. Additionally, *political action committees* are permitted as private campaign-funding vehicles, and unlimited “soft money” may be raised by political parties (as opposed to candidates) for “party development” (nearly \$500 million in 2000).

Also, a number of presidential candidates, beginning with George W. Bush in the 2000 presidential campaign, have chosen to forgo public financing in order to avoid the associated spending limits. Thus the reforms have not slowed the escalating cost of campaigns.

Attempts in the late 1990s to revamp the way national political campaigns are financed were successfully filibustered in the U.S. Senate, but in 2002 Congress passed legislation to eliminate soft money on the national level and restrict it on the state and local level while increasing the amount that could be donated to a candidate. The bill also restricted the ability of political actions committees to attack candidates by name immediately before an election; that and the provisions regarding soft money were challenged in court but narrowly upheld (2003) by the Supreme Court.

In Great Britain the system of parliamentary government permits the overthrow of the cabinet by a vote of no confidence at any time, and, compared with U.S. congressional elections, this results in a more unified party campaign. British parliamentary and local elections are never held concurrently; campaigns are short and intensive, and party expenditures are comparatively very moderate and are fixed by law.

Canceled Claim

A claim that is canceled or deleted. “Canceled” is the status identifier that should be used when a claim is canceled in an application.

Canceled

Trademark registration is no longer viable. It may be due to the registrant's failure to file the required continued use affidavit under Section 8 of the Trademark Act, to a cancellation proceeding at the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board or to the outcome of a civil court action.

Cancellation Proceeding

A proceeding before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in which the plaintiff seeks to cancel an existing registration of a mark. The proceeding may only be filed after issuance of a registration. A petition for cancellation may be filed by any person who believes that he or she is or will be damaged by the registration of the mark.

Canons of Taxation

Adam Smith's five desiderata for a prudent system of taxation were adequacy, certainty, efficiency, ease of administration, and equity.

Cap

Adjustable Rate Mortgages have fluctuating interest rates, but those fluctuations are usually limited to a certain amount. Those limitations may apply to how much the loan may adjust over a six month period, an annual period, and over the life of the loan, and are referred to as "caps." Some ARMs, although they may have a life cap, allow the interest rate to fluctuate freely, but require a certain minimum payment which can change once a year. There is a limit on how much that payment can change each year, and that limit is also referred to as a cap.

Capital Expenditures/Outlays

Expenditures for the acquisition of fixed assets and other goods and services the productive benefits of which extend beyond the fiscal year. These include investments in the capital stock of Government Owned or Controlled Corporations and their subsidiaries and investments in public utilities and loans outlays

Capital Gains

The difference between the price at which an asset was originally purchased and the higher price that it brought when it was finally sold. Economic conservatives usually believe that, for several reasons, capital gains should not be taxed; liberals usually favor taxing them because they were earned by human physical effort.

Capital Revenue

Proceeds from the sale of fixed or capital assets, such as land, building, machinery, stocks and intangibles, including receipts of unrequited transfers for capital purposes from non-governmental sources.

Capital

The existing stock of goods which are to be used in the production of other goods or services and which have themselves been produced by previous human activities. Capital is conventionally subdivided into "fixed capital" and "circulating capital," although the distinction is mainly a matter of degree of durability rather than a clear-cut difference in kind. Fixed capital refers to durable producers' goods such as buildings, plant and machinery, while circulating capital refers to stockpiles of materials, semi-finished goods, and components that are normally used up very rapidly in production. Notice that "capital" in the strictest economic sense refers only to real, physical means of production already in being, not to the sums of money put aside through savings to purchase real capital with in the future (although the total amount of capital in a particular firm may for convenience be described or summarized in monetary terms by the potential resale values of all the separate items of capital added together in one grand sum).

Capitalism

1. A form of economic order characterized by private ownership of the *means of production* and the freedom of private owners to use, buy and sell their property or services on the

market at voluntarily agreed prices and terms, with only minimal interference with such transactions by the *state* or other authoritative third parties.

2. An economic system of free enterprise with private ownership of the means of production.
3. This economic system is premised on private ownership, market-based decision making by large numbers of buyers and sellers, and reinvestment of profits into the firm. The term *free-enterprise system* is preferred today.

Capitol Hill

Capitol Hill refers to the area encompassing the U.S. Capitol, and the House & Senate office buildings.

The term refers to an incline once known as “Jenkins Hill,” and includes the surrounding residential area.

Captured Agency

A government agency, especially a regulatory agency, that is largely under the influence of the economic *interest group(s)* most directly and massively affected by its decisions and policies—typically business firms (and sometimes professional associations, labor unions, or other special interest groups) from the industry or economic sector being regulated. A captured agency shapes its regulations and policies primarily to benefit these favored client groups at the expense of less organized and often less influential groups (such as consumers) rather than designs them in accordance with some broader or more inclusive conception of the public interest.

Carryover

1. As indicated by the Notice of Grant Award, carryover authority provides grantees permission to carry over funds that are unobligated at the end of a budget period to the next budget period. For awards under the Streamlined Noncompeting Award Process (SNAP), funds are automatically carried over and are available for expenditure during the entire project

period. However, under those awards, the grantee will be required to indicate, as part of its noncompeting continuation request, whether its estimated unobligated balance (including prior year carryover) is expected to be greater than 25 percent of the current year's total budget. If so, the grantee must provide an explanation and indicate plans for expenditure of those funds if carried forward.

2. The ability of grantees to use grant funds from one budget period (typically, one year) in the next period for grants.

Cartel

A formal organization set up by a group of firms that produce and sell the same product for the purpose of exacting and sharing monopolistic rents. The intended purpose of a cartel is to reap monopoly profits by artificially restricting output and thus driving the price above the level that would prevail if they remained in competition with one another. This they normally accomplish by agreeing on a relatively high common asking price for their product that none of the member firms will be permitted underbid, but sometimes the member firms may simply agree to divide the market geographically and grant each other local monopolies without necessarily enforcing a uniform price structure.

Case Initiation

First step in the child support enforcement process.

Case Law

1. Law based on published judicial decisions.
2. Law established by the history of judicial decisions in cases.

Case Member

Participant in child support case; a member can participate in more than one case.

Case

1. A collection of people associated with a particular child

support order, court hearing, and/or request for IV-D services. This typically includes a Custodial Party (CP), a dependent(s), and a Non-custodial Parent (NCP) and/or Putative Father (PF). Every child support case has a unique Case ID number and, in addition to names and identifying information about its members, includes information such as CP and NCP wage data, court order details, and NCP payment history.

2. A legal dispute.

Casework

Casework refers to intermediary work performed by members of Congress for constituents who may have problems, or "cases", with the federal government.

Cash Budget

Aggregate of revenues, borrowings and disbursements of the national government showing a cash deficit or surplus. It reflects the actual deposits and withdrawals of cash by the national government agencies to the Bureau of the Treasury.

Cash-Out Refinance

When a borrower refinances his mortgage at a higher amount than the current loan balance with the intention of pulling out money for personal use, it is referred to as a "cash out refinance."

Casting Vote

The deciding vote accorded to the Speaker (or, in committee, to the chair) in the event of a tie. The Speaker or chair may vote only in order to avoid a deadlock, and traditionally votes so as to maintain the *status quo*.

Caucus

1. A group composed of all Members and Senators of a given party.
2. A group or meeting of a group of a political party or organization in which such matters as selection of candidates, leaders, or positions on issues are decided.

Caudillo

Caudillo, type of South American political leader that arose with the 19th-century wars of independence. The first caudillos were often generals who, leading private armies, used their military might to achieve power in the newly independent states. Many were large landowners (*hacendados*) who sought to advance their private interests. They had in common military skill and a personal magnetism capable of commanding the allegiance of the masses. Caudillos were not associated with particular ideologies or political philosophies. Although they often began their career by opposing the oligarchy, they almost invariably became oligarchs and rarely upset the existing social order. In power, their authority was largely unchecked. Caudillos, or *caudilhos* in Portuguese-speaking Brazil, left their mark on the histories of all South American nations. Well-known caudillos were Juan Manuel de Rosas and Juan Facundo Quiroga in Argentina, Gabriel García Moreno in Ecuador, Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana and Porfirio Díaz in Mexico, and Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina in the Dominican Republic. In Spain, General Francisco Franco gave himself the title of *el Caudillo*, using the term literally without its disparaging connotations.

Cause of Action

Facts giving rise to a lawsuit.

Cause

A lawsuit, litigation or legal action.

Caveat Emptor

Let the buyer beware. This phrase expresses the 19th century rule of law that the purchaser buys at his own risk.

CBO

CBO, or the Congressional Budget Office, conducts non-partisan economic analysis and research.

CBO also evaluates proposed bills and amendments, assessing their potential cost.

Censure Motion

A motion condemning the Government, a Minister or a private Member for some position which they hold or for some action or lack of action for which they are responsible.

Center for Scientific Review (CSR)

The NIH component responsible for the receipt and referral of applications to the PHS, as well as the initial review for scientific merit of most applications submitted to the NIH.

Center

1. Center, in politics, a party following a middle course. The term was first used in France in 1789, when the moderates of the National Assembly sat in the center of the hall. It can refer to a separate party in a political system, e.g., the Catholic Center party of imperial and Weimar Germany, or to the middle group of a party consisting of several ideological factions.
2. Center grants are awarded to institutions on behalf of program directors and groups of collaborating investigators. They provide support for long-term, multi-disciplinary programs of research and development.

Central Agency

Government agencies such as the PMO, the PCO, the Treasury Board, and the Finance Department that have certain coordinating functions across the whole federal public service.

Central Registry

A centralized unit, maintained by every State IV-D agency that is responsible for receiving, distributing, and responding to inquiries on interstate IV-D cases.

Centralized Collection Unit

A single, centralized site in each State IV-D agency to which employers can send child support payments they have collected for processing. This centralized payment-processing site is called

the State Disbursement Unit (SDU) and is responsible for collecting, distributing, and disbursing child support payments.

Certificate of Deposit Index

One of the indexes used for determining interest rate changes on some adjustable rate mortgages. It is an average of what banks are paying on certificates of deposit.

Certificate of Election

A document transmitted by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Clerk of the House of Commons, following a general election or a by-election, certifying that a candidate has been duly elected to serve as a Member of Parliament for a particular constituency (or electoral district). A certificate of election may list the names of more than one duly elected candidate. A Member cannot be sworn in until the certificate of election is sent to the Clerk of the House following the election.

Certificate of Eligibility

A document issued by the Veterans Administration that certifies a veteran's eligibility for a VA loan.

Certificate of Nomination

A certificate which provides for an appointment to a non-judicial post made by a Minister. Copies of such nominations must be tabled in the House where they may be subject to review but not revoked by a committee.

Certificate of Registration

Official document from the USPTO evidencing that a mark has been registered.

Certification Mark

Any word, name, symbol, device, or any combination, used, or intended to be used, in commerce by someone other than its owner, to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy, or other characteristics of such person's goods or services, or that the work or labor on the

goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization.

Certification

A statement, signed by an applicant or recipient as a prerequisite for receiving federal funds, that it meets or will adhere to certain conditions and/or will undertake or not undertake certain actions.

Certiorari, Writ of

A writ which, if granted by the Supreme Court, means that it agrees to hear a case.

Ceteris Paribus

Latin expression for "other things being equal." The term is used in economic analysis when the analyst wants to focus on explaining the effect of changes in one (independent) variable on changes in another (dependent) variable without having to worry about the possible offsetting effects of still other independent variables on the dependent variable under examination. For example, "an increase in the price of beef will result, *ceteris paribus*, in less beef being sold to consumers." [Putting aside the possibility that the prices of chicken, pork, fish and lamb simultaneously increased by even larger percentages, or that consumer incomes have also jumped sharply, or that CBS News has just announced that beef prevents AIDS, etc. — an increase in the price of beef will result in less beef being sold to consumers.

Chain of Title

An analysis of the transfers of title to a piece of property over the years.

Chair of Committees of the Whole

The Member elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament, charged with presiding over all Committees of the Whole. The Chair of Committees of the Whole also serves as Deputy Speaker.

Chair

The presiding officer at a meeting of the House, whether the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Acting Speaker or at a committee. Joint committees have co-chairs, one from each Chamber.

Chairperson

1. Member of the majority party who presides over the work of a committee or subcommittee.
2. The Chairperson is the leader of a congressional committee. Chairmen are always members of the majority party, often those with seniority; their powers include the ability to schedule hearings and allocate committee budget.

Challenge for Cause

The objection to the inclusion of a person on a jury for a stated reason. Attorneys can make this challenge as necessary during voir dire.

Challenge Grants

Nonprofit institutions interested in developing new sources of long-term support for educational, scholarly, preservation, and public programs. Grantees are required to raise additional dollars in new or increased donations for every federal dollar offered.

Chamber

The room in which the House of Commons or the Senate meets to conduct its business.

Change of Name

Sometimes, owners of trademark applications and registrations change their names, even though the actual ownership of the application or registration has not been transferred. When this occurs, trademark owners should record the name change with the USPTO Assignment Branch to maintain a clear record of ownership. Name changes are recorded in the same manner as assignments.

Change of Venue

Moving a trial to a new location, generally because pre-trial publicity has made it difficult to select an impartial jury.

Chaplain of the House or Senate

The Chaplain of the House or Senate opens the day in his respective Chamber with prayer and gives pastoral counsel to its members.

Charge to the Jury

The judge's instructions to the jury concerning the law applicable to the case.

Charismatic Authority

Authority based on the admiration of personal qualities of an individual.

Charitable Trust

A trust set up to benefit a charity.

Chart of Accounts

The organizing framework used to budget, record and report on all financial transactions and account balances. Harvard employs a 33-digit code that identifies details about each University financial transaction.

Charter

Charter, document granting certain rights, powers, or functions. It may be issued by the sovereign body of a state to a local governing body, university, or other corporation or by the constituted authority of a society or order to a local unit. The term was widely applied to various royal grants of rights in the Middle Ages and in early modern times. The most famous political charter is the *Magna Carta* of England. Chartered companies held broad powers of trade and government by royal charter. In colonial America, chartered colonies were in theory, and to an extent in fact, less subject to royal interference than were royal colonies.

Chartered Advisory Committee

Any committee formed for advisory purposes composed not wholly of federal officials. Under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, standing committees must be chartered, *i.e.*, approved by their parent agency in collaboration with the Government Services Agency to ensure a properly balanced representation (geographical, women, minorities) and that other legal requirements are met.

Checks and Balances

1. A system of government in which power is divided between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, and these powers check and balance each other.
2. The provisions of the Constitution that divide power among three constitutionally equal and independent branches of government - legislative, executive, and judicial- in the hope of preventing any single branch from becoming too powerful.

Chicago School

The students or disciples of George Stigler, Milton Friedman, Friedrich von Hayek, and other economists at the University of Chicago; Chicagoists reject governmental intervention in the economy and have a strong preference for markets; they became important in such agencies as the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice during the Reagan administration.

Chief Electoral Officer

An officer of Parliament, appointed by resolution of the House of Commons, responsible for the administration of federal elections, including the monitoring of compliance with statutory provisions respecting election expenses.

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Agency

Agency that exists in every State that locates non-custodial parents (NCPs) or putative fathers (PF), establishes, enforces, and modifies child support, and collects and distributes child support money. Operated by State or local government according to the Child

Support Enforcement Program guidelines as set forth in Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. Also known as a "IV-D Agency".

Child Support Enforcement Network (CSENet)

State-to-State telecommunications network, which transfers detailed information between States' automated child support enforcement systems.

Child Support Pass-Through

Provision by which at least \$50 from a child support payment collected on behalf of a public assistance recipient is disbursed directly to the custodial parent. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 eliminated the pass-through effective October 1, 1996. A few States have elected to retain the pass-through, paying it out of State, rather than Federal, money. Also known as Child Support "Disregard."

CIP

Continuation-in-Part. An application filed during the lifetime of an earlier nonprovisional application, repeating some substantial portion or all of the earlier nonprovisional application and adding matter not disclosed in the earlier nonprovisional application.

Circuit Courts

In several states, the name given to a tribunal, the territorial jurisdiction of which may comprise several counties or districts. In the federal system, the courts of appeal beneath the U.S. Supreme Court.

Citation

1. A numbered paragraph in a procedural authority, usually referred to in the course of debate on a question of privilege or a point of order.
2. A reference to a source of legal authority. Also, a direction to appear in court, as when a defendant is cited into court, rather than arrested.

Citizen

Citizen, member of a state, native or naturalized, who owes *allegiance* to the government of the state and is entitled to certain rights. Citizens may be said to enjoy the most privileged form of *nationality*; they are at the furthest extreme from non-national residents of a state, but they may also be distinguished from nationals with subject or servile status (e.g., slaves or serfs). (It should be noted, however, that in Great Britain and some other constitutional monarchies a citizen is called a subject.)

The term *citizen* originally designated the inhabitant of a town. In ancient Greece property owners in the *city-states* were citizens and, as such, might vote and were subject to taxation and military service. Citizenship in the Roman Empire was at first limited to the residents of the city of Rome and was then extended in A.D. 212 to all free inhabitants of the empire. Under *feudalism* in Europe the concept of national citizenship disappeared. In time, however, city dwellers purchased the immunity of their cities from feudal dues, thereby achieving a privileged position and a power in local government; these rights were akin to those of citizenship and supplied much of the content of later legislation respecting citizenship.

Modern concepts of national citizenship were first developed during the American and French revolutions. Today each country determines what class of persons are its citizens. In some countries citizenship is determined according to the *jus sanguinis* [Lat., = law of blood], whereby a legitimate child takes its citizenship from its father and an illegitimate child from its mother. In some countries the *jus soli* [Lat., = law of the soil] governs, and citizenship is determined by place of birth. These divergent systems may lead to conflicts that often result in dual nationality or loss of citizenship (statelessness).

Although the Constitution of the United States, as written in 1787, uses the word *citizen* and empowers Congress to enact uniform *naturalization* laws, the term was not defined until the adoption (1868) of the *Fourteenth Amendment*, which gave

citizenship to former black slaves. As this amendment indicates, the United States generally follows the *jus soli*. However, Congress has also recognized, subject to strict rules, the principle of *jus sanguinis* so that children born of American parents abroad are citizens during their minority and can retain this citizenship at majority if they meet certain conditions. In addition, in 2000, Congress granted automatic citizenship to most minor children of American parents who were adopted from abroad; previously such adopted children needed to be naturalized. Until the 1940s the United States recognized several classes of nationals who were not citizens, e.g., Filipinos and Puerto Ricans. Today, however, all U.S. nationals are citizens. The United States recognizes the right of voluntary *extradition*, and in 1967 the Supreme Court ruled that citizenship can be lost only if freely and expressly renounced; Congress does not have the power to take it away.

Citizenship

1. Citizenship is membership in a political community (originally a *city* or town but now usually a *country*) and carries with it *rights* to political participation; a person having such membership is a citizen. It is largely coterminous with *nationality*, although it is possible to have a nationality without being a citizen (*i.e.*, be legally *subject* to a state and entitled to its protection without having rights of political participation in it); it is also possible to have political rights without being a national of a state.
2. The words 'citizen' and citizenship' owe their origin to the Latin words 'civis' which means a resident of a city. Citizen, therefore, is one who lives in a city and citizenship is the status of the citizen, a symbol that gives recognition to the fact that a citizen is a resident of a city. But this is what we understand citizenship etymologically. Such a meaning of citizen, and therefore, of citizenship is narrow and does not include in it the characteristics we normally attach to them in our times.

Citizenship implies membership of a political community called the state. We, as members of community or society, are social beings; we become political beings only after having acquired membership of the state, or having born in a state. Our membership of the state, if we extend the meaning of citizenship, grants us a legal status, a status behind which there are set and well-defined rights and duties. This is not to say that as social beings, we are without rights or are absolved of our social responsibilities. What we do not have in society and what we have in a state is the legal sanction. Our right to vote is a legally recognized right whereas our right to help the poor has a social or moral bearing.

City Central Unions

In a number of cities during the 1820s and 1830s, individual craft unions found it useful to band together to form a single city-wide workingmen's organization. These city-based central unions were the step between the isolated craft unions of the early national period and the emergence of national unions in the 1850s.

City Government

City Government, political administration of urban areas.

The English tradition of incorporating urban units (cities, boroughs, villages, towns) and allowing them freedom in most local matters is general in the United States. The traditional U.S. city government had a mayor and council, whose members (aldermen) represented districts (wards). As the complexity of urban life increased in the 19th cent., the old system became less efficient: problems included overlapping of old offices with new, poor methods of accounting and taxation, and much blatant graft. From these abuses arose movements for municipal reform, which have become a recurrent feature of American political life. They have familiarized Americans with a gallery of such political figures as William M. Tweed of New York City, Frank Hague of Jersey City, and William Hale Thompson of Chicago. Although the urban political machine has, in most cities, lost its

former power, the traditional type of city government, also known as the independent executive type, remains the most common urban governmental form. It is often subdivided into the strong mayor type (e.g., New York City) and the weak mayor–strong council type (e.g., Los Angeles).

Reform efforts have resulted in the development of two fairly widespread alternative governmental types. The commission form has a board, both legislative and administrative, usually elected nonpartisan and at large. First adopted by Galveston, Tex. (1901), this system achieved great popularity in the early 1900s, but many cities (e.g., Buffalo and New Orleans) later abandoned it. The city manager plan gives the administration to one professional nonpolitical director. The system has gained in popularity; notable examples are in Staunton, Va., the first (1908) to adopt it, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

A perennial problem of U.S. urban government is the division of urban areas among several independent city governments, survivals of old separate communities. The Eastern metropolises all provide examples, aggravated in some (e.g., New York City and Philadelphia), where state lines run through the heart of the metropolitan area. Attempts at efficiency have produced such organizations as the *Port Authority of New York and New Jersey*, a corporation set up by joint action of New York state and New Jersey, and assigned specific powers formerly held by local governments. Another problem besetting city government is the migration of middle-class families to the suburban areas, thus shrinking the tax base and financial resources of the cities. In the rest of the English-speaking world and wherever else there is much local self-government, American forms and problems are paralleled. Elsewhere, as typically in France, the local officers, albeit elected mayor and councillors, are largely figureheads, serving mainly to carry out the regulations of the central bureaucracy.

City

City, densely populated urban center, larger than a village or a

town, whose inhabitants are engaged primarily in commerce and industry. In the United States a city is legally an incorporated municipality

Civic Nationalism

Civic Nationalism, or Civil Nationalism, is the form of *nationalism* in which the *state* derives *political legitimacy* from the active participation of its *citizenry*, from the degree to which it represents the "will of the people". It is often seen as originating with *Jean-Jacques Rousseau* and especially the *social contract theories* which take their name from his 1762 book *The Social Contract*.

Civic nationalism lies within the *traditions* of *rationalism* and *liberalism*, but as a form of nationalism it is contrasted with *ethnic nationalism*. Membership of the *civic nation* is considered voluntary. Civic-national ideals influenced the development of *representative democracy* in countries such as the *United States* and *France*.

Civic Responsibility

The commitment of a citizen to his or her community. Service-learning and community engagement are often cited as ways of developing civic responsibility.

Civil Actions

Noncriminal cases in which one private individual or business sues another to protect, enforce, or redress private or civil rights.

Civil Cases

Court cases that concern relations between individuals and organizations, such as a divorce action or a suit for damages arising from an automobile accident or for violation of a business contract.

Civil Disobedience

The conscious refusal to obey laws that are believed to be unjust, unconstitutional, or immoral.

Civil Liberties

The fundamental rights of a free society that are protected by the Bill of Rights against the power of the government, such as freedom of speech, religion, press, and assembly.

Civil Rights

The constitutional rights of all individuals and especially of blacks and other minorities, to enjoy full equality and equal protection of the laws.

Civil Service

1. Civil Service, entire body of those employed in the civil administration as distinct from the military and excluding elected officials. The term was used in designating the British administration of India, and its first application elsewhere was in 1854 in England. Modern civil service personnel are usually chosen by examination and promoted on the basis of merit ratings. In democratic nations recruitment and advancement procedures are designed to divorce the civil service from political patronage.
2. The civilian employees of the government and the administrative system in which they work.

Claim

1. A demand for compensation due to non-compliance, damages or injury as authorized by contract or Law.
2. An assertion of a right to money or property made by the injured party that is using.

Class Division in Society

According to the Marxist view, man is social and the society, on the basis of the ownership of the means of production, has been historically a class-divided society. This, however, does not mean that Marxism does not recognize the existence of other forms of conflicts such as ethnic, religious, national etc., within the society. But it considers these rivalries, conflicts and wars as

directly or indirectly derived from or related to class conflict. In Marxism the essential primary focus in the context of society is on class division and class conflict.

Class Struggle Politics

Politics as a form of class struggle is the hallmark of Marxism. Like the liberal view of politics, Marxism also starts from the notion of conflicting interests in the society. However, while liberalism believes that conflicts among the individuals and groups is a problem to be solved and converted into cooperation and harmony, Marxism sees conflict in a totally different perspective. Declaring that the roots of conflicts in the process of fulfilling the physical and mental needs of man living in the society, it wants to study the nature and outcome of these conflicts. Again instead of resolving the conflicts, it wants to eliminate the roots of the conflicts and consequently the conflicts themselves through revolutionary reconstitution of the society. However, before we talk about the Marxist notion of conflicts, let us have a look at their view of man and society.

Classical Liberalism

1. A liberal ideology entailing a minimal role for government in order to maximize individual freedom.
2. Coming from *libertas*, meaning “liberty” or “freedom”, this concept refers to freedom from control by government, tradition, or an established church. It typically celebrates the potential of the individual and is more the antecedent of today’s conservatism than of New Deal liberalism.

Classification of Goods and Services

Goods and Services are classified by an international system, according to international treaties to which the United States is a signatory. All goods and services included in trademark applications are classified by the Office according to this system.

Classification

Patents are classified (*organized*) in the U.S. by a system using

a 3 digit class and a 3 digit subclass to describe every similar grouping of patent art. A single invention may be described by multiple classification codes.

Clause (of a Bill)

A division of a bill consisting of an individual sentence or statement. Once a bill becomes law, its clauses are referred to as "sections".

Clause-by-Clause Study

The final phase of a committee's consideration of a bill, involving detailed study of its provisions. Each clause of the bill is considered individually.

Clear and Convincing Evidence

A level of proof requiring the truth of the facts asserted to be highly probable.

Clear and Present Danger Test

A test established by Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1919 to define the point at which speech loses the protection of the First Amendment.

Clear Title

A title that is free of liens or legal questions as to ownership of the property.

Clerk and Recorder is elected by voters and is responsible for serving as the clerk to the board and recording deeds, registering automobiles, issuing marriage licenses, registering voters, administering elections and maintaining records for the Board of County Commissioners.

Clerk of Petitions

The procedural clerk responsible for examining the form and content of public petitions prior to their presentation in the House. Only petitions certified by the Clerk of Petitions to be in conformity with the requirements of the Standing Orders may be presented.

Clerk of the Court

A court employee who is responsible for maintaining permanent records of all court proceedings and exhibits, and administering the oath to jurors and witnesses.

Clerk of the House

The Clerk of the House creates and maintains legislative documents, voting tallys, and other records.

The business management of the House is handled by the new Chief Administrative Officer.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The title accorded the Clerk of the Senate who is responsible for the reading out of bill titles at Royal Assent and announcing the Royal Assent of supply bills. He or she also has custody of all original Acts of Parliament and may issue certified copies of them as required.

Clerk of the Senate

The chief procedural adviser to the Speaker of the Senate and to Senators. The Clerk is appointed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for a wide range of procedural and administrative duties relating to the role of the Senate and its committees.

Client

A term often used to refer to the recipient of a TANF grant or IV-D services.

Client Agency

A using agency benefiting by a purchase made or a contract established by a procurement administration.

Close Out (Closeout, Close-Out)

A procedure to officially conclude a grant. Institute staff must assure that necessary scientific, administrative, and financial reports have been received, implemented and documented in

compliance with federal records management policy. This includes the Final Financial Status Report (FSR), Final Invention Report, and Final Progress Report.

Close Out (Federal Only)

Final actions taken within 90 days following the end of an award. The PI may need to submit a financial status report, final invention statement and certifications, a property report, and a final technical report.

Closed Primary

A form of primary election in which only registered members of a political party or persons declaring their affiliation with a party can vote.

Closed Rule

A Closed Rule bans amendments to a bill on the House floor, with the exception of Committee amendments. Committee amendments are approved in advance by a committee and offered by its chairman or his/her designee.

Closed Shop

A place of work in which only union members may be hired.

Closing Costs

Closing costs are separated into what are called "non-recurring closing costs" and "pre-paid items." Non-recurring closing costs are any items which are paid just once as a result of buying the property or obtaining a loan. "Pre-paids" are items which recur over time, such as property taxes and homeowners insurance. A lender makes an attempt to estimate the amount of non-recurring closing costs and prepaid items on the Good Faith Estimate which they must issue to the borrower within three days of receiving a home loan application.

Closing

This has different meanings in different states. In some states a real estate transaction is not consider "closed" until the documents

record at the local recorders office. In others, the "closing" is a meeting where all of the documents are signed and money changes hands.

Closure

A procedure preventing further adjournment of debate on any motion or on any stage of a bill and requiring that the motion come to a vote at the end of the sitting in which it is invoked.

Cloud on Title

Any conditions revealed by a title search that adversely affect the title to real estate. Usually clouds on title cannot be removed except by deed, release, or court action.

Cluster Sampling

A technique used by polling organizations in which several people from the same neighborhood are interviewed.

Coalition Government

A parliamentary government in which the cabinet is composed of members of more than one party.

Coalition

1. An alliance between two or more political units in response to opposing forces.
2. Alliances of segments of the electorate, interest groups, and unorganized masses of voters who coalesce behind a political candidate or party.

Coattail Effect

The ability of a major candidate, such as a presidential or gubernatorial candidate, to help carry into office lesser candidates from the same party who are also on the ballot.

Co-Borrower

In additional individual who is both obligated on the loan and is on title to the property.

Co-Curricular Service-Learning

Signifies community service that is not connected to an academic course but still retains some aspect of reflection.

Code Civil

The unique system of civil law used in Quebec.

Code of Ethics

A written publication of behavioral aspects required of appointed, elected or individuals under the employment of a jurisdiction.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

1. An annually revised codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register.
2. This code organizes thousands of administrative rules into fifty "titles" issued by the various departments and agencies of the federal government.

Code of Law

A comprehensive set of interrelated legal rules.

Codel

Codel stands for Congressional Delegation. It refers to a trip abroad by a group of members.

Coercion

A form of power based on forced compliance through fear and intimidation.

Cointelpro

The "counterintelligence program" of the FBI that harassed American citizens and disrupted their organizations through a wide variety of clandestine techniques.

Coinventor

An inventor who is named with at least one other inventor in a patent application, wherein each inventor contributes to the

conception (*creation*) of the invention set forth in at least one claim in a patent application.

Co-investigator

Individual who collaborates with the Principal Investigator (PI) in the execution of the research project.

Collateral

In a home loan, the property is the collateral. The borrower risks losing the property if the loan is not repaid according to the terms of the mortgage or deed of trust.

Colleague

Colleague is a term of address used by members to refer to one another, as in "my distinguished colleague."

Collection

When a borrower falls behind, the lender contacts them in an effort to bring the loan current. The loan goes to "collection." As part of the collection effort, the lender must mail and record certain documents in case they are eventually required to foreclose on the property.

Collective Mark

A trademark or service mark used, or intended to be used, in commerce, by the members of a cooperative, an association, or other collective group or organization, including a mark that indicates membership in a union, an association, or other organization.

Collective Security

1. A commitment by a number of states to join in an alliance against member states that threaten peace.
2. A principle embraced by the United States during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, under which the nation attempted to "contain" communism and entered into a series of military alliances with other countries for this purpose.

Colloquy

A Colloquy is a pre-scripted floor dialogue between the chairman of a committee and another congressman.

The dialogue seeks to clarify the intent behind certain provisions for purposes of legislative history.

Collusion

An alliance between bidders or persons designed to interfere with just accomplishment of a purpose or a fair opportunity to bid.

Colonization

Colonization, extension of political and economic control over an area by a state whose nationals have occupied the area and usually possess organizational or technological superiority over the native population. It may consist simply in a migration of nationals to the territory, or it may be the formal assumption of control over the territory by military or civil representatives of the dominant power.

Overpopulation, economic distress, social unrest, and religious persecution in the home country may be factors that cause colonization, but *imperialism*, more or less aggressive humanitarianism, and a desire for adventure or individual improvement are also causes. Colonization may be state policy, or it may be a private project sponsored by chartered corporations or by associations and individuals. Before colonization can be effected, the indigenous population must be subdued and assimilated or converted to the culture of the colonists; otherwise, a modus vivendi must be established by the imposition of a treaty or an alliance.

Column

Two or more units tiered on top of one another.

Combination Patent

A patent granted for an invention that unites existing components in a novel way

Cominform

“Communist Information Bureau”; an international communist organization after World War II.

Coming-into-Force Clause

The clause of a bill stating the date upon which an Act will come into effect. Such a clause may also indicate only that an Act or some part of it will come into force on a date fixed by order of the Governor in Council.

Comintern

“Communist International”; also known as the Third International, the communist international organization between the two World Wars.

Commercial Law

Law regulating Commerce and trade activities. Such Laws provide direction for purchasing personnel as well as suppliers.

Commission Plan

A form of city government under which a board of city commissioners is popularly elected (often on a nonpartisan ballot). The commissioners make policy as a city council, but they also run city departments as administrators.

Commission

Most salespeople earn commissions for the work that they do and there are many sales professionals involved in each transaction, including Realtors, loan officers, title representatives, attorneys, escrow representative, and representatives for pest companies, home warranty companies, home inspection companies, insurance agents, and more. The commissions are paid out of the charges paid by the seller or buyer in the purchase transaction. Realtors generally earn the largest commissions, followed by lenders, then the others.

Commissioner of Official Languages

An officer of Parliament charged with ensuring compliance with

federal language policy as set out in the *Official Languages Act*.

Commissioner

An official named by the Governor in Council for the purpose of carrying out some official act. The Clerk, the Deputy Clerk, the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, the Clerk Assistant and the Sergeant-at-Arms are commissioners for the purpose of administering the oath of allegiance to Members as required by the *Constitution Act, 1867*.

Commitment Base

Funds used for noncompeting (type 5 or ongoing awards), typically 70-80 percent of the dollars spent for research project grants.

Committee Clerk

The procedural clerk acting as administrative officer and adviser on parliamentary procedure to a committee. The committee clerk takes the minutes of proceedings at all committee meetings and may draft rulings on procedural questions for the committee chair.

Committee of Supply

Formerly, a Committee of the Whole responsible for approving the Government's expenditure plans. Abolished in 1968, its functions have been assumed by the various standing committees of the House.

Committee of the Whole (House)

All of the Members of the House sitting in the Chamber as a committee. Presided over by a chair rather than by the Speaker, it studies appropriation bills and any other matters referred to it by the House.

Committee of the Whole

1. A device used by the House of representatives when it considers legislation sent to it by the Rules Committee. When

the House sits as a Committee of the Whole, it is able to conduct business with less formality, and with a quorum of only 100 members.

2. The Committee of the Whole is the entire House meeting in the form of a committee.

This allows members to follow the more expeditious rules of a committee.

House rules require that all money bills be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Committee on Industrial Organization

This committee was formed within the AFL in late 1935 in an attempt to organize along more "industrial" lines. Disagreement ensued, and most of its leaders either resigned from the parent union or were expelled by 1938, when it was reconstituted as the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). The CIO and AFL merged in 1955.

Committee Stage (of a Bill)

Detailed study of the clauses of a bill by a committee. This stage, which may include the hearing of witnesses, is the first at which amendments may be proposed to specific provisions of the bill.

Committee

1. A body of Members, Senators, or Members and Senators, selected to consider such matters as the House may refer to it or empower it to examine, including bills. There are several types of committees: standing, legislative, special and joint as well as Committees of the Whole.
2. Committee, one or more persons appointed or elected to consider, report on, or take action on a particular matter. Because of the advantages of a division of labor, legislative committees of various kinds have assumed much of the work of legislatures in many nations. Standing committees are appointed in both houses of the U.S. Congress at the begin-

ning of every session to deal with bills in the different specific classes. Important congressional committees include ways and means; appropriations; commerce; armed services; foreign relations; and judiciary. The number, but not the scope, of the committees was much reduced in 1946. Since then there has been a large increase in the number of subcommittees, which have become steadily more important.

Committees of Correspondence

A political communications network established in 1772 by Samuel Adams to unite the colonists in their fight against British rule.

Commodity

Any tangible item of property purchased, leased or otherwise obtained by the State and its agencies. Includes deferred payment interest on purchase of tangible personal property and letting of publications upon contract. Commodity does not include goods/property purchased for resale.

Common Area Assessments

In some areas they are called Homeowners Association Fees. They are charges paid to the Homeowners Association by the owners of the individual units in a condominium or planned unit development (PUD) and are generally used to maintain the property and common areas.

Common Areas

Those portions of a building, land, and amenities owned (or managed) by a planned unit development (PUD) or condominium project's homeowners' association (or a cooperative project's cooperative corporation) that are used by all of the unit owners, who share in the common expenses of their operation and maintenance. Common areas include swimming pools, tennis courts, and other recreational facilities, as well as common corridors of buildings, parking areas, means of ingress and egress, etc.

Common Inventor

An inventor whose name is listed on multiple patent applications or granted patents, making the inventions at least partially the work of the same person.

Common Law

A body of law developed from judicial decisions or custom rather than legislative enactments.

Common Law Action

A case in which the issues are determined by common law legal principles established by courts and tradition, as opposed to statutes.

Common Law Rights

Property or other legal rights that do not absolutely require formal registration in order to enforce them. Proving such rights for a trademark in court can be very difficult, requires meticulous documentation, and places a heavy burden on the individual. Active Federal registration of trademark can provide a higher degree of legal protection and readily-demonstrated evidence of ownership of a mark.

Common Law

1. The accumulation of judicial precedents as the basis for court decisions.
2. The cumulative body of law as expressed in judicial decisions and custom rather than by statute.

Commonwealth

Commonwealth, form of administration signifying government by the common consent of the people. To Locke and Hobbes and other 17th-century writers the term meant an organized political community similar to what is meant in the 20th cent. by the word *state*. Certain states of the United States are known as commonwealths (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky), and the federated states of Australia are known

collectively as the Commonwealth of Australia. In the same collective sense, the now independent components of the former British Empire and Britain's remaining dependencies are described as the *Commonwealth of Nations*. The Commonwealth in English history was the government set up by the victorious army power following the English civil war and the execution (1649) of King Charles I. The Commonwealth was dominated from the outset by Oliver Cromwell, who by the Instrument of Government (1653) was made lord protector of the Commonwealth. The subsequent government is usually known as the *Protectorate*, though the Commonwealth formally continued until Restoration in 1660.

Communalism

By 'communalism' we mean the opposition of religious communities of each other. It is an ideology which emphasises the separate identity of religious group in relation to other groups and often a tendency to promote its own interest at their expense. In a way it is based on the idea of an inherent antagonism on irreconciled with nationalism. But when the relations between groups become hostile the nationalism. But when the relations between groups become hostile the problem starts, because then the antagonistic posture of the groups itself becomes a substitute for religion and leads to classes in society, which in turn adversely affect the spirit of national cohesion. Communalism is the antagonistic assertiveness in political, social and economic spheres by one aggregation of individuals against another after being organised along religions aggregation of individuals against another after being organised along religion with caste or other ascriptive lines. In other words communalism means to believe or to propagate that the socio-economic and political interest of one religion, caste or an ascriptive group are dissimilar, divergent and antagonistic to those of another. Communalism exploit both religions and politics and is born out of a real or an imaginary fear of the other communities, either due to ignorance or due to misrepresentation. Communalism is opposed to secular change. It seeks to convert religiosity into political bellicosity.

It Perceives other religious communities as enemies within a nation. Communalism is a political orientation that recognises religious community and not the nation or the nation State as the focal point of political allegiance. Therefore, communalism is a political strategy opposed to nationalism as a process of integrated of multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual communities. Communalism is opposed to secularism as a pattern of socio-cultural co-existence. It is opposed to rational civic basis of party formations and political system. It is opposed to humanism and compassion taught by all great religions and by all great philosophies. Communalism strives for divisions within a polity and a notion, or religious line and not on any other basis like political, ideological, party of class considerations which is the hall mark of a modern political system.

Communication Services directs the marketing, media and employee communication program for Arapahoe County and coordinates activities and events that facilitate communication among employees, citizens, news media and visitors. The department provides marketing, creative services, printing services, event planning and communications support to departments and elected offices in order to enhance Arapahoe County's image and its ability to achieve its goals and mission.

Communications (Mass) Media

A general term for all modern means of conveying information.

Communism

1. A political ideology characterized by a belief in eliminating exploitation through public ownership and central planning of the economy.
2. Communism is an ideology that seeks to establish a *classless, stateless social organization*, based upon *common ownership* of the *means of production*. It can be classified as a branch of the broader *socialist movement*. Early forms of *human social organization* have been described as '*primitive communism*' by Marxists. However, communism

as a political goal is generally a conjectured form of future social organization. There is a considerable variety of views among self-identified communists, including *Maoism*, *Trotskyism*, *council communism*, *Luxemburgism*, *anarchist communism*, *Christian communism*, and various currents of *left communism*, which are generally the more widespread varieties. However, various offshoots of the *Soviet* (what critics call the '*Stalinist*') and *Maoist* interpretations of *Marxism-Leninism* comprise a particular branch of communism that has the distinction of having been the primary driving force for communism in *world politics* during most of the 20th century. The competing branch of *Trotskyism* has not had such a distinction.

Communist Party of China

In China the Communist Party has not been only an architect of Revolution but also has been instrumental in its consolidation. It has successfully withstood the diplomatic onslaughts of the capitalist countries. Recognition of China by erstwhile USSR and the latter's attempt to woo it stands witness to the fact that China under the inspiring guidance of the Party bosses has been able to find a prominent place in the world politics. It is the biggest power in Asia both economically and military, It has been able to get a rightful place as a permanent member of the Security Council. Thus even the U.N. has ultimately, recognised its importance. For the present supreme stature acquired by China the credit goes to the Party and once its undisputed leader Mao Tse-tung.

A coalition government of KMT and the Communist Party failed and civil war started in China, which lasted from 1945-1949. Till his death in September 1976, Mao Tse-tung, became the supreme master of China and exercised unquestioned authority over all the organs of state power.

Community Development

The terms community development and economic development are generally used to express a similar idea: that of community

members working together to achieve long-term benefits for the community and an overall stronger sense of community.

Community Property

In some states, especially the southwest, property acquired by a married couple during their marriage is considered to be owned jointly, except under special circumstances. This is an outgrowth of the Spanish and Mexican heritage of the area.

Community

Community can be a troubling term. Often when people on campus talk about community, they are referring to the organizations that the college or university partners with. However, the community is often not fully represented by the organizations that claim to serve it. Community can be used in a number of ways to apply to almost any group of individuals. In the most general sense it describes a geographic group whose members engage in some face-to-face interaction. Such communities exist all around us in our neighborhoods, our schools, our workplaces, our campuses, etc.

Companion Bill

A Companion Bill is similar or may be identical to one introduced in the other house of Congress.

Comparative Government

Comparative Government or Comparative Politics is a method in political science for obtaining evidence of causal effects by comparing the varying *forms of government* in the world, and the *states* they govern, although *governments* across different periods of *history* may also be the units of comparison. There are several methods at work in comparative government (*method of difference* as opposed to *method of agreement* and variable as opposed to case study approaches) but all have in common the explanation of differential changes in dependent variable by the presence of different independent variables in the systems under comparison. The nature of dependent (what is to be

explained) and independent variables (what explains the pattern of the dependent variable) in the method is almost unlimited, from government form to electoral system to economic or cultural factors

It has areas of concentration that include topics such as *democratization*, state-society relations, *identity* and *ethnic* politics, *social movements*, institutional analysis, and *political economy*. Methodologies used in comparative politics include *rational choice theory*; and political cultural, political economy, and institutional approaches. *Aristotle* (with his *comparative study of constitutions in greek states*), *Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, *John Locke*, *Baron de Montesquieu*, and *Thomas Hobbes* are some of the key early thinkers in this subdiscipline.

Another method of comparison looks at the inputs and outputs of the political system. Inputs include socialization, recruitment, *interest articulation*, interest aggregation, political parties and methods of communicating policy. Outputs are generically rule making, application and adjudication.

Comparative Political Analysis

In Political Science during the course of last few decades a large number of words have been coined. This led S.E. Finer to remark that, "the coinage of neologisms has become almost frantic." This study of government and politics, particularly comparative study, has gradually emerged as a separate discipline. The word 'government' has been variously used. For an undergraduate student it will suffice to understand that the institution looking after law and order in a society is government. Finer says that a government is "... a standardised arrangement for taking decisions affecting the group and for giving effect to them.... The government of units like the family, the church, the trade union... may properly be called 'private' government. It is however ... 'public' government, that is to say, the government of the territorial state, that the term 'government' is commonly applied." The term comparative government and politics, as is commonly understood, means that comparative study of

government and politics, in fact that entire political system of one country with another country. It is said to be an examination of past history and present politics. Although comparative study of government has been held since the ancient Greek period, the abundant material that is available today was not to be found at that time.

In the field of comparative government and politics we study "the political experience, institutions, behaviour and processes of the major systems of modern government." Its purpose is to analyse similarities and dissimilarities of the government and politics of different countries, so that it may be possible to predict for the future. The material for comparative study that is available today has made the comparative analysis central basis of the study of Political Science.

Comparative Politics

An area of political study concerned with the relative similarities and differences of political systems.

Competing Applications

Applications that are either new or re-competing that must undergo initial peer review.

Competing Research Project Grant (RPG)

An application for a Research Project Grant that requires competitive peer review. Also, number of obligations which serves as an input for determining success rates.

Competitive Quotations

A purchasing method used to obtain competitive pricing for goods when the anticipated cost is less than the amount required for formal or competitive sealed bids. This method is used only for small purchasers and should be documented or recorded by written statements from the suppliers.

Competitive Range

A contracting term denoting a group of proposals considered to

be acceptable by the initial peer review group and that are potential candidates for an award.

Competitive Sealed Bidding

A method of acquiring goods above a certain dollar amount when various sources are available. This procurement process allows for levels of quality, terms and conditions to be defined while obtaining competitive pricing.

Competitive Sealed Proposals

A method of establishing a contract for source selection by issuing a request for competitive offers whereby negotiation and changes in the offers may be allowed to secure the most advantageous and cost effective terms for the purchaser.

Complainant

1. Person who seeks to initiate court proceedings against another person. In a civil case the complainant is the plaintiff; in a criminal case the complainant is the State.
2. The individual who initiates a lawsuit; synonymous with "plaintiff."

Complaint (Civil)

Initial document filed by the plaintiff in a civil case stating the claims against the defendant.

Complaint

The formal written document filed in a court whereby the complainant sets forth the names of the parties, the allegations, and the request for relief sought. Sometimes called the initial pleading or petition.

Comprising

A *transitional phrase* that is synonymous with (*means the same thing as*) "including," "containing" or "characterized by;" is inclusive or open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps. *Comprising* is a term of

part used in claim language which means that the named elements are essential in describing the invention.

Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects (CRISP)

A searchable biomedical database of federally-supported proposed research conducted at universities, hospitals, and other research institutions.

Concept

The earliest, planning stage of an initiative [request for applications (RFA), request for proposals (RFP), or program announcement (PA)]. Concepts are brought before the advisory Council for concept clearance. Not all concepts cleared by Council are published as initiatives depending on the availability of funds.

Concurrence (in a Report)

Agreement with a committee report, including the conclusions or recommendations it contains. Concurrence is arrived at in the House either by the adoption of a motion or automatically in accordance with various provisions of the Standing Orders.

Concurrent Powers

Powers of government exercised independently by both the federal and state governments, such as the power to tax.

Conditional Release

A release from custody, without the payment of bail, which imposes regulations on the activities and associations of the defendant.

Condominium Conversion

Changing the ownership of an existing building (usually a rental project) to the condominium form of ownership.

Condominium Hotel

A condominium project that has rental or registration desks, short-term occupancy, food and telephone services, and daily

cleaning services and that is operated as a commercial hotel even though the units are individually owned. These are often found in resort areas like Hawaii.

Condominium

A type of ownership in real property where all of the owners own the property, common areas and buildings together, with the exception of the interior of the unit to which they have title. Often mistakenly referred to as a type of construction or development, it actually refers to the type of ownership.

Confederation

A federal system of government in which sovereign constituent governments create a central government but balance of power remains with constituent governments.

Conference Committee

1. A Conference Committee is a temporary panel of House and Senate negotiators.

A Conference Committee is created to resolve differences between versions of similar House and Senate bills.

2. A committee composed of senior members of the House and Senate that tries to reconcile disagreements between the two branches of Congress over differing versions of a bill.

Conference Report

A Conference Report refers to the final version of a bill proposed by House and Senate conferees.

It also contains the "statement of managers," a section-by-section explanation of the agreement

Confessionalism (Politics)

Confessionalism is a *system of government* that distributes political and institutional power proportionally among religious communities. Posts in government and seats in the *legislature* are apportioned amongst different groups according to the

relative *demographic* composition of those groups in a society, which is seen as a way of formally recognizing the communal political rights of *indigenous groups*. Currently, the political system of *Lebanon* is modeled in such a way, and the term is usually associated with Lebanon.

Proponents of confessionalism cite it as an effective way to secure the peaceful co-existence of diverse religious and ethnic communities by empowering each according to its "weight" in the region. However, critics point out that such a system may actually deepen conflict between ethnic groups. They argue that whichever group holds the most *political power* may use government to favor itself at the expense of other groups, or even to oppress rival groups. Also, as demographics change, the positions and power held by a particular group may no longer appropriately reflect the size of that group.

Confidence (Politics)

In *political science* confidence refers to a *government's* support in the *legislature*. If a *motion of no confidence* is passed in a legislature governments are forced to resign. *Vote of confidence* can be used by a government to prove that it has a support.

Confidence

Support for the government by the majority of the members of parliament.

Confidential Information (also, Proprietary Information)

Any information conveyed to a public employee, due to position in the procurement process, by a manufacturer of firm such as, product testing or trade secret which would not be available as general knowledge.

Confirmation Number

A four-digit number that is assigned to each newly filed patent application. The *confirmation number*, in combination with the application number, is used to verify the accuracy of the application number placed on correspondence filed with the Office to

avoid misidentification of an application due to a transposition error (misplaced digits) in the application number. The Office recommends that applicants include the application's confirmation number (in addition to the application number) on all correspondence submitted to the Office concerning the application.

Confirmation

Confirmation refers to the Senate's constitutional duty to approve or reject presidential nominations.

Conflict of Interest Code

A code appended to the Standing Orders that provides Members with common standards for reconciling their private interests with their public duties and functions.

Conflict of Interest

1. A conflict arising from any interest, pecuniary or other, which interferes with a Member's ability to perform his or her functions. Such a conflict may prevent a Member from voting on a given issue.
2. Interests or involvements that a public employee or a commerce representative may have which would weaken a decision process and not be fair and impartial to business negotiations.

Conglomerates

Multi-interest and often multinational corporations that, under one corporate roof, may manufacture a wide variety of products.

Congress

Refers to the 2-year cycle of activities of the legislative branch. For example, the '101st Congress' began January 3, 1989 and included a 1989 and a 1990 'session.' Proposed legislation introduced during a 2-year Congress may be taken up at any time during that period, but once the Congress has ended, pending measures are no longer viable and must be introduced anew in the next Congress in order to be considered.

Congressional Budget Office (CBO)

Created in the Budget Act of 1974, it provides Congress with its own alternative, legislative branch-based fiscal policy projections and estimates.

Congressional Casework

One of the activities of members of Congress and their staffs is working to solve the problem of their constituents. These efforts help to ingratiate members to the voters and are one of the reasons that most incumbents are reelected most of the time.

Congressional Research Service

1. Congressional support agency that provides political analysis and information at the request of individual members of Congress.
2. CRS refers to the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

CRS responds to requests for general information and issue analysis only from Members, Committees, or staff.

Connecticut Compromise

The plan adopted during the Constitutional Convention of 1787 providing for a House of Representatives based on population and a Senate with two members from each state. (Also known as the Great Compromise.)

Conscientious Objector

Conscientious Objector, person who, on the grounds of conscience, resists the authority of the state to compel military service. Such resistance, emerging in time of war, may be based on membership in a pacifistic religious sect, such as the Society of Friends (Quakers), the Dukhobors, or Jehovah's Witnesses, or on personal religious or humanitarian convictions. Political opposition to the particular aim of conscription, such as that maintained by the Copperheads during the Civil War, by radical groups during World War I and, to a more limited extent, during

World War II, and by large numbers during the Vietnam War, is usually considered in a separate category. The problem of conscientious objectors, although present in different forms since the beginning of the Christian era, became acute in World Wars I and II because of the urgent demands for manpower of the warring governments. The United States and Great Britain allowed members of recognized pacifistic religious groups to substitute for combat service: (1) noncombatant military service, (2) nonmilitary activity related to the war effort, or (3) activity considered socially valuable. Pacifists without recognized claim to exemption were liable to harsher treatment, and about 5,000 conscientious objectors were imprisoned in the United States between 1940 and 1945. The postwar Selective Service Act, passed in 1948 and amended in 1951, required that conscientious objection be based on religious belief and training that included belief in a Supreme Being. In 1970 the Supreme Court removed the religious requirement and allowed objection based on a deeply held and coherent ethical system with no reference to a Supreme Being. In 1971 the Supreme Court refused to allow objection to a particular war, a decision affecting thousands of objectors to the Vietnam War. Some 50,000–100,000 men are estimated to have left the United States to avoid being drafted to serve in that war.

Consent Agreement

Voluntary written admission of paternity or responsibility for child support.

Consequential Amendment

Subsequent amendment(s) to the text of a motion or bill made necessary for coherence following the adoption of an amendment.

Conservationism

The attempt to manage natural resources in order to maximize benefits over a long period of time.

Conservatism

1. A political ideology generally characterized by a belief in

individualism and minimal government intervention in the economy and society; also a belief in the virtue of the status quo and general acceptance of traditional morality.

2. Conservatism, in politics, the desire to maintain, or conserve, the existing order. Conservatives value the wisdom of the past and are generally opposed to widespread reform. Modern political conservatism emerged in the 19th cent. in reaction to the political and social changes associated with the eras of the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution. By 1850 the term *conservatism*, probably first used by Chateaubriand, generally meant the politics of the *right*. The original tenets of European conservatism had already been formulated by Edmund *Burke*, Joseph de *Maistre*, and others. They emphasized preserving the power of king and aristocracy, maintaining the influence of landholders against the rising industrial bourgeoisie, limiting suffrage, and continuing ties between *church and state*. The conservative view that social welfare was the responsibility of the privileged inspired passage of much humanitarian legislation, in which English conservatives usually led the way. In the late 19th cent. great conservative statesmen, notably Benjamin *Disraeli*, exemplified the conservative tendency to resort to moderate reform in order to preserve the foundations of the established order. By the 20th cent. conservatism was being redirected by erstwhile liberal manufacturing and professional groups who had achieved many of their political aims and had become more concerned with preserving them from attack by groups not so favored. Conservatism lost its predominantly agrarian and semifeudal bias, and accepted democratic suffrage, advocated economic *laissez-faire*, and opposed extension of the welfare state. This form of conservatism, which is best seen in highly industrialized nations, was exemplified by President *Reagan* in the United States and Prime Minister *Thatcher* in Great Britain. It has been flexible and receptive to moderate change, favors the maintenance of order on social issues, and actively supports deregulation and

privatization in the economic sphere. Conservatism should be distinguished both from a reactionary desire for the past and the radical right-wing ideology of *fascism* and National Socialism.

Conservatorship

Legal right given to a person to manage the property and financial affairs of a person deemed incapable of doing that for himself or herself.

Consideration

Something of value given in return for another's performance or promise of performance; generally required to make a promise binding and to make agreement of parties enforceable as a contract. Consideration may be either executed or executory, express or implied.

Consociational State

Political scientists define a Consociational State as a *state* which has major internal divisions along ethnic, religious, or linguistic lines, yet nonetheless manages to remain stable, due to consultation among the *elites* of each of its major social groups. Consociational states are often contrasted with states with *majority* rule.

Classical examples of consociational states are *Belgium*, *Switzerland*, *India*, *Israel*, *Lebanon* and *the Netherlands*.

Consociationalism

A form of democracy in which harmony in segmented societies is maintained through the distinctive roles of elites and the autonomy of organized interests.

Consolidated Reports

A report generated from HURIS which gives the status of nonreportable accounts, unreconciled accounts, financial reports pending approval by local unit and accounts receivable problems.

Consolidated Revenue Fund

The government account which is drawn upon whenever an appropriation is approved by Parliament and replenished through the collection of taxes, tariffs and excises.

Consortium Agreement

1. A collaborative arrangement in support of a research project in which some portion of the programmatic activity is carried out through a formalized agreement between the grantee and one or more other organizations.
2. A collaborative arrangement in support of a research project in which some portion of the programmatic activity is carried out through a formalized agreement between the grantee and one or more other organizations that are separate legal entities administratively independent of the grantee.

Constant Dollars

Dollar amounts adjusted for inflation, based on buying power in a selected base year. The BRDPI is used to determine constant dollars from current dollars.

Constituencies

Voters in a political district; interest groups or client groups either directly regulated by the bureaucracy or vitally affected by its decisions.

Constituency

A electoral district with a body of electors who vote for a representative in an elected assembly.

Constituents

Members refer to the people who live in their Congressional district or state as their "constituents."

Continuing Resolution

A Continuing Resolution, also known as a "CR," continues funding for a program if the fiscal year ends without a new

appropriation in place.

A "CR" provides temporary funding at current levels or less.

Constitution

1. Constitution, fundamental principles of government in a nation, either implied in its laws, institutions, and customs, or embodied in one fundamental document or in several. In the first category—customary and unwritten constitutions—is the British constitution, which is contained implicitly in the whole body of common and statutory law of the realm, and in the practices and traditions of the government. Because it can be modified by an ordinary act of *Parliament*, the British constitution is often termed flexible. This enables Britain to react quickly to any constitutional emergency, but it affords no fundamental protections of civil or personal liberty, or any areas in which parliamentary legislation is expressly forbidden. The theory of the social contract, developed in the 17th cent. by Thomas *Hobbes* and John *Locke*, was fundamental to the development of the modern constitution. The *Constitution of the United States*, written in 1787 and ratified in 1789, was the first important written constitution, and a model for a vast number of subsequent constitutional documents. Though to a large extent based on the principles and practices of the British constitution, the Constitution of the United States has superior sanction to the ordinary laws of the land, interpreted through a process of judicial review that passes judgment on the constitutionality of subsequent legislation, and that is subject to a specially prescribed process of *amendment*. The rigidity of its written format has been counterbalanced by growth and usage: in particular, statutory elaboration and judicial construction have kept the written document abreast of the times. But a written constitution, without a commitment to its principles and civil justice, has often proved to be a temporary or rapidly reversed gesture. In the 18th, 19th, and 20th cent., many countries, having made sharp political and economic departures from the past, had little legal custom to rely upon and therefore

set forth their organic laws in written constitutions—some of which are judicially enforced. Adolf Hitler never formally abolished the constitution of the Weimar Republic, and the protections of personal liberties contained in the Soviet constitution of 1936 proved to be empty promises. Since the 1960s, many of the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa have adopted written constitutions, often on the model of the American, British, or French constitutions.

2. The fundamental rules and principles by which a state is organized.

Constitutional Amendment

A change to the Constitution proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress or a constitutional convention, and ratified by legislatures or ratifying conventions in three-fourths of the states.

Constitutional Autochthony

Constitutional Autochthony is a term used by *political scientists* to describe the process of asserting *nationalism* through symbols in *law*.

Constitutional Patriotism

Constitutional Patriotism is a concept associated with the German *philosopher Jürgen Habermas*. It is a key part of theories of post-nationalism, and has been influential in the development of the *European Union*. According to the principle of constitutional patriotism, *citizenship* should rely on a shared sense of values rather than a common history or ethnic origin.

Constitutionalism

1. Constitutionalism is the limitation of *government by law*. Constitutionalism implies also a balance between the power of the government on the one hand and the rights of individuals on the other.

Typically, a government can be considered constitutional if it possesses the following four limitations: (1) The legislature

- can convene and cannot be dismissed by parties other than itself. (2) Courts, once appointed, are independent of the legislative branch. (3) The executive branch cannot appoint ministers unilaterally without the approval of the legislative branch. (4) Only the legislature can make laws although a veto power might be delegated to an executive official.
2. The belief that governments will defer to the rules and principles enshrined in a constitution and uphold the rule of law.

Construction Loan

A short-term, interim loan for financing the cost of construction. The lender makes payments to the builder at periodic intervals as the work progresses.

Constructive Vote of Confidence

A system in which the majority in the lower house can bring down the government, but not until that majority approves another government (e.g. in Germany).

Consultant

An individual who provides professional advice or services on the basis of a written agreement for a fee. Such individuals are not employees of the organization receiving the services.

Consumer Credit Agencies (CCA)

Private agencies that a State can use to locate obligors to establish and enforce child support.

Containment

The foreign policy of the United States during the Cold War, designed to contain the expansion of Soviet power.

Contempt of Court

Any act calculated to embarrass, hinder, or obstruct a court. Contempts are of two kinds: direct and indirect. Direct contempts are those committed in the immediate presence of the court;

indirect is the term mostly used with reference to the failure or refusal to obey a court order. Any party found in contempt of court normally receives sanctions.

Contempt of Parliament

Any offence against the authority or dignity of Parliament, including disobedience to its commands or libel against it or its Members. Punishment for such an offence may take a variety of forms, up to and including imprisonment.

Contingency

1. A condition that must be met before a contract is legally binding. For example, home purchasers often include a contingency that specifies that the contract is not binding until the purchaser obtains a satisfactory home inspection report from a qualified home inspector.
2. An allowance made to provide for or protect desirable conditions in the future. Such conditions that may be threatened by causes or events unforeseeable in the future.

Continuance

The postponement of a proceeding to a later date.

Continuation

A second application for the same invention claimed in a prior nonprovisional application and filed before the first application becomes abandoned or patented

Continuing Application

A continuation, divisional, or continuation-in-part patent application

Continuing Exclusive Jurisdiction (CEJ)

The doctrine that only one support order should be effective and enforceable between the same parties at any one time and that when a particular court has acquired jurisdiction to determine child support and custody, it retains authority to amend and

modify its orders therein. This Court of Continuing Exclusive Jurisdiction (CCEJ) continues to have jurisdiction over a support issue until another court takes it away. Defined in the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA).

Continuing Resolution

A joint resolution of Congress to provide continued funding for government agencies, generally at the same rate as the previous year's appropriation, that have not yet been funded through the enactment of regular appropriations bills.

Contract (R&D)

An award instrument establishing a binding legal procurement relationship between NIH and a recipient obligating the latter to furnish a product or service defined in detail by NIH and binding the Institute to pay for it.

Contract Administration

The management and monitoring of legal agreements to ascertain that the contractor's commitments to the purchasing entity are being fulfilled according to contract.

Contract

A legally enforceable agreement between two or more competent parties made either orally or in writing.

Contracting Out

The hiring of private organizations to provide public services.

Contracting Party

A country or intergovernmental organization that is a member of the Madrid Protocol.

Contracting State

A national Office or an intergovernmental organization which is party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Contributory Negligence

Legal doctrine that says that a plaintiff cannot recover damages in a civil action for negligence if the plaintiff was also negligent.

Control No.

Unique number assigned to a patent reexamination request when it is filed, having a 2-digit series code (90 for ex parte reexamination requests; 95 for inter partes reexamination requests), and a 6-digit control number.

Convenience Termination Clause

A condition stated in a contract that allows the purchasing entity to cancel the agreement partly or entirely and settle any valid claims with the contractor as appropriate and according to the conditional clause.

Convention

1. A practice or custom followed in government although not explicitly written in the constitution or in legislation.
2. Convention, in U.S. politics, a gathering of delegates to nominate candidates for elective office and to formulate party policy. They are held at the national, state, and local levels.

Converter

A manufacturing firm which constructs from one usable material a product to be used for a different purpose. For example: processing sheet or roll papers to manufacture envelopes.

Conviction

A trial verdict or judgment that a criminal defendant is guilty of a crime.

Cooperation

As a condition of TANF eligibility whereby the recipient is required to cooperate with the child support agency in identifying and locating the non-custodial parent, establishing paternity, and/or obtaining child support payments.

Cooperative (Co-op)

A type of multiple ownership in which the residents of a multiunit housing complex own shares in the cooperative corporation that owns the property, giving each resident the right to occupy a specific apartment or unit.

Cooperative Agreement

1. A mechanism of support that involves greater involvement by the federal government in the scientific/programmatic outcome of the award than in the provision of funds.
2. An award mechanism used in lieu of a grant in which substantial programmatic involvement by the sponsor is anticipated.

Cooperative Purchasing

The assessment of consumer needs between government agencies in order to centralize a procurement process. This endeavor would contribute to a reduction of administration as well as provide lower costs by volume purchasing.

Co-Principal Investigator

Harvard faculty or staff member who shares equally with another faculty or staff member the responsibility for directing the technical and administrative work of a sponsored project.

Coronation

Coronation, ceremony of crowning and anointing a sovereign on his or her accession to the throne. Although a public ceremony inaugurating a new king or chief had long existed, a new religious service was added when Europe became Christianized. The service, derived from Old Testament accounts of the anointing of Saul and David by Samuel, helped to alter the concept of kingship, because anointment was thought to endow a prince with divine blessing and some degree of priestly (possibly even divine) character. In England, from the coronation (973) of Edgar, the ceremony included a coronation oath, anointment, investiture, enthronement, and homage. The pageantry of the English

coronation, which since 1066 has taken place in Westminster Abbey, is still that of medieval times. Kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone on the coronation stone, which, according to tradition, is the stone Jacob used at Bethel; it was the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, of early kings of Ireland, and, taken to Scotland, was used in coronation ceremonies there. In 1296 Edward I took the stone to Westminster, where it is now under the seat of the coronation chair. In France, Pepin the Short, first king of the Carolingian line, was twice anointed by popes, partly to legitimize his supersession of the Merovingian dynasty. Later the French coronation came to resemble the English form, which was probably introduced into France in the 10th cent. The custom whereby the Holy Roman emperor was crowned by the pope dates from the coronation of Charlemagne on Christmas Day, 800. The anointing of the emperor by the pope was instituted by Louis I in 816. In 1804, Napoleon I brought Pope Pius VII to Paris to crown him in Notre Dame cathedral; but, in a famous episode, he seized the crown from the pope's hands and crowned himself.

Coroner is elected by voters to investigate deaths and issue death certificates. The Coroner is a physician trained and board certified in Forensic Pathology, which is the branch of medicine concerned with the investigation of sudden and unexpected violent or suspicious deaths.

Corporate Statism

Corporate Statism is a *fascist* concept in which the ruling party acts as a mediator between the workers and the *capitalists*.

Corporation

A corporation is a legal entity which, while being composed of *natural persons*, exists completely separately from them. This separation gives the corporation unique powers which other *legal entities* lack. The extent and scope of its status and *capacity* is determined by the law of the place of *incorporation*. Investors and entrepreneurs often form *joint stock companies* and incorporate them to facilitate a business; as this form of business

is now extremely prevalent, the term corporation is often used to refer specifically to such business corporations. Corporations may also be formed for local government (*municipal corporation*), political, religious, and charitable purposes (*not-for-profit corporation*), or government programs (*government-owned corporation*).

Corporatism

The organization of liberal democracies in such a way that the state is the dominant force in society and the activities of all interests in society are subordinate to that force.

Corpus Delicti

Body of the crime. The objective proof that a crime has been committed.

Corrigendum

Term used in the *Journals, Debates, Committee Minutes of Proceedings* and *Committee Evidence* to indicate that a substantive correction has been made to a previous issue.

Corroborating Evidence

Supplementary evidence that supports the initial evidence.

Corrupt Practices

Corrupt Practices, in politics, fraud connected with elections. The term also refers to various offenses by public officials, including bribery, the sale of offices, granting of public contracts to favored firms or individuals, and granting of land or franchises in return for monetary rewards. Election fraud may consist of efforts to influence or intimidate the voter or to tamper with the official *ballot* or election count. To eliminate these practices nearly all democratic nations have passed laws that attempt to safeguard the honesty of political campaigns, elections, and officials. In Great Britain the Acts of 1883 and 1918, frequently amended, define election abuses and limit political spending by or on behalf of candidates for Parliament. In the United States individual states have their own election laws, preceding federal

statutes. In large cities of the United States election fraud has historically been associated with political machines. On the federal level, the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Hatch Act of 1940, parts of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, and the campaign financing legislation of 1974 were attempts to limit campaign spending and the size of contributions. Requiring public disclosure and providing public funding of the presidential campaign were in response to abuses connected with secret campaign funds used in the 1972 presidential election. Subsequently, the Senate and the House established ethics committees and codes of conduct, and required public accounting of income and campaign contributions. The Ethics Act of 1978 and the stricter Government Ethics Reform Act of 1989 bar top government officials from lobbying private corporations or other governments for specified periods after leaving office. The latter act also bars former executive branch officials, congressmen, and their staff members from trying to influence senior employees in their former branches for one year after they leave office. These reforms, however, have not prevented the proliferation of Political Action Committees, a marked increase in campaign spending, and the creative use of loopholes, such as "soft money" for party-building, with no contribution limits. The term "corrupt practices" has also been applied to businesses and labor unions, in the former case for price fixing, and in the latter for misappropriation of funds or the rigging of union elections.

Cosponsor

A Cosponsor is a member who formally adds his/her name as a supporter to another member's bill.

An initial cosponsor is one who was listed at the time of the bill's introduction, not added on later.

Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)

Standards designed to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting practices governing measurement, assignment and allocations of costs to contracts, grants and cooperative agreements with the United States government.

Cost of Funds Index (COFI)

One of the indexes that is used to determine interest rate changes for certain adjustable-rate mortgages. It represents the weighted-average cost of savings, borrowings, and advances of the financial institutions such as banks and savings & loans, in the 11th District of the Federal Home Loan Bank.

Cost of Living Allowance (COLA)

A federal contract term allowing reimbursement of an employee for certain excess costs, exclusive of any quarters costs, which result from an individual being officially stationed in a foreign area.

Cost Re-imbusement

A type of contract that provides for payment of allowable incurred costs, to the extent prescribed in the contract. These contracts establish an estimate of total cost for the purpose of obligating funds and establishing a ceiling that the contractor may not exceed (except at its own risk) without the approval of the sponsor.

Council/Board, Advisory

National Advisory Council or Board, mandated by statute, that provides the second level of review for grant applications for each institute/center that awards grants. The Councils/Boards are comprised of both scientific and lay representatives. Council/Board recommendations are based on scientific merit (as judged by the initial review groups) and the relevance of the proposed study to an institute's programs and priorities. With some exceptions, grants cannot be awarded without recommendations for approval by a Council/Board.

Council-Manager Plan

A form of city government under which a council, usually elected on a nonpartisan ticket, hires a professional city manager, who runs the city government and has power to hire and fire officials.

Counsel

Legal advice; also a term used to refer to lawyers in a case.

Count Out

An adjournment of the House due to the absence of quorum. The Speaker determines that quorum is no longer present by counting the number of Members actually in attendance; their names are then recorded in the *Journals*.

Count

Unless noted, the total number of grants shown, excluding administrative supplements.

Counterclaim

A claim by a defendant in a civil case that the plaintiff has injured him or her.

Counterpart

An application filed in a foreign patent office that is substantially similar to (like) the patent application filed with the USPTO and is based upon some or all of the same invention. The two applications would generally have the same applicant. County Attorney provides legal support and assistance to the Board of County Commissioners, Elected Officials, County departments, and appointed boards, committees and commissions.

Course Pattern

The arrangement of a group of units in a course.

Course

A single layer of units making up a unit load. Also tier.

Court Costs

The expenses in addition to legal fees of prosecuting or defending a lawsuit.

Court of Last Resort

The final court that decides a case on appeal (for example, the Supreme Court of the United States or the supreme court of any state).

Court Order

A legally binding edict issued by a court of law. Issued by a magistrate, judge, or properly empowered administrative officer. A court order related to child support can dictate how often, how much, what kind of support a non-custodial parent is to pay, how long he or she is to pay it, and whether an employer must withhold support from their wages.

Court Reporter

A person who records, transcribes, or stenographically takes down testimony, motions, orders, and other proceedings during trials, hearings, and other court proceedings.

Court-Packing Plan

A plan proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937, which Congress rejected, to add younger justices to the Supreme Court who would be more sympathetic to the New Deal.

Courts of Record

Courts whose proceedings are permanently recorded, and that have the power to fine or imprison for contempt.

Covert Operations

Secret political action within other countries.

Craft Unions

Workers are organized according to their skills rather than to the industries that employ them. Machinists, for example, might be employed by railroads in the transportation industry or by camshaft makers in engine manufacturing. Craft unions are descendants of medieval guilds. The AFL's craft union members were inhospitable to lower-skilled workers, who clamored for industrial unions during the 1930s and who split off to form the CIO.

Craftivism

Craftivism is a form of *activism*, typically for *social justice* or

environmentalism, that is centred around practices of *craft* - especially *handicrafts*. Practitioners are known as *craftivists*.

Crate

A rigid shipping container of framed construction joined together with nails, bolts, or any equivalent method of fastening. The framework may or may not be enclosed with sheathing.

Creative Federalism

A term coined by President Lyndon B. Johnson to describe his own view of the relationship between Washington and the states.

Credentials Committee

The body of a political convention that decides which delegates should be seated, subject to approval of the entire convention.

Credit Report

A report of an individual's credit history prepared by a credit bureau and used by a lender in determining a loan applicant's creditworthiness.

Credit Repository

An organization that gathers, records, updates, and stores financial and public records information about the payment records of individuals who are being considered for credit.

Credit Transaction

The return of a commodity to inventory from a cost center, increasing the value of inventory and restoring budget dollars to the cost center. Only allowed for commodities that are unused and usable for the intended purpose (*i.e.* have not exceeded the manufacturer's recommended use date or expiration date).

Credit

1. An agreement in which a borrower receives something of value in exchange for a promise to repay the lender at a later date.
2. A person to whom money is owed.

Criminal Case

1. Case brought by the government against an individual accused of committing a crime.
2. Court cases that concern crimes committed against the public order.

Critical Period

This period refers to the years between the end of the American Revolution and the beginning of the new government under the Constitution (1783 to 1789). The nation was governed by the Articles of Confederation during this period, and although many textbooks recount a long list of public ills of that time, it was a period of accomplishment as well.

Critical Stock

A commodity that must be maintained in inventory, though little used, to respond to expressed need. These commodities do not necessarily meet the criteria to be classified as emergency stock but are required to keep equipment or programs operating.

Cross Stacking

The placing of a layer of containers at right angles to those just below to increase the stability of the stack.

Cross the Floor

To change political allegiance, signified in the House of Commons by taking a seat as an independent or among the Members of one's new party, usually located across the Chamber from one's former party.

Cross Tie

Cross layers of supplies as in cross stacking except that only an occasional layer is crossed and not every other one.

Crossdocking

The acquiring of commodities by a distribution center using just-in-time scheduling, so that products can be moved from the

receiving area through staging, and onto a transport vehicle, without ever having to be put away.

Cross-Examination

Questioning of a witness by an attorney for the side against which the witness testified.

Crown Corporation

Corporations owned by the government that assume a structure similar to a private company and that operate semi-independently of the cabinet.

Crown

1. Her Majesty the Queen in her role as head of state, represented in Canada by the Governor General.
2. The executive branch of government, the Queen acting through Her agents (the members of the Cabinet).

Cube Utilization

The ratio determined by counting the total cubic feet of materials stored in the warehouse and expressing this number as a percentage of the total cubic dimensions of the warehouse.

Cultural Liberalism

Cultural Liberalism is a *liberal* view of society that stresses the freedom of individuals from cultural norms. Some cultural liberals believe that society should not impose any specific code of behaviour, and they see themselves as defending the rights of *non-conformists* to express their own identity however they see fit. Other cultural liberals hold that society should support liberal codes of behavior, and suppress illiberal codes of behavior, such as racial and gender prejudice.

The *culture wars* in modern *American* politics are usually drawn between cultural liberals and cultural conservatives. Cultural liberals argue that all *religions* and forms of worship (or lack thereof) should be tolerated, they are strongly opposed to censorship or any kind of oversight of spoken or written material,

they believe that the structure of one's *family* and the nature of *marriage* should be left up to individual decision, and they argue that no lifestyle is inherently better than any other. American conservatives usually argue that the government should support Christianity and the traditional family, and oppose pornography.

Current Account

It is a statement of a nation's trade with other nations at any particular time.

Current Filing Basis

In applications under §§1 and 44 of the Trademark Act, the applicant may claim more than one basis, and may add or substitute a basis after filing the application. The "*current filing basis*" means the basis, as amended (changed after the initial or original filing). If the basis has not been amended, the current filing basis is the same as the original filing basis.

Current Operating Expenses

Amount budgeted for the purchase of goods and services for the conduct of normal government operations within the budget year. It includes goods and services that will be used or consumed during the budget year.

Custodian

In the sense of inventory control, the person responsible for the custody and distribution of storeroom or warehouse stock.

Custom

A generally accepted practice or behaviour developed over time.

Customary Law

Rules of conduct developed over time and enforceable in court.

D

Dark Horse

Dark Horse, in U.S. politics, a person unexpectedly chosen by a major party as a candidate for public office, especially for the presidency. A presidential dark horse is usually chosen at a party national convention and often has acquired only a local or limited reputation at the time of his nomination. He is invariably the offspring of compromise after rival factions have deadlocked the convention. Probably the best-known example of a dark horse is James K. Polk, who was selected at the Democratic convention of 1844 on the ninth ballot, although he had not been nominated until the eighth ballot.

Dealignment

Dealignment is a term used by *political scientists*, in contrast to *realignment*, to describe a trend or process whereby a large portion of the electorate abandons its previous partisan affiliation, without developing a new one to replace it. Many scholars argue that the trends in *elections* in the *United States* over the last several decades are best characterized as dealignment. It is also believed the *United Kingdom* has become dealigned from class over the past three decades.

Dean of the House

The Member with the longest unbroken record of service who is neither a Minister nor a holder of any office within the House.

Dear Colleague Letter

A Dear Colleague refers to a mass-produced letter sent by one member to all fellow members.

“Dear Colleagues” usually describe a new bill and ask for cosponsors or ask for a member’s vote on an issue.

Debatable Motion

A motion which, because of its substantive nature or procedural importance, is subject to debate before being put to a vote. The Standing Orders give a complete enumeration of the various types of motions which are debatable.

Debates of the House of Commons

The *in extenso* report — transcribed, edited, and corrected — of what is said in the House and in a Committee of the Whole. The *Debates* are published in both official languages after each sitting. The *Debates* are often identified as “Hansard” which is the name of the British family originally responsible for arranging the official reporting of debates in the British House of Commons.

Debit

Any transaction which sends money out of the country (e.g. payments for the import of goods).

Debt Service

The sum of loan repayments, interest payments, commitment fees and other charges on foreign and domestic borrowings.

Debt

An amount owed to another.

Decision

1. (of the Speaker) A ruling on the procedural acceptability of some matter before the House which, unless otherwise specified, serves as a precedent to govern future proceedings. Such rulings are final; they may not be debated or appealed.
2. (of a chair) A ruling on the procedural acceptability of some matter before a committee which may serve as a precedent in future committee proceedings. A Chair’s ruling may be appealed to the committee or, if delivered in Committee of the Whole, to the Speaker.

Declaration

A document in which an applicant for patent declares, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both (18 USC 1001), that (1) he or she is the original or sole inventor, (2) shall state of what country he or she is a citizen, (3) that he or she has reviewed and understands the contents of the specification and claims which the declaration refers to, and (4) acknowledges the duty to disclose information that is material to patentability as defined by 37 CFR § 1.56. An oath or declaration must be filed in each nonprovisional patent application.

Declaratory Judgment

A judgment that declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done.

Declare Null and Void

Decision of the House or ruling by the Speaker invalidating any business which the House or one of its committees is or has been considering.

Deed of Trust

Some states, like California, do not record mortgages. Instead, they record a deed of trust which is essentially the same thing.

Deed

The legal document conveying title to a property.

Default -Non

Compliance of a firm to provide goods or services according to contractual terms.

Default

1. Failure to make the mortgage payment within a specified period of time. For first mortgages or first trust deeds, if a payment has still not been made within 30 days of the due date, the loan is considered to be in default.

2. Occurs when a defendant does not file the proper response within the time allowed or fails to appear at the trial.

Defect

A regularity or non-conformity which is not allowable by specifications.

Defendant

1. In a civil case, the defendant is the person against whom the lawsuit is brought. In a criminal case, the defendant is the person accused of committing the crime.
2. The person against whom a civil or criminal proceeding is begun.

Deferred Division

A recorded division which is not held at the close of a debate, but at a later time pursuant to various provisions in the Standing Orders or by a special order of the House.

Deficit

1. It refers to the difference that results when outlays exceed revenues for any single year. The national debt is the aggregation of these annual deficits.
2. Shortfall/deficiency of revenues over expenditures of the government.

Degradable (as Bio-Degradable)

A product which will undergo a process of deterioration. The degrading process of bio-degradable items must be a deterioration unaided by the addition of chemicals or application of other destruction measures.

Deindustrialization

This is the decline in the manufacturing sector and rise of the services sector of the economy. Since manufacturing jobs pay well, one consequence of deindustrialization is a decline in wages and the average standard of living.

Deinking

A process of removing ink or toner from printing and writing papers in order to reprocess and recycle.

Delegate

1. A Delegate is a member of the House from Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, or Washington, D.C.

The Constitution prohibits delegates from voting on the House floor, but permits them to vote in Committee.

2. A representative role in which the individual subordinates his/her views to those of their constituents.

Delegated Legislation

Regulations made by departments, boards or agencies by virtue of the power conferred on them by some Act of Parliament. Delegated legislation may be reviewed by the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations and revoked by the House.

Delegates

The men and women formally entitled to select the presidential nominees of the two major parties at their party's presidential nominating convention.

Deliberation- The process by which a jury reaches a verdict at the close of a trial.

Demand

1. Form PCT/IPEA/401, filed with an International Preliminary Examining Authority, demanding that an international application shall be the subject of an international preliminary examination.
2. What people and groups want from the political system.

Democracy

1. Democracy term originating in ancient Greece to designate a government where the people share in directing the activities

of the state, as distinct from governments controlled by a single class, select group, or autocrat. The definition of democracy has been expanded, however, to describe a philosophy that insists on the right and the capacity of a people, acting either directly or through representatives, to control their institutions for their own purposes. Such a philosophy places a high value on the equality of individuals and would free people as far as possible from restraints not self-imposed. It insists that necessary restraints be imposed only by the consent of the majority and that they conform to the principle of equality.

2. The term 'democracy' in all its forms denotes the common participation of the people, directly or indirectly India has adopted the representative parliamentary democracy. The Constitution makes no provision for direct control by the people through such devices as 'referendum' and 'initiative'. However, the people of India exercise their sovereignty through a Parliament at the Centre and a legislature in each State elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. The Executive is responsible to the popular house of the legislature.

Democratic Centralism

1. Democratic Centralism was acclaimed as the most original contribution of Soviet Constitution. In USSR democratic centralism explained as a system of government in which local units or organs of government enjoy complete independence in managing their own affairs and given enough opportunities of participating in the activities of higher units or organs or government. This makes the system democratic. Simultaneously, the higher governmental bodies exercise the power of formulating basic policy and of supervising, checking and voting, the acts and decisions of those below them. Centralism in the system in thus reflected.

Ogg and Zink have very well portrayed the autonomy enjoyed by the units and the centralized control exercised by the centre over the units in these words, "There is literally nothing

that they cannot do if they like, which on the surface would seem to make home rule, cities in the United State blush with shame at their lack of freedom.... The local units do exactly as they like as long as the agents of the government which are above them do not object." Another well known writer Vyshinky emphasizes that democratic centralism in USSR ensures local self help and independence by taking stock of singularity and the demands of separate parts of the State. It, at the same time strives to unite these parts, by common conscious will and common interest tasks. Obviously, therefore, democratic centralism Presupposes democratic centralism in basic questions, in general guidance and in the maximum unification of economic activity in accordance with one state wide plan. The Russian claim that their democratic centralism differs fundamentally from bureaucratic centralis prevailing in the capitalist countries. In the latter, control lies in the hands of officials who do not own any responsibility to the people and uniformity is effected from the top whereas the former leave considerable initiation with the local units and vests authority with the popularly elected representatives who are responsible to the people.

The combination of democracy and centralism is paradoxical and is opposed to the theory of separation of Powers. The Communist party of China had adopted the democratic centralism in its organization and working even before the revolution. The principle was applied to the ogans of state power by the organic law of 1949 which declared, "The Government of the People's Republic of China is a Government of the People's Congress system based on the principle of democratic centralism." The same point is asserted in the constitution of 1982.

2. The concentration of power in the leadership of the communist party, which in theory acts in the interests of the people.

Democratic Realism

Democratic Realism is a philosophy of communication cham-

pioned by *Charles Krauthammer*. It is the vision of spreading democracy by force to strategically vital areas throughout the globe.

Demonstration Project

A Demonstration Project is funded by the federal government in order to test new technology or policies.

It is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of technology which might not find private funding.

Demur

In some state courts, to file a pleading (called a demurrer) admitting the truth of the facts in the complaint, or answer, but contending they do not make out a cause of action.

Demurrage

An assessment against the shipper or consignee as a penalty for the detention of a common carrier's equipment beyond the period of free time allowed for loading or unloading.

Department of Finance

The government department that has overall responsibility for the government's finances and its role in the economy.

Dependent

A child who is under the care of someone else. Most children who are eligible to receive child support must be a dependent. The child ceases to be a dependent when they reach the "age of emancipation" as determined by State law, but depending on the State's provisions, may remain eligible for child support for a period after they are emancipated.

Deportation

Deportation, expulsion of an *alien* from a country by an act of its government. The term is not applied ordinarily to sending a national into *exile* or to committing one convicted of crime to an overseas penal colony (historically called transportation). In

international law the right to send an alien to the country to which he or she owes allegiance (or to any country that will accept him or her) derives from a government's *sovereignty*. In the United States, deportation is the responsibility of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the Dept. of Homeland Security.

Except under the *Alien and Sedition Acts* of 1798 there was no American deportation law until the enactment in 1882 of a statute aimed at certain Chinese immigrants. The class of deportable aliens was subsequently enlarged several times, coming to include persons who before their entry into the United States were insane, feeble-minded, illiterate, or diseased in various ways. Many foreigners suspected of involvement in radical political activity were deported during the "Red Scare" of 1919. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 removed the statute of limitations on any kind of deportation. The largest group of deported persons are those who have entered the country illegally. In the 1980s and 1990s expulsion of some of the numerous refugees from such Caribbean countries as Cuba and Haiti raised controversy. A deported alien cannot reenter the United States without special permission from the attorney general.

Deposit

A sum of money given in advance of a larger amount being expected in the future. Often called in real estate as an "earnest money deposit."

Deposition

An oral statement made before an officer authorized by law to administer oaths. Before trial, such statements are often taken to examine potential witnesses and to obtain information.

Depreciation

A decline in the value of property; the opposite of appreciation. Depreciation is also an accounting term which shows the declining monetary value of an asset and is used as an expense to reduce taxable income. Since this is not a true expense where money

is actually paid, lenders will add back depreciation expense for self-employed borrowers and count it as income.

Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole

A Member chosen to serve as a replacement for the Chair of Committees of the Whole during the latter's absence, including taking on the role of Acting Speaker when required.

Deputy Clerk

The senior official appointed by the Governor in Council to act as deputy to the Clerk of the House for procedural and administrative purposes.

Deputy Minister

1. The Canadian public servant who heads each government department, manages the department, and advises the minister.
2. The public servant, reporting directly to the minister, who is the permanent administrative head of a government department and is responsible for its day-to-day management. Appointment to such a position is by Order in Council.

Deputy of the Governor General

A person, usually one of the justices of the Supreme Court, selected to represent the Governor General on certain occasions such as for the granting of Royal Assent or prorogation.

Deputy Speaker (of the House)

Title given to the Member elected as Chair of Committees of the Whole at the beginning of every Parliament. The Deputy Speaker replaces the Speaker when the latter is unavoidably absent.

Deregulation Movement

During the 1970s, it was felt that regulation more often served the interests of the regulated industries than those of the public. This belief, plus the uneconomic consequences of centralized

route planning in the face of fuel shortages and inflation, caused both liberals and conservatives to dismantle many New Deal-era economic regulatory rules.

Deregulation

1. A government policy designed to remove regulations on market activity.
2. The elimination or reduction of government regulation of industry.

Design Patent

May be granted to anyone who invents a new, original, and ornamental design for an article of manufacture

Design Specification

A generic specification which would describe a particular configuration. A method of testing or inspection may be included.

Designation

An indication made by applicant, in the Request for an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, as to the Contracting States in which protection for an invention is desired.

Despotism

An individual ruling through fear without regard to law and not answerable to the people.

Deviating Elections

Elections in which the majority party (according to party identification) is defeated in a temporary reversal.

Deviationism

In *Stalinist Communism* a deviationism is an expressed belief which is not in accordance with official party doctrine for the time and area.

A deviationist is person who expresses a deviation.

Devolution

1. A system of government in which the sovereign central government devolves (delegates) power to regional governments.
2. The Reagan administration shifted responsibility for financing and administering many social programs to the state governments. Although the professed goal was to put government closer to the people, it raised an equity problem in those states that lacked the economic base for providing these services.

Dictablanda

Dictablanda is a word used by *political scientists* to describe a *dictatorship* in which *civil liberties* are mostly preserved rather than destroyed.

The word *dictablanda* is a *portmanteau* of the *Spanish* words *dictadura* ("dictatorship") and *blanda* ("soft"); there is also an element of *punning* involved in that *blanda* replaces *dura* ("hard").

The term was first used in *Spain* in 1930 when Gen. *Dámaso Berenguer* replaced Gen. *Miguel Primo de Rivera y Orbaneja* as the head of the ruling military junta (*directorio militar*) and attempted to reduce tensions in the country by repealing some of the harsher measures that had been introduced by the dictator. It was also used to refer to the latter years of the regime of Gen. *Francisco Franco*, and to the hegemonic 70-year one-party rule of the *Institutional Revolutionary Party* (PRI) in *Mexico*.

The term "dictablanda" can be usefully contrasted with *democradura*, meaning an *illiberal democracy* — a system in which the government and its leaders are elected, but is nevertheless relatively deficient in civil liberties.

Dictator

1. Dictator, originally a Roman magistrate appointed to rule the state in times of emergency; in modern usage, an absolutist

or autocratic ruler who assumes extraconstitutional powers. From 501 B.C. until the abolition of the office in 44 B.C., Rome had 88 dictators. They were usually appointed by a consul and were invested with sweeping authority over the citizens, but they were limited to a term of six months and lacked power over the public finances. Dictators were held to strict account for their conduct in office. Lucius Cornelius Sulla and Julius Caesar abolished the limitations to dictatorship and governed unconstitutionally. The Romans abandoned the institution after Caesar's murder. Modern dictators have usually come to power in times of emergency. Frequently they have seized power by coup, but some, most notably Benito Mussolini in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Germany, achieved office by legal means and once in power overthrew constitutional restraints. In the USSR the "dictatorship of the proletariat" took the form of a concentration of power in the hands of the Communist party. Under Joseph Stalin it developed into a personal dictatorship, but after his death there emerged a system of collective leadership. Latin American nations have undergone many dictatorships, usually by military leaders at the head of a junta.

2. In Roman Law, an appointed individual given exceptional powers in times of crisis.

Die on the Order Paper

To remain on the *Order Paper* at the end of a session without a final decision having been taken. Government motions and bills which "die" are lost and are not proceeded with further, unless they are re-introduced in the next session.

Dilatory Action

A parliamentary motion used not for its intended purpose, but to delay proceedings by using up floor time. Motions often used for dilatory purposes include those to adjourn, to reconsider, to table, and to call for unnecessary votes. The minority party most often uses dilatory strategies as leverage for negotiations with the majority party.

Dilatory Motion

A superseding motion designed to dispose of the original question before the House, either for the time being or permanently. A motion to adjourn the debate and a motion to adjourn the House are examples of dilatory motions.

Diplomacy

A system of formal, regularized communication that allows states to peacefully conduct their business with each other.

Direct Costs

1. Costs that can be identified specifically with a particular project or program.
2. Costs that can be specifically identified with a particular project(s) or activity. Examples of research project-specific expenses include expenses for equipment, personnel, travel, and other expenses necessary to carry out a research project.

Direct Democracy

A system of government based on public decisions made by citizens meeting in an assembly or voting by ballot.

Direct Examination

The first interrogation of a witness by the party on whose behalf he or she is called.

Direct Income Withholding

A procedure, whereby an income withholding order can be sent directly to the non-custodial parent's (NCP's) employer in another State, without the need to use the IV-D Agency or court system in the NCP's State. This triggers withholding unless the NCP contests, and no pleadings or registration are required. The Act does not restrict who may send an income withholding notice across State lines. Although the sender will ordinarily be a child support Agency or the obligee, the obligor or any other person may supply an employer with an income withholding order.

Direct Mail Fund Raising

A technique to raise money directly from the public with the aid of computerized mailing lists.

Direct Operations

Funds for salary and other administrative costs.

Directed Verdict

An instruction by the judge to the jury to return a specific verdict because one of the parties failed to meet its burden of proof.

Directive Principle

Directive Principle aim at the promotion of the general welfare of the society. Directive Principle are positive instructions to the Government to take steps to establish a just social, economic and political order. Directive Principle are not enforceable by the courts if the State has not implemented them. Directive Principle legislation is required before any directive is implemented. Directive Principle not subject to any such limitation can be enforced by the State According to resources available.

Disallowance

A power given to the federal government in the Constitution Act, 1867, under which the cabinet can nullify any provincial law, even though it has received royal assent from the lieutenant-governor of the province.

Discharge an Order

To cancel an order previously made by the House, often with a view to presenting some alternative. The order for second reading of a bill must be discharged before the subject matter of the bill can be referred to a committee.

Discharge Petition

1. A Discharge Petition starts a process to force a bill out of committee.

A successful petition requires the signatures of 218 members, which is a majority of the House.

2. A petition which can be filed by a majority of House members in order to dislodge a bill from any House committee.

Disciplines

Disciplines are simply topics, majors, subjects, or programs on campus. Most disciplines have national associations such as the American Psychological Association and the National Council of Teachers of English. These associations may have funds available for student/faculty work in service and civic engagement, or have opportunities to present at national conferences. Disciplines are often organized on campus around colleges and departments. Colleges are groupings of similar departments, such as the College of Humanities, College of Social Science, etc. Specific disciplines are organized by departments. The administrator of a college is usually referred to as a Dean, the administrator of a department is referred to as a Chair.

Disclaimer

1. A patentee, whether of the whole or any sectional interest therein, may, on payment of the fee required by law, make disclaimer (*give up all or part of the owner's rights to enforce claims*) of any complete claim, stating therein the extent of their interest in such patent. Such disclaimers are required to be in writing and recorded in the USPTO, and are considered as part of the original patent to the extent of the interest actually possessed by the disclaimant and by those claiming under him. Any patentee or applicant may disclaim or dedicate to the public the entire term, or any terminal part of the term (*from a certain point in time through the projected end of the entire term*), of the patent granted or to be granted. There are two types of disclaimers: a statutory disclaimer and a terminal disclaimer.
2. A statement that the applicant or registrant does not claim the exclusive right to use a specified element or elements of

the mark. The purpose of a disclaimer is to permit the registration of a mark that is registrable as a whole but contains matter that would not be registrable standing alone, without creating a false impression of the extent of the registrant's right with respect to certain elements in the mark.

Discount Points

In the mortgage industry, this term is usually used in only in reference to government loans, meaning FHA and VA loans. Discount points refer to any "points" paid in addition to the one percent loan origination fee. A "point" is one percent of the loan amount.

Discount Rate

The percentage of interest that any of the twelve regional federal reserve banks charges to its member commercial banks for a short-term loan is called the discount rate because the lending institution's return already has been deducted, or "discounted," before the loan arrives. Given a loan for \$100,000 at 6 percent, for example, the recipient would receive only \$940,000.

Discount Schedule

A price listing based upon quantity selections of items. Savings realized by increased volumes.

Discourse

In order for communities to function within a democracy, community members must engage in discussion and dialogue, which includes diverse voices and opinions, through which they arrive at shared ideas and visions for their community.

Discovery

The pre-trial process by which each party ascertains evidence the other party will rely upon at trial.

Discretion

The flexibility afforded government to decide something within the broader framework of rules.

Discretionary Funds

Discretionary funds or budgets are pools of money set aside for specific people on campus to support projects that arise throughout the year. These are very flexible budgets that can vary in sizes. The Chief Academic Officer may use their funds to support a student research project or development of a new class. The Dean of Students may give small grants for unique collaborative events sponsored by a number of clubs on campus. The key question you must answer when applying for funds from these budgets is how your event/project will benefit the greater campus. College deans and department chairs may also have discretionary funds in their budgets.

Discretionary Grant

An award of financial assistance in the form of money, or property in lieu of money, by the federal government to an eligible recipient, usually made on the basis of a competitive review process.

Discretionary Spending

Discretionary Spending refers to spending set by annual appropriation levels made by decision of Congress.

This spending is optional, and in contrast to entitlement programs for which funding is mandatory.

Dismissal

A court order terminating a case. May be voluntary (at the request of the parties) or involuntary.

Disposition (Surplus Property)

The disposal of goods and inventory that are in excess or longer required. Methods of transferring, trading in or selling such items are commonly used.

Disposition

The court's decision of what should be done about a dispute that has been brought to its attention. For instance, the disposition

of the court may be that child support is ordered or an obligation is modified.

Dissolution

The bringing to an end of a Parliament, either at the conclusion of its five-year term or by proclamation of the Governor General. It is followed by a general election.

Distribution

The allocation of child support collected to the various types of debt within a child support case, as specified in 45 CFR 302.51, (e.g., monthly support obligations, arrears, ordered arrears, etc.).

Distributive Laws

Laws designed to distribute public goods and services to individuals in society.

Distributive Policy

A public policy that benefits everyone.

District Attorney

A state government lawyer who prosecutes criminal cases. Also referred to as a prosecutor.

District Attorney is elected by voters to represent them in the 18th Judicial District, which includes Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert and Lincoln counties, they elect the District Attorney to represent the County in criminal matters and prosecution.

Diversion

The process of removing some minor criminal, traffic, or juvenile cases from the full judicial process, on the condition that the accused undergo some sort of rehabilitation or make restitution for damages. Diversion may take place before the trial or its equivalent, as when a juvenile accused of a crime may consent to probation without an admission of guilt. If the juvenile completes probation successfully (takes a course or makes amends for the crime), then the entire matter may be expunged (erased) from the record.

Divide a Bill

To split a bill into more than one bill. If the House desires the division of a bill, it may adopt an order of instruction to the committee studying the bill, giving it the power to make such a division.

Divided Government

The phenomenon of Republican presidents and Democratic Congresses has been common since 1953. This division in party control was blamed for the policy-making gridlock in Washington and in some state capitals as well.

Divine Right

Divine Right, doctrine that sovereigns derive their right to rule by virtue of their birth alone—a right based on the law of God and of nature. Authority is transmitted to a ruler from his ancestors, whom God himself appointed to rule. Because the sovereign was responsible not to the governed, but to God alone, active resistance to a king was a sin ensuring damnation. The doctrine evolved partly in reaction against papal claims to wield authority in the political sphere. In England, King James I and his son Charles I made many claims based on divine right, and a notable exponent of the theory was Sir Robert *Filmer*. It ceased to be important in England after the Glorious Revolution of 1688. The epitome of the doctrine is found in the rule of Louis XIV of France.

Division List

A list giving the results of a recorded division, printed in the *Journals* and the *Debates*. Members, identified by name, are listed under Yeas or Nays or on the list of paired Members as appropriate.

Division Vote : House

A Division Vote requires members to stand and be counted. The chair first counts the ayes, then the nays.

The numbers are announced, but names are not recorded. It is used mostly when the results of a voice vote is in doubt.

Division Vote : Senate

A Division Vote requires Senators to either stand or raise their hands to be counted. The chair first counts the ayes, then the nays. The numbers are not announced nor are the names recorded. A division vote is used when the results of a voice vote are in doubt.

Divisional Application

A later application for an independent or distinct invention disclosing and claiming (*only a portion of and*) only subject matter disclosed in the earlier or parent application.

Dock Leveller

A hinged bridge between the dock surface and different load bed heights of vehicles. Levellers automatically adjust to different vehicle heights and the rise of vehicle springs as it is unloaded.

Docket

1. A list of cases (applications) awaiting office actions.
2. A log containing brief entries of court proceedings and filings of legal documents in a case.

Doctrine of Equivalents

A judicially created theory for finding patent infringement when the accused process or product falls outside the literal scope of the patent claims. The essential objective inquiry is: "Does the accused product or process contain elements identical or equivalent to each claimed element of the patented invention?"

Dollar Item

An item in the Supplementary Estimates for a token amount of one dollar. Dollar items are included for a number of purposes which do not entail additional expenditures such as the transfer of funds between votes.

Domestic Representative

A person residing within the United States who is appointed by a patentee or assignee of a trademark application or registration that does not reside in or is not domiciled within the United States. A domestic representative may be served process or notice of proceedings affecting the application, patent or trademark registration, or related rights.

Domicile

The place where a person has his or her true and permanent home. A person may have several residences, but only one domicile.

Dominion

Dominion, power to rule, or that which is subject to rule. Before 1949 the term was used officially to describe the self-governing countries of the *Commonwealth of Nations*—e.g., Canada, Australia, or India. In 1949 India became a republic within the Commonwealth, and the use of the term *dominion* has since been largely abandoned because it is thought to imply subordination. Now these states are simply referred to as members of the Commonwealth.

Double Jeopardy

1. More than one prosecution for the same offense. Prohibited by the Constitution.
2. The common-law and constitutional prohibition against more than one prosecution for the same crime, transaction or omission.

Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)

An index of market performance comprised of thirty corporate stocks. In the 1880s it was computed by adding the value of its component stocks and dividing by thirty; but because of dozens of stock splits over the years and changes in the set of companies themselves, the divisor has changed from 30 to about 0.3 today.

Down Payment

The part of the purchase price of a property that the buyer pays in cash and does not finance with a mortgage.

Downsizing

Reduction of the size and scope of government.

Doxa

Greek word for an opinion that may be at least partly true but cannot be fully expounded.

Drawing

Patent drawings must show every feature of the invention as specified in the claims. Omission of drawings may cause an application to be considered incomplete but are only required if drawings are necessary for the understanding of the subject matter sought to be patented.

Dred Scott Decision

A ruling by the Supreme Court in 1857 - reversed by the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868 - that black Americans were not citizens under the Constitution.

Dual Assignments

Applications simultaneously assigned to two institutes, centers, or divisions. The primary institute has complete responsibility for administering and funding the application; the secondary assumes this responsibility only if the primary is unable or unwilling to support it.

Dual Federalism

1. Dual Federalism is the belief that having separate but equal branches of government is the best option. This form of government works on the principle that the national and state governments are split into their own spheres, and each is supreme in its respective sphere. Specifically, dual federalism discusses the relationship between the national government

and the states' governments. According to this theory, there are certain limits placed on the federal government.

2. The concept - accepted until 1937 - of the federal government and the states as competing power centers, with the Supreme Court as referee.

Dual Review System

Peer review process used by NIH. The first level of review provides a judgment of scientific merit. The second level of review, usually conducted by an ICD's advisory Council, assesses the quality of the first review, sets program priorities, and makes funding recommendations.

Due Process

United States law in its regular course of administration through the courts. The constitutional guarantee of due process requires that everyone receive such constitutional protections as a fair trial, assistance of counsel, and the rights to remain silent, to a speedy and public trial, to an impartial jury, and to confront and secure witnesses.

Due-on-Sale Provision

A provision in a mortgage that allows the lender to demand repayment in full if the borrower sells the property that serves as security for the mortgage.

Duress

Refers to conduct that has the effect of compelling another person to do what he or she would not otherwise do. It is a recognized defense to any act, such as a crime, contractual breach or tort, all of which must be voluntary to create liability or responsibility.

Duty Roster

A list indicating which Members of a given party must be in attendance in the House at a given time. It is prepared by the party's whip who is also charged with seeing that it is respected.

E

Earnest Money Deposit

A deposit made by the potential home buyer to show that he or she is serious about buying the house.

Easement

A right of way giving persons other than the owner access to or over a property.

Eco-Imperialism

Eco-Imperialism refers the forceful imposition of western environmental views on developing countries. The degree to which this imposition actually occurs is a topic of debate, as is whether such imposition (if it occurs) would be ethically justifiable.

The term eco-imperialism was used by environmental skeptic and free-market advocate *Paul Driessen* in his book *Eco-Imperialism — Green Power, Black Death*. Like the European imperialists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Driessen claims, today's eco-imperialists keep developing countries destitute for the benefit of the developed world. By advocating for the *precautionary principle*, *corporate social responsibility* and *sustainable development*, Driessen claims, *environmental groups* legitimize their demands on government but often engender poverty and death in the process. Driessen also asserts that environmentalists' demands can sometimes cause environmental degradation. Driessen's arguments are similar to those of environmental skeptic *Bjørn Lomborg*.

Eco-imperialism is said to occur when environmentalists place the well-being of the environment over the well-being of humans,

particularly those living in developing countries. Examples of eco-imperialism might include the banning of *genetically modified foods* in a starving nation, barring the use of *DDT* in countries with high rates of *malaria* and introducing *pollution* regulations that restrict economic growth in developing economies. Roy Innis chairman of the *Congress of Racial Equality* has argued that European Union restrictions on the use of the pesticide *DDT* to combat malaria are 'killing black babies'. Environmental historian Ramachandra Guha has accused 'authoritarian biologists' of valuing the protection of endangered species over the well-being of local people in India and other developing nations.

Economic Determinism

The belief that all political issues or problems are caused by factors that are ultimately economic fallaciously ignores the independent effects of interpersonal conflict, race and ethnicity, religion, regional rivalry, or socialization.

Economic Equality

Laski also agrees with Barker when he says that 'political equality', is never real unless it is accompanied by virtual economic equality; political power, otherwise, is bound to be the hand-maid of economic power. Historically speaking, the political power has always been monopolized by those who possessed economic power. Aristotle pointed out the equation between democracy and the rule of the rich. In modern times, Karl Marx an economic interpretation of history which powerfully suggested that political power has always been owned and controlled by the propertied class. Bryce, however, holds a different view. He remarks in his *Modern Democracies* that since democracy, "is merely a form of government, not a consideration of the purpose to which government may be turned, (it) has nothing to do with Economic Equality....Political Equality can exist either along with or apart from Equality in property". But we cannot agree with Bryce. The fact is that political power is intrinsically related with economic power even in democracies. According to Laski, "A

state divided into a small number of rich and a large number of poor will always develop a government manipulated by the rich to protect the amenities represented by their property”.

Economic Indicators

Being able to manage the economy implies the availability of useful and timely indexes of performance. Although there are hundreds of such measures, they are usually categorized as leading, coincident, and lagging indicators of performance.

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)

A level of quantity or inventory indicating that a re-order to replenish should be made in order to maintain or control a safe inventory.

Economic Regulation

This regulation is designed to affect the price or availability of goods or services while leaving the production itself in private hands. After the Civil War it began with the regulation of railroads, then spread to banking and trade practices in the early part of the twentieth century. Economic regulation was the special target of the deregulation movement of the 1970s and 1980s.

Economism

Economism is a term used to criticize *economic reductionism*, that is the reduction of all *social facts* to economical dimensions. It is also used to criticize economics as an *ideology*, in which *supply and demand* are the only important factors in decisions, and literally outstrip or permit ignoring all other factors. It is widely believed to be a side effect of *neoclassical economics* and blind faith in an “*invisible hand*” or “*laissez-faire*” means of making decisions, extended far beyond controlled and regulated markets, and used to make political and military decisions. Conventional *ethics* would play no role in decisions under pure economism, except insofar as supply would be withheld, demand curtailed, by moral choices of individuals. Thus, critics of economism insist on *political* and other *cultural* dimensions in

society. The term of "economism" has been widely used in the *Marxist* discourse since *Lenin* who criticized *Karl Kautsky*. *Marxist theorists* have also often criticized "vulgar Marxism" for its economism ideological discourse. It was also used by economist *Charles Bettelheim*, and is sometimes used today to criticize *neoliberalism* (as the term "single thought").

Effort Reporting / Certification

Mechanism by which faculty/administrative effort commitments and salary charges made to sponsored projects are documented, reported on and signed by the individual working on the award, or by an individual possessing firsthand knowledge about personnel working on the award.

Elastic Clause

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, which allows Congress to make all laws that are "necessary and proper" to carry out the powers of the Constitution.

Election (PCT)

An indication made by applicant, in the Demand for an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, as to the Contracting States in which applicant intends to use the results of the international preliminary examination.

Election

1. An Election is a *decision making* process where people choose people to hold official offices. This is the usual mechanism by which modern *democracy* fills offices in the *legislature*, and sometimes in the *executive* and *judiciary*, and in *regional* and *local government*. This is also typically the case in a wide range of other private and *business organizations*, from *clubs* to *voluntary associations* and *corporations*.

The universal acceptance of elections as a tool for selecting representatives in modern democracies is in sharp contrast with the practice in the democratic *archetype*, ancient *Athens*,

where elections were considered an *oligarchic* institution and where most political offices were filled using *sortition*, also known as allotment.

Electoral reform describes the process of introducing fair electoral systems where they are not in place, or improving the fairness or effectiveness of existing systems. *Psephology* is the study of results and other *statistics* relating to elections (especially with a view to predicting future results).

2. Election, choosing a candidate for office in an organization by the vote of those enfranchised to cast a *ballot*.

Elective Dictatorship

The phrase Elective Dictatorship (also called Executive Dominance in *political science*) was coined by the former *Lord Chancellor* of the *United Kingdom*, *Quintin Hogg, Baron Hailsham of St Marylebone*, in an academic paper of the same name written in 1976. It describes the state in which *Parliament* is dominated by the government of the day. It refers to the fact that the legislative programme of Parliament is determined by the government, and government bills virtually always pass the *House of Commons* because of the nature of the governing party's majority.

Electoral Boundaries Commission

Pursuant to the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act*, a commission created in each province after each decennial census to establish the boundaries of the electoral districts in the province. The chief justice of a province appoints a judge as chair of the commission for the province, and the Speaker of the House of Commons appoints its other two members.

Electoral College

1. The body composed of electors from the fifty states, who formally have the power to elect the President and Vice President of the United States. Each state has a number of electors equal to its number of senators and representatives in Congress.

2. The body which formally chooses the president of the United States.
3. This article is about Electoral Colleges in general. For the U.S. system of electing the President.

An electoral college is a set of *electors* who are empowered as a *deliberative body* to elect a candidate to a particular *office*. Often these electors represent a different *organization* or *entity* with each organization or entity represented by a particular number of electors or with *votes* weighted in a particular way. Many times, though, the electors are simply important persons whose *wisdom*, it is hoped, would provide a better choice than a larger body.

Electoral District

Any place or territorial area entitled to return a Member to represent it in the House of Commons. During debate, Members are identified not by their own names but by the name of their electoral district.

Electoral Reforms

The reforms suggested for overcoming misuse of money power are four-fold that the State should finance the election of candidates, by creating an election fund of about Rs. 100 crore for this purpose; that, as in the case of individual candidates, a ceiling on the election expenditure of political parties should also be fixed; that both the individual candidates and parties should submit audited accounts of electoral expenses within a fixed period of time to the Election Commission, that an all-party national consensus should be built for finding ways and means of making elections less expensive for overcoming the corrupting influence of money in elections.

Some mechanism should be devised to ensure that the seats obtained by a party are in proportion to the popular votes it polls. This is a problem existing in other Parliamentary democracies, like Great Britain, as well. One suggested reform is the introduction of the proportional representation system.

But its drawback is that it contributes to the rise of several small parties, that tends to fragment political loyalties in the Parliament and State legislatures, making it difficult for a single party to rule with confidence and creating conditions of political instability.

Other reforms suggested are :

- (a) The official tours by the ministers should be suspended in the period between the announcement of elections and the declaration of results.
- (b) Transfers and postings of officials on a large scale on the eve of the elections should be avoided;
- (c) The electoral rolls should be prepared and published fairly in advance to help scrutinise the names of the voters, and for suggesting additions or deletions;
- (d) Voters should be issued identity cards, with photographs and addresses to ensure genuine identity, and avoid bogus voting;
- (e) Revision of poll petition rules to overcome existing loopholes regarding corrupt practices.
- (f) Candidates, political parties and groups, seeking votes on the basis of religion, caste, tribe or local feelings or those using money or muscle power to entice or intimidate voters, should be disqualified and debarred from contesting elections for a term or two.
- (g) All parties and candidates contesting elections should affirm their adherence to the principles, values and goals inscribed in the preamble to the constitution, as the basic credo of the Indian political system, which they are called upon to uphold and to defend. But legal provisions and electoral reforms may not by themselves guarantee fair elections and healthy political atmosphere. What is needed is the development of an enlightened citizenry capable of vigilance against corrupt practices and misuse of power and influence. Removal of poverty, eradication of illiteracy and spread of education and an overall improvement in the conditions and standards of living of the common people would create a fraternity of

genuinely free and equal citizens, capable of defending the majesty of the Indian Democratic Republic.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Process by which information regarding an Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transaction is transmitted electronically along with the EFT funds transfer.

Electronic File Wrapper

A system that provides a way to access electronic copies of the correspondence, documents and other pertinent records used in considering a particular case

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Process by which money is transmitted electronically from one bank account to another.

Electronic Research Administration (ERA)

1. Electronic and Web-based systems designed to support the administration, management and knowledge base of sponsored research.
2. The NIH's infrastructure for conducting interactive electronic transactions for the receipt, review, monitoring, and administration of NIH grant awards to biomedical investigators worldwide.

Elite Theory of Politics

This is the idea that political power is held by a few influential people at the top of the social pyramid. In some conceptualizations this elite position derives from inheritance or some other nonmeritorious factor; in others it is derived from some institutional position and may be associated with merit. Either way, the decisions of elites do not reflect the wishes of those who are ruled.

Elite Theory

The political view that power in America is held by the few, not the masses of people.

Elite

A small group of people with a disproportionate amount of public decision-making power.

Elitist Theory of Democracy

The elitist theory of democracy is an amalgamation of two opposing, rather conflicting strands : elitist and democracy. Elitism implies the rule of the few whereas democracy, in its direct form, means the rule of all. The elitist theory of democracy is not elitist in so far as it claims to be democratic; it is not democratic in so far as it traces its roots in elitism. The elitist, notably Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca (both Italians) and Robert Michels (Swiss), never found democracy as a viable proposition. Their argument is : democracy in the sense of popular exercise of power and peoples participation in society's public affairs can not be, in practice, realized; power is, and has always remained the privilege of the dominating few; democratic system is impossible and impracticable. The elitists, therefore, accept the view that democracy is a device that marks the harsh reality of elite rule and that history is nothing but the graveyard of oligarchies—or what Michels declared as, “the iron law of oligarchy”.

Embargo

A restriction on the distribution or publication of a document or the information it contains, until the time stipulated for its release. An embargo is often placed on documents given a limited distribution prior to their tabling in the House and on notices of motion prior to the release of the *Notice Paper* in which they appear.

Embedded Liberalism

The term Embedded Liberalism is credited to *John Ruggie*, an American *political scientist*. He uses to characterize the post-World War II international economic system amongst the western *capitalist* states: the system promoted and institutionalized liberalism (i.e. GATT) but at the same time, allowed individual

states to practice autonomy in domestic economic affairs. This system was the product of a historical evolution.

Embodiment

A manner in which an invention can be made, used, practiced or expressed

Emergency Debate

A debate held on a motion to adjourn, devoted to the discussion of a specific and important matter requiring urgent consideration. When a Member requests an emergency debate, the Speaker decides whether or not the request will be granted; after weighing certain criteria such as whether the matter relates to a genuine emergency and whether it can be dealt with by the House in another way.

Emergency Purchase

A purchase made when unpredictable needs must be met. This type of purchase is most often made when health, safety or conservation risks are imminent or when other imperative needs arise.

Emergency Stock

The quantity of a commodity that must be maintained on hand at all times to provide for initial response to an unplanned catastrophic event.

Eminent Domain

The right of a government to take private property for public use upon payment of its fair market value. Eminent domain is the basis for condemnation proceedings.

Emperor

Emperor, the sovereign head of an empire. In the Roman republic the term *imperator* referred to the chief military commander and was used only on the battlefield. It was first used continuously by Julius Caesar and was retained by his successor Augustus. It was then adopted by all succeeding Roman rulers as an official

title. An emperor continuously ruled over the eastern segment of the Roman Empire, which became known as the Byzantine Empire, until the 15th cent. In the West, after the fall of the empire, the title was revived with the crowning of Charlemagne (800). Eventually the territory reigned over by the successors of Charlemagne became known as the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted until 1806. In 1721 the Russian czar Peter I adopted the title emperor, and his example was followed in the 19th cent. by the monarchs in Austria, France, Germany, and Great Britain (Indian Empire, 1877–1947). The title was also used by several rulers in the Americas—in Brazil from 1822 to 1889; in Mexico by Agustín de Iturbide and Maximilian; and in Haiti by Jean Jacques Dessalines and Henri Christophe. In a general sense the title has been used to describe a non-European ruler of considerable territory, e.g., the emperor of Japan and the emperor of Ethiopia.

Empire-Building

In the context of political science and the world at large, empire-building refers to the tendency of countries and nations to acquire resources, land, and economic influence outside of their borders in order to expand their size, power, and wealth.

Employer Identification Number (EIN)

The number the Internal Revenue Service assigns to every employer. University of Pittsburgh's EIN number

Employment Act of 1946

This statute charged the president with managing the economy in order to attain full employment while minimizing inflation. The Council of Economic Advisers was created by this law to help meet these conflicting goals.

Empowerment

Recognizing power inequalities and seeking to reduce them by working together.

En Banc

All the judges of an appellate court sitting together to hear oral arguments in a case of unusual significance and to decide the case.

Enabling Act

A congressional act that allows the people of a territory desiring statehood to frame a state constitution.

Enabling Clause

The part of a bill giving the appropriate authorities the power to bring the provisions of the bill into force.

Enabling Legislation

Legislation which confers the power to do something; many government proposals, such as international trade agreements, require such measures before they can be acted upon.

Enacting Clause

1. A short paragraph preceding the sections of an Act, which indicates the authority by which it is made. In Canada, legislation is enacted on the authority of Her Majesty the Queen.
2. The Enacting Clause gives the legal force of law to a proposed bill. It appears right after the bill number.

It says: "Be it enacted by the Sen. & House of Rep. of the United States of America in Congress assembled. . ."

Encumbrance

An expense "earmarked" to be incurred in a particular time period. Allows for the accounting of funds to be spent in the future while keeping track of funds truly available on a project.

Encumbrance

Anything that affects or limits the fee simple title to a property, such as mortgages, leases, easements, or restrictions.

Endowment

Endowments and gifts are donations made to the University in the form of cash, securities, or other assets that provide income for its operation. The donations are set up and accounted for as a "fund" and generally have donor restrictions as to their usage. These funds are established to provide a permanent source of income (a permanent endowment) or income for a specified period (a term endowment).

End-Use Stores

Merchandise purchased for the exclusive use of a specific cost center which pays for the commodity on delivery to the warehouse. The material is then kept in inventory for the convenience of the purchasing cost center and is not chargeable to the inventory general ledger or any trust account.

End-Use

Commodities delivered to a using location and no longer accountable as inventory. End-use items may also be subject to issue control at the using location.

Enforceability of Patent

The right of the patent owner to bring an infringement suit against a party who, without permission, makes, uses or sells the claimed invention. The period of enforceability of a patent is the length of the term of the patent plus the six years under the statute of limitations for bringing an infringement action.

Engaged Campus

The engaged campus is a college or university which emphasizes community engagement through its activities and its definition of scholarship. The engaged campus is involved in: community relationships; community development; community empowerment; community discourse; and educational change.

Engrossed Address

Once an address is adopted by the House or by the House and

Senate, it is printed in a calligraphic font on a special paper and the completed copy is signed by the Speaker or Speakers.

Engrossed Bill

An Engrossed Bill is the final version passed by one chamber. It includes any floor amendments.

Enjoin

To require a person, through the issuance of an injunction, to perform or to abstain from some specific act.

Enrolled Bill

1. An Enrolled Bill is the final version passed in identical form by both chambers and sent to the president.

Each person eligible for benefits by law receives them unless Congress changes the eligibility criteria. Entitlement payments represent the largest portion of the federal budget.

2. An Enrolled Bill is the final version passed in identical form by both chambers and sent to the president.

Entitlement Programs

Developed especially during the Great Society of the 1960s, these are benefits to which the recipient is entitled by right if certain criteria are met. Part of the "uncontrollable" part of the budget, most are in the welfare policy area. Their increases are said to be responsible for the increases in federal expenditures.

Entitlement Spending

1. Entitlement Spending refers to funds for programs like Medicare/Medicaid, Social Security, and veterans' benefits. Funding levels are automatically set by the number of eligible recipients, not at the discretion of Congress.

Recent examples of executive agreements include trade agreements, like NAFTA and GATT.

2. Entitlement Spending refers to funds for programs like Medicare/Medicaid, Social Security, & veterans' benefits.

Funding levels are automatically set by the number of eligible recipients, not at the discretion of Congress. Each person eligible for benefits by law receives them unless Congress changes the eligibility criteria. Entitlement payments represent the largest portion of the federal budget.

Entity Number

Used to identify a recipient (as distinct from the award itself) in its dealings with the Department of Education; enables the Department to establish an account and identify the correct recipient to receive the funds awarded under a discretionary grant or cooperative agreement.

Enumerated Powers

Powers of government that are specifically granted to the three branches of the federal government under the Constitution.

Enumeration and Verification System (EVS)

System used to verify and correct Social Security Numbers (SSNs), and identify multiple SSNs, of participants in child support cases. Operated by the Social Security Administration (SSA).

Episteme

Greek word for knowledge that can be demonstrated by logical argument from first principles.

Epistemology

A theory or philosophy of knowledge, ways of knowing, how we know.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA)

A federal law that requires lenders and other creditors to make credit equally available without discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, age, sex, marital status, or receipt of income from public assistance programs.

Equal Employment Opportunity

A priority to hire disadvantaged or minority persons in the workplace.

Equal or Equivalent

Terms to indicate that similar products or other brands may be acceptable for purchase if specifications are comparable and functional requirements are proven.

Equal Protection Clause

The provision of the Fourteenth Amendment that seeks to guarantee equal treatment for individuals.

Equal Protection of the Law

Guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution that all persons receive equal treatment under law.

Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

A proposed amendment to the Constitution, aimed at ending discrimination against women, that states: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Equal Time Provision

A provision of the Federal Communications Act that requires broadcasters to provide "equal time" to all legally qualified candidates.

Equality of Opportunity

The equalization of life chances for all individuals in society, regardless of economic position.

Equality of Right

Application of the law in the same way to all.

Equality Rights

A section of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms (s. 15) that prohibits governments from discriminating against certain categories of people.

Equality

1. "The statement that all men are equal, is the as erroneous

as that the surface of the earth is level".—Appadorai. Burke condemns equality as a monstrous fiction, Coleridge as a infeasible proposition, Bentham as 'as anarchic fallacy', and Carlyle as a 'palpable incredibility and delirious absurdity'. Still we talk of equality of men and it constitutes the foundation of modern democracy the help for freedom". In order to develop the poor, the government not only taxes the rich but also puts constraints on their freedom to develop further. Therefore whenever there is a state legislation on equality, freedom of others become restricted. They advocated total freedom to individuals which cannot be restricted in the interests of equality.

2. A concept that all people are of equal worth, even if not of equal ability,

Equalization

A formula for federal matching requirements that takes into account the state's or community's ability to pay.

Equipment Maintenance and Depreciation

Actual amount of depreciation based on acquisition cost and useful life and actual maintenance costs.

Equitable Action

An action that may be brought for the purpose of restraining the threatened infliction of wrongs or injuries, and the prevention of threatened illegal action. An action seeking an injunction is an equitable action.

Equity

1. A homeowner's financial interest in a property. Equity is the difference between the fair market value of the property and the amount still owed on its mortgage and other lines.
2. A legal principle of fair dealing, which may provide preventive measures and legal remedies that are unavailable under ancient principles of common law.

Erratum (Plural Errata)

Term used in committee publications to indicate that a correction (of a minor character) has been made to a previous transcript.

Escheat

The process by which a deceased person's property goes to the state if no heir can be found.

Escrow Account

Once you close your purchase transaction, you may have an escrow account or impound account with your lender. This means the amount you pay each month includes an amount above what would be required if you were only paying your principal and interest. The extra money is held in your impound account (escrow account) for the payment of items like property taxes and homeowner's insurance when they come due. The lender pays them with your money instead of you paying them yourself.

Escrow Analysis

Once each year your lender will perform an "escrow analysis" to make sure they are collecting the correct amount of money for the anticipated expenditures.

Escrow Disbursements

The use of escrow funds to pay real estate taxes, hazard insurance, mortgage insurance, and other property expenses as they become due.

Escrow

1. An item of value, money, or documents deposited with a third party to be delivered upon the fulfillment of a condition. For example, the earnest money deposit is put into escrow until delivered to the seller when the transaction is closed.
2. Money or a written instrument such as a deed that, by agreement between two parties, is held by a neutral third party (held in escrow) until all conditions of the agreement are met.

ESNAP

Allows an institution to review non-competing grant data and submit a progress report online.

Establishment

The process of proving paternity and/or obtaining a court or administrative order to put a child support obligation in place.

Estate

1. Applies to all that a person owns. An estate consists of personal property (car, household items, and other tangible items), real property, and intangible property, such as stock certificates and bank accounts, owned in the individual name of a person.
2. The ownership interest of an individual in real property. The sum total of all the real property and personal property owned by an individual at time of death.

Estimates

The departmental expenditure plans consisting of Main Estimates, tabled annually, and Supplementary Estimates, tabled as required. Consideration of the Estimates is a major component of the business of supply.

Ethics Commissioner

The Officer of Parliament responsible, under the direction of a standing committee, for oversight of the conduct of Members when carrying out their duties and functions.

Ethics

Ethics (from the *Ancient Greek* “*ethikos*”, meaning “arising from habit”; also *Morality*), a major branch of *philosophy*, is the study of *value*, or *morals* and *morality*. It covers the *analysis* and employment of *concepts* such as *right*, *wrong*, *good*, *evil*, and *responsibility*. It is divided into three primary areas: *meta-ethics* (the study of the concept of ethics), *normative ethics* (the study of how to determine ethical values), and *applied ethics*

(the study of the use of ethical values). ethics is the un-written law for the people to follow.

Ethnic Group

A group whose common identity is based on racial, national, or religious association.

Evaluation Committee

An appointment of advisors and information examiners to assist in the determination to award a contract.

Eviction

The lawful expulsion of an occupant from real property.

Evidence

1. Any form of proof presented by a party for the purpose of supporting its factual allegations or arguments before the court.
2. The *in extenso* transcript of what is said during a committee meeting.

Ex Parte

By or for one party; done for, on behalf of, or on the application of, one party only.

Ex Post Facto Laws

Laws that punish an act that was not illegal at the time it was committed.

Ex Post Facto

After the fact. The Constitution prohibits the enactment of *ex post facto* laws-laws that make punishable as a crime an act done before the passing of the law.

Examination Copy

A copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Preliminary Examining Authority.

Examination of Title

The report on the title of a property from the public records or an abstract of the title.

Examiner of Petitions

An official charged with verifying that petitions for private bills have complied with the notice requirements of the Standing Orders.

Examiner of Private Bills

An official charged with examining and revising private bills before they are printed, ensuring that they conform to the requirements of the Standing Orders.

Examiner's Amendment

A written confirmation of an amendment made to a trademark application. The trademark examining attorney assigned to the application will make the amendment after consultation with an applicant or the applicant's attorney. The examiner's amendment is merely a written confirmation of the agreement between the examining attorney and the applicant as to the amendment, and it is also a notice that the amendment will be made. The applicant need not respond to the examiner's amendment unless the applicant wishes to make further changes to the application.

Examining Attorney

A USPTO employee who examines (reviews and determines compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements of) an application for registration of a federally registered trademark

Exclusionary Rule

1. A doctrine established by the Supreme Court that bars the federal government from using illegally seized evidence in court.
2. A judge-made rule that prevents unconstitutionally obtained evidence from being used in court to build a case against a criminal defendant.

Exclusive Listing

A written contract that gives a licensed real estate agent the exclusive right to sell a property for a specified time.

Execute

To complete the legal requirements (such as signing before witnesses) that make a will valid. Also, to execute a judgment or decree means to put the final judgment of the court into effect.

Executive Agencies

Units of government under the President, within the executive branch, that are not part of a cabinet department.

Executive Agreement

1. The Executive Agreement refers to An international agreement entered into by the President, outside of the treaty ratification process. To be implemented, it requires a simple majority vote of the House and Senate. Many agreements require subsequent implementing bills passed by both chambers before they can take force. Congress can express its opposition to any particular executive agreement by withholding the necessary implementing legislation

The President's authority to negotiate executive agreement flows from two sources: the power granted him in the Constitution as chief executive, and/or specific powers delegated to him by earlier act of Congress.

2. Agreements made by the President in the conduct of foreign affairs, that, unlike treaties, do not require Senate approval.

Executive Article

The Executive Article refers to Article II of the Constitution, pertaining to presidential powers. Article I discusses the powers of Congress. Article III describes the powers of the judiciary.

Executive Business

Executive Business refers to treaties and nominations sent to the Senate by the president for review.

Executive Calendar

The Executive Calendar is the list of treaties and nominations awaiting Senate floor consideration.

Executive Federalism

A federal process directed by extensive federal-provincial interaction at the level of first ministers, departmental ministers, and deputy ministers.

Executive Order

An executive order is a presidential directive with the force of law. It does not need congressional approval.

The Supreme Court has upheld executive orders as valid either under the general constitutional grant of executive powers to the President or if authority for it was expressly granted to the President by the Congress.

Congress can repeal or modify an executive order by passing a new law; however it must be signed by the President or his veto overridden.

Executive Privilege

Executive Privilege refers to the assertion made by the President or other executive branch officials when they refuse to give Congress, the courts, or private parties information or records which have been requested or subpoenaed, or when they order government witnesses not to testify before Congress.

The assertion is based on the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, is always controversial, subject to interpretation, and often litigated.

Executive Privilege

Executive Privilege, exemption of the executive branch of government, or its officers, from having to give evidence, specifically, in U.S. law, the exemption of the president from disclosing information to congressional inquiries or the judiciary. Claims of executive privilege are usually invoked to protect confidential

military or diplomatic operations or to protect the private discussions and debates of the president with close aides. Efforts by various presidents since Eisenhower to gain absolute and unqualified privilege have been rejected by the courts, though they remain inclined to support most claims of executive privilege. Where criminal charges are being brought against a president, as in the case of Richard Nixon, the claims of executive privilege are weakest; during the process leading to the impeachment of President Bill Clinton, numerous claims made by the White House were dropped when it was clear courts would not uphold them.

Executive Session

1. In the House, Executive Session is the term used for a closed or secret floor or committee session.
2. The Senate goes into Executive Session to consider treaties and nominations, which are known as "executive business," because they are sent over from the executive branch.

Executive

1. A small group of elected officials who direct the policy process, and oversee the vast array of departments and agencies of government.
2. Executive, one who carries out the will or plan of another person or of a group. In *government*, the term refers not only to the chief administrative officer but to all others who execute the laws and to them as a group. In modern government, the executive also formulates and carries out governmental policies, directs relations with foreign governments, commands the armed forces, approves or disapproves legislative acts, recommends legislation, and in some countries summons and opens the legislature, appoints and dismisses some executive officials, and pardons any but those impeached. Usually the executive may also issue ordinances, often supplementing legislative acts, and may interpret statutes for the guidance of officials. These broad powers depend

upon the theory that the state has a juristic personality whose will the government, in its various departments, must perform. The separation of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government was not only modified in the U.S. *Constitution* but has been further modified in practice, for the President performs many judicial and legislative functions. State and municipal executives have likewise assumed larger powers. Distinction is sometimes made between executives who decide policies and the administration that carries out the laws and executive orders. In business, executives are those who manage, decide policies, and control the business.

Executor

1. A person named in a will to administer an estate. The court will appoint an administrator if no executor is named. "Executrix" is the feminine form.
2. A personal representative, named in a will, who administers an estate.

Exemplary Damages

An order to pay money as a form of punishment or deterrence from future error that has caused legal injury; also known as punitive damages.

Exile

Exile, removal of a national from his or her country, or the civilized parts of it, for a long period of time or for life. Exile may be a forceful expulsion by the government or a voluntary removal by the citizen, sometimes in order to escape punishment. In ancient Greece, exile was often the penalty for homicide, while *ostracism* was a common punishment for those accused of political crimes. In early Rome a citizen under sentence of death had a choice between exile and death. In this case, exile was a means of escaping a greater punishment. During the Roman Empire, deportation to certain islands became a general punishment for serious crimes. The ancient Hebrews allowed those who committed homicide to take refuge in designated

cities of sanctuary. Until 1776, certain types of English criminals were transported to the American colonies, and later, until 1853, they were sent to penal settlements in Australia. Both the Russian czarist and Communist regimes have transported prisoners to Siberia. With the growth of nation-states and the acceptance of the doctrine that ties between state and citizen are indissoluble, exile for criminal reasons has become infrequent. However, modern civil wars and revolutions have produced many political exiles, including large numbers of refugees who have been victims of the upheavals in some manner. Such exiles are not subject to *extradition* and may demand protection from the country receiving them. The concept of "government in exile"—one person or a group of persons living outside their state and claiming to be the rightful government—has become accepted in international law during the 20th cent. This situation usually arises when a warring state is occupied by the enemy and its government is forced to seek *asylum* in another state. The government is recognized as lawful if it attempts to regain control and if it has armed forces integrated in a large alliance. During World War II, the monarchs and governments of Norway, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium (without the king), and Yugoslavia were exiled in London, while the governments of Charles de Gaulle of France and Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia were formed in exile.

Expanded Authorities

1. The operating authorities provided by federal agencies to grantees under certain research grant mechanisms that waive the requirement of sponsor prior approval for specific actions.
2. The operating authorities provided to grantees under certain research grant mechanisms that waive the requirement for NIH prior approval for specified actions.

Expanded Negative

An amendment which, although it is not expressed in the same terms, would have the same effect as voting against the motion under consideration. Such an amendment is not in order.

Expediting

Following up on orders placed to insure timely shipment and delivery. Requires communication with shippers and carriers on a routine basis.

Expel a Member

The action of the House in ridding itself of one of its Members who is, in its opinion, unfit for membership in the House of Commons.

Experiential Education

Education in which the learner experiences a visceral connection to the subject matter. Bill Proudman writes: "Experiential education is not simply 'learning by doing.' Living could be described as learning by doing. Often, this is not education, but simply a routinized, prescribed pattern of social conditioning that teaches us to stay in pre-determined boxes for fear of being labeled as outside of the norm. Good experiential learning combines direct experience that is meaningful to the student with guided reflection and analysis. It is a challenging, active, student-centered process that impels students toward opportunities for taking initiative, responsibility, and decision making."

Express Abandonment

A patent application may be expressly abandoned by filing a written declaration of abandonment identifying the application in the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Express abandonment becomes effective when an appropriate official of the Office takes action thereon. Express abandonment of the application may not be recognized by the USPTO before the date of issue or publication unless it is actually received by appropriate officials in time to act. Abandonment may be either of the invention or of an application. An abandoned application, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.135 and 1.138, is one which is removed from the USPTO docket of pending applications.

Express Mail Mailing Label

1. Patent correspondence delivered to the USPTO via the "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service of the United States Postal Service (USPS) which is considered filed in the Office on the date of deposit with the USPS, shown by the "date-in" on the "Express Mail" mailing label.
2. The filing date for Trademark documents is not the same as for patent documents

Express Warranty

A promise made by the seller relating to quality, performance or other considerations which would encourage a decision to purchase.

Expulsion

Expulsion is the authority granted the House and Senate by the Constitution to expel a Member or Senator from their chamber. Requires a 2/3 vote. Use is limited for misconduct while in office, not misconduct prior to election, but misconduct is not expressly defined.

While the House and Senate have censured or reprimanded their Members, expulsion is rarely used. Deference is given to the voters to make a decision to unseat a Member at the next election or to allow the courts to convict and sentence a Member if he/she has been indicted.

Expungement

The official and formal elimination of part of a record.

Extension

A contract condition that provides for an option to continue the contract to a later date should additional time be needed, after the expiration date, to solicit competitive bids and establish a new contract.

External Locate Source

A source of locate information (that is not part of the Federal

Parent Locator Service) on a non-custodial parent (NCP) who works for a Federal Agency.

Extractive Laws

Laws designed to collect taxes from citizens to pay for governing society.

Extradition

1. A constitutional provision allowing a state to request another state to return fugitives.
2. Extradition (ekstrudish'un) [key], delivery of a person, suspected or convicted of a crime, by the state where he has taken refuge to the state that asserts jurisdiction over him. Its purpose is to prevent criminals who flee a country from escaping punishment. Extradition first became a common policy in the 19th cent. International law does not recognize extradition as an obligation in the absence of a treaty, and although a state may, as a matter of courtesy, refuse *asylum* to a fugitive and honor a request for extradition, virtually all extradition takes place under the authority of bilateral treaties. The provisions of each nation's treaties may differ greatly from those of another, and it should be noted that some treaties are formulated so that a nation is not obligated to extradite. Extradition treaties agreed to by the United States require evidence that would show the accused to have violated the laws of both the United States and the demanding country. Moreover extradition can occur only for an offense that has been named in the treaty. In common with many other nations, the United States will not surrender a fugitive wanted for a political crime. American treaties generally provide that U.S. nationals will be surrendered for trial in a foreign country. In contrast to the United States and Great Britain, most nations of the European Continent will surrender a fugitive upon simple demand and will try their own nationals domestically for crimes committed abroad. The U.S. Congress, pursuant to Article 4, Section 2, of the U.S. Constitution, has established a uniform law of extradition between the

states, known as interstate rendition. This law provides that any person properly charged is subject to extradition regardless of the nature of the crime. Although the states normally comply with extradition demands, the Supreme Court has held that they have the right to refuse compliance.

Extramural Awards

Funds provided by the NIH to researchers and organizations outside the NIH.

Extramural Research

Research supported by NIH through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement.

Extraordinary Income

Collections derived from the repayment of loans and advances made by the government as well as from other non-recurring sources.

F

Facilities and Administrative Costs

1. Costs of an organization incurred for common or joint objectives which cannot be readily and specifically identified with a particular grant project or other institutional activity.
2. Costs that are incurred for common or joint objectives and, therefore, cannot be identified readily and specifically with a particular sponsored project, an instructional activity, or any other institutional activity. For example: departmental administration, general administration, library costs, building, utility and maintenance costs. Also known as Indirect Costs or Overhead.

Faction

An association of individuals organized for the purpose of influencing government actions favourable to their interests, now known as interest groups.

Fair Credit Reporting Act

A consumer protection law that regulates the disclosure of consumer credit reports by consumer/credit reporting agencies and establishes procedures for correcting mistakes on one's credit record.

Fair Market Value

1. A price that would be acceptable on the open market for items or property of equivalent comparison.
2. The highest price that a buyer, willing but not compelled to buy, would pay, and the lowest a seller, willing but not compelled to sell, would accept.

Fairness Doctrine

A requirement by the Federal Communications Commission that radio and television broadcasters present all sides of important public issues.

Family Allowance

Money set aside from the estate of the deceased. Its purpose is to provide for the surviving family members during the administration of the estate.

Family Support Act

Law passed in 1988, with two major mandates: Immediate Wage Withholding, unless courts find that there is good cause not require such withholding, or there is a written agreement between both parties requiring an alternative arrangement; and Guidelines for Child Support Award Amounts, which requires States to use guidelines to determine the amount of support for each family, unless they are rebutted by a written finding that applying the guidelines would be inappropriate to the case.

Family Violence (FV) Indicator

A designation that resides in the Federal Case Registry (FCR) placed on a participant in a case or order by a State that indicates a person is associated with child abuse or domestic violence. It is used to prevent disclosure of the location of a custodial party and/or a child believed by the State to be at risk of family violence.

Fannie Mae (FNMA)

The Federal National Mortgage Association, which is a congressionally chartered, shareholder-owned company that is the nation's largest supplier of home mortgage funds.

Fannie Mae's Community Home Buyer's Program

An income-based community lending model, under which mortgage insurers and Fannie Mae offer flexible underwriting guidelines to increase a low- or moderate-income family's buying

power and to decrease the total amount of cash needed to purchase a home. Borrowers who participate in this model are required to attend pre-purchase home-buyer education sessions.

FASAB

Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

Fascism

1. Fascism, totalitarian philosophy of government that glorifies the state and nation and assigns to the state control over every aspect of national life. The name was first used by the party started by *Benito Mussolini*, who ruled Italy from 1922 until the Italian defeat in World War II. However, it has also been applied to similar ideologies in other countries, e.g., to *National Socialism* in Germany and to the regime of *Francisco Franco* in Spain. The term is derived from the Latin *fascēs*.
2. Fascism is a political *ideology* and mass movement that seeks to place the *nation*, defined in exclusive biological, cultural, and/or historical terms, above all other sources of loyalty, and to create a mobilized national community. Many different characteristics are attributed to fascism by different scholars, but the following elements are usually seen as its integral parts: *nationalism*, *authoritarianism*, *militarism*, *corporatism*, *anti-liberalism*, and *anti-communism*.

The term *fascism* was first used by *Benito Mussolini*, and it comes from the *Italian* word *fascio*, which means "union" or "league", and from the word *fascēs*, which means rods bundled around an axe. The *fascēs* was an *ancient Roman* symbol of the authority of *magistrates* and the *symbolism of the fascēs* suggested *strength through unity*; a single rod is easily broken, while the bundle is very difficult to break.

Fast-Track

Fast-Track refers to special expedited procedures meant to speed up the regular legislative process. Both the House and Senate

must make special arrangements to set aside the regular order and use “fast-track” procedures instead.

Fast-track rules have been used most often when considering trade agreements. They limit debate and prohibit, or severely restrict, amendments.

FDA

Food and Drug Administration.

FDC

Final Data Capture. Once the fee, any correspondence, and/or drawings are matched with the application and all requirements have been met for issuance as a patent, the application is then forwarded to the Final Data Capture (FDC) stage of the process. An “Issue Notification” would be the next step in the processing of a patent and is mailed approximately 3 weeks prior to the issue date of the patent.

Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR)

1. Laws regulating government contracting.
2. Regulations that are the primary authority for government procurement. The FAR is published as Chapter 1 of Title 48 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Its provisions are implemented and augmented by agency supplements (e.g. DFARS, or Defense FAR Supplement).

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

A law that regulates federal advisory committees to ensure an appropriate balance of scientists and lay persons and minority, geographical, and racial representation.

Federal Case Registry (FCR)

A national database of information on individuals in all IV-D cases, and all non IV-D orders entered or modified on or after October 1, 1998. The FCR receives this case information on a daily basis from the State Case Registry (SCR) located in every State, proactively matches it with previous submissions to the

FCR and with employment information contained in the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). Any successful matches are returned to the appropriate State(s) for processing. The FCR and the NDNH are both part of the expanded FPLS, which is maintained by OCSE.

Federal Deficit

The Federal Deficit is the amount by which federal expenditures exceed federal revenues.

Federal Demonstration Partnership (FDP)

A cooperative initiative among some Federal agencies, including NIH, select organizations that receive Federal funding for research and certain professional organizations. Its efforts include a variety of demonstration projects intended to simplify and standardize Federal requirements in order to increase research productivity and reduce administrative costs.

Federal Demonstration Project

A cooperative initiative among some Federal agencies, select organizations that receive Federal funding for research, and certain professional organizations. Its efforts include a variety of demonstration projects intended to simplify and standardize Federal requirements in order to increase research productivity and reduce administrative costs.

Federal Election Campaign Act of 1974

An act to regulate campaign finance by providing for public funding of presidential elections and by placing limits on campaign contributions.

Federal Election Commission

A six-member commission created in 1974 to enforce campaign finance laws and administer public financing of presidential elections.

Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN)

Unique nine-digit number assigned to all employers by the Internal

Revenue Service (IRS), which must be used in numerous transactions, including submitting data and responding to requests relevant to child support.

Federal Funds

The rate of interest that member banks of the Federal Reserve System change to other member banks for overnight loans. This percentage rate is fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and is one of the mildest tools for effecting monetary policy.

Federal Government

Federal Government or Federation, government of a union of states in which sovereignty is divided between a central authority and component state authorities. A federation differs from a confederation in that the central power acts directly upon individuals as well as upon states, thus creating the problem of dual allegiance. Substantial power over matters affecting the people as a whole, such as external affairs, commerce, coinage, and the maintenance of military forces, are usually granted to the central government. Nevertheless, retention of jurisdiction over local affairs by states is compatible with the federal system and makes allowance for local feelings. The chief political problem of a federal system of government is likely to be the allocation of sovereignty, because the need for unity among the federating states may conflict with their desire for autonomy. The Greek city-states failed to solve this problem, although religious and political federations were often attempted and the Aetolian and Achaean leagues had many of the institutions of federal government. The primacy of the central over the state governments was not resolved in the United States until after the Civil War. The distribution of powers between the federal and state governments is usually accomplished by means of a written constitution, for a federation does not exist if authority can be allocated by ordinary legislation. A fairly uniform legal system, as well as cultural and geographic affinities, is usually necessary for the success of a federation. Varieties of federation include the Swiss, where the federative principle is carried into

- the executive branch of government; the Australian, which closely reflects American states' rights and judicial doctrines; and the Canadian, which reverses common federative practice and allots residuary rights to the dominion government. Other examples of federal governments are the German Empire of 1871 and the present state of Germany, modern Russia, Mexico, South Africa, and India.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

An agency of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Its main activity is the insuring of residential mortgage loans made by private lenders. The FHA sets standards for construction and underwriting but does not lend money or plan or construct housing.

Federal Register

1. An official, daily publication that communicates proposed and final regulations and legal notices issued by federal agencies, including announcements of the availability of funds for financial assistance.
2. This is a daily publication of the federal government that reports forthcoming agency hearings, solicits requests for proposals from possible contractors and vendors, and publishes rules issued by administrative agencies.

Federal Tax Refund Offset Program

Program that collects past due child support amounts from non-custodial parents through the interception of their Federal income tax refund, or an administrative payment, such as Federal retirement benefits. This program also incorporates the Passport Denial Program, which denies U.S. passports at the time of application when the applicant's child support debts exceed \$5,000. In the future, the program will expand to include the revocation and/or restriction of already issued passports. The cooperation of States in the submittal of cases for tax interception is mandatory, while submittal of cases for administrative interception is optional. The Federal Tax Refund Offset Program

is operated in cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Department of Treasury's Financial Management Service (FMS), the U.S. Department of State, and State Child Support Enforcement (CSE) Agencies.

Federal Technology Transfer Act (FTTA)

Authorizes government agencies to enter into CRADAs with private companies.

Federalism

1. A system of government characterized by a constitutional sharing of power between a national government and regional units of government.
2. A system of government in which sovereignty is divided between a central government and several provincial or state governments.

Federalist Papers, The

A series of letters published in the late 1780s by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay to explain and help bring about ratification following the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Fee Simple Estate

An unconditional, unlimited estate of inheritance that represents the greatest estate and most extensive interest in land that can be enjoyed. It is of perpetual duration. When the real estate is in a condominium project, the unit owner is the exclusive owner only of the air space within his or her portion of the building (the unit) and is an owner in common with respect to the land and other common portions of the property.

Fee Simple

The greatest possible interest a person can have in real estate.

Fee

An amount of money charged for a particular service or product supplied by the USPTO.

Feedback

The response of the rest of society to decisions made by the authorities of a political system.

Fellow Servant Doctrine

The principle that employers are not liable for injuries to an employee if the cause were the negligent action of a second employee. This doctrine has been largely superseded by workmen's compensation laws, under which costs for job-related injuries are paid from a state-administered fund regardless of who is at fault.

Fellow

Pre-doctoral or post-doctoral student or staff member at the University who provides research assistance to a sponsored project or executes his or her own project under a fellowship program.

Felony

1. A major crime, such as murder, arson, or rape.
2. A serious criminal offense generally punishable by imprisonment of one year or more.

Feminism

The belief that society is disadvantageous to women, systematically depriving them of individual choice, political power, economic opportunity and intellectual recognition.

FHA Mortgage

A mortgage that is insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Along with VA loans, an FHA loan will often be referred to as a government loan.

Fiduciary

A person having a legal relationship of trust and confidence to another and having a duty to act primarily for the other's benefit, for example, a guardian, trustee, or executor.

Field Purchase Order

A document used to order goods from a supplier for purchases limited to a certain dollar amount with purchasing authority delegated by a central procurement office.

Fifth Power

The fifth power is a continuation of the series of three classic branches of *Montesquieu's separation of powers* and the *fourth power*, the *mass media*. The term *fifth power* can be used to refer either to *economic systems* or to the *Internet*.

File Wrapper

The folder into which papers for a particular application are collected and maintained.

It contains a complete record of proceedings in the USPTO from the filing of the initial patent application to the issued patent. The file wrapper of a patent application that is maintained by the Office is the "official record."

Filibuster

1. An obstructive tactic consisting of the use of either numerous or excessively long speeches to delay the business of the House or of a committee. The use of this latter tactic is now severely limited by the rules of the House relating to the length of speeches.
2. Filibuster, term used to designate obstructionist tactics in legislative assemblies. It has particular reference to the U.S. Senate, where the tradition of unlimited debate is very strong. It was not until 1917 that the Senate provided for cloture (i.e., the ending of the debate) by a vote of two thirds of the Senators present. Yet, despite many attempts, cloture has been applied only rarely. The filibuster has been used by various blocs of Senators for different purposes; for example, by conservatives resisting civil-rights legislation in the 1960s, and by liberals resisting cuts in the capital gains tax in 1991. Attempts to reduce the cloture requirement have not been

successful, partly because of the reluctance of the Senate to interfere with the tradition of free debate, which includes the right to speak on anything, however irrelevant, simply to keep the floor. In the 17th cent. the term was applied to buccaneers who plundered the Spanish colonies in the New World. In the 19th cent. the word was used more in reference to adventurers who organized and led, under private initiative, armed expeditions into countries with which the country from which they set out was at peace. Complications between the governments involved were likely to result. There was a series of filibustering expeditions from the United States against Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South American countries in the 19th cent., some of them led by citizens of the United States, as those of John A. *Quitman* and William *Walker*, and some by rebellious citizens of the government they sought to overthrow, as those of Narciso *López* against Cuba. Texas, when it was still part of Mexico, was the scene of many such filibustering activities.

Filing Basis

The legal basis for filing an application for registration of a mark. The Trademark Act sets out five filing bases, and an applicant must specify and meet the requirements of one or more bases before the mark will be approved for publication for opposition or registration on the Supplemental Register. The five bases are: (1) use of a mark in commerce under §1(a) of the Act; (2) bona fide intention to use a mark in commerce under §1(b) of the Act; (3) a claim of priority, based on an earlier-filed foreign application under §44(d) of the Act; (4) registration of a mark in the applicant's country of origin under §44(e) of the Act; and (5) extension of protection of an international registration to the United States, under §66(a) of the Act and the Madrid Protocol. The requirements for the bases are set forth in Trademark Rule 2.34.

If no basis is set forth in the original application for registration, the examining attorney will issue an Office action requiring the applicant to specify a basis and meet all requirements for the

basis. In applications under §§1 and 44, the applicant may claim more than one basis, and/or may add or substitute a basis after filing the application.

Filing Date

The date of receipt in the Office of an application which includes (1) a specification containing a description and, if the application is a nonprovisional application, at least one claim, and (2) any required drawings

Filing Receipt

When an application is submitted via e-TEAS, the Office immediately issues a confirmation of filing via e-mail that includes the serial number and filing date, and a summary of all the data provided by applicant in the application. This serves as evidence of filing. Applicants who file paper applications receive printed filing receipts that list the application serial number and filing date, the mark, the applicant's name, the goods and/or services, the filing bases, if available; the international class(es), and the address to be used for correspondence.

Filing Refusal

Also known as a final Office action, which makes "final" any outstanding refusals or requirements. A proper response to a final Office action is a) compliance with the requirements or b) appeal to the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board.

Final Office Action (Rejection)

An Office action on the second or any subsequent examination or consideration by an examiner that is intended to close the prosecution of a nonprovisional patent application.

Applicant's reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection is limited either to an appeal in the case of rejection of any claim to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (37 CFR 1.191) or to an amendment complying with the requirements set forth in the Office action (37 CFR 1.114 or 1.116). Reply to a final rejection must comply with 37 CFR 1.114 or include

cancellation of, or appeal from the rejection of, each rejected claim. If any claim stands allowed, the reply to a final rejection must comply with any requirements or objections as to form (37 CFR 1.113(c)).

Final Proposal Revision

After completion of negotiations, offerors are asked to submit a final proposal revision which documents all cost and technical agreements reached during negotiations.

Finance provides accurate, timely, and useful financial information and services to the County's internal management, as well as to the general public. Divisions include: Accounting, Budget, Purchasing and Administration. The Veteran Services office also is located in this department.

Financial Management Plan

A policy to establish consistency in funding, it specifies levels for items such as the payline, programmatic reductions, and caps for recompeting grants.

Financial Report

Required by sponsor upon completion of a research project, or at specified intervals.

Financing

Means by which a government provides financial resources to cover a budget deficit or allocated financial resources arising from a budget surplus.

Finding

A formal conclusion by a trial judge or jury regarding the facts of a case.

Finger Dock

A raised loading dock set at an acute angle of 80 degrees plus, so that trucks can be either side-loaded or end-loaded in the conventional manner.

Fire Aisle

A passageway established to aid in fighting or preventing the spread of fire or for access to fire fighting equipment.

Firewall

Firewall is a budgetary term for the legal barrier separating defense from domestic spending.

Firewalls prevent savings in one category from being applied toward increased spending in another.

Firm Bid

A bid may that constitute a contract with a definite expiration date.

Firm Commitment

A lender's agreement to make a loan to a specific borrower on a specific property.

First Appearance

The initial appearance of an arrested person before a judge to determine whether or not there is probable cause for his or her arrest. Generally the person comes before a judge within hours or the arrest. Also called initial appearance.

First International

A loose association of socialist parties and labour unions in Western Europe, organized in 1864.

First Mortgage

The mortgage that is in first place among any loans recorded against a property. Usually refers to the date in which loans are recorded, but there are exceptions.

First Reading

1. First Reading of a bill occurs at the time of its introduction. In modern congressional practice, bills are no longer read in full at this stage, unless a member of Congress so demands.

The practice stems from the old English practice when many legislators were illiterate.

2. A *pro forma* stage in the passage of a bill, taken together with the order for printing. The motion for first reading and printing immediately follows the granting of leave to introduce the bill in the House (except for public bills originating in the Senate which require no introduction) and is deemed carried without question put.

First-Order Elections

The term first-order elections is used by political scientists to the relative importance of certain elections. First-order elections are those that are the most important in a nation. In most democracies these are the national parliamentary elections, though for some they are the presidential elections, such as in the United States.

First-Past-the-Post System

An electoral system in which the candidate receiving more votes than any other candidate is declared elected, whether or not the winner has received an absolute majority of the votes. The first-past-the-post system is used to elect Members to the House of Commons.

Fiscal Policy

Government regulation of the economy through its control over rates of taxation and government spending.

Fiscal Year (FY)

1. Budget period as defined by an organization. Sponsored project budget periods do not typically correlate with the Harvard or Federal fiscal year. (1) Harvard University's fiscal year: July 1 to June 30. (2) Federal fiscal year: October 1 to September 30.
2. The Fiscal Year for the federal government begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

For example, fiscal year 1999, or "fy '99" began on Oct. 1, 1998 and ended on Sept. 30, 1999.

FISMA

Federal Information Security Management Act.

Five-Minute Rule

The Five-Minute Rule governs debate on amendments in the Committee of the Whole.

It allows five minutes for and five minutes against each amendment. However, Members routinely extend this time.

Fixed-Price Contract with Economic Price Adjustment

A contract which allows price increase or reductions. The price increases should be based on a periodical percentage or an allowable index stated in the contract.

Fixed-Price Contract

1. A contract requiring that prices remain firm. During the term of such contracts the contractor must absorb any increases which would reduce the profit.
2. A type of contract that provides for a price that is not subject to any adjustments on the basis of the contractor's cost experience in performing the contract. This contract type places upon the contractor maximum risk and full responsibility for all costs and resulting overruns or underruns.

Fixed-Rate Mortgage

A mortgage in which the interest rate does not change during the entire term of the loan.

Fixture

Personal property that becomes real property when attached in a permanent manner to real estate.

Flag

Flag, piece of cloth, usually bunting or similar light material,

plain, colored, or bearing a device, varying in size and shape, but often oblong or square, used as an ensign, standard, or signal or for display and decorative purposes, and generally attached at one edge to a staff or to a halyard by which it may be hoisted. The part of the flag attached to the staff or halyard is the hoist; the portion from the attached part to the free end is the fly; the top quarter of the flag next to the staff is the canton.

Flexible Construction

The principle, established by Chief Justice Marshall in 1819 in the case of *McCulloch v. Maryland*, that the Constitution must be interpreted flexibly to meet changing conditions.

Floating Slot

A slot that becomes available for any stock keeping unit just as soon as it is empty.

Flood Insurance

Insurance that compensates for physical property damage resulting from flooding. It is required for properties located in federally designated flood areas.

Floor Manager

The Floor Manager leads the effort on the House or Senate floor to debate and pass a bill, resolution, or conference report.

The floor manager, usually the chairman of the committee or subcommittee which reported the bill, controls and allocates the debate time to Members on his/her side of the issue.

Floor of the House

That part of the Chamber of the House of Commons reserved for the Members and the officials of the House.

Floor Privileges

Floor Privileges allow non-members on the Floor. They are granted to only a few staff members at a time.

Floor privileges are also extended to the President, Vice-President, Cabinet members, members of the other chamber, and former members.

Forecasting

The systematic development of an estimated future requirement determined from past experience, usage trends, technology advances, planned activity and any other factors deemed relevant.

Foreclosure

The legal process by which a borrower in default under a mortgage is deprived of his or her interest in the mortgaged property. This usually involves a forced sale of the property at public auction with the proceeds of the sale being applied to the mortgage debt.

Foreign Policy

The sum of the goals, decisions, and actions that govern a nation's relations with the rest of the world.

Formal Advertising

A legal notification made public to advise that a government agency is requesting bids with a certain intention of purchase. Such advertising may be placed in newspapers or other publications meeting legal requirements.

Formal-Legal Institutions

Institutions which are explicitly created by a constitution.

Forward Procurement

Purchasing in larger volumes which exceed current needs. A method used when items may sometimes be in limited supply or unavailable; or to realize volume discounted pricing.

Foster Care

A Federal-State program which provides financial support to a person, family, or institution that is raising a child or children that are not their own.

Fragment Theory

A theory (proposed by Louis Hartz) which argues that colonial societies such as Canada originated as fragments of the larger European society and that these societies have remained marked throughout their history by the conditions of their origin.

Franchise

Franchise, in government, a right specifically conferred on a group or individual by a government, especially the privilege conferred by a municipality on a corporation of operating public utilities, such as electricity, telephone, and bus services. Franchises may not be revoked without the consent of the grantee unless so stipulated in the contract. They may, however, be forfeited by the grantee's violation of terms, and the government may take back granted rights by eminent domain proceedings with tender of just compensation. Franchise provisions usually include tenure; compensation to the grantor; the services, rates, and extensions; labor and strike regulations; capitalization; and reversion to the grantor.

The term *franchise* also refers to a type of business in which a group or individual receives a license from a corporation to conduct a commercial enterprise. Corporate franchises enable a franchisee to market a well-known product or service in return for an initial fee and a percentage of gross receipts. The franchiser usually provides assistance with merchandising and advertising. Major franchise networks, which have grown rapidly in the United States since the 1960s, include fast-food restaurants, gasoline stations, motels, automobile dealerships, and real-estate agencies, and the system has expanded into many other fields.

In politics, the franchise is the right conferred on an individual to vote. In the United States, the states, with some restrictions by the U.S. Constitution, govern the qualifications of voters. By the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, states were forbidden to deny suffrage to male residents over 21 years of age "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The Nineteenth Amendment conferred suffrage upon women, and

the Twenty-sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to 18.

Franking Privileges

Franking Privileges allow members to send official mail using his/her signature instead of a stamp.

Fraternity

A democratic system would function in a healthy manner only if there is a spirit of brotherhood, oneness, among the people of the land. India being a land of immense diversity is all the more in need of this spirit of unity—the sense of belonging to one nation. The principle of common citizenship is directed towards strengthening this sense of ‘unity and integrity’ of the nation. Fraternity is also sought to be promoted by ensuring equal rights to all. Fraternity, said Dr. Ambedkar, “is the principle which gives unity and solidarity to social life.”

Fraud

Intentional deception designed to deprive another person of property or to injure him or her in some other way.

Free Space

Sara Evans and Harry Boyte define free spaces as particular public places in the community “in which people are able to learn a new self-respect, a deeper and more assertive group identity, public skills, and values of cooperation and civic virtue.” Put simply, free spaces are settings between private lives and large-scale institutions where ordinary citizens can act with dignity, independence, and vision.

Free Vote

1. A legislative vote in which members are not required to toe the party line.
2. Non-procedural term, meaning a vote during which party discipline is not imposed on individual Members. Votes on private Members’ business are usually conducted as free votes.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

Requires wider dissemination, on request, of government documents while monitoring proprietary information.

Freedom of Information Act

A law passed in 1966 which requires federal executive branch and regulatory agencies to make information available to journalists and the public unless it falls into one of several confidential categories.

Free-Market Environmentalism

The view that environmental problems are best solved by property rights and markets.

Friendship Group

A group of parliamentarians, whose Canadian component is composed of both Members and Senators, established to increase mutual understanding between Canada and another country through bilateral exchanges.

Front Benches

The first few rows of seats in the House which, on the Government side, are occupied by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and, on the Opposition side, by the leaders of the recognized opposition parties and their principal spokespersons.

Frontloaded or Backloaded

Frontloaded or Backloaded are terms to describe the placement of changes in a multi-year budget plan.

Tax or spending changes set for the first years are frontloaded. Those for the last years are backloaded.

Frugal Sustainable Development

The other concept of development propounded by the ecologists is known as 'Frugal Sustainable Society'. It is supported by deep ecologists and is based upon a total value shift in production, consumption, habits, political structure etc. Basically, it is a view

of development based upon low energy throughput, more labour intensive with little emphasis on material consumption and encouragement to personal self-sufficiency and voluntary personal frugality. It places more emphasis on moral responsibility of the individual. The key words of this vision are *Frugality Self-reliance and Voluntary Simplicity*. In economic terms, it will be a society based upon meeting only human needs and caring for the environment. I will be a society in which energy would come from renewable sources like sun and wind and all non-renewable energy would be conserved and recycled. Technologies would be appropriate and not harmful. It would also involve a massive personal assessment of our everyday activities.

FSR Role

The FSR role in the NIH Commons allows members of your staff to process Financial Status Reports (FSRs) for submission to the NIH electronically. An account with only the FSR role assigned only can perform FSR tasks. An account can include multiple roles, including that of FSR.

Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (FFCCSOA)

Law effective October 20, 1994, which requires States to enforce child support orders made by other States if: the issuing State's tribunal had subject matter jurisdiction to hear and resolve the matter and enter an order; the issuing State's tribunal had personal jurisdiction over the parties; and, reasonable notice and the opportunity to be heard was given to the parties. FFCCSOA also limits a State's ability to modify another States' child support orders in instances when: the State tribunal seeking to modify the order has jurisdiction to do so; and, the tribunal that originally issued the order no longer has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the order either because the child and the parties to the case are no longer residents of the issuing State, or the parties to the case have filed written consent to transfer continuing exclusive jurisdiction to be transferred to the tribunal seeking to make the modification. Unlike the Personal Responsibility and

Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), FFCCSOA does not amend Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and thus does not directly change IV-D program requirements, but affects interstate case processing. Codified as 28 USC §1738B.

Full Faith and Credit

1. A clause in Article IV of the Constitution, requiring that each state respect the laws, records, and court decisions of another state.
2. Doctrine under which a State must honor an order or judgment entered in another State.

Functional or Performance Specification

A specification which would place emphasis on describing a result or capability to be accomplished by a commodity or service. A method of inspection or testing may be included.

Functions

The special activity or purpose structures serve in the political process; for example interest groups to articulate interests.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights Seek to Protect the Individual from State encroachments ; Fundamental Rights constitutes limitations upon State action ; Fundamental Rights are justiciable; Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution; Fundamental Rights subject to certain reasonable restrictions imposed by the Parliament.

Fundamentalist Christianity

Fundamentalist Christianity, or Christian fundamentalism, is a movement that arose mainly within British and *American Protestantism* in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by *conservative evangelical Christians*, who, in a reaction to *modernism*, actively affirmed a "fundamental" set of *Christian* beliefs: the *inerrancy* of the *Bible*, the *virgin birth* of *Christ*,

the doctrine of *substitutionary atonement*, the bodily *resurrection* of Jesus, and the imminent return of Jesus Christ.

Funding Priorities

Activities, identified by an agency in advance of a discretionary grant or cooperative agreement competition, that applicants are asked to include in an application so as to receive preference in the review process; they include absolute priorities (the applicant must address them in order to be considered for funding), competitive priorities (the applicant can choose whether or not to address them and the application might receive additional points for doing so, depending how well the applicant addresses the priority), and invitational priorities (the applicant is encouraged to address the stated priorities, but the application does not receive extra points for doing so).

Funding Range

Categories denoted in the University's business rules to identify the funding range, based on the funding source and instrument.

Futures Contract

A promise to buy or sell a commodity at a future month or annual quarter. Futures contracts themselves are bought and sold on the futures market.

G

Game Theory

Game Theory is most often described as a branch of *applied mathematics* and *economics* that studies situations where players choose different actions in an attempt to maximize their returns. The essential feature, however, is that it provides a formal modelling approach to social situations in which decision makers interact with other minds. Game theory extends the simpler, optimization approach developed in neoclassical economics.

The field came into being with the 1944 classic *Theory of Games and Economic Behavior* by *John von Neumann* and *Oskar Morgenstern*. A major center for the development of game theory was *RAND Corporation* where it helped to define *nuclear strategies*. Game theory is now used in many diverse academic fields, ranging from *biology* and *psychology* to *sociology* and *philosophy*. Beginning in the 1970s, game theory has been applied to animal behavior, including species' development by *natural selection*. Because of games like the *prisoner's dilemma*, in which rational self-interest hurts everyone, game theory has been used in *political science*, *ethics* and philosophy. Finally, game theory has recently drawn attention from *computer scientists* because of its use in *artificial intelligence* and *cybernetics*.

Garnishment

1. A legal proceeding in which a debtor's money, in the possession of another (called the garnishee), is applied to the debts of the debtor, such as when a creditor garnishes a debtor's wages.

2. A legal proceeding under which part of a person's wages and/or assets is withheld for payment of a debt. This term is usually used to specify that an income or wage withholding is involuntary.

General Accounting Office (GAO)

1. An oversight organization reporting to Congress. Go to GAO reports.
2. Congressional support agency that reviews and evaluates the management of Federal programs and activities, primarily at the request of individual members of Congress.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Created in 1947 as an agreement among twenty-eight nations to lower their trade barriers for one another, the GATT now includes most trading nations and has held ten multi-year bargaining "rounds," such as the Uruguay Round (1986-1993).

General Election

An election following dissolution at which Members are selected for every electoral district. Members are elected by a simple plurality of the votes, which are cast by secret ballot.

Genetic Testing

Analysis of inherited factors to determine legal fatherhood or paternity.

Geopolitics

1. Geopolitics is the study that analyzes *geography*, *history* and *social science* with reference to *international politics*. It examines the political and strategic significance of geography, where geography is defined in terms of the location, size, and resources of places.
2. Geopolitics, method of political analysis, popular in Central Europe during the first half of the 20th cent., that emphasized the role played by geography in international relations. Geopolitical theorists stress that natural political boundaries

and access to important waterways are vital to a nation's survival. The term was first used (1916) by Rudolf Kjeflen, a Swedish political scientist, and was later borrowed by Karl Haushofer, a German geographer and follower of Friedrich Ratzel. Haushofer founded (1922) the Institute of Geopolitics in Munich, from which he proceeded to publicize geopolitical ideas, including Sir Walford J. Mackinder's theory of a European "heartland" central to world domination. Haushofer's writings found favor with the Nazi leadership, and his ideas were used to justify German expansion during the Nazi era. Many expansionist justifications, including the American "manifest destiny" as well as the German *Lebensraum*, are based on geopolitical considerations. Geopolitics is different from political geography, a branch of geography concerned with the relationship between politics and the environment.

Gerrymander

1. Gerrymander, in politics, rearrangement of voting districts so as to favor the party in power. The objective is to create as many districts as possible in areas of known support and to concentrate the opposition's strength into as few districts as possible. Extremely irregular boundary lines are sometimes necessary to obtain the results desired. The U.S. Supreme Court, however, has placed (1964) the vague limit of "compact districts of contiguous territory" on such apportionment schemes. The origin of the term, though by no means the origin of the practice, was in such an arrangement made by the Massachusetts Jeffersonians when Elbridge Gerry was governor.
2. Manipulating constituency boundaries for partisan election purposes government. A specialized group of individuals, institutions and agencies which make and enforce public decisions.

Gerrymandering

The drawing of the lines of congressional districts, or of any

other political district, in order to favor one political party over another

Gift

The voluntary transfer of funds or goods to Harvard University with no reciprocal obligations. In general, a gift award does not have terms that specify how the funding must be spent or administered. As a gift, the funding received may be utilized at the full discretion of the recipient. Unexpended funds are not returned to the donor at the expiration of the gift period.

Gilded Age

Associated with the novel published in 1873 by Mark Twain and Charles D. Warner, this term refers to the ostentation and corruption in business and government that were rampant in the twenty years after the Civil War.

Gini Index of Concentration

This is a method for measuring the proportion of a nation's wealth that is held by the wealthiest elements of its population. Corrado Gini's index ranges between zero for a perfectly egalitarian society to 1.00 in a system in which all goods are held by a single individual.

Globalization

Globalization, or globalisation is the increasing *interdependence*, integration and interaction among people and corporations in disparate locations around the world. It is an *umbrella term* which refers to a complex of *economic*, trade, *social*, *technological*, *cultural* and *political* interrelationships. The term has been used as early as 1944, however *Theodore Levitt* is usually credited with its first use in an economic context.

Good Cause

A legal reason for which a Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipient is excused from cooperating with the child support enforcement process, such as past physical harm by the child's father. It also includes situations where rape or

incest resulted in the conception of the child and situations where the mother is considering placing the child for adoption.

Good Time

A reduction in sentenced time in prison as a reward for good behavior. It usually is one third to one half off the maximum sentence.

Goods and Services

In the context of service marks, a service (1) must be a real activity; (2) must be performed to the order of, or for the benefit of, someone other than the applicant; and (3) the activity performed must be qualitatively different from anything necessarily done in connection with the sale of the applicant's goods or the performance of another service.

Goods Purchased for Resale

By definition implies that goods are intended to make a profit. This definition does not include raw materials purchased by an agency for conversion to a finished product with the intent to recoup cost of materials and overhead only.

Goods

An purchase which does not include real estate, real property or services.

Government Bill

Any bill introduced by a Minister. Numbered in the House from C-1 to C-200, they are all concerned with public policy and may contain financial provisions.

Government Corporations

Agencies that were at one time semiautonomous, but that through legislation have been placed under presidential control since 1945.

Government Loan (Mortgage)

A mortgage that is insured by the Federal Housing Administration

(FHA) or guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) or the Rural Housing Service (RHS). Mortgages that are not government loans are classified as conventional loans.

Government Printing Office (GPO)

Produces and distributes Federal Government information products.

Government Securities of Treasury Bills

Evidences of indebtedness of the Republic of the Philippines or its instrumentalities, government-owned and/or controlled corporations, or the Central Bank and must be freely negotiable and regularly serviced.

Government

1. The sovereign political authority of a State, in which are vested the executive, legislative and judicial powers. In Canada, this authority is of Her Majesty the Queen. Often used to refer to the executive branch of the Government.
2. Government, system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is vested in a particular group in society. There are many classifications of government. According to the classical formula, governments are distinguished by whether power is held by one man, a few, or a majority. Today, it is common to distinguish between types of government on the basis of institutional organization and the degree of control exercised over the society. Organizationally, governments may be classified into parliamentary or presidential systems, depending on the relationship between executive and legislature. Government may also be classified according to the distribution of power at different levels. It may be unitary—*i.e.*, with the central government controlling local affairs—or it may be federated or confederated, according to the degree of autonomy of local government. The basic law determining the form of government is called the *constitution* and may be written, as in the United States, or largely unwritten, as in Great

Britain. Modern governments perform many functions besides the traditional ones of providing internal and external security, order, and justice; most are involved in providing welfare services, regulating the economy, and establishing educational systems. The extreme case of governmental regulation of every aspect of people's lives is *totalitarianism*.

Governor General

The representative of the sovereign in Canada who exercises virtually all of the Crown's powers, and who is appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister normally for a five-year term.

Governor General's Special Warrant

A warrant, prepared by order of the Governor in Council during dissolution which, when signed by the Governor General, authorizes the payment of funds to meet an urgent need.

Governor in Council

The Governor General acting by and with the advice and consent of those members of the Privy Council who make up the Cabinet.

Governor

Chapter II of part Vi of the Constitution is concerned with the Governor. The Governor is the constitutional head of the State. The executive power of the State is vested in him and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The same person can act as Governor of more than one State (Article 153 and 154).

The Governor of a State is not elected but is appointed by the President (Article 155). As a matter of convention the President seeks the opinion of the Chief Minister of the concerned State while appointing the Governor.

It was decided to have an 'appointed governor as : (i) election expenses would be high and unjustified for a mere constitutional head and it would be detrimental to the country's progress to have election on vast scale run on personal issues; (ii) a directly elected governor might consider himself to be superior to the

Chief Minister and this might create controversy, and might create separatist tendencies; (iii) through a nominated Governor the Union Government would be able to maintain its control over the States.

The Governor possesses executive, legislative and judicial powers analogues to those of the President. He also enjoys certain discretionary powers.

Grand Coalition

A grand coalition is a *coalition government* in a *parliamentary system* where *political parties* representing a vast majority of the parliament unite in a coalition. The term is most commonly used in countries where there are two dominant parties with different ideological orientations, and a number of smaller parties which are large enough to secure representation in the parliament. Typically in such a country, the two large parties will each try to secure enough seats in any *election* to have a *majority government* alone, and if this fails each will attempt to form a coalition with smaller parties that have a similar ideological orientation. Because the two large parties will tend to differ on major ideological issues, they will usually find it more difficult to agree on a common direction for a combined government than with smaller parties. However, there are circumstances where normally opposing parties may find it desirable to form a government. One is a national crisis such as a *war* or *depression*, where people feel a need for national unity and stability that overcomes ordinary ideological differences. This is especially true where there is broad agreement about the best policy to deal with the crisis. In this case, a grand coalition may occur even when one party has enough seats to govern alone. An example would be the *United Kingdom national governments* during *World War I* and before and during *World War II*.

Grand Jury

A group of citizens assembled in secret to hear or investigate allegations of criminal behavior. A grand jury has authority to

conduct criminal investigations and to charge a crime through an indictment.

Grandfather Clause

A clause protecting a prerogative of an individual or a collectivity from being affected by the new legislation.

Grant Appeals

A DHHS policy that provides for an appeal by the grantee institution of postaward administrative decisions made by awarding offices. There are two levels of appeal available: an informal NIH procedure and a formal DHHS procedure. The grantee must first exhaust the informal procedures before appealing to the DHHS Appeals Board.

Grant Closeout

A procedure to officially conclude a grant. Institute staff must assure that necessary scientific, administrative, and financial reports have been received, implemented and documented in compliance with federal records management policy. This includes the Final Financial Status Report (FSR), Final Invention Report, and Final Progress Report.

Grant Compliance Review

An evaluation by grants management staff to assess an institution's business and financial management systems to ensure that regulations and policies are being followed.

Grant Rebudgeting

With the advent of modular grants, grantees no longer have to request permission from NIH for rebudgeting (formerly moving money from one budget category to another). For nonmodular grants, permission is still needed for some items.

Grant

1. A financial assistance mechanism providing money, property, or both to an eligible entity to carry out an approved project or activity. A grant is used whenever the NIH Institute or

Center anticipates no substantial programmatic involvement with the recipient during performance of the financially assisted activities.

2. An arrangement under which there is a transfer of funds, property, services or anything of value from the sponsor to the institution to assist the institution in reaching a particular institutional goal or public purpose. Typically, no programmatic involvement between the institution and the sponsor occurs under a grant.

Grantee

1. The institution (public or private, nonprofit or for-profit, educational institution, hospital, corporation, organization, agency, or other legally accountable entity) that receives a grant or cooperative agreement and assumes legal, financial, and scientific responsibility and accountability both for the awarded funds and for the performance of the grant-supported activity. In certain cases, a grantee may be an individual in the United States or an institution in a foreign country.
2. The organization, for example, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, awarded a grant or cooperative agreement. Responsible and accountable for the use of the funds provided and for the performance of the grant-supported project or activities. The grantee is the entire legal entity even if a particular component is designated in the award document. The grantee is legally responsible and accountable to the sponsor for the performance and financial aspects of the grant-supported project or activity.

Grantor or Settlor

The person who sets up a trust.

Grantor

The person conveying an interest in real property.

Grants Management Officer (GMO)

An NIH official responsible for the business management aspects

of grants and cooperative agreements, including review, negotiation, award, and administration, and for the interpretation of grants administration policies and provisions. Only GMOs are authorized to obligate NIH to the expenditure of funds and permit changes to approved projects on behalf of NIH. Each NIH Institute and Center that awards grants has one or more GMOs with responsibility for particular programs or awards.

Grants Management Specialist

The Grants Management Specialist is an agent of the GMO and is assigned responsibility for the day-to-day management of a portfolio of grants.

Grants

All non-repayable transfers received from other levels of government or from private individuals, or institutions including reparations and gifts given for particular projects or programs, or for general budget support.

Grants-in-Aid

Federal aid to states and localities that is earmarked for specific purposes only. Also known as categorical grants

Great Depression

Beginning with the Wall Street stock market crash of October 24, 1929, it continued for a much longer period than panics the country had experienced before. Although the unemployment rate fluctuated for the following decade, it was highest in the recession of 1937.

Great Seal of Canada

A seal affixed to formal documents, such as proclamations and commissions, indicating that they are issued under Crown authority.

Green Paper

A document containing Government policy proposals, issued

for discussion purposes. Such a document does not represent a Government commitment to introduce legislation or to adopt a particular position.

Grievance

A complaint concerning some situation, action or inaction for which the Crown is responsible. The House has traditionally claimed the right to have its grievances heard before granting supply.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

This measure is said to be an improvement over gross national product because it disregards the problem of the nationality of residents and nonresidents in accounting for international transactions. It was recently adopted in the United States for national income accounting. The GDP for 1991 was \$5.678 trillion.

Gross National Product (GNP)

This is the value of all goods and services produced by a country per year, including overseas transactions. It varies slightly from GDP, has been more widely used in the international economic community, and has recently been adopted for most official reporting in the United States. The GNP for 1991 was \$5.695 trillion.

Gross National Product

The total national output of goods and services.

Group Art Unit

A working unit responsible for a cluster of related patent art. Staffed by one supervisory patent examiner (SPE) and a number of patent examiners who determine patentability on applications for a patent. Group Art Units are currently identified by a four digit number, *i.e.*, 1642.

Group

(Also referred to as a Technology Center or TC) - A unit of several Group Art Units in the mechanical, electrical, chemical

or design area, managed by one or more Group Directors. Groups are more properly referred to as Technology Centers, or TCs.

Guarantee

A warranty or statement of performance assurance, quality standards or other promises related to a purchase.

Guaranteed Annual Income

A proposed alternate approach to welfare that would guarantee everyone a minimum income, making the existing welfare system unnecessary.

Guardian

A person appointed by will or by law to assume responsibility for incompetent adults or minor children. If a parent dies, this will usually be the other parent. If both die, it probably will be a close relative.

Guardianship

Legal right given to a person to be responsible for the food, housing, health care, and other necessities of a person deemed incapable or providing these necessities for himself or herself. Can also include financial affairs, and thus perform additionally as a conservator.

Guillotine

A provision in the Standing Orders which requires that the House reach a decision on a given matter by a particular date or at the end of a specified period of time. Some guillotines are applied automatically; others are invoked at the request of the Government.

H

Habeas Corpus Petition

In federal court, a means by which a state prisoner may challenge the constitutionality of his or her conviction and imprisonment.

Hard Power

Hard Power is a term used in *international relations* theory to describe the practice of using *military* and *economic* means to influence the behavior or interests of other political bodies. It is used in contrast to *soft power*, which refers to power that comes from *diplomacy*, *culture* and *history*.

According to theories of *political realism*, hard power is the primary motivation of *states*.

Hard power lies at the command end of the spectrum of behaviours and describes a *nation's* ability to coerce or induce another *nation* to perform a course of action. This can be done through *military power* which consists of *coercive diplomacy*, *war* and *alliance* using threats and force with the aim of coercion, *deterrence* and protection. Alternatively *economic power* can be used which relies on *aid*, *bribes* and *economic sanctions* in order to induce and coerce.

Harmless Error

In appellate practice, an error committed by a trial court during a trial, but not harmful to the rights of the party and for which the court will not reverse the judgment.

Harvard University Research Information System (HURIS)

The University system of record for sponsored research. All

proposals, awards, and accounts for sponsored projects are recorded and maintained in the HURIS system by the Office for Sponsored Research. From HURIS, reports are generated for post-award financial management, including report schedules, receivable aging and consolidated reports.

Hatch Act

A federal law that prevents federal employees from taking an active part in party politics or campaigns, or from running for political office.

Hazard Insurance

Insurance coverage that in the event of physical damage to a property from fire, wind, vandalism, or other hazards.

Head of Government

The person in effective charge of the executive branch of government; the prime minister in a parliamentary system.

Head of State

An individual who represents the state but does not exercise political power.

Hearing

A Hearing is a formal meeting of a committee or subcommittee to review legislation or explore a topic. Hearings may also be called to investigate a matter or conduct oversight of existing programs. Witnesses are called to deliver testimony and answer questions in all three types of hearings.

Hearing on the Merits

A hearing before a court on the legal questions at issue, as opposed to procedural questions.

Hearsay

Statements by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else. Hearsay is usually not admissible as evidence in court.

Heckscher-Ohlin Principle

It is believed that nations will export those things in which they are best endowed. The United States exports agricultural commodities because of its advantage in farmland, whereas some less developed countries export ores because of their mineral deposits. Some Southeast Asian nations export electronic goods because they have cheap labor that allows them to minimize their human costs of production.

Hedging

A tactic for offsetting an investment risk in an effort to minimize the possibility of future risk.

Herfindahl-Hirschman Index

A measure for assessing the degree of market concentration, this index is useful for the administration of antitrust policy. If the sum of the squared market shares of the firms in a given market exceeds some fixed quantity, such as 1,800, further merger activity might be disallowed by antitrust administrators.

Hideaways

Hideaways are the name for the private offices in the Capitol reserved for senior senators. They are highly prized for their proximity to the Senate floor.

High Crime and Misdemeanour

In parliamentary law, the characterization applied to the offence of offering to bribe or the acceptance of a bribe by a Member of Parliament, or to the spending of unappropriated funds.

Hispanic

A term used in the United States to include persons of Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin.

Hold

A Hold refers to a private objection one or more senators may have to scheduling a matter for debate.

Holds are meant to signal serious opposition to the majority leader, but they are not binding.

Holding

The legal conclusion or principle that provides the basis for a court's judgment.

Home Copy

A copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the receiving Office where the international application was filed.

Home Equity Conversion Mortgage (HECM)

Usually referred to as a reverse annuity mortgage, what makes this type of mortgage unique is that instead of making payments to a lender, the lender makes payments to you. It enables older home owners to convert the equity they have in their homes into cash, usually in the form of monthly payments. Unlike traditional home equity loans, a borrower does not qualify on the basis of income but on the value of his or her home. In addition, the loan does not have to be repaid until the borrower no longer occupies the property.

Home Equity Line of Credit

A mortgage loan, usually in second position, that allows the borrower to obtain cash drawn against the equity of his home, up to a predetermined amount.

Home Inspection

A thorough inspection by a professional that evaluates the structural and mechanical condition of a property. A satisfactory home inspection is often included as a contingency by the purchaser.

Home Rule, Municipal

1. Home Rule, Municipal, system adopted in many states of the United States by which a city is given the right to draft and amend its own *charter* and to regulate purely local matters

without interference from the state legislature. The rapid growth of urban centers in the latter part of the 19th cent. brought new and complex problems; the state legislatures, which had controlled most *city government*, found themselves incapable of handling the fast-growing cities. In 1875, Missouri adopted the first municipal home rule clause in its constitution; other states have followed its lead. The form of the rule varies greatly from state to state. There are two principal types of municipal home rule: constitutional home rule, by which cities are given the right by the state constitution to form their own charters; and legislative home rule, by which local autonomy is granted through an act of the state legislature. Local and general concerns cannot, of course, be strictly delimited, and there are frequent legal and political contests concerning jurisdiction. The growing importance of the suburbs and the relative decline of cities have led to the concept of metropolitan government as an intermediary between city and state government.

2. The power of some municipalities to modify their charters and run their affairs without approval by the state legislature

Homeowner Exemption

A value reduction provided to homeowners pursuant to Revenue and Taxation Code 218.

Homeowners' Association

A nonprofit association that manages the common areas of a planned unit development (PUD) or condominium project. In a condominium project, it has no ownership interest in the common elements. In a PUD project, it holds title to the common elements.

Homeowner's Insurance

An insurance policy that combines personal liability insurance and hazard insurance coverage for a dwelling and its contents.

Homeowner's Warranty

A type of insurance often purchased by homebuyers that will

cover repairs to certain items, such as heating or air conditioning, should they break down within the coverage period. The buyer often requests the seller to pay for this coverage as a condition of the sale, but either party can pay.

Homestead Act

The 1862 law [12 Stat. 392-394] which gave public lands to settlers who paid \$10 and occupied the land for five years. Homesteaders could claim up to 160 acres; they had to be citizens or applicants for citizenship, 21 years old or the head of a household.

Honeycombing

Condition resulting from the withdrawal of warehousing units from a uniform block, producing an active block.

Hopper

The Hopper is the mahogany box on the House rostrum where members place bills they are introducing.

Horizontal Occupancy Ratio

Ratio of exposed floor space in the occupiable space to floor space occupied by warehousing units.

Horizontal Separations

Space consumed by pallets in a column or unit clearances in racks, bins and shelves. Also space consumed by beams, rails shelves or other horizontal supports.

Hostile Witness

A witness who is subject to cross-examination by the party who called him or her to testify, because of his or her evident antagonism toward that party as exhibited in his or her direct examination.

Hotline

Hotline refers to a phone recording run by the party cloakrooms to all Senate offices of their party.

The recordings contain messages from the party leaders on schedule changes or proposed floor agreements.

House Calendar

The House Calendar is the list of bills available for consideration in the House.

House Chamber

The House Chamber is the large room in the Capitol where House members gather to debate and vote.

House Copy (of a Bill)

The copy of a bill in the care of the Clerk of the House which is used as a working copy by the House of Commons.

House Leader

The Member of a party responsible for its management in the House. The Government House Leader determines a schedule of House business through consultation with the House Leaders of the other recognized parties.

House of Commons Procedure and Practice

The procedural authority providing a complete description of the rules, practices and precedents in the House of Commons. Published for the first time in 2000, this book is sometimes referred to as *Marleau and Montpetit*.

House of Commons

The elected house, along with which the Senate and Sovereign constitute of the Parliament of Canada. Made up of 308 Members, the House alone is constitutionally authorized to introduce legislation concerned with the raising or spending of funds.

House of Lords

The House of Lords is the oldest second chamber in the world. It has been in continuous existence in one form or another for more than a thousand years. It grew out of the Great Council

which was the successor of the Saxon Witan. In 1295, when Edward I called his Model Parliament, all the different classes of people summoned to attend met in one single assembly. But afterwards they split up into three groups—Nobles, Clergy and Commons. Later on the greater clergy found its interests in common with the nobles and they associated together into one body which came to be called House of Lords.

House Officer

An officer responsible to the House for the carrying out of duties assigned by statute or by standing or special order. Among those included in the designation are the Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Householder

An information bulletin sent by a Member to the citizens of his or her electoral district.

Housekeeping Motion

A motion of a routine nature dealing with administrative or purely formal matters necessary to expedite House business.

HRSA

Health Resources and Services Administration

HUD Median Income

Median family income for a particular county or metropolitan statistical area (MSA), as estimated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

HUD-1 Settlement Statement

A document that provides an itemized listing of the funds that were paid at closing. Items that appear on the statement include real estate commissions, loan fees, points, and initial escrow (impound) amounts. Each type of expense goes on a specific numbered line on the sheet. The totals at the bottom of the HUD-1 statement define the seller's net proceeds and the buyer's net payment at closing. It is called a HUD1 because the form

is printed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HUD1 statement is also known as the "closing statement" or "settlement sheet."

Human Resources is responsible for the recruiting, training and administering benefit programs for the County's workforce.

Human Rights

1. Rights thought to belong to all people simply because they are human beings.
2. The concept of human rights had become increasingly important and 20th century has been described as the century of human rights.

Nature and Characteristics : (i) These rights are the basic, fundamental rights and are universal in character, every human being has a set of these rights simply because he is a human being. (ii) They are distinguished from other rights by five special characteristics, i.e., universality, individuality, paramouncy, practicability and enforceability, (iii) Human rights as developed after second world war divided into two parts. Negatively they are rights which forbid the state to do certain things. Positively, the state should act in a positive way to provide the necessary conditions for enjoyment of these rights.

Basis : The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) the International Convenants on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and Economic, Cultural and Civil Rights (1966) constitute landmarks in the evolution of the concept of human rights.

Hung Jury

A jury that is unable to reach a unanimous verdict.

Hybrid Bill

In British practice, a public bill affecting private interests. This term is not employed in Canada.

I

Identical Bid

A bid which is essentially the same as another with regard to products bid.

Identification of Goods and/or Services

A written statement of the goods and/or services included in an application. Every application must include an identification of goods and/or services. If you fail to list any recognizable goods or services, the USPTO will return the application and refund the fee. When specifying the goods and/or services, applicants should use clear, concise terms, *i.e.*, common commercial names and language that the general public easily understands.

Please note that the terms in the class headings or short titles of the classes in the "International Classification of Classes of Goods and Services" are generally too broad and should not be used alone as an identification. Also, an international class number alone is never an acceptable listing. For a listing of acceptable wording for goods and services.

Ideological Party

A type of political party which emphasizes ideological purity over the attainment of power.

Ideology

1. A system of beliefs and values that explains society and prescribes the role of government.

2. An ideology is an organized collection of ideas. The word *ideology* was coined by Count *Destutt de Tracy* in the late 18th century to define a "science of ideas." An ideology can be thought of as a comprehensive vision, as a way of looking at things, as in common sense and several *philosophical* tendencies, or a set of ideas proposed by the dominant class of a society to all members of this society. The main purpose behind an ideology is to offer change in society through a normative thought process (what the world *ought* to be). Ideologies tend to be abstract thoughts applied to reality and, thus, make this concept unique to politics.

Imagined Communities

The imagined community is a concept coined by *Benedict Anderson* which states that a *nation* is a *community* socially constructed and ultimately *imagined* by the *people* who perceive themselves as part of that group.

Immediate Wage Withholding

An automatic deduction from income that starts as soon as the agreement for support is established.

Immunity

A grant by the court against prosecution in return for providing criminal evidence against another person or party.

Impact

The consequences of a policy, both in its immediate policy area and in other areas.

Impeachment of Witness

An attack on the credibility of a witness by the testimony of other witnesses or other evidence.

Impeachment

1. Impeachment, formal accusation issued by a legislature against a public official charged with crime or other serious misconduct. In a looser sense the term is sometimes applied also to

the trial by the legislature that may follow. Impeachment developed in England, beginning in the 14th cent., as a means of trying officials suspected of dereliction of duty. The English procedure was for the House of Commons to prosecute by presenting articles of impeachment to the House of Lords, which rendered judgment. Any penalty, including death, might be inflicted. The impeachment (1787) and trial (1788–95) of Warren *Hastings* was among the last of the English cases.

In the United States impeachment of public officials is provided for in the federal government and in most states. In federal matters the U.S. Constitution gives the House of Representatives the power to impeach civil officers of the United States, including the President and Vice President, but not including members of Congress. Impeachments are tried by the Senate, with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present needed for conviction. The sole penalties on conviction are removal from office and disqualification from holding other federal office; however, the convicted party is liable to subsequent criminal trial and punishment for the same offense.

There have been 16 impeachments tried by the Senate and seven convictions. Three of the best-known cases, which did not result in conviction, were those of Supreme Court Justice Samuel *Chase*, President Andrew *Johnson*, and President Bill Clinton. In 1974 the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives voted to bring impeachment charges against President Richard Nixon, but Nixon resigned before the House took action.

2. Under the Constitution, the formal proceedings against the President or other federal officials, who may be removed from office if convicted of "Treason, Bribery or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Imperialism

Imperialism, broadly, the extension of rule or influence by one government, nation, or society over another.

Implementation

The action, or actions, taken by government to carry out a policy.

Implications Austins' Theory of Sovereignty

- (a) *A Determinate Human Superior* : In any political and independent society, there has to be a superior, one who is a living human body or body of persons and one who is or can be determined or located.
- (b) *Indivisibility* : A political and independent society has to have only one Superior. The Superior who is a human being and who can be located or determined does not obey any one else in that society. Like the Superior, there is no one else in that Society. Not only this, the majority or the bulk of the people in that society obey the Superior habitually. Thus, Superior is one, Sovereignty lies in one, it cannot be divided; it is indivisible.
- (c) *Absolute* : The powers of the determinate human Superior are unlimited. There are no limitations on the powers of the Superior. The sovereign can issue any command he likes.
- (d) *Sovereign as the only Source of Law* : The determinate human Superior has all the powers with him. What is more is the fact that he alone is the source of law. All laws spring from him. Law is the command of the sovereign.

Implied Contract

Not explicitly written or stated; determined by deduction from known facts or from the circumstances or conduct of the parties.

Implied Powers

Powers of the national government that flow from its enumerated powers and the "elastic clause" of the Constitution.

Impossibilism

Impossibilism is an interpretation of *Marxism*. It emphasizes the limited value of reforms in overturning capitalism and insists on

revolutionary political action as the only reliable method of bringing about socialism.

The concept - though not the specific term - was introduced and heavily influenced by the American Marxist thinker *Daniel De Leon*, on the basis of theory that De Leon generated before his interest in syndicalism began. It came to be focused especially on the question of whether socialists should take part in government under capitalism. At the Paris Congress of the Second International, in 1900, those who favoured entry into government, with all the implied compromises, called themselves Possibilists, while those who opposed participation became known as Impossibilists.

Impossibilism was particularly popular in *British Columbia* in the early 20th century, through the influence of E.T. Kingsley. It is also the basis of the theory and practice of the oldest *British* party of the far left, the *Socialist Party of Great Britain*, which was founded in 1904.

Impoundment

1. The practice, curtailed in 1974, whereby a President refused to spend funds appropriated by Congress.
2. The president refuses to allow an agency to spend monies appropriated by Congress.

Impressment

Impressment, forcible enrollment of recruits for military duty. Before the establishment of *conscription*, many countries supplemented their militia and mercenary troops by impressment. In England, impressment began as early as the Anglo-Saxon period and was used extensively under Elizabeth I, Charles I, and Oliver Cromwell. "Press gangs" forcibly seized and carried individuals into service; frequently subjects of foreign countries were taken. After 1800, England restricted impressment mostly to naval service. The Napoleonic Wars increased English need for sea power and led to the impressment of a large number of deserters,

criminals, and British subjects who had become naturalized Americans. (Until 1850, England did not recognize the right of a man to renounce his nationality.) Frequent interception of American ships to impress American citizens was a major cause of the War of 1812. England generally abandoned such forcible measures after 1835. In Prussia, impressment was introduced by Frederick William I after 1713, laying the groundwork for Prussian military power in the 18th cent. It reached its height under Frederick II (Frederick the Great) who made forced recruitment on foreign soil an integral part of the Prussian military system. Impressment was used in many countries as a method of ridding society of undesirables. Persons of property, apprenticed youths, and other respectable citizens were often exempted by law. The system fostered gross abuses and was often a means of private vengeance. It filled the army and navy with a group ready for mutiny, desertion, or other disloyalty, and it adversely affected voluntary recruitment. After 1800 impressment tended to become a means of enforcing conscription, and it fell into disuse after 1850.

Impute Motives

Ascribe objectionable motives or motives to a Member different from those acknowledged by the Member.

Imputed Income

Fringe benefits provided to employees that may be taxable but which cannot be counted as additional disposable income that is subject to child support obligations.

Inadmissible

Evidence that cannot under the rules of evidence be admitted in court.

Incidence of Taxation

This is the specification of just who ultimately pays a tax. Whereas the personal income tax falls on the individual taxpayer, the incidence of other taxes depends on the elasticity of demand.

The more inelastic the demand, the more likely it is that the tax is paid by the consumer.

Income Withholding

Procedure by which automatic deductions are made from wages or income, as defined in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), to pay a debt such as child support. Income withholding often is incorporated into the child support order and may be voluntary or involuntary. The provision dictates that an employer must withhold support from a non-custodial parent's wages and transfer that withholding to the appropriate agency (the Centralized Collection Unit or State Disbursement Unit). Sometimes referred to as wage withholding.

Income

As defined by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), income is any periodic form of payment to an individual, regardless of source, including wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, worker's compensation, disability, pension, or retirement program payments and interest. All income (except imputed income) is subject to income withholding for child support, pursuant to a child support order, but is protected by Consumer Credit Protection Act limits, both State and federal.

Incremental Funding

A method of obligating funding to an award. Typically, the sponsor specifies a total budget at the beginning of the award and funding is released at different intervals.

Incrementalism

This is the notion that public policy is usually brought about through small, piecemeal alterations. Called "salami tactics" by William Safire, incrementalism is said to be typical of pluralism, where the many veto groups make it difficult to enact major synoptic change.

Incumbent

Incumbent refers to a sitting member of Congress running for re-election.

Independent Claim

A claim that does not refer back to or depend on another claim.

Independent Executive Agencies

Agencies that report to the President in the same manner as departments, even though they are not part of any cabinet department.

Independent Executor

A special kind of executor, permitted by the laws of certain states, who performs the duties of an executor without intervention by the court.

Independent Expenditures

1. The spending of money on behalf of candidates but without their cooperation.
2. The spending of money on behalf of candidates without their cooperation.

Independent Member

A Member who is not a member of a recognized political party. A Member may be elected as an independent or may leave or be expelled from a party during a Parliament and sit as an independent.

Independent Regulatory Commissions (IRC)

Headed by the boards of five or more commissioners appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate, a dozen agencies exercise a combination of rule-making, administrative, and adjudicatory functions. The oldest existing IRC is the Interstate Commerce Commission (established in 1887). The others were mostly created during the Progressive era (e.g., the Federal Reserve System and Federal Trade Commission) or the New

Deal (the Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Communications Commission). Each operates in an important area of economic policy; but one of them, the Civil Aeronautics Board, was abolished in 1985 as part of the deregulation movement.

Indeterminate Sentence

A sentence of imprisonment to a specified minimum and maximum period of time, specifically authorized by statute, subject to termination by a parole board or other authorized agency after the prisoner has served the minimum term.

Indiana Ballot

Also known as the party-column ballot. Used in a majority of states, it lists the candidates of each party in a row or column, beside or under the party emblem. Allows for and encourages straight-ticket voting.

Indictment

1. A finding by a grand jury that there is enough evidence against an individual to warrant a criminal trial.
2. The formal charge issued by a grand jury stating that there is enough evidence that the defendant committed the crime to justify having a trial; it is used primarily for felonies.

Indigent

Meeting certain standards of poverty, thereby qualifying a criminal defendant for representation by a public defender.

Industrial Unions

Different approaches for organizing workers were called for in very large plants that employed less skilled workers. In coal mining, automobile production, and the clothing industry, a more confrontational style seemed to be called for. Many in the craft union tradition of the AFL opposed this new style of organizing, and its Committee on Industrial Organization was forced out of the house of labor in 1938.

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)

Founded in 1893, the IWW (or Wobblies) had a particular appeal among the miners and unskilled laborers in the rural West. The execution in Utah of the Swedish immigrant organizer Joe Hill contributed to the folklore of the union, but federal prosecution of its leaders led to its end by 1920.

Ineligible Bidder

A non-responsible bidder or a supplier who has demonstrated a poor record of performance or proven to be financially unstable. Otherwise a bidder who has been removed from the prospective vendors list for non-compliance.

Inflation

The prices of goods increase over a period of time. It is measured by the consumer price index (CPI) and reported monthly, quarterly, or annually. Various indexes have existed to estimate price levels since colonial times.

Influence

A form of power based on the ability to persuade others to share in a desired objective.

Informal Application

An application that has been filed without one or more of the elements required to receive a filing date. The USPTO will return informal applications to applicants.

Informal Institutions

Institutions which are an integral part of the political process, but which are not established by a constitution.

Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)

A list of all patents, publications, U.S. applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office in a non-provisional patent application filed under 35 U.S.C. § 111(a) to comply with applicant's duty to submit to the Office information

which is material to patentability of the invention claimed in the non-provisional application.

For patent applications filed under 35 U.S.C. § 111(a), applicants and other individuals who are substantively involved in preparing or prosecuting a patent application must submit to the Office information which is material to patentability (*could render a claim unpatentable*) as defined in 37 CFR § 1.56. The provisions of 37 CFR § 1.97 and 37 CFR § 1.98 provide a mechanism for compliance with the duty of disclosure provided in 37 CFR § 1.56.

The IDS must include a list of all patents, publications, U.S. applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office. The USPTO provides forms for use in the submission of an IDS, the PTO/SB/08a and PTO/SB/08b.

Information Memorandum (IM)

Document that provides State child support enforcement agencies with information on program practices that can be useful to program improvement.

Information Technology operates the County's data and voice computer systems and evaluates and develops potential technology to improve work productivity.

Information

A formal accusation by a prosecutor that the defendant committed a crime. An information is an alternative to an indictment as a means of charging a criminal.

Infraction

A violation of law not punishable by imprisonment. Minor traffic offenses generally are considered infractions.

Infrastructure

These systems of transportation, communications, and public utilities are believed to be crucial to a nation's economic competitiveness.

Inherent Powers

Powers of government that the national government may exercise simply because it exists as a government, such as the right to conduct foreign relations.

Initial Public Offering (IPO)

The first sale of a company's stock on the NASDAQ, Amex, NYSE or other market. Because IPOs can shoot up in value, those who can secure such new stock at its opening may realize quick profits; often the average person is unable to secure any of these opening shares.

Initial Review Group

Any one of the study sections or peer review committees of scientists that advise on the scientific and technical merit of research applications submitted for support.

Initiating Jurisdiction

The State or county court, or administrative agency, which sends a request for action to another jurisdiction in interstate child support cases. The requested action can include a request for wage withholding or for review and adjustment of existing child support obligations. In cases where a State is trying to establish an initial child support order on behalf of a resident custodial parent, and they do not have Long Arm Jurisdiction (*i.e.*, they cannot legally claim personal jurisdiction over a person who is not a resident), they must file a Two-State action under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) guidelines.

Initiative

1. A method of amending state constitutions, used in seventeen states, under which proposed constitutional amendments can be placed on the ballot if enough signatures are obtained on a petition.
2. A request for applications (RFA), request for proposals (RFP), or program announcement (PA) stating the Institute's interest in receiving research applications in a given area because of

a programmatic need or scientific opportunity. RFAs and RFPs generally have monies set aside to fund the applications responding to them; program announcements generally do not.

Injunction

1. An order from a court to require or prevent an action.
2. An order of the court prohibiting (or compelling) the performance of a specific act to prevent irreparable damage or injury.

In-kind

In-kind contributions mean the value of non-cash contributions. In-kind contributions may be in the form of real property, equipment, supplies and other expendable property, and the value of goods and services directly benefiting and specifically identifiable to the project or program.

Inquiry of a Committee

A study undertaken by a standing or special committee of the House. It may be initiated as a result of a standing or special order or, in the case of a standing committee, it may be initiated by the committee itself.

Inspection Report

To inform a procurement entity that an examination or testing of commodities on contract has taken place. Such a report would further inform the authority of the quality or condition of such goods.

Institute of Medicine (IOM)

Chartered by the National Academy of Sciences to enlist distinguished members of the appropriate professions in the examination of policy matters pertaining to public health.

Institution

Institutions are *structures* and *mechanisms* of social order and cooperation governing the *behavior* of two or more individuals.

Institutions are identified with a *social purpose* and permanence, transcending individual *human* lives and intentions, and with the making and enforcing of rules governing cooperative human behavior. The term, institution, is commonly applied to customs and behavior patterns important to a *society*, as well as to particular formal organizations of *government* and *public service*. As structures and mechanisms of social order among humans, institutions are one of the principal objects of study in the *social sciences*, including *sociology*, *political science* and *economics*. Institutions are a central concern for *law*, the formal regime for political rule-making and enforcement. The creation and evolution of institutions is a primary topic for *history*.

Institutional Development Awards (IDeA)

Institutional Development Awards (IDeA) enhance biomedical and behavioral research in specific geographic areas. The Division of Research Infrastructure of the National Center for Research Resources (NCRR) provides IDeA grants to foster research within states that traditionally have not received significant levels of competitive funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Institutional Economics

This approach to economics focuses on the notion that the power of social organizations needs to be emphasized as well as the nature of the market.

Institutional Group

Groups which are closely associated with the government and act internally to influence public decisions.

Institutional Profile Number (IPF)

The Institution Profile (IPF) number is an identifier that uniquely identifies and associates institutional information within the NIH enterprise database. The NIH assigns an IPF number after the institution submits its request for registration.

Institutional Racism

Institutional racism (or structural racism or systemic racism) is a

theoretical form of *racism* that occurs in institutions such as public bodies and *corporations*, including *universities*. The term was coined by *black nationalist, pan-Africanist* and honorary prime minister of the *Black Panther Party Stokely Carmichael*. In the late 1960s, he defined the term as “the collective failure of an organisation to provide an appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture or *ethnic origin*”. Institutional racism is distinguished from the *bigotry* or racial bias of individuals by the existence of systematic policies and practices that have the effect of disadvantaging certain racial or ethnic groups. *Race-based discrimination* in housing, and bank lending, for example, are forms of institutional racism. Other examples include the systematic profiling of members of certain races by security and law enforcement workers, use of stereotyped caricatures of certain racial groups by institutions (like “Indian” mascots in sports), the under- and mis-representation of members of certain racial groups in the *media*, and barriers to employment or professional advancement based on race.

Institutional Review Board (IRB)

1. IRBs are set up by research institutions to ensure the protection of rights and welfare of human research subjects participating in research conducted under their auspices. IRBs make an independent determination to approve, require modifications in, or disapprove research protocols based on whether human subjects are adequately protected, as required by federal regulations and local institutional policy.
2. Review boards established by institutions to ensure the protection of the rights and welfare of human research subjects participating in research conducted under their auspices. IRB's make an independent determination to approve, require modification in, or disapprove research protocols based on whether human subjects are adequately protected, as required by federal regulations and local institutional policy.

Institutionalism in International Relations

Institutionalism in international relations holds that the inter-

national system is not—in practice—anarchic, but that it has an implicit or explicit structure which determines how states will act within the system.

Institutions are rules that determine the decision-making process. In the international arena, institution has been used interchangeably with 'regime', which has been defined by *Krasner* as a set of explicit or implicit "principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors expectations converge in a given issue-area."

Instructed Delegate

A legislator who automatically mirrors the will of the majority of his constituents.

Instruction to a Committee

A direction by the House to a committee which has already received an order of reference, further defining its course of action or empowering it to do something. There are two types of instructions: permissive and mandatory.

Instructions

Judge's explanation to the jury before it begins deliberations of the questions it must answer. Judge's instructions include information about law governing the case.

Intangible Assets

Nonphysical items such as stock certificates, bonds, bank accounts, and pension benefits that have value and must be taken into account in estate planning.

Integrated Bar

The organized state bar association to which every lawyer in a state must belong in order to be permitted to practice in that state.

Intellectual Property

Creations of the mind - Creative works or ideas embodied in a

form that can be shared or can enable others to recreate, emulate, or manufacture them. There are four ways to protect intellectual property - patents, trademarks, copyrights or trade secrets.

Interactive Research Project Grant (IRPG)

An award made to two or more investigators funded independently as R01 grantees but brought together as a collaborative group receiving additional support for collaborative work, shared resources, or the exchange of ideas.

Intercept

A method of securing child support by taking a portion of non-wage payments made to a non-custodial parent. Non-wage payments subject to interception include Federal tax refunds, State tax refunds, unemployment benefits, and disability benefits.

Interdisciplinarity

Interdisciplinarity is the act of drawing from two or more *academic disciplines* and *integrating* their insights to work together in pursuit of a common goal. "Interdisciplinary Studies", as they are called, use interdisciplinarity to develop a greater understanding of a problem that is too complex or wide-ranging (i.e. *AIDS pandemic, global warming*) to be dealt with using the knowledge and methodology of just one discipline.

Interdisciplinary programs sometimes arise from a shared conviction that the traditional disciplines are unable or unwilling to address an important problem. For example, social science disciplines such as *anthropology* and *sociology* paid little attention to the social analysis of *technology* throughout most of the twentieth century. As a result, many social scientists with interests in technology have joined *science and technology studies* programs, which are typically staffed by scholars drawn from numerous disciplines (including *anthropology, history, philosophy, sociology, and women's studies*). They may also arise from new research developments, such as *nanotechnology*, which cannot be addressed without combining the approaches of two or more disciplines. Examples include *quantum*

information processing, which amalgamates elements of *quantum physics* and *computer science*, and *bioinformatics*, which combines *molecular biology* with computer science. In a sense, those who pursue Interdisciplinary Studies degrees or practice interdisciplinarity in their lives are seen as pioneers (and even risk-takers) at the cutting edge of scholarship, science, and technology. In this way, interdisciplinarians are able to acknowledge and combat the present and future problems of humanity.

Interest (Pressure) Group

Organizations whose members act together to influence public policy in order to promote their common interest.

Interest Group Liberalism

Interest group liberalism was *Theodore Lowi's* term for the pluralistic competition resulting from the broad expansion of public programs in the *United States*, including those which were part of the "*Great Society*."

Interest Groups

Private groups that attempt to influence the government to respond to the shared attitudes of their members.

Interest Party

A political party with a single interest or purpose, such as the Green Party.

Interference

A proceeding, conducted before the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (Board), to determine priority of invention between a pending application and one or more pending applications and/or one or more unexpired patents

Interim Supply

Funds approved by Parliament to cover Government expenditures for the period from April 1 to June 23 of each fiscal year, pending approval of the Main Estimates in June. Amounts in the motion for interim supply are expressed in twelfths (ordinarily, three-twelfths) of the amounts in the Main Estimates.

Interlocking Directorates

The placement of people on the boards of directors of supposedly competing companies became an important way to coordinate the activities of such firms and to build monopoly power. Such overlapping or "interlocking" membership was prohibited by Section 8 of the Clayton Act of 1914.

Interlocking Load Pattern

A method of arranging every other course in a unitized load to stabilize the load. Every other course is turned 90 degrees when uni-block patterns are used. Every other course is reversed using multi-block, pinwheel or irregular patterns.

Interlocutory

Provisional; temporary; not final. Refers to orders and decrees of a court.

International Organization

An organization that identifies itself as international or intergovernmental with membership from and representing interests of more than one country without regard to whether the headquarters of the organization and location of the activity are inside or outside of the United States.

International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established in 2002 as a permanent tribunal to prosecute individuals for *genocide*, *crimes against humanity*, *war crimes*, and the *crime of aggression*, although it cannot currently exercise its jurisdiction over the crime of aggression. The ICC is designed to complement existing national judicial systems: the Court can only exercise its jurisdiction when national courts are unwilling or unable to investigate or prosecute such crimes, thus being a "court of last resort". Primary responsibility to exercise jurisdiction over alleged criminals is therefore left to individual states. The court can only prosecute crimes that were committed on or after 1 July 2002,

the date its founding treaty, the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court*, entered into force.

104 states are currently *members of the court*, and a further 35 countries have signed but not yet ratified the Rome Statute. The official seat of the ICC is in *The Hague, Netherlands*, but its proceedings may take place anywhere. The official logo of the ICC.

International Law

The body of rules governing the relationships of states with each other.

International Order

The combination of major actors, rules, mechanisms and understandings to manage the co-existence and interdependence of states.

International Regimes

The pattern of regular cooperation governed by implicit and explicit expectations between two or more states.

International Relations

1. An area of political study concerned with the interaction of independent states.
2. International Relations (IR), a branch of *political science*, is the study of foreign affairs of and relations among states within the international system, including the roles of *states*, *inter-governmental organizations* (IGOs), *non-governmental organizations* (NGOs), and *multinational corporations* (MNCs). It is both an *academic* and *public policy* field, and can be either *positive* or *normative* as it both seeks to analyze as well as formulate *foreign policy*.

Apart from *political science*, IR draws upon such diverse fields as *economics*, *history*, *law*, *philosophy*, *geography*, *sociology*, *anthropology*, *psychology*, and *cultural studies*. It involves a diverse range of issues, from *globalization* and

its impacts on societies and state *sovereignty* to *ecological sustainability*, *nuclear proliferation*, *nationalism*, *economic development*, *terrorism*, *organized crime*, *human security* and *human rights*.

Internet Assisted Review (IAR)

Allows reviewer to submit critiques and preliminary scores for applications they are reviewing. Allows Reviewers, SRAs, and GTAs to view all critiques in preparation for a meeting. IAR creates a preliminary summary statement body containing submitted critiques for the SRA or GTA.

Interparliamentary Delegation

An officially recognized group of Members, or of Members and Senators, representing Parliament or a parliamentary association at an interparliamentary activity in Canada or abroad.

Interpretation Clause

A clause of a bill which contains the definitions of certain terms used in the bill.

Interpretivism (Social Science)

Interpretivism in the social sciences refers to a method, or group of methods, that holds that the social sciences ought to be concerned, not simply with quantifying what actually happens in social phenomena, but in providing an interpretation of events and phenomena in terms of how the people involved understand their own experience. It's earliest prominent proponent was German sociologist *Max Weber*.

Interrogatories

Written questions asked by one party of an opposing party, who must answer them in writing under oath; a discovery device in a lawsuit.

Interstate Cases

Cases in which the dependent child and non-custodial parent (NCP) live in different States, or where two or more States are involved in some case activity, such as enforcement.

Interstate Commerce

The power to regulate the flow of goods across state or national boundaries was awarded to Congress in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution and became the legal foundation for many federal programs during and after the New Deal. At various times federal action has been nullified because the commerce in question was *intrastate* or because the activity being regulated was deemed to be noncommercial in nature.

Interstate Compacts

Agreements between or among states made with the approval of Congress.

Intervention

1. A proceeding in a lawsuit in which a third person is permitted by the court to make him or herself a party.
2. In a court case, the presentation of a view on the law without representing one of the parties in the litigation.

Interventionism

A strand of American foreign policy that was visible by the end of the nineteenth century; it included "gunboat diplomacy" and other forms of military involvement in various parts of the world.

Intestate Succession

The process by which the property of a person who has died without a will passes on to others according to the state's descent and distribution statutes.

Intramural Research

Research conducted by, or in support of, employees of the NIH.

Introduction of a Bill

The first presentation of a bill to the House for its consideration. Leave to introduce a bill is granted automatically, without debate, amendment or question put. Senate public bills require no introduction.

Invention

Any art or process (*way of doing or making things*), machine, manufacture, design, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any variety of plant, which is or may be patentable under the patent laws of the United States.

Inventor

One who contributes to the conception of an invention. The patent law of the United States of America requires that the applicant in a patent application must be the inventor.

Investigator-Initiated Research

Research funded as a result of an investigator, on his or her own, submitting a research application. Also known as unsolicited research. Unsolicited applications are reviewed by chartered CSR review committees.

Investment Income

Income received when non-federal funds are invested and interest earned on that investment. In some cases, the sponsor may require investment.

Invoice (Bill)

1. A list of charges or costs presented by a vendor to a purchaser, usually enumerating the items furnished, their unit and total costs, and a statement of the terms of the sale.
2. A form used to report expenses incurred to date. An invoice is used to solicit a payment from the sponsor and is typically prepared by OSR - Financial Services with consultation with the appropriate department administrator.

IPEA

International Preliminary Examining Authority - either a national Office or an intergovernmental organization whose tasks include the establishment of examination reports on inventions which are the subject of international applications.

IPER

International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/409), produced by an International Preliminary Examining Authority, is a preliminary and non-binding opinion on whether the invention claimed in an international application appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), and to be industrially applicable.

ISA

International Search Authority - either a national Office or an intergovernmental organization whose tasks include the establishment of documentary search reports on prior art with respect to inventions which are the subject of international applications.

Isolationism

A policy of avoiding foreign entanglements.

ISR

International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/210), produced by an International Searching Authority, is a report listing citations of published documents that might affect the patentability of the invention claimed in an international application.

Issue Date

The date that a patent application becomes a US patent.

The issue date is the date that patent rights can be exercised. U.S. patents are always issued on Tuesdays.

Issue

The disputed point in a disagreement between parties in a lawsuit. (1) It is incurred solely to advance the work under the sponsored agreement, (2) It benefits both the sponsored agreement and other work of the institution, in proportions that can be approximated through use of reasonable methods, or (3) It is necessary to the overall operation of the institution and is deemed to be assignable in part to sponsored projects.

J

Jim Crow Laws

Laws that were designed to segregate black and white Americans.

Joint Application

An application in which the invention is presented as that of two or more persons

Joint Chiefs of Staff

The chairman, the chiefs of staff of the three armed services, and, when marine corps matters are under consideration, the Commandant of the marines. By law, the Joint Chiefs of Staff advise the President and the Secretary of Defense and are the chiefs of their respective military services.

Joint Committee

1. A Joint Committee is comprised of both House and Senate members. There are currently 4 joint committees. They are the joint committees on the library, on printing, on taxation, and the joint economic committee.

None of the joint committees have legislative powers. They conduct oversight & issue research studies.

2. A committee consisting of Members of both the House and Senate.
3. Committees composed of both representatives and senators.

Joint Inventor

An inventor who is named with at least one other inventor in a patent application, wherein each inventor contributes to the

conception of the invention set forth in at least one claim in a patent application.

Joint Meeting

A Joint Meeting is when the House and Senate assemble together to hear a speech by a dignitary.

A joint session is when the House and Senate assemble together to hear the president give a speech.

A joint session is also held to count the electoral votes for president and vice-president.

Joint Resolution

1. Joint resolutions, which are essentially the same as bills, usually focus on a single item or issue. They are designated as either 'HJ Res' (when originating in the House) or 'SJ Res' (when originating in the Senate).
2. Joint Resolutions are used to pose constitutional amendments, to fix technical errors, or to appropriate. They become public law if adopted by both the House and Senate and, where relevant, approved by the president. In terms of Constitutional amendments, they must be approved by 3/4 of the states.

Joint Tenancy

1. A form of legal co-ownership of property (also known as survivorship). At the death of one co-owner, the surviving co-owner becomes sole owner of the property.
2. A form of ownership or taking title to property which means each party owns the whole property and that ownership is not separate. In the event of the death of one party, the survivor owns the property in its entirety.

Journal Voucher

A journal voucher is the method used to transfer transactions between accounts in the Harvard General Ledger System. Typically journal vouchers are used to : (1) Correct or adjust prior journal entries (2) Move expenses from one funding source

- to another (3) Account for the internal sale of goods or services
- (4) Transfer funds.

Journals

The official record in both official languages of the decisions and other transactions of the House, drawn from the scroll kept by the Table Officers. The House produces unrevised daily *Journals* and revised weekly *Journals*. At the end of a session, a compilation of revised *Journals* is produced.

Judgment Notwithstanding the Verdict

A judge's decision to rule in a case contrary to the jury's verdict.

Judgment

1. A decision made by a court of law. In judgments that require the repayment of a debt, the court may place a lien against the debtor's real property as collateral for the judgment's creditor.
2. The official decision or finding of a judge or administrative agency hearing officer upon the respective rights and claims of the parties to an action; also known as a decree or order and may include the "findings of fact and conclusions of law."

Judicial Activism

1. The view that the Supreme Court justices (and even other lower-ranking judges as well) can and should creatively (re)interpret the texts of the Constitution and the laws in order to serve the judges' own considered estimates of the vital needs of contemporary society when the elected "political" branches of the Federal government and/or the various state governments seem to them to be failing to meet these needs. On such a view, judges should not hesitate to go beyond their traditional role as interpreters of the Constitution and laws given to them by others in order to assume a role as independent policy makers or independent "trustees" on behalf of society.

2. The willingness and inclination of judges to overturn legislation or executive action.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

A British Court that functioned as Canada's final court of appeal until 1949.

Judicial Foreclosure

A type of foreclosure proceeding used in some states that is handled as a civil lawsuit and conducted entirely under the auspices of a court. Other states use non-judicial foreclosure.

Judicial Restraint

The view that the Supreme Court (and other lesser courts) should not read the judges' own philosophies or policy preferences into the constitution and laws and should whenever reasonably possible construe the law so as to avoid second guessing the policy decisions made by other governmental institutions such as Congress, the President and state governments within their constitutional spheres of authority. On such a view, judges have no popular mandate to act as policy makers and should defer to the decisions of the elected "political" branches of the Federal government and of the states in matters of policy making so long as these policymakers stay within the limits of their powers as defined by the US Constitution and the constitutions of the several states.

Judicial Review

1. The authority of a court to review the official actions of other branches of government. Also, the authority to declare unconstitutional the actions of other branches.
2. The power of the courts to declare legislation unconstitutional (*ultra vires*).
3. The power of the federal courts to overturn or limit the enforcement of Federal or state laws or regulations that the judges determine have violated the Federal constitution. The term also covers the power of the Federal courts to overturn

or limit the enforcement of state laws or regulations that the judges determine are in direct conflict with Federal laws or regulations regarding a specific subject matter where the Federal constitution gives primary jurisdiction to the Federal government. Also the power of state courts to overturn or limit the enforcement of state laws or regulations that the judges determine have violated either the Federal constitution or the constitution of their own state.

Judiciary

The branch of government with the power to resolve legal conflicts that arise between citizens, between citizens and governments, or between levels of government.

Jumbo Loan

A loan that exceeds Fannie Mae's and Freddie Mac's loan limits, currently at \$227,150. Also called a nonconforming loan. Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae loans are referred to as conforming loans.

Jungle Primary

A form of primary election, also known as a blanket primary, in which voters can pick and choose among two or more political party slates, crossing back and forth to select nominees for each office.

Junk Bond

This informal title was given to bonds often issued to finance a corporate takeover and characterized by high yield and high risk, with resulting concerns for both the issuing firm and the investor.

Junta

A Spanish word meaning a group of individuals forming a government, especially after a revolution or coup d'etat.

Jurisdiction

1. The legal authority which a court or administrative agency has over particular persons and over certain types of cases, usually in a defined geographical area.

2. The power, right or authority to apply the law. A court's authority to hear cases.

Jurisprudence

The philosophy and analysis of law.

Jury Panel

A list of prospective jurors to serve in a particular court, or for the trial of a particular action; denotes either the whole body of persons summoned as jurors for a particular term of court or those the clerk selects by lot.

Jury

A certain number of persons, usually selected from lists of registered voters or licensed drivers, and sworn to inquire of certain matters of fact, and declare the truth upon evidence laid before them during a trial.

Jus Sanguinis

Right of blood. Under this principle, the citizenship of a child is determined by that of the parents.

Jus Soil

Right of soil. Under this principle, citizenship is conferred by place of birth.

Justice of the Peace

Justice of the Peace, official presiding over a type of *police court*. In some states of the United States the justices, who are usually elected, have jurisdiction over petty civil and criminal cases as well as having such duties as the issuing of search warrants and the performance of marriage services. The justice of the peace was formerly of greater importance than he is at present. The establishment of the office throughout England in 1360 represented a further extension of royal authority to local government, especially to rural areas. The justices, selected from the gentry, enjoyed extensive administrative and police authority, and they had judicial power over most crimes. The office was

established also in the American colonies, but by the latter part of the 19th cent. it had been relegated to a much less central role, especially in administrative areas, in both England and the United States.

Justice

The Preamble speaks of social, economic and political justice. Social justice implies that discrimination on the basis of birth into a caste, race, sex or religion should cease. To that end, all citizens should enjoy equal opportunities in the matter of public appointment. The concept of a 'Welfare State', as envisaged in the Directive Principles, is an embodiment of guidelines for ensuring the social justice expected in the Preamble.

Economic justice implies that all citizens that the gap between the rich and the poor is bridged, and that exploitation ceases. Removal of poverty is to be achieved by ensuring a more equitable distribution of national wealth and resources among those who contribute to its creation. Thus the Directives Principles call upon the State to try and secure for its citizens an adequate means of livelihood.

Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal opportunity to participate in the political system. One person-one vote is ensured irrespective not only of caste, sex and religion, but also of proprietary or educational qualifications.

Just-in-Time

Within Status, users will find a feature to submit Just-In-Time information when requested by the NIH. NIH policy allows the submission of certain elements of a competing application to be deferred. Through this module, institutions can electronically submit the information that is requested after the review, but before award.

Juvenile Court

Court specifically established to hear cases concerning minors.

K

Key Personnel

Individuals who contribute in a substantive way to the scientific development or execution of a project, regardless of whether or not they receive compensation from the grant supporting that project. Must include Principal Investigator and any other personnel that the PI designates.

Keynes, John Maynard (1883-1946)

An English economist, statesman, and mathematician, his book *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money* (1936) legitimized countercyclical political economy by providing an analytical justification for increasing government spending and decreasing taxation during hard economic times.

Keynesian School

This economic school fostered Keynes's teachings, beginning with Alvin Hansen during the 1930s. Today, Keynesian ideas have been recast by neo-Keynesians and post-Keynesians.

Kill

To Kill a bill is to defeat a bill, often in committee and sometimes as a result of inaction.

Kind Codes

WIPO Standard ST. 16 codes (kind codes) include a letter, and in many cases a number, used to distinguish the kind of patent document (e.g., publication of an application for a utility patent (patent application publication), patent, plant patent application publication, plant patent, or design patent) and the level of

publication (e.g., first publication, second publication, or corrected publication).

Detailed information on Standard ST. 16 and the use of kind codes by patent offices throughout the world is available on the WIPO.

Kondratieff Cycle

A long-term cycle in business activity, perhaps sixty years in length, results from clusters of innovation whose effects gradually erode away. It is this underlying cycle on which such short-run phenomena as Kitchin cycles are superimposed.

Kyklos

The *Kyklos* is a term used by some classical Greek authors to describe what they saw as the political cycle of *governments* in a society. It was roughly based on the history of Greek *city-states* in the same period. The concept of "The *Kyklos*" is first elaborated in *Plato's Republic*, chapters VIII and IX. *Polybius* calls it the *anakyklosis*.

According to *Polybius*, who has the most fully developed view of the cycle, it rotates through the three basic forms of government, *democracy*, *aristocracy*, and *monarchy* and the three degenerate forms of each of these governments *ochlocracy*, *oligarchy*, and *tyranny*. Originally society is in anarchy but the strongest figure emerges and sets up a monarchy. The monarch's descendants, who because of their family's power lack virtue, become despots and the monarchy degenerates into a tyranny. Because the excesses of the ruler the tyranny is overthrown by the leading citizens of the state who set up an aristocracy. They too quickly forget about virtue and the state becomes an oligarchy. These oligarchs are overthrown by the people who set up a democracy. Democracy soon becomes corrupt and degenerates into mob rule, beginning the cycle anew.

L

Laffer Curve

This geometric representation by the economist Arthur Laffer sees an inflection point above which greater increases in taxes result in reducing revenue because they discourage taxable activity.

Laissez Faire

1. The philosophy that government should intervene as little as possible in economic affairs.
2. Laissez-Faire or *laissez-faire* is short for "*laissez faire, laissez aller, laissez passer*," a French phrase meaning "let do, let go, let pass." From the French diction first used by the eighteenth century *physiocrats* as an injunction against government interference with trade, it became used as a synonym for strict *free market economics* during the early and mid-19th century. It is generally understood to be a doctrine that maintains that private initiative and production is best to roam free, opposing *economic interventionism* and *taxation* by the state beyond that which is perceived to be necessary to maintain peace, security, and property rights. (Some extreme *laissez-faire* advocates even oppose taxation). It also embodies *free trade*, namely that a state should not use *protectionist measures*, such as *tariffs*, in order to curtail trade between nations.

Landrum-Griffin Act of 1959

The Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act was a bipartisan measure aimed at reducing gang influence within

unions, promoting fair elections, and expanding the Taft-Hartley Act's prohibition of secondary boycotts.

Late Charge

The penalty a borrower must pay when a payment is made a stated number of days. On a first trust deed or mortgage, this is usually fifteen days.

Late Phase Conflict

The notion of John Woolley that conflict between the White House office and the Federal Reserve over appropriate monetary policy is greatest late in the business cycle- especially when the administration wants the Federal Reserve to stimulate the money supply as a recession wears onward.

Latent Defect

A flaw, defect or condition not observable at the initial inspection but obviously occurring over a period of time.

Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel

An official of the House appointed by the Governor in Council who offers comprehensive legal and legislative services to the Speaker, the Board of Internal Economy, Members of the House of Commons and House managers. As Legislative Counsel, he or she assists Members in the preparation of private Members' bills and amendments to Government bills and related legislative matters.

Law

1. A Law is a legislative proposal passed by both the House and the Senate and approved by the President.
2. Enforceable rules of conduct.

Lawsuit

A legal action started by a plaintiff against a defendant based on a complaint that the defendant failed to perform a legal duty, resulting in harm to the plaintiff.

Lay on the Table

To lay a bill, resolution, amendment, appeal, or motion on the table is to dispose of it permanently and adversely. Under congressional rules of procedure, tabling kills the underlying matter.

If done by unanimous consent, the Chair will simply state: "without objection, the [matter] is laid upon the table."

If done by a record vote, a motion to table is formally offered and put to a vote.

An example of uncontroversial tabling would be when bills whose substance have been shifted to another piece of legislation are tabled without objection.

An example of a controversial tabling would be when a debatable resolution is offered. Moving to table the resolution both ends debate and kills the resolution. In the House privileged resolutions would otherwise receive at least one hour of debate and in the Senate would have no restriction upon debate.

Lead Time

Time from date of inventory review or requisition date to delivery date, usually expressed as an average.

Leader (of a Party)

The person chosen by a political party to provide leadership in Parliament and during election campaigns. Those so chosen are either already Members of Parliament or are expected to seek a seat in the House of Commons as soon as possible.

Leader of the Government in the House of Commons

The minister responsible for managing the Government's business in the House, including negotiating the scheduling of business with the House Leaders of the opposition parties.

Leader Time

Leader Time is reserved for the use of the majority and minority leaders at the start of each day's session.

Each leader is given 10 minutes to discuss the day's legislative agenda or to address policy issues.

Leaders' Day

The first day of resumed debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Traditionally, the first speaker is the Leader of the Official Opposition, who may conclude by proposing an amendment to add words to the original motion.

Leading Question

A question that instructs a witness how to answer or suggests which answer is desired. These questions are usually prohibited on direct examination.

Lease Agreement

A contract to make periodic payments for the use of a property for a certain length of time. Such rentals may include additional variable user costs which cannot be predetermined such as cost per copy when leasing copiers.

Lease Option

An alternative financing option that allows home buyers to lease a home with an option to buy. Each month's rent payment may consist of not only the rent, but an additional amount which can be applied toward the down payment on an already specified price.

Lease-Purchase Agreement

An agreement whereby the periodic payments may also be applied as installments toward ownership of a property if the leaser decides to assume the option to own. Such options may be stated as a purchase option or a conditional sales contract.

Left

Left, in politics, the more radically progressive wing in any legislative body or party. The designation apparently originated in the French National Assembly of 1789, where the radicals were seated to the left of the presiding officer.

Legal Description

A property description, recognized by law, that is sufficient to locate and identify the property without oral testimony.

Legal Father

A man who is recognized by law as the male parent of a child.

Legal Notice

Advertising in newspapers or other legally acceptable publications. May include public posting of an intent to award a contract.

Legal Positivism

A theory holding that law is the command of the sovereign.

Legislation

1. Legislation is the making of laws or the laws themselves.
2. The laws enacted by or on the authority of Parliament. These include orders, regulations and other statutory instruments adopted as a result of power delegated by Parliament to a variety of Government departments, boards and commissions.

Legislative Agenda

The Government's legislative plans for the session, usually set out in the Throne Speech. The Government is free to modify its legislative plans without notice during the course of the session.

Legislative Assistant

1. The professional staff member in charge of a particular issue or issue area.
2. Legislative Assistant, or "L.A." is the staff person who advises a member of Congress on legislative issues.

Legislative Clerk

A procedural clerk who provides advice in committee and at report stage concerning the admissibility of proposed amendments to bills and the proper order in which they should be considered and voted on.

Legislative Committee

A committee of Members created under the Standing Orders on an *ad hoc* basis to study a bill in detail either before or after second reading.

Legislative Correspondent

Legislative Correspondent, or "L.C." is the staff person who answers the mail sent to a member of Congress.

Legislative Counsel

A Legislative Counsel is the staff person who advises Committee members on legal questions & bill language.

Legislative Day

A Legislative Day is any day on which the House or Senate meet. It runs until the next adjournment.

If the Chamber recesses rather than adjourns, the legislative day may run over several calendar days.

Legislative History

Legislative History refers to the chronology of steps a bill took as it moved through the process.

It also refers to the collection of documents generated by committees and floor debate on the bill.

Federal agencies and the courts review that history to verify Congressional intent on the bill.

Legislative Veto

1. A law in which Congress asserts the power to nullify actions of the executive branch. As of 1980, the Supreme Court had not ruled whether the "legislative veto" was constitutional.
2. A Legislative Veto refers to the repeal by Congress of federal agency or presidential actions.

The Executive actions stand unless nullified by disapproval resolutions passed by Congress.

Legislature

1. A legislature is a type of representative *deliberative assembly* with the power to adopt *laws*. Legislatures are known by many names, the most common being parliament and congress, although these terms also have more specific meanings. In *parliamentary systems of government*, the legislature is formally supreme and *appoints the executive*. In *presidential systems of government*, the legislature is considered a power branch which is equal to, and independent of, the executive. In addition to *enacting laws*, legislatures usually have exclusive authority to raise *taxes* and adopt the *budget* and other *money bills*. The consent of the legislature is also often required to *ratify treaties* and *declare war*.
2. A representative assembly responsible for making laws for society.

Legitimacy (Political Science)

Legitimacy in *political science*, is the popular acceptance of a governing *regime* or *law* as an *authority*. Whereas *authority* refers to a specific position in an established government, the term legitimacy is used when describing a system of government itself—where “government may be generalized to mean the wider “*sphere of influence*.”

This concept has also been applied to other, non-political, kinds of authority, such as that of an employer hiring workers and further, to issues concerning the legitimacy of entire political-economic systems (such as *capitalism*) are discussed in the *Marxist* tradition.

The word legitimacy can be interpreted in either a *normative* or a *positive* way. For the former, which gets greater attention in *moral philosophy*, something is “legitimate” if one approves of it. For the latter, which gets greater attention in political science, an institution is legitimate if such approval is general among those subject to its authority. Issues of legitimacy are linked to those of *consent*, both explicit and *tacit*.

Lender

A term which can refer to the institution making the loan or to the individual representing the firm. For example, loan officers are often referred to as "lenders."

Lese Majesty

Lese Majesty or leze majesty, offense against the dignity of the sovereign of a state or of a state itself. The offense as such first appeared in Rome, though not defined with great exactness. Lese majesty seems to have been considered originally as a violation of the fundamental laws of the Roman state, a crime against the Roman people. When the Roman Empire replaced the republic, the crime became an offense against the person of the emperor, but it still included cases that were more generally designated treason; all attempts to upset the state, as well as actions or words derogatory to, or dangerous to, the state were interpreted as offenses against the sovereign's person. This personality cult became the main element in the term lese majesty, which in time was applied especially to physical or verbal attack on the sovereign. The legislation against the crime passed into Germanic law, and feudal law heightened the personalization of the concept because of the personal nature of the feudal bond. In most modern states the specific crime of lese majesty is confounded with, and included in, the crime of *treason*. The decline of absolute monarchies hastened the disappearance of the crime, although it remained in German law until the fall of the German monarchy in 1918. While in some modern countries verbal or written attacks on the form of government, the head of the state, or public officials are made crimes analogous to lese majesty, in countries such as the United States that recognize the right to freedom of speech, the concept of lese majesty is severely restricted.

Less Developed Countries (LDCs)

These are the nonindustrialized nations of the Third World. Often they are former colonies of western nations that rely on the export of raw materials to maintain a precarious prosperity.

Let Down

Handling a unitized load from its position in the stack or storage rack down to a location where partial withdrawals can be made.

Letters Patent

A statutory instrument issued by the Governor in Council to give some power to act or to confer some right. Such a document is used, for example, for the appointment of the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Liabilities

A person's financial obligations. Liabilities include long-term and short-term debt, as well as any other amounts that are owed to others.

Liability and Fire Insurance

Actual cost of insurance coverage for the warehouse and warehouse functions.

Liability Insurance

Insurance coverage that offers protection against claims alleging that a property owner's negligence or inappropriate action resulted in bodily injury or property damage to another party. It is usually part of a homeowner's insurance policy.

Liaison Committee

A committee composed of the chairs of each standing committee and of a member of each standing joint committee who is its chair or vice-chair, responsible for, among other matters, apportioning funds to committees from the amount authorized by the Board of Internal Economy.

Liaison Officers

Employees of government agencies whose job is to maintain good relations with Congress.

Libel

Published words or pictures that falsely and maliciously defame

a person, that is, injure his or her reputation. Libel is published defamation; slander is spoken.

Liberal Democracy

A system of government characterized by universal adult suffrage, political equality, majority rule and constitutionalism.

Liberal Feminism

The advocacy of equal rights between men and women.

Liberal International Relations Theory

Liberalism holds that state preferences, rather than state capabilities, are the primary determinant of state behavior. Unlike *realism* where the state is seen as a unitary actor, *liberalism* allows for plurality in state actions. Thus, preferences will vary from state to state, depending on factors such as *culture*, *economic system* or *government type*. Liberalism also holds that interaction between states is not limited to the political (*high politics*), but also economic (*low politics*) whether through commercial firms, organizations or individuals. Thus, instead of an anarchic international system, there are plenty of opportunities for cooperation and broader notions of power, such as cultural capital (*for example, the influence of American films leading to the popularity of American culture and creating a market for American exports worldwide*). Another assumption is that *absolute gains* can be made through co-operation and interdependence - thus peace can be achieved.

Liberalism and Radicalism in France

In France, the word is used either to refer to the traditional liberal anti-clericalism or to economic liberalism. The word is used by minarchists; political liberalism in France was long associated more with the Radical Party, leading to the use of the term radicals to refer to political liberals. The French Radicals tend to be more statist than most European liberals, but share the liberal values on other issues. In France and in Southern Europe, the word "liberal" does not include the suggestion of

general support for individual rights that it carries in Northern Europe.

Liberalism

1. A theory of international relations stressing the rule of law.
2. Liberalism, philosophy or movement that has as its aim the development of individual freedom. Because the concepts of liberty or freedom change in different historical periods the specific programs of liberalism also change. The final aim of liberalism, however, remains fixed, as does its characteristic belief not only in essential human goodness but also in human rationality. Liberalism assumes that people, having a rational intellect, have the ability to recognize problems and solve them and thus can achieve systematic improvement in the human condition. Often opposed to liberalism is the doctrine of *conservatism*, which, simply stated, supports the maintenance of the status quo. Liberalism, which seeks what it considers to be improvement or progress, necessarily desires to change the existing order.

Liberty

1. "Liberty is the eager maintenance of that atmosphere in which men have the opportunity to be their bestselves". — *Laski*
2. "Liberty is the freedom of individual to express without external hindrances, his personality". — *Cole*
3. "Liberty is not absence of all restraints, but rather the substitution of rational ones for the irrational". — *Machenhine*
4. "Liberty is the opposite of over-government". — *Seeley*
6. Liberty, term used to describe various types of individual freedom, such as religious liberty, political liberty, freedom of speech, right of self-defense, and others. It is also used as a general term for the sum of specific liberties. Fundamental perhaps is personal liberty, the freedom of a person to come and go as he or she pleases without unwarranted restraint.

Library of Parliament

The library established to provide the House of Commons and the Senate with information, reference and research services. The Library of Parliament is under the supervision of the Senate and the House of Commons.

License

A permission granted by government to a person or to business owners to participate in a particular type of enterprise. Such enterprises which would be regulated by law.

Lien Date

The time when the taxes become a lien on property and the time as of which property is valued for tax purposes. 12:01 a.m. on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which taxes are collected.

Lien

1. A claim upon property to prevent sale or transfer of that property until a debt is satisfied.
2. A legal claim against a property that must be paid off when the property is sold. A mortgage or first trust deed is considered a lien.
3. A legal claim against another person's property as security for a debt. A lien does not convey ownership of the property, but gives the lienholder a right to have his or her debt satisfied out of the proceeds of the property if the debt is not otherwise paid.

Life Cap

For an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM), a limit on the amount that the interest rate can increase or decrease over the life of the mortgage.

Life Cycle Costing

The total cost of owning a property for a designated period of time. The time period is usually based upon need or the expected

life of the property. This is a purchasing method that takes into account all expenses of ownership such as: Purchase price, maintenance, operating costs and remaining value at the end of ownership.

Likelihood of Confusion

A statutory basis (*Trademark Act Section 2(d), 15 U.S.C. Section 1052(d), TMEP §1207 et seq.*) for refusing registration of a trademark or service mark because it is likely to conflict with a mark or marks already registered or pending before the USPTO. After an application is filed, the assigned examining attorney will search the USPTO records to determine if such a conflict exists between the mark in the application and another mark that is registered or pending before the USPTO. The USPTO will not conduct any preliminary searches for conflicting marks before an applicant files an application and cannot provide legal advice on whether a particular mark can be registered.

The principal factors considered by the examining attorney in determining whether there is a likelihood of confusion are: (1) the similarity of the marks; and (2) the commercial relationship between the goods and/or services listed in the application.

To find a conflict, the marks do not have to be identical, and the goods and/or services do not have to be the same. It may be enough that the marks are similar and the goods and/or services related. If a conflict exists between your mark and a registered mark, the examining attorney will refuse registration on the ground of likelihood of confusion. If a conflict exists between your mark and a mark in a pending application that was filed before your application, the examining attorney will notify you of the potential conflict and possibly suspend action on your application. If the earlier-filed application registers, the Examining Attorney will refuse registration of your mark on the ground of likelihood of confusion.

Limitation (Statute of)

A certain time allowed by statute in which litigation must be brought.

Limited Government

A state restricted in its exercise of power by the constitution and the rule of law.

Line Item

A listing of items in a bid for which a bidder may be expected to provide separate pricing. When such itemization is required individual or separate awards may be made on certain items.

Line of Credit

An agreement by a commercial bank or other financial institution to extend credit up to a certain amount for a certain time to a specified borrower.

Liquid Asset

A cash asset or an asset that is easily converted into cash.

Liquidated Damages

A form of money payment in an amount specified in advance by a contract or agreement as the sum to be paid if terms were violated.

List for the Consideration of Private Members' Business

List of the names of the Members of the House constituted by a random draw at the beginning of the first session of a Parliament. The names of the first thirty Members on the list having eligible items of Private Members' Business are placed on the order of precedence.

List System

A form of proportional representation in which the elector votes not for individuals but for parties who have lists of candidates running for office.

Literacy Tests

Tests of a voter's ability to read and write, which were often used to keep recent immigrants and blacks from voting.

Litigant

Individual bringing a lawsuit. Participants (plaintiffs and defendants) in lawsuits are called litigants.

Litigation

1. A case, controversy, or lawsuit.
2. A civil action in which a controversy is brought before the court.

Live Quorum

A Live Quorum is conducted to get a majority, or 51, senators to the floor.

It takes the form of a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absent senators.

Living Trust

A trust set up and in effect during the lifetime of the grantor. Also called inter vivos trust.

Loading Area Efficiency

The percentage of the prescribed loading area occupied by the containers in the first course.

Loading Area

The surface or plane on which a course is laid. The surface may be the floor or a pallet. When the loading area used is a pallet or platform, the plane may be larger than the pallet or platform surface. For example, a pallet surface measuring 48 x 40 inches may carry a load measuring 49 x 41 inches. In this case, the loading area is considered to be the plane.

Loan Officer

Also referred to by a variety of other terms, such as lender, loan representative, loan "rep," account executive, and others. The loan officer serves several functions and has various responsibilities: they solicit loans, they are the representative of the lending institution, and they represent the borrower to the lending institution.

Loan Origination

How a lender refers to the process of obtaining new loans.

Loan Servicing

After you obtain a loan, the company you make the payments to is "servicing" your loan. They process payments, send statements, manage the escrow/impound account, provide collection efforts on delinquent loans, ensure that insurance and property taxes are made on the property, handle pay-offs and assumptions, and provide a variety of other services.

Loan

A sum of borrowed money (principal) that is generally repaid with interest.

Loan-to-Value (LTV)

The percentage relationship between the amount of the loan and the appraised value or sales price (whichever is lower).

Lobby

1. Rooms adjacent to the government and opposition sides of the Chamber.
2. A group organized for the purpose of influencing the opinions and decisions of legislators with respect to some specific area of interest.

Lobbying

1. An activity of interest groups aimed at influencing governors and the public to achieve a favourable policy decision(s).
2. Communication with legislators or other government officials to try to influence their decisions.

Lobbyist

A person or group who actively attempts to influence legislators with respect to some specific area of interest.

Local Education Agency (LEA)

An agency that exercises administrative control of, or performs a service function for, the public elementary or secondary schools in a specific area within a state or territory, usually called a school district.

Local Government

1. Local Government, political administration of the smallest subdivisions of a country's territory and population.
2. Local Governments are administrative offices of an area smaller than a *state* or *province*. The term is used to contrast with offices at *nation-state* level, which are referred to as the *central government*, *national government*, or (where appropriate) *federal government*. In modern *nations*, local governments usually have fewer powers than national governments do. They usually have some power to raise *taxes*, though these may be limited by central *legislation*. In some countries local government is partly or wholly funded by subventions from central government taxation. The question of *Municipal Autonomy*- which powers the local government has, or should have, and why - is a key question of *public administration* and *governance*. The institutions of local government vary greatly between countries, and even where similar arrangements exist, the terminology often varies. Common names for local government entities include *state*, *province*, *region*, *department*, *county*, *prefecture*, *district*, *city*, *township*, *town*, *borough*, *parish*, *municipality*, *shire* and *village*. However all these names are often used informally in countries where they do not describe a legal local government entity.

Locate

Process by which a non-custodial parent (NCP) or putative father (PF) is found for the purpose of establishing paternity, establishing and/or enforcing a child support obligation, establishing custody and visitation rights, processing adoption or foster care cases, and investigating parental kidnapping.

Locate Information

Data used to locate a Putative Father (PF) or non-custodial parent (NCP). May include their Social Security Number (SSN), date of birth (DOB), residential address, and employer.

Locator System

A record which shows the exact location of supplies within a storage activity.

Lock-in Period

The time period during which the lender has guaranteed an interest rate to a borrower.

Lock-in

An agreement in which the lender guarantees a specified interest rate for a certain amount of time at a certain cost.

Lock-Up

A closed-door information session arranged prior to the presentation of a major initiative such as a budget. Journalists are not permitted to leave the briefing room until the official presentation of the initiative has begun, although parliamentarians may.

Logrolling

1. Logrolling is the term used for an informal pact between members to vote for each other's priorities.
2. The act of vote-trading among legislators in the process of getting legislation passed.

Long Arm Jurisdiction

Legal provision that permits one State to claim personal jurisdiction over someone who lives in another State. There must be some meaningful connection between the person and the State or district that is asserting jurisdiction in order for a court or agency to reach beyond its normal jurisdictional border. If a Long Arm Statute is not in effect between two States, then

the State must undertake a Two-State Action under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) guidelines for certain actions, such as establishing a support order in which the non-custodial parent (NCP) is not a resident. Other actions, such as Direct Income Withholding, are allowed by UIFSA in such a way that neither a Two-State Action nor Long Arm Jurisdiction are required.

Long Title (of a Bill)

The title of a bill that sets out in general terms the purposes of the bill. It must encompass all aspects of the bill and, if the bill is amended, it may be necessary to amend the long title to reflect those changes.

Long-Arm Statute

State laws that give a court jurisdiction to try civil cases in which persons from other states have been sued. Long-arm statutes are commonly employed to allow a local court to exercise jurisdiction over out-of-state motorists who cause automobile accidents within the state.

Lukashism

Lukashism (Lukashenkoism) is a name for *political and economic system* implemented in *Belarus* by its *president Alexander Lukashenko* and also an *authoritarian political ideology*, which is based on *cult of his personality* and *nostalgia* for *Soviet* times among certain groups of *population*. It is not known where the term was first used, though the earliest documented use was in 1998. The use was in the context of opening of a museum to memorialize victims of Communism with a wing dedicated to Lukashism. The term has been used mostly by groups who oppose Lukashenko, such as *Zubr* and the political party *United Civil Party of Belarus*.

M

Magistrate Judges

Judicial officers who assist U.S. district judges in getting cases ready for trial, who may decide some criminal and civil trials when both parties agree to have the case heard by a magistrate judge instead of a judge.

Magistrates Courts'

Courts in which justices of the peace, or magistrates, handle minor offenses (misdemeanors), such as speeding, and perform civil marriages.

Magna Carta

1. A document signed by King John in 1215, conceding that the king is subject to law.
2. An historic British document, signed by King John in 1215, in which the nobles confirmed that the power of the king was not absolute.

Maiden Speech

The first speech made in the House by a new Member. By tradition, the Speaker recognizes a Member rising to make such a speech in preference to others, and the Member may read from notes on this occasion.

Main Account

A 29-digit Chart of Account string (all fields except Object Codes) that provides a means to capture expense transactions of an award. May function as a holding account for awarded funds

and income that will later be allocated to appropriate part-of accounts or subagreement accounts. All awards must have one main account. If an award requires separate accounts for each budget period of the award, each period must have a main account. Every account group must have one and only one main account. Main accounts include the values of the responsible Owning Tub, Primary Managing Org, and Principal Investigator's Root.

Main Estimates

A series of Government documents providing a breakdown of the planned spending for the coming fiscal year. The Main Estimates are commonly referred to as the "Blue Book" because of the blue covers in which they are issued.

Main Motion

The principal question before the House or a committee. A proposed modification to it, or an attempt to supersede it, is considered a subsidiary or secondary motion.

Maintaining Elections

Elections that reflect the basic party identification of the voters.

Maintenance Fees

Fees for maintaining in force a patent based on an application filed on or after December 12, 1980.

Majority Government

1. A government formed by the party or the coalition of parties holding the majority of seats in the House of Commons.
2. A parliamentary government in which the party in power has over 50 percent of the seats in the legislature.

Majority Leader

1. A leader elected by the majority party in a legislative house.
2. Leader of the majority party in either the House or the Senate.

3. The Majority Leader is elected by his/her party members in the House or Senate to lead them, to promote passage of the party's issue priorities, and to coordinate legislative efforts with the Minority Leader, the other chamber, and the White House. The Majority Leader also seeks unity among Members on the policy positions taken by the party, and works to put together coalitions to create voting majorities.

Majority Rule

A concept of government by the people under which everyone is free to vote, but normally whoever gets the most votes wins the election and represents all the people (including those who voted for the losing candidate).

Majority-Minority Districts

Majority-Minority Districts are those with a majority of residents who are part of an ethnic minority.

Mala in Se

Evil in itself — behavior that is universally regarded as criminal, such as murder.

Mallory Rule

A rule established by the Supreme Court in *Mallory v. United States* (1957) requiring that a suspect in a federal case be arraigned without unnecessary delay.

Management by Objectives (MBO)

A program for managing the executive branch that required federal agencies to make periodic checks to be sure they were achieving their objectives.

Manager (of a Free Conference)

The designation of a Member or a Senator who is chosen to participate in a free conference concerning disputed amendments to a bill.

Manager's Amendment

A Manager's Amendment is a package of numerous individual amendments agreed to by both sides in advance.

The managers are the majority and the minority member who manage the debate on a bill for their side.

Mandate

A judicial command directing the proper officer to enforce a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Mandatory Instruction

An instruction that directs the work of a committee in an express and precise manner. The committee is obliged to follow a mandatory instruction from the House.

Mandatory Spending

Mandatory Spending refers to funds not controlled by annual decision of Congress. These funds are automatically obligated by virtue of previously-enacted laws.

Manufacturer

One who produces a product through assembly or combination of raw materials or components. In some instances the manufacturer may not engage in the production except to control and specify the method and design of the item.

Marginal District

A congressional district in which the winning candidate receives less than 55 percent of the vote.

Marginal Note

A short explanatory note inscribed in the margin of a bill to serve as a title for each paragraph. Marginal notes are not officially part of a bill and cannot be amended by motion, though they may be changed by the Legislative Counsel if amendments to the clause require it.

Marginal Seat

A Marginal Seat is a district or constituency held with a particularly small majority in a *Parliamentary election* conducted under a non-proportional *electoral system*. These seats require a smaller *swing* to change hands and are therefore typically the focus of most of the parties' campaign resources. The concentration of money and manpower to areas where they will make the most difference is known as *targeting*.

Political parties face inherent tension between the holders of marginal seats and *safe seats*. Holders of safe seats tend to get far less discretionary resources—governmental as well as political—from their political party than do holders of marginal seats.

A similar phenomenon happens in US Presidential elections, where the *electoral college* system means that candidates must win states rather than votes. Again, resources are concentrated towards the *swing states* with the smallest majorities.

Market Anarchism

Market Anarchism (or free-market anarchism) is label commonly used to describe a number of *individualist anarchist* philosophies that assert that all the institutions necessary for the function of a *free market*, such as money, police, and courts, should be provided by the market itself. The term “free market” is used to denote non-coerced and non-fraudulent exchange of goods and services, which market anarchists believe necessitates the elimination of the state.

Most market anarchists are *anarcho-capitalists*, who believe that property may only originate by being the product of labor, and may then only legitimately change hands by trade or gift. However, some, such as *Benjamin R. Tucker* believe that land should not be considered to be owned if it is not being used or occupied. And, unlike anarcho-capitalists, he had a normative conception of the *labor theory of value* where it was believed that if prices are not proportional to labor exerted then “usury” is taking place. However, he thought prices would align with

labor in extreme laissez-faire. Market anarchists also include *agorists*, who are “soft proprietarians,” and *voluntaryists*.

Unlike anarcho-communists, market anarchists do not believe the inequality of wealth is a bad thing, though some may believe that some *extreme* disparities are due to government intervention in the economy. They believe that the state has created a social structure of privileges handed out and enforced by government in a system they call a *mixed economy* or *state monopoly capitalism*.

Market Place

The commerce sources which determine availability of goods and services and the costs that are derived from the rate of trade with those sources.

Mark-Up

1. A Mark-Up refers to the meeting of a Committee held to review the text of a bill before reporting it out.

Committee members offer and vote on proposed changes to the bill's language, known as amendments. Most mark-ups end with a vote to send the new version of the bill to the floor for final approval.

2. The review and possible revision of a piece of legislation by committee members.

Markush Doctrine

When materials recited in a claim are so related as to constitute claiming the members of the claimed group in the alternative, such as “selected from the group consisting of A, B and C.”

Marshall Plan

The European recovery plan devised in 1947 was named for Secretary of State George C. Marshall. It was a program of massive American aid to postwar Europe so that free institutions could survive. Economic and military aid totaling \$82 billion was extended between 1948 and 1961.

Marxism

1. Marxism refers to the *philosophy* and *social theory* based on *Karl Marx's* work on one hand, and to the *political practice* based on Marxist theory on the other hand (namely, parts of the *First International* during Marx's time, *communist parties* and later states). Marx, a 19th century *socialist philosopher, economist, journalist, and revolutionary*, often in collaboration with *Friedrich Engels*, developed a critique of society which he claimed was both scientific and revolutionary. This critique achieved its most systematic (albeit unfinished) expression in his most famous work, *Capital: A Critique of Political Economy*, more commonly known as *Das Kapital* (1867).

Followers of Marx and Engels have drawn on this work to propose a grand, cohesive theoretical outlook dubbed Marxism. Nevertheless, there have been numerous debates among Marxists over how to interpret Marx's writings and how to apply his concepts to current events and conditions. The legacy of Marx's thought is bitterly contested among proponents of numerous viewpoints who claim to be Marx's most accurate interpreters. There have been many academic theories, social movements, political parties and governments that lay claim to being founded on Marxist principles. Indeed, academic theorising on Marxism is so widespread that there are a number of different schools of Marxism in addition to the classical Marxism of Marx and Engels. Similarly, the use of Marxist theory in politics, including the social democratic movements in 20th century Europe, the Soviet Union and other *Eastern bloc* countries, Mao and other revolutionaries in agrarian developing countries have added new ideas to Marx and otherwise transmuted Marxism so much that it is difficult to define its core.

2. Marxism, economic and political philosophy named for Karl Marx. It is also known as scientific (as opposed to utopian) socialism. Marxism has had a profound impact on contemporary culture; modern *communism* is based on it, and

most modern socialist theories derive from it. It has also had tremendous effect on academia, influencing disciplines from economics to philosophy and literary history.

Although no one treatise by Marx and his coworker Friedrich Engels covers all aspects of Marxism, the *Communist Manifesto* suggests many of its premises, and the monumental *Das Kapital* develops many of them most rigorously. Many elements of the Marxist system were drawn from earlier economic and historical thought, notably that of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, the comte de Saint-Simon, J.C.L. de Sismondi, David Ricardo, Charles Fourier, and Louis Blanc; but Marxist analysis as fully developed by Marx and Engels was unquestionably original.

Mask Work

Images that are used to create the layers of a semiconductor chip product.

Massachusetts Ballot

Also known as the office-column ballot. This ballot groups candidates according to the office for which they are running.

Matching or Cost Sharing

The value of third-party in-kind contributions and the portion of the costs of a project or program not borne by the sponsor. Matching or cost sharing may be required by law, regulation, or administrative decision. Costs used to satisfy matching requirements are subject to the same policies governing allowability as other costs under the approved budget.

Matching or Cost Sharing

The value of third party in-kind contributions and the portion of the costs of a federally assisted project of program not borne by the Federal Government.

Matching Requirements

The federal government's requirement that state or local govern-

ments put up some of their own funds in order to be eligible for federal aid for a program.

Material Transfer Agreement

A legal document that defines the conditions under which research or other materials can be transferred and used among research laboratories.

Materials Management

The planning of acquisition, maintaining inventory and disposition. This process is based upon scheduling according to need and anticipated usage.

Maturity

The date on which the principal balance of a loan, bond, or other financial instrument becomes due and payable.

Maximum Sustainable Society

It is the vision of society that aims to exist in equilibrium with its environment but is still based on such fundamental values as the dominance of man over nature, the primacy of material and other wants and so on. This vision is supported by anthropocentrists. It forms the background of what is known as ecocapitalism. It believes that the present nation-state and its legal structure, modified to a greater or lesser degree by ecological consciousness, is adequate and in fact necessary to the task of meeting the requirements of sustainable development. An important factor in this vision is the realization that ecological concerns are linked with political and constitutional questions. It believes that sooner or later, the growth economy will come up against the biosphere because it refuses to adjust with plant's capacity to absorb.

Mayor-Council Plan

A form of city government under which power is divided between a mayor and an elected city council.

Means of Persuasion

A means of persuasion, in some theories of *politics* and *economics*, can substitute for a *factor of production* by providing some influence or information. This may be of direct value to the actor accepting the influence, *i.e.* a *bribe*, or *instructional capital* to assist persuasion in some other enterprise, *e.g.* a *patent* or *license* to same which persuades a *competitor* to avoid *patent infringement* or to partner with the holder. Or, it can be leverage applied via some *political economy* or prior-to-economic means, such as offering or withdrawing a *means of protection* or other military or political favors. In this form it is sometimes called political capital, an alternate term that is more narrowly applied.

The concept of Melanesian socialism was first advocated by Father *Walter Lini* of the *New Hebrides* (now *Vanuatu*), who became the country's first *prime minister* upon its *independence* from *France* and the *United Kingdom* in 1980. Lini's views on socialism were inspired by *Julius Nyerere's* experiments in *African socialism* in *Tanzania*.

Lini believed that *socialism* was inherently compatible with *Melanesian* societies and customs, including the emphasis on communal welfare over individualism, and the communal ownership and working of land. In this, *Nyerere's* influence is perceptible; the latter stressed the similarities between socialism and traditional African ways of life.

Father Lini, an *Anglican* priest, also believed that socialism held close similarities with *Christian* values, and sought to combine the two as part of a "Melanesian way". In this sense, socialism was not to be revolutionary, but instead fully in line with ni-Vanuatu tradition.

Although he admired *Nyerere*, and although his government sought *rapprochement* with countries such as *Cuba* and *Libya*, Lini believed that socialism should not necessarily entail an alliance with the *Soviet Union* or the *Eastern bloc*. Indeed, he preferred for Vanuatu to remain non-aligned and to develop closer ties

with its fellow Melanesian nations (such as *Papua New Guinea* and the *Solomon Islands*). In 1982, he expressed hopes for an eventual Melanesian federal union, and spoke of the "renaissance of Melanesian values", including "Melanesian socialism".

Mediation

A form of alternative dispute resolution in which the parties bring their dispute to a neutral third party, who helps them agree on a settlement.

Medicaid

A public assistance program established in 1965 to help pay hospital, doctor and medical bills for persons with low incomes. It is financed through general federal, state, and local taxes.

Medical Assistance Only (MAO)

Form of public assistance administered by a State's IV-A program, which provides benefits to recipients only in the form of medical, rather than financial, assistance.

Medical Support

Form of child support where medical or dental insurance coverage is paid by the non-custodial parent (NCP). Depending on the court order, medical support can be an NCP's sole financial obligation, or it can be one of several obligations, with child and/or spousal support being the others.

Medicare

A federal program established in 1965 that provides hospital and medical services to older persons through the social security program.

Medium Lot Storage

A medium lot is generally defined as a quantity of material which will require one to three pallet stacks stored to maximum height. Thus, the term refers to relatively small lots as distinguished from definitely large or small lots.

Medline

National Library of Medicine's database for scientific publications.

Megalopolis

By definition, a very large city. The term has also been used to describe the cluster of metropolitan areas of the Northeastern seaboard of the United States.

Member of Parliament

1. Generally, a person either elected to the House of Commons or appointed to the Senate.
2. More commonly, a person elected to a seat in the House of Commons as a representative of one of the 308 electoral districts into which Canada is divided. In debate, Members are identified not by their own names but by the names of their electoral districts.

Members

Members are the individuals serving as senators or representative in Congress.

Memoranda of Law

Formal written arguments in support of a motion filed in a case.

Mens Rea

The "guilty mind" necessary to establish criminal responsibility.

Mentor

In the context of community service, the term mentor is often used to refer to a specific type of relationship between an adult and a youth. Mentorship occurs naturally in healthy communities in the form of a variety of support systems from which young people may learn. "Structured" mentoring programs attempt to provide that guidance where it is missing. In the context of the college or university, a mentor for a student may be a useful or supportive faculty member, giving them guidance or advice.

Mercantilism

A system for using the economy to enrich the state, mercantilism encouraged exports and discouraged imports to amass a surplus of gold. It flourished from the age of European discovery through the early nineteenth century and closely involved governments with their economies. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was an antimercantalist argument.

Mere Descriptiveness

Statutory basis for refusing registration of trademarks and service marks because the proposed mark merely describes an ingredient, quality, characteristic, function, feature, purpose or use of the specified goods or services. With regard to trademark significance, matter may be categorized along a continuum, ranging from marks that are highly distinctive to matter that is a generic name for the goods or services.

The degree of descriptiveness can be determined only by considering it in relation to the specific goods or services. At one extreme are marks that are completely arbitrary or fanciful. Next on the continuum are suggestive marks, followed by merely descriptive matter. Finally, generic terms for the goods or services are at the opposite end of the continuum from arbitrary or fanciful marks.

The major reasons for not protecting descriptive marks are: (1) to prevent the owner of a mark from inhibiting competition in the sale of particular goods or services; and (2) to maintain freedom of the public to use the language involved, thus avoiding the possibility of harassing infringement suits by the registrant against others who use the mark when advertising or describing their own products.

Merged Credit Report

A credit report which reports the raw data pulled from two or more of the major credit repositories. Contrast with a Residential Mortgage Credit Report (RMCR) or a standard factual credit report.

Merit Commissions

Commissions set up to recommend candidates for federal district and circuit courts on the basis of merit.

Merit Recruitment

A system of hiring public servants on the basis of qualifications rather than on party preference or other considerations.

Merit System

The system of employee promotion that is based upon an evaluation of abilities and accomplishments rather than personal favoritism or political appointment.

Merits

Issues of legal substance at stake in a case, as opposed to procedural considerations.

Message

A formal communication between the House and the Senate which accompanies bills or conveys a request. The Governor General may also communicate with the House by message.

Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

No uniform principle of acquiring citizenship is followed in all states. Some states have adopted the *jus soli* or the principle that the place of birth is the determinant of citizenship. According to this principle, a child born on the territory of a state becomes *ipso facto* the citizen of that state, whatever might be the citizenship of the parents. The *jus sanguinis*'s or the principle that descent is the deciding factor, is followed by some states like India, England & the United States follow a mixed principle.

In contrast to the above principles of natural citizens or the citizens by birth, naturalized citizens are citizens by adoption. *Naturalisation* is an important method of acquiring citizenship. It is a process through which a foreigner is adopted as a citizen on fulfilling certain conditions, i.e., residence for a specified period without break, appointment of a public servant, marriage,

etc. Naturalisation may be either complete or partial. In England no discrimination in respect of privileges is made against naturalized citizens. They enjoy the same rights as the natural citizens. But in some states, as in the USA, the naturalized citizens are denied certain privileges which are granted only to natural citizens. This is known as partial naturalization.

Besides these two methods, citizenship can also be acquired through legislation and treaty in particular cases.

Microcosm

The idea that a governing body should be a miniature replica of the society it represents.

Middle Power

Middle Power is a term used in the field of *international relations* to describe states that are not *superpowers* or *great powers*, but still have some influence internationally. There is no single specific definition of which countries are middle powers.

Military Government

Military Government, rule of enemy territory under military occupation. It is distinguished from *martial law*, which is the temporary rule by domestic armed forces over disturbed areas. The practices of military government were standardized before World War I, notably at the Hague Conferences (1899, 1907) and form a part of the laws of war.

During and after World War II, vast territories came under military government. During the war, Germany administered occupied countries through a hierarchy of *Kommandaturen* [military government headquarters], but this normal army administration was often duplicated by civilian economic agencies and Gestapo personnel. In France, Norway, Greece, and Serbia, local puppet governments were authorized to operate under German control; Belgium and NE France were under purely military government; in Eastern Europe, authority was concentrated in 1941 in the ministry for eastern occupied territories. German military govern-

ment often violated the rules laid down by the Hague Conventions. Allied Military Government (AMG) began to function in Sicily and in Italy in 1943; it sought to utilize local civilian authorities to the widest possible extent. When operating in Allied territory, such as France, AMG became Civil Affairs and was limited to combat areas. After the termination of military operations, Germany and Austria were divided (1945) into four occupation zones and military government was reorganized. At first it was subject in general policy to the authority of the U.S.-Soviet-British-French Allied Control Councils in Berlin and Vienna. In time, the growing dissension between the Western powers and the USSR led to the breakdown of the quadripartite system in Germany and in *Berlin*. The British, French, and American zones were soon amalgamated for most purposes and ultimately became the state of West Germany; in opposition to them stood the Soviet zone, which later became the East German state.

In Austria and Vienna disharmony was less evident, and military control ended in 1955 with the signing of a peace treaty between Austria and the four Allied occupying powers. In Japan, military government became a solely American responsibility, though subject to suggestions of an 11-power Allied council. It was ended by the signing of the peace treaty with Japan (1951).

In response to the experiences of World War II, a new convention covering military occupation was signed in Geneva in 1949. In recent years, the most prominent military occupation of a region has been that by Israeli forces of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Military Regimes in Developing Countries

There was a failure of democracy in Pakistan and Bangladesh, and assumption of power by army generals. Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and Zia-ul-Haq ruled Pakistan at different times. In Bangladesh which had 'liberated' herself in 1971 there were two military coups and two military rulers Gen. Zia-ul-Rehman who was killed in 1981 and H.M. Ershad whose military rule lasted nearly nine years. He was toppled in 1990 by democratic

forces. These are only two of the numerous countries in post-colonial world where democratic experiments failed, coups took place, and military regimes installed.

In some of the cases the army was left with no alternative but to take power in its own hands. Misguided rulers, arrogant ful-loving monarches and corruption-filled political systems, needed major surgery which was performed by the army. But, the surgeons often forgot to let the patient stand on it own feet. They kept their surgical instruments hanging over the heads of the patients. Egypt was ruled by a monarch, King Farouk. His defeat at the hands of newly created Israel in 1948 shook even Churchill who called it a "hill disaster". Farouk had a luxurious life style. His regime was totally corrupt. In 1951. He married a new Queen Princess Nariman and took her on a much publicised honeymoon. He unilaterally abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, and began the guerrilla warfare against the Canal Zone. The crowds were provoked to take control of Cairo, murder the Europeans, Jews and the rich of all countries. The young officers who had resented several directions, put Farouk on his yacht and sent him away.

Monarchy was abolished. It was a corrupt regime that was overthrown. The revolt was led by General Mohanned Neguib assisted by Colonel Gemal Abdel Nasser. The General remained figurehead for some time and then he was sidelined. Nassar assumed power and dissolved all the parties. Democracy was suspended, people's courts were set up and about 3000 political prisoners were accumulated. Many other countries in Africa, like Toyo, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania etc. also had to suffer military rule.

Minimum Inventory

The amount of stock on hand that has been designated as safety stock.

Minister of State

Sworn to the Privy Council and member of the Ministry, a

Minister of State is assigned to assist a Cabinet Minister in specific areas within his or her portfolio.

Ministerial Responsibility

1. The principle that cabinet ministers are individually responsible to the House of Commons for everything that happens in their department.
2. The principle that Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons for their actions and those of their departmental officials.

Ministry

The entire group of MPs appointed by the Prime Minister to specific ministerial responsibilities.

Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC)

A program to provide special research training opportunities in the biomedical sciences for students and faculty at 4-year colleges and health professional schools in which substantial student enrollments are from minority groups.

Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS)

A program to strengthen the biomedical research and research training capability of ethnic minority institutions. The intent is to increase the involvement of minority faculty and students in biomedical research.

Minority Business

A business that is owned or controlled by a person or persons who are certified to have minority status.

Minority Government

1. A government formed by a party, possibly in a coalition with one or more other parties, which does not hold a majority of the seats in the House of Commons. While a minority government does not hold a majority of seats, it usually does hold more than any other party or coalition and must maintain the confidence of the House to continue in power.

2. A parliamentary government in which the government party has less than 50 percent of the seats in the legislature.

Minority Leader

1. A leader elected by the minority party in a legislative house.
2. Member of the minority party in either the House or the Senate.

Minutes of Proceedings

The formal printed or electronic record of business that occurred during a meeting of a legislative, standing, special or joint committee.

Miranda Warning

1. The warning police must give suspects regarding their constitutional right to remain silent and their right to an attorney.
2. Warnings that police must give suspects to advise them of their constitutional rights. Under the Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966), before suspects are questioned, they must be warned that they have the right to remain silent, that any statements they make may be used against them, and that they have the right to a lawyer.

Misconduct in Science

Fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reporting research, or in reporting research results.

Misdemeanor

Less serious criminal offense usually punishable by a sentence of one year or less.

Mistrial

An erroneous or invalid trial; a trial that cannot stand in law because of lack of jurisdiction, incorrect procedure with respect to jury selection, or disregard of some other fundamental requisite; an invalid trial because of the inability of a jury to reach a verdict.

MiTEAS

Madrid International Trademark Electronic Application Submission

Mixed (or Modified) Free Enterprise System

An economic system, such as that of the United States, in which both private industry and government play important roles.

Mixed Capitalism

This term is often used to describe the American economic system of private ownership, governmental regulation, and nonprofit activity.

Mixed Economy

An economy based on both private and public (government-controlled) enterprises.

Model Bill

A form provided by the Clerk of the House to those wishing to present certain types of private bills, such as a bill for an Act of incorporation.

Model Cities

A controversial program approved by Congress in 1966 that sought to rebuild entire poverty neighborhoods in selected cities.

Modernization

The gradual replacement of traditional authority with legal authority.

Modification

1. A change to an existing award memorialized by the funding agency and agreed to by the University.
2. Occasionally, a lender will agree to modify the terms of your mortgage without requiring you to refinance. If any changes are made, it is called a modification.

Modified Closed Rule

A Modified Closed Rule allows only those amendments specified to be offered to a bill.

It also describes a rule which bans amendments to only part of the bill, but allows amendments to the rest.

Modified Open Rule

A Modified Open Rule permits all relevant amendments to be offered, subject to one or two restrictions.

An overall time limit may be put on the amendment process or amendments may have to be printed in advance.

Modular Application

A type of grant application in which support is requested in specified increments without the need for detailed supporting information related to separate budget categories. When modular procedures apply, they affect not only application preparation but also review, award, and administration of the application/award.

Modular Grant

A type of NIH grant application in which support is requested in increments or modules of \$25,000 up to a maximum total of \$250,000 in direct cost per year, without providing a detailed categorical budget breakdown.

Monarchy

1. Form of government in which a single person rules under the law.
2. Monarchy, form of government in which sovereignty is vested in a single person whose right to rule is generally hereditary and who is empowered to remain in office for life. The power of this sovereign may vary from the absolute to that strongly limited by custom or constitution. Monarchy has existed since the earliest history of humankind and was often established during periods of external threat or internal crisis

because it provided a more efficient focus of power than *aristocracy* or *democracy*, which tended to diffuse power.

Most monarchies appear to have been elective originally, but dynasties early became customary. In primitive times, divine descent of the monarch was often claimed. Deification was general in ancient Egypt, the Middle East, and Asia, and it was also practiced during certain periods in ancient Greece and Rome. A more moderate belief arose in Christian Europe in the Middle Ages; it stated that the monarch was the appointed agent of divine will. This was symbolized by the *coronation* of the king by a bishop or the pope, as in the Holy Roman Empire.

Although theoretically at the apex of feudal power, the medieval monarchs were in fact weak and dependent upon the nobility for much of their power. During the Renaissance and after, there emerged "new monarchs" who broke the power of the nobility and centralized the state under their own rigid rule. Notable examples are *Henry VII* and *Henry VIII* of England and *Louis XIV* of France. The 16th and 17th cent. mark the height of absolute monarchy, which found its theoretical justification in the doctrine of *divine right*. However, even the powerful monarchs of the 17th cent. were somewhat limited by custom and constitution as well as by the delegation of powers to strong bureaucracies. Such limitations were also felt by the "benevolent despots" of the 18th cent.

Changes in intellectual climate, in the demands made upon government in a secular and commercially expanding society, and in the social structure, as the *bourgeoisie* became increasingly powerful, eventually weakened the institution of monarchy in Europe. The *Glorious Revolution* in England (1688) and the *French Revolution* (1789) were important landmarks in the decline and limitation of monarchical power. Throughout the 19th cent. royal power was increasingly reduced by constitutional provisions and parliamentary incursions. In the 20th cent., monarchs have generally become

symbols of national unity, while real power has been transferred to constitutional assemblies. Over the past 200 years democratic self-government has been established and extended to such an extent that a true functioning monarchy is a rare occurrence in both East and West. Among the few remaining are Brunei, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia. Notable constitutional monarchies include Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Thailand.

Monetarism

This theory of fine-tuning the economy carefully matches the growth in the money supply to the growth of the economy. Conservatives are drawn to monetarism because it requires none of the clumsy intervention of Keynesian fiscal policy.

Monetary Policy

Government regulation of the economy through its control over the supply of money and the cost and availability of credit.

Monism

Exclusive emphasis on a single principle or interest.

Monitoring

A process whereby the programmatic and business management performance aspects of a grant are reviewed by assessing information gathered from various required reports, audits, site visits, and other sources.

Monopoly

1. An unfair advantage or control of the market place with regard to the trade of certain goods or services. This type of exclusive marketing advantage serves to restrict competition in that particular activity.
2. Control of the market by a single company.
3. This is a market characterized by a single seller, absence of acceptable substitutes, and blocked entry. Monopolists may

be a single private firm (e.g., the Aluminum Company of America before 1939), a regulated public utility (Columbia Gas of Ohio), or a number of sellers who act in concert for the purpose of maximizing profits at the consumers' expense.

Monthly Support Obligation (MSO)

The amount of money an obligor is required to pay per month.

Morning Business

Morning Business is an hour reserved for 5-minute speeches on any subject and for routine business.

It includes introducing bills, filing committee reports, and the receipt of Presidential or House messages.

In daily practice, the Senate uses this time in bits and pieces during the course of a day's session.

Morning Hour Speeches

Morning Hour Speeches are held 90 minutes before the House convenes on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Members must reserve them in advance. They may speak up to 5 minutes on any subject they wish.

Mortgage Broker

A mortgage company that originates loans, then places those loans with a variety of other lending institutions with whom they usually have pre-established relationships.

Mortgage Insurance (MI)

Insurance that covers the lender against some of the losses incurred as a result of a default on a home loan. Often mistakenly referred to as PMI, which is actually the name of one of the larger mortgage insurers. Mortgage insurance is usually required in one form or another on all loans that have a loan-to-value higher than eighty percent. Mortgages above 80% LTV that call themselves "No MI" are usually made at a higher interest rate. Instead of the borrower paying the mortgage insurance premiums

directly, they pay a higher interest rate to the lender, which then pays the mortgage insurance themselves. Also, FHA loans and certain first-time homebuyer programs require mortgage insurance regardless of the loan-to-value.

Mortgage Insurance Premium (MIP)

The amount paid by a mortgagor for mortgage insurance, either to a government agency such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) or to a private mortgage insurance (MI) company.

Mortgage Life and Disability Insurance

A type of term life insurance often bought by borrowers. The amount of coverage decreases as the principal balance declines. Some policies also cover the borrower in the event of disability. In the event that the borrower dies while the policy is in force, the debt is automatically satisfied by insurance proceeds. In the case of disability insurance, the insurance will make the mortgage payment for a specified amount of time during the disability. Be careful to read the terms of coverage, however, because often the coverage does not start immediately upon the disability, but after a specified period, sometime forty-five days.

Mortgage

A legal document that pledges a property to the lender as security for payment of a debt. Instead of mortgages, some states use First Trust Deeds.

Mortgagor

The borrower in a mortgage agreement.

Motion

An application to the court requesting an order or rule in favor of the party that is filing the motion. Motions are generally made in reference to a pending action and may address a matter in the court's discretion or concern a point of law.

Motion to Adjourn

A Motion to Adjourn seeks to end a day's session in the House

and is offered routinely at day's end. The motion is sometimes used during the day as a form of protest.

Motion to Dismiss

A formal request for the court to dismiss a complaint because of insufficiency of evidence or because the law does not recognize the injury or harm claimed.

Motion to Recommit

A Motion to Recommit returns a bill to committee, in effect killing it. However, a motion to recommit with instructions is a last opportunity to amend the bill.

The instructions to the committee direct changes to the text of the bill. If adopted, the chairman of the named committee immediately stands and reports the change back to the House. The next step is the House vote on final passage of the bill.

Minority Members receive priority of recognition for offering motions to recommit.

Motion to Reconsider

A motion to reconsider, if adopted within 2 days of a vote in the House [or 3 days in the Senate], requires the original vote be held again.

Members might seek to reconsider a vote to change a close outcome, or as a delaying tactic to use up floor time.

In daily practice, the motion to reconsider is routinely tabled, or killed.

Motion to Rise

A Motion to Rise is used to change from the Committee of the Whole to the House for final proceedings. If adopted, the chair announces that the committee "rises."

Accordingly, the rules of debate return from those of a committee to those of the full House.

Motion to Strike

A Motion to Strike is a type of amendment which seeks to delete language from a bill.

Motion to Strike the Enacting Clause

A Motion to Strike the Enacting Clause, if adopted, has the effect of killing the entire bill. In daily House practice the motion is offered and then withdrawn. This is done to obtain extra debate time.

Motion to Table the Motion to Reconsider

Motion to Table the Motion to Reconsider is used to kill the motion to reconsider.

Without promptly disposing of it, the motion to reconsider could be used to re-open the vote just held.

Motion

A proposal moved by a Member for the House to do something, to order something to be done or to express an opinion with regard to some matter. In order to be placed before the House for consideration, a motion must be duly moved and seconded. No seconder is required in committee. Once adopted, a motion becomes an order or a resolution.

Movement Party

A type of political party which emerges from a political movement, such as a national liberation movement.

Mover

A Member presenting a motion in the House of Commons or in one of its committees. When debate is permitted, the Member speaks immediately following the proposing of the question to the House.

Multi-Block Course Pattern

An arrangement of warehousing units in which two uni-block patterns are used.

Multidwelling Units

Properties that provide separate housing units for more than one family, although they secure only a single mortgage.

Multinational Corporations

These corporations do business in more than one country in order to reduce transportation or import tariff charges, protect patent holdings, or otherwise enjoy monopolistic advantages. Although known 200 years ago, they are a particular feature of the post-World War II period and are controversial because they owe no particular allegiance to any national state.

Multinational State

Three or more nations co-existing under one sovereign government.

Multiparty System

A party system in which there are three or more major contenders for power.

Multiple Award

Awarding contracts to more than one bidder for the same types of goods or similar items. This would be appropriate under circumstances when a single contractor would not be able to adequately serve the entire area that needs to be provided for.

Multiple Dependent Claim

A dependent claim which further limits and refers back in the alternative to more than one preceding independent or dependent claim. Acceptable multiple dependent claims shall refer to preceding claims using the terms "or, any one of, one of, any of, either." A multiple dependent claim may not depend on another multiple dependent claim, either directly or indirectly.

Multistate Employer

An organization that hires and employs people in two or more States. The multistate employer conducts business within each

State and the employees are required to pay taxes in the State where they work. As with single-state employers, multistate employers are required by law to report all new hires to the State Directory of New Hires (SDNH) operated by their State government. However, unlike single-state employers, they have the option to report all of their new hires to the SDNH of only one State in which they do business rather than to all of them.

Multi-Step Competitive Bidding

A competitive purchasing method requesting that bidders submit a technical proposal as the initial process. Negotiations may take place with regard to technicalities and job completion processes. Following the first step a competitive price bid is requested. The price bid is not negotiable.

Municipal Courts

In the judicial organization of some states, courts whose territorial authority is confined to a city or community.

Munn v. Illinois (1877)

This is one of several "Granger cases" in which the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that an Illinois regulation of grain storage rates was an acceptable exercise of the police power of the state for businesses affected with a public interest. This ruling was weakened in *San Mateo County v. Southern Pacific R.R.* (1882) and virtually overturned in *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R. v. Minnesota* (1890).

Murder

The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought (deliberate intent to kill). Murder in the first degree is characterized by premeditation; murder in the second degree is characterized by a sudden and instantaneous intent to kill or to cause injury without caring whether the injury kills or not.

N

Name a Member

A disciplinary procedure used by the Speaker to maintain order in the House. The Speaker names a Member for persistently disregarding the authority of the Chair. He or she uses the name of the Member, rather than the name of the Member's electoral district, and the Member is then usually suspended from the service of the House for the rest of the sitting day.

Nation State

A form of *state* in which those who exercise power claim *legitimacy* for their rule partly or solely on the grounds that their power is exercised for the promotion of the distinctive interests, values and cultural heritage of a particular *nation* whose members ideally would constitute all, or most of, its subject population and all of whom would dwell within the borders.

Nation

1. A large aggregation or agglomeration of people sharing a common and distinctive racial, linguistic, historical and/or cultural heritage that has led its members to think of themselves as belonging to a valued *natural community* sharing a common destiny that ought to be preserved forever.
2. Individuals whose common identity creates a psychological bond and a political community.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS)

Chartered by Congress, convenes committees of experts, often

at the initiative of Congress, to advise the government on scientific and technical matters.

National Anthem

At the opening of the Wednesday sitting, immediately following Prayers and before the doors are opened, a designated Member leads the House in singing *O Canada*

National Assembly

National Assembly, name of a number of past and present constituent or legislative bodies. In France, under the constitutions of the Fourth and Fifth republics, the lower house of parliament has been called the national assembly. Usually, however, the name *national assembly* has been applied to provisional bodies. Often in times of crisis, when the old order dissolves through decay, war, or revolution, representatives of the people meet to work out a new order. Such was the case in the French Revolution, when members of the *States-General* proclaimed themselves (1789) a national assembly. The Federal *Constitutional Convention* of 1787 and the *Frankfurt Parliament* of 1848–49 were national assemblies. At the end of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71, after the downfall of Napoleon III, France again elected a national assembly, which drew up the basic constitutional laws for the Third Republic. Under the Third Republic the name *national assembly* applied to joint sessions of the senate and the chamber of deputies. National assemblies framed the republican Weimar constitution of Germany in 1919 and the Bonn constitution for West Germany in 1948–49. For a list of some of the chief legislative bodies of the world,

National Automated Clearing House Association (NACHA)

The association that establishes the standards, rules, and procedures that enable financial institutions to exchange payments on a national basis.

National Chairman

The head of a national political party.

National Committee

Between conventions, the governing body of a major political party whose members are chosen in the states and formally elected by the party's national convention.

National Conservatism

National Conservatism is a *political* term used primarily in *Europe* to describe a type of *conservatism* which is mainly concerned with promoting *nationalist* feelings as well as upholding *cultural* and *ethnic* identity. Common themes which unite all national conservatives are *Euroscepticism*, *social conservatism*, and, most importantly, very strong opposition to *immigration*.

Besides those common elements, national conservatives may hold very different views in different countries, depending on local factors. This is particularly true in the case of economic issues, where the views of national conservatives can range anywhere between support for a *planned economy* to advocating a centrist *mixed economy* to upholding a *laissez-faire* ultra-capitalist economy.

National Convention

The formal source of all authority in each major political party. It nominates the party candidates for President and Vice President, writes a platform, settles disputes, writes rules, and elects the members of the national committee.

National Debt

This money is owed by a government to its creditors. Whereas debt reported in absolute amounts may dull the senses (*e.g.*, \$4.123 trillion in November 1992), it is more understandable if expressed in per capita terms (\$16,400 per person) or as a proportion of annual GNP (70 percent).

National Directory of New Hires (NDNH)

A national database containing New Hire (NH) and Quarterly Wage (QW) data from every State and Federal agency and

Unemployment Insurance (UI) data from State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs). Data contained is first reported to each State's State Directory of New Hires (SDNH) and then transmitted to the NDNH. OCSE maintains the NDNH as part of the expanded FPLS.

National Government

National Governments (alternatively national unity governments or national union governments) are broad *coalition governments* consisting of all parties (or all major parties) in the *legislature* and are often formed during times of war or national emergency.

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of 1933

A First Hundred Days measure aimed at affecting business structure, this statute created the National Recovery Administration, which sponsored codes of fair competition that sought to raise wages and eliminate cutthroat competition. Controversy swiftly followed concerning monopolization, code violations, and the conduct of the agency's head. Although the NIRA was found unconstitutional in *Schechter Poultry Co. v. U.S.* (1935), the president was not that unhappy to see its demise.

National Interest

Interests specific to a nation-state, including especially survival and maintenance of power.

National Labor Union

This was founded in 1866 as the first attempt to form a large national labor union. The creation of William Silvis, it ended with his death and as a result of the panic of 1873.

National People's Congress. All the legislative powers are vested in the National People's Congress of China. This is a unicameral legislature. China is perhaps the only important country in the world which has adopted unicameralism. The second chamber was not required probably because of the unitary form of government in China. But whether there is only the chamber or

there are two, they do not perform, in reality most of the important functions that are performed in other countries by their Parliaments. National People's Congress has a limited role in the system of government. It is the Communist Party which matters the most. Nevertheless, the Constitution of China declares that the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power.

According to Article 58 of the Constitution legislative power of the state is exercised by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. In practice, most of the time it is the Standing Committee which performs the legislative functions of the National people's Congress. The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years. Elections are organised and conducted by the Standing Committee. There is no election commission to do this job. Elections to a new National People's Congress must be completed two months before the expiration of the term of the NPC. However, in case of "exceptional circumstances" the Standing Committee by a two-thirds majority may put off the election. In that case, the old Congress will continue to function. The new Congress must be elected within one year after the termination of exceptional circumstances.

National Presidential Primary

A proposed new form of primary in which voters could directly choose the presidential candidates of the major parties.

National Research Council (NRC)

Organized by the National Academy of Sciences to advise the federal government, the public, and the scientific and engineering communities.

National Security Council

A White House council created in 1947 to help the President coordinate American military and foreign policy.

National Stage Application

An application which has entered the national phase of the

Patent Cooperation Treaty by the fulfillment of certain requirements in a national Office, which is an authority entrusted with the granting of national or regional patents. Such an application is filed under 35 U.S.C. §371 in the United States and is referred to as a "371 application."

Nationalism

1. Nationalism is an ideology that holds that a *nation* is the fundamental unit for *human social life*, and takes precedence over any other social and political principles. Nationalism typically makes certain *political* claims based upon this belief: above all, the claim that the nation is the only fully legitimate basis for a *state*, that each nation is entitled to its own state, and that the borders of the state should be congruent with the borders of the nation. Nationalism refers to both a political doctrine and any collective action by political and *social movements* on behalf of specific nations. Nationalism has had an enormous influence upon *world history*, since the *nation-state* has become the dominant form of state organization. Most of the world's population now lives in states which are, at least nominally, nation-states. Historians also use the term "nationalism" to refer to this historical transition, and to the emergence of nationalist ideology and movements.
2. Nationalism, political or social philosophy in which the welfare of the nation-state as an entity is considered paramount. Nationalism is basically a collective state of mind or consciousness in which people believe their primary duty and loyalty is to the nation-state. Often nationalism implies national superiority and glorifies various national virtues. Thus love of nation may be overemphasized; concern with national self-interest to the exclusion of the rights of other nations may lead to international conflict.

Nationalism is a comparatively recent phenomenon, probably born with the French Revolution, but despite its short history, it has been extremely important in forming the bonds that

hold modern nations together. Today it operates alongside the legal structure and supplements the formal institutions of society in providing much of the cohesiveness and order necessary for the existence of the modern nation-state.

Nationality

Nationality, in political theory, the quality of belonging to a nation, in the sense of a group united by various strong ties. Among the usual ties are membership in the same general community, common customs, culture, tradition, history, and language. While no one of these factors is essential, some must be present for cohesion to be strong enough to justify the term *nationality*. Used in this sense, nationality does not necessarily denote membership within a specific political state. There are many examples of nations divided between several states and of states composed of several nations and parts of nations. Thus not all Albanians live in Albania, and, on the other hand, Switzerland has citizens whose native languages are German, French, Italian, and Romansh. In political theory the belief that a state should be identical with a nation is called the "principle of nationalities," or, more commonly, "self-determination." This view is a typical expression of *nationalism*; it was advanced partly as a means of solving the problem of the national *minority* after World War I. Nationality in its specific legal sense is a very different concept; it is attachment to a state by a tie of allegiance. Nationals in this sense are fundamentally distinguished from aliens and in most, but not all, countries are identical with *citizens*. Nationality gives the state the right to impose certain duties, especially military service. Some states will punish their nationals for crimes wherever committed; the United States, however, punishes only those crimes, except treason, that are committed within American territorial jurisdiction. States may tax the income and other assets of their nationals regardless of whether they reside abroad. The national owes duties to his government but is also entitled to diplomatic protection when in a foreign country. Such protection includes the assistance of consular officials when the national is accused of crime and the

· offering of refuge in emergencies. In many instances certain persons, particularly those who have undergone *naturalization*, will be regarded as nationals by two states at once. Such problems of dual nationality have been a frequent cause of international diplomatic disputes.

Nationalization

Nationalization, acquisition and operation by a country of business enterprises formerly owned and operated by private individuals or corporations. State or local authorities have traditionally taken private property for such public purposes as the construction of roads, dams, or public buildings. Known as the right of eminent domain, this process is usually accompanied by the payment of compensation. By contrast, the concept of nationalization is a 20th cent. development that differs from eminent domain in motive and degree; it is done for the purpose of social and economic equality and is usually, although not always, applied as a principle of communistic or socialistic theories of society. The Communist states of Eastern Europe nationalized all industry and agriculture in the period following World War II. Under the Labour government of the period 1945 to 1951, Great Britain nationalized a number of important industries, including coal, steel, and transportation. In non-Communist countries it has been common practice to compensate the owners of nationalized properties, at least in part; however, in the Communist countries, where private ownership is opposed in principle, there usually has not been such compensation. Nationalization of foreign properties has occurred, especially in underdeveloped nations, where there is resentment of foreign control of major industries. Instances include Mexico's seizure of oil properties owned by U.S. corporations (1938), Iran's nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (1951), the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company (1956) by Egypt, and Chile's nationalization of its foreign-owned copper-mining industry (1971). Such expropriations raise complex problems of international law. In some cases disputes over nationalization are settled by adjudication, with the expropriated parties obtaining compensation for

their former properties, if only in part. In other instances, where no compensation is offered, severe strain in international relations may arise. The International Court of Justice ruled (1952) in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company dispute that a concession made by a state to a foreign corporation is not an international agreement and is subject to the law of the conceding state—meaning that investors must assume the risk of nationalization in the country in which they invest, and underdeveloped nations have held that nationalization is a right implied by the UN Charter.

Privatization, the reverse process, has become widespread, however, with socialism's loss of credibility. Great Britain sold off many of its public companies, such as British Telecom; France sold 65 state-owned companies in 1988; and the collapse of Communist dictatorships in E Europe and the former Soviet Union has inspired large-scale privatization in some of the nations in that region, in some instances after distributing government shares to the public. Housing has also been privatized on a large scale in Britain, and privatization has been proposed for public housing in the United States. Underdeveloped nations, too, have begun to privatize. In the United States, the term has also been broadly applied to the contracting out of the management of public schools, prisons, airports, sanitation services, and a variety of other government-owned institutions, especially at the state and local levels.

Nation-State

1. A nation-state is a specific form of *state*, which exists to provide a *sovereign* territory for a particular *nation*, and which derives its *legitimacy* from that function. The state is a *political* and *geopolitical* entity; the nation is a *cultural* and/or *ethnic* entity. The term "nation-state" implies that they geographically coincide, and this distinguishes the nation-state from the other types of state, which historically preceded it. If successfully implemented, this implies that the *citizens* share a common language, culture, and values — which was not the case in many historical states. A *world* of nation-states also implements the claim to *self-determination* and

autonomy for every nation, a central theme of the *ideology* of *nationalism*. (For ambiguities in the usage of terms such as nation, international, state, and country.

2. A state with a single predominant national identity.

Native American Tribal Insignia

Insignia that various federally and state recognized Native American tribes have identified as their official tribal insignia

Natural Authority

Authority based on spontaneous deference to an individual's knowledge or social position.

Natural Law

Rules of conduct binding on humankind by virtue of human rationality alone.

Natural Rights

1. Natural Rights, political theory that maintains that an individual enters into society with certain basic rights and that no government can deny these rights. The modern idea of natural rights grew out of the ancient and medieval doctrines of *natural law*, i.e., the belief that people, as creatures of nature and God, should live their lives and organize their society on the basis of rules and precepts laid down by nature or God. With the growth of the idea of individualism, especially in the 17th cent., natural law doctrines were modified to stress the fact that individuals, because they are natural beings, have rights that cannot be violated by anyone or by any society. Perhaps the most famous formulation of this doctrine is found in the writings of John *Locke*. Locke assumed that humans were by nature rational and good, and that they carried into political society the same rights they had enjoyed in earlier stages of society, foremost among them being freedom of worship, the right to a voice in their own government, and the right of property. Jean Jacques *Rousseau* attempted to reconcile the natural rights of the

individual with the need for social unity and cooperation through the idea of the *social contract*. The most important elaboration of the idea of natural rights came in the North American colonies, however, where the writings of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Paine made of the natural rights theory a powerful justification for revolution. The classic expressions of natural rights are the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of the United States (known as the Bill of Rights, 1791), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations (1948).

2. The first theory which emerged as a justification of rights is known as the theory of natural rights. Since the 17th and 18th centuries, there has been a powerful opinion in the West attached to the idea that man possesses certain rights 'by nature', irrespective of any particular social, legal or political institutions and that these rights can be demonstrated by reason. The natural rights theory which was supported by Locke and other liberal writers, declared that all men are born with certain inherent rights. Rights inhere in individual human being rather than in society or state. 'God gives them to his children just as he gave them arms, legs, eyes and ears. Men are placed on this earth to lead to life and they must have certain freedoms if they are to lead their life to its fullest potentiality. God not only brings men into this world but he also endows them with the innate authority to attain the best that life has to offer. Rights according to this theory, were attributed to the individual as if they were the intrinsic property of man. Whatever rights go with him wherever he goes.

Natural rights were derived from natural law and were propagated by the social contract writers like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. They assumed that man had certain natural rights before the origin of the state and he surrendered some

of them to a superior authority, *i.e.*, civil society, in order to safeguard the rest of them. Hobbes considered right to life as natural right. Locke declared right to life, liberty and property as the natural rights. Rousseau deemed liberty and quality as the gifts of nature. It was maintained that the individual cannot give up these rights to the state. The rights are inalienable because what nature has given to them is to last for life long. In fact, if a man seeks to given them.

Navigation Acts

Various mercantilist laws enacted by Great Britain between 1650 and 1767 sought to control American commerce on the high seas. These eventually became an additional abrasion between the mother country and the American colony.

Negative Amortization

Some adjustable rate mortgages allow the interest rate to fluctuate independently of a required minimum payment. If a borrower makes the minimum payment it may not cover all of the interest that would normally be due at the current interest rate. In essence, the borrower is deferring the interest payment, which is why this is called "deferred interest." The deferred interest is added to the balance of the loan and the loan balance grows larger instead of smaller, which is called negative amortization.

Negative Externalities

Also known as spillover effects, these are costs to the public because the selling prices of goods do not reflect the consequences of pollution or other liabilities.

Negative Liberty

1. The society or the state must not interfere with the personal liberty of an individual. Among these personal liberties, the liberty of thought and discussion, of association and assembly are the most important.
2. By serving his own interests an individuals also serves the social interest. Thus, there is no conflict between personal

interest and the social interest. Personal liberty is, in fact, a precondition of social progress. Leaving man free in his personal affairs will lead to personal and social development.

3. Those actions of individuals which influence the society can be controlled by the state through laws. But the laws of the state cannot take away personal liberty. It can only regulate it for the interests and welfare of the society.

Negative Resolution

In an Act, this expression, when used in relation to any regulation, means that the regulation shall be laid before the House of Commons within the prescribed period of time and may be annulled by a resolution of the House of Commons introduced and passed in accordance with the rules of that House.

Negligence

Failure to exercise ordinary care.

Negotiated Sale

An offer without a fixed price. The owner withholds the right to accept or reject offers.

Negotiation

Preaward discussions conducted by the Grants Division to establish the conditions and amount of a discretionary grant or cooperative agreement; based on recommendations from the cognizant principal office, a cost analysis of the applicant's budget, and a review of proposed activities.

Neo-Bolshevism

Neo-Bolshevism refers to the followers of the extreme *left-wing* social beliefs of the *Marxist Russian Social Democratic Labour Party*. They had an extreme *socialist* views and an *internationalist* outlook.

George Orwell used it in the fictional *Nineteen Eighty-Four* as the title of *Eurasia's ideology*, in contrast to *Oceania's "Ingsoc"* and *Eastasia's "Death-worship" or "Obliteration of the Self"*. It

- is implied in *Goldstein's book* that the three ideologies are secretly more or less interchangeable.

Neoclassical Economists

This name was applied to a group of economists who flourished from the mid-nineteenth century through the 1920s. This economic school included Leon Walras, Alfred Marshall, and Irving Fisher, and it embellished the teachings of the classical writers through the use of mathematics and greater attention on microeconomic phenomena.

Neoclassical Post-Keynesianism

This term best describes the orthodox economic instruction provided in the United States today.

NeoColonialism

In very simple terms, neo-colonialism refers to the continued domination and exploitation of the third world states by the former colonial powers and the continued subordination of the post-colonial state to the erstwhile imperial powers. Thus we can say that modern colonialism is neo-colonialism; the garb has changed, and the old wine is in a new bottle. But the wine has thereby become dangerous. The most significant aspect of neo-colonialism, which makes it extra dangerous, is its informal nature of domination which makes it difficult to be recognised outright. Kwame Nkrumah was right when he said that neo-colonialism had the power of exploitation without any responsibility.

Neocommunism

Neocommunism can refer to any recent development in *Communist* or *Marxist* thought.

Neoconservatism

An ideological term characterizing parties or politicians who not only advocate an end to government expansion, but believe in reducing its role via downsizing, privatization, and deregulation.

Neo-Keynesian School

This refers to a basic acceptance of Keynesianism but with modifications of its growth assumptions. The Harrod and Domar models exemplify this tradition.

Neoliberalism in International Relations

In the study of *international relations* (IR), neoliberalism refers to a school of thought which believes that nation-states are, or at least should be, concerned first and foremost with *absolute gains* (economic, strategic, etc.), rather than *relative gains* to other nation-states. The notion is often connected with *neoliberal* economic theory.

Neo-Marxism

Neo-Marxism was a 20th century school that harkened back to the early writings of *Marx* before the influence of *Engels* which focused on *dialectical idealism* rather than *dialectical materialism*, and thus rejected the economic determinism of early *Marx*, focusing instead on a non-physical, psychological revolution. It was thus far more *libertarian* and related to strains of *anarchism*. It also put more of an emphasis on the evils of *global capitalism*. Many prominent Neo-Marxists such as *Marcuse* were sociologists and psychologists. It was bound up with the student movements of the 1960s. Neo-Marxism comes under the broader heading of *New Left* thinking. Neo-Marxism is also used frequently to describe the opposition to inequalities experienced by *Lesser Developed Countries* in the New Economic International Order. In a *sociological* sense, neo-Marxism adds *Max Weber's* broader understanding of *social inequality*, such as *status* and *power*, to *Marxist philosophy*.

Neopatrimonialism

Neopatrimonialism is a term used for patrons using *state resources* in order to secure the *loyalty* of clients in the general population, and is indicative of informal *patron-client* relationships that can reach from the very high up in state structures down to individuals in say, small villages.

Neopatrimonialism may underlay or supplant the *bureaucratic* structure of the state in that only those with connections have the real power, not those who hold higher positions. Further criticisms include that it undermines political institutions and the rule of law, and is a corrupt (but not always illegal) practice. Neopatrimonialism also has its benefits, however. Neopatrimonialism can extend the reach of the state into the geographical and social peripheries of the country, it can provide short term stability, and can facilitate communal integration.

Net Assessed Value

Total assessed value less all exemptions including homeowners.

Net Lending

Advances by the national government for the servicing of government guaranteed corporate debt during the year, net of repayments on such advances. Includes loans outlays or proceeds from program loans lent to government corporations.

Net Price

The remainder of the amount after any discounts have been subtracted.

Neutron Bomb

A controversial bomb that kills people but spares buildings.

New Application (Award, Grant)

Refers to an application not previously proposed, or one that has not received prior funding. Also known as a Type 1.

New Deal

A rhetorical flourish in Franklin D. Roosevelt's first inaugural address became the label for the social programs of his administration in the 1930s.

New Federalism

President Richard Nixon's effort to return federal tax money to state and local governments through such programs as general revenue sharing.

New Hire (NH) Data

Data on a new employee that employers must submit within 20 days of hire to the State Directory of New Hires (SDNH) in the State in which they do business. Minimum information must include the employee's name, address, and Social Security Number (SSN), as well as the employer's name, address, and Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN). Some States may require or request additional data. Multistate employers have the option of reporting all of their newly hired employees to only one State in which they do business. This data is then submitted to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH), where it is compared against child support order information contained in the Federal Case Registry (FCR) for possible enforcement of child support obligations by wage garnishment. New hire data may also be used at the State level to find new hires that have been receiving unemployment insurance or other public benefits for which they may no longer be eligible, helping States to reduce waste and fraud. Federal Agencies report this data directly to the NDNH. Also known as (W4) data, after the form used to report the employees.

New Institutionalism

This term was given to the amalgamation of the traditional and behavioral schools of political science about 1970.

New International Economic Order

A revision of the international economic system in favour of Third World countries.

New Jersey Plan

A plan offered at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 by William Paterson of New Jersey, and favored by the small states, which called for one vote for each state in the legislature, an executive of more than one person to be elected by Congress, and a Supreme Court to be appointed by the executive.

New Labour Party

In spite of the presence of revolutionary and militant factions within

the Labour Party, its commitment to socialism appeared to be on the retreat. Labour Leader Neil Kinnack failed to win both 1983 and 1987 elections for his party. He adopted moderate views on most issues. While all sections of the party want phasing out of nuclear weapons, a small minority believes in imposition of wealth tax, abolition of House of Lords and introduction of several other welfare schemes.

The Labour Party won an unprecedented victory in 1997. The Conservatives never fared so badly. It was worst than even Duke of Wellington's defeat in 1832 at the hands of the Whigs.

Labour Leader Tony Blair, at 43, became the youngest Prime Minister of the U.K. since Lord Liverpool in 1812. Blair, an Oxford-educated Barrister-at-Law, claimed that his party has won support from people in all walks of life, from all classes and from every corner of the country. He said, he had led his "New Labour" to victory by shedding orthodox trade-unionist approach. The face of House of Commons had also changed because 120 women became its members as against 63 in the previous House. The New Labour denounced old Marxist faith in nationalised industry and "Statism". Blair promised continuation of Conservatives' economic policy, boosting private enterprise and keeping within existing tax and spending limits.

Blair promised constitutional reforms, including denial of voting right to hereditary peers, referendum on Scottish and Welsh autonomy, a Parliament for Scotland to look after education and health, and adoption of a bill of rights.

New World Order

The term "New World Order" has been used to refer to a new period of history evidencing a dramatic change in world political thought and the *balance of power*. The first usages of the term surrounded Woodrow Wilson's *Fourteen Points* and call for a *League of Nations* following the devastation of *World War I*. The phrase was used sparingly at the end of the *Second World War* when describing the plans for the *United Nations* and *Bretton Woods system*, in part because of the negative

association to the failed League of Nations the phrase would bring. In retrospect however, many commentators have applied the term retroactively to the order put in place by the WWII victors as a "new world order." The most recent, and most widely discussed, application of the phrase came at the end of the *Cold War*. Presidents *Mikhail Gorbachev* and *George H.W. Bush* used the term to try to define the nature of the post *Cold War* era, and the spirit of *great power* cooperation that they hoped might materialize. Gorbachev's initial formulation was wide ranging and *idealistic*, but his ability to press for it was severely limited by the *internal crisis of the Soviet system*. Bush's vision was, in comparison, much more circumscribed and *pragmatic*, perhaps even instrumental at times, and closely linked to the *First Gulf War*. Perhaps not surprisingly, the perception of what the new world order entailed in the press and in the public imagination far outstripped what either Gorbachev or Bush had outlined, and was characterized by nearly comprehensive *optimism*.

No Bid

A bid reply indicating that the vendor chooses not to bid.

No Cash-Out Refinance

A refinance transaction which is not intended to put cash in the hand of the borrower. Instead, the new balance is calculated to cover the balance due on the current loan and any costs associated with obtaining the new mortgage. Often referred to as a "rate and term refinance."

No Establishment Clause

The First Amendment provision that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion."

No-Cost Extension

1. Within Status, users will find a feature to automatically extend grants that are eligible for a one-time extension of the final budget period of a project period without additional NIH

funds through the eRA Commons. The system will automatically change the end date for the grant and notify the appropriate NIH staff.

2. Extension of a grant's project period of performance without additional funds.

No-Cost Loan

Almost all lenders offer loans at "no points." You will find the interest rate on a "no points" loan is approximately a quarter percent higher than on a loan where you pay one point.

Nolo Contendere

No contest. Has the same effect as a plea of guilty, as far as the criminal sentence is concerned, but may not be considered as an admission of guilt for any other purpose.

Nominal Party

One who is joined as a party or defendant merely because the technical rules of pleading require his or her presence in the record.

Nonassociational (Latent) Group

A group which lacks formal organization but has the potential for mobilizing politically.

Noncompeting Continuation

1. A year of continued support for a funded grant. Progress reports for continued support do not undergo peer review, but are administratively reviewed by the Institute/Center and receive an award based on prior award commitments. Also known as a Type 5.
2. Ongoing grant whose award is contingent upon the completion of a satisfactory progress report as the condition of the release of money for the following year.

Noncompeting Grant

An ongoing grant whose award is contingent on the completion

of a progress report as the condition for the release of money for the following year.

Non-Confidence Motion

A motion which, if adopted, indicates that the Government has lost the confidence of the House. The Government then either resigns or requests that the Governor General dissolve Parliament and give orders for the issuing of election writs.

Non-Custodial Parent (NCP)

The parent who does not have primary care, custody, or control of the child, and has an obligation to pay child support. Also referred to as the obligor.

Non-Disclosure Agreement

An agreement to restrict disclosure of specific (usually confidential) information.

Non-Expendable Inventory

Any tangible items with a shelf-life or usefulness beyond one year and costing over a certain dollar amount.

Non-Final Office Action (Rejection)

1. An Office action made by the examiner where the applicant is entitled to reply and request reconsideration or further examination, with or without making an amendment

On taking up an application for examination or a patent in a reexamination proceeding, the examiner is required to make a thorough study of the application and of the available prior art relating to the subject matter of the claimed invention. This examination must be complete with respect to: (i) compliance of the application or patent under reexamination with the applicable statutes and rules (ii) the patentability of the invention as claimed matters of form, unless otherwise indicated.

2. An Office action letter that raises new issues and usually is the first phase of the examination process. An examining

attorney will issue a non-final Office action after reviewing the application for the first time. If a new issue arises after the applicant responds to the first non-final Office action, the examining attorney will issue another non-final Office action that sets forth the new issue(s) and continues any that remain outstanding. Applicants must respond to non-final Office action letters within 6 months from the date they are issued to avoid abandonment of the application.

Non-Interventionism

Non-interventionism is a foreign policy which holds that political rulers should avoid alliances with other nations and avoid all wars not related to direct territorial self-defense. A similar phrase is "strategic independence". *Isolationism* is non-interventionism combined with economic nationalism (protectionism). Most non-interventionists are *not* isolationists. Most, like *Thomas Jefferson* in the *United States*, favour non-interventionism combined with free trade and free cultural exchange.

Non-Recyclable

A substance which cannot be introduced as usable for remanufacturable material.

Nonreportable Accounts

An account for which the sponsor does not require financial reporting.

Non-Responsive Amendment

An amendment filed by the applicant that does not fully respond to the examiner's office action in accordance with 37 CFR 1.111

Non-Responsive Bid (also, unresponsive)

A bid or offer that does not comply with the requirements as stated.

Non-Tax Revenue

Revenue collected from sources other than compulsory tax levies.

Includes those collected in exchange for direct services rendered by government agencies to the public, or those arising from the government's regulatory and investment activities.

Normal Publication

Regular 18-month publication or redacted publication.

Normalcy

A term used by the Harding-Coolidge presidential campaign of 1920, it denotes a desire to return to the "good old days" of pre-World War I America.

Normative Economics

This orientation stresses humanitarian values in economic analysis as opposed to the hard realities of market analysis.

Normative

Political analysis based on values, commitments and ideas.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

A trade agreement among the United States, Canada, and Mexico was championed by the Bush administration but opposed by those fearing the loss of manufacturing jobs to Mexico and the erosion of environmental safeguards.

North-South Issues

These concerns divide the industrialized nations of the world (most of which are located in the higher northern latitudes) from the LDCs to the south. These concerns include prices paid for raw materials, the debtor status of many southern nations, and immigration.

Not Recommended for Further Consideration (NRFC)

A judgment made by a scientific review group for applications when the merit of the proposed research is not significant and substantial enough to warrant a further review. The study section does not recommend funding; the application cannot be funded by an institute.

Note Rate

The interest rate stated on a mortgage note.

Note

A legal document that obligates a borrower to repay a mortgage loan at a stated interest rate during a specified period of time.

Notice of Abandonment

A written notification from the USPTO that an application has been declared abandoned or, in other words, is no longer pending. If the application was abandoned unintentionally or due to Office error, the applicant has a deadline of two months from the issue date of the notice of abandonment to file either (1) a petition to revive the application or (2) a request to reinstate the application.

Notice of Allowability

A notification to the patent applicant that the application has been placed in condition for allowance

Notice of Allowance and Fees Due

NOA, A notification to the applicant that they are entitled to a patent under the law and requesting payment of a specified issue fee (and possibly a publication fee as well) within three months (non-extendable) from the mailing date of the notice of allowance

Notice of Default

A formal written notice to a borrower that a default has occurred and that legal action may be taken.

Notice of Grant Award

1. The legally binding document that notifies the grantee institution that a grant or a cooperative agreement has been made. Contains references to the award's terms and conditions.
2. The legally binding document that notifies the grantee and others that an award has been made, contains or references

all terms and conditions of the award, and documents the obligation of Federal funds. The award notice may be in letter format and may be issued electronically.

Notice of Motion (Papers)

A notice under Private Members' Business concerning a motion for papers for which a debate is desired either by the Member giving notice or by a Minister of the Crown.

Notice of Motion for the Production of Papers

A notice placed on the *Order Paper* by a private Member requesting the tabling of some document. Such a notice may be called only on Wednesday, when the motion is decided without debate. If the Member or a Minister desires a debate, a request is made that the notice be transferred to Notices of Motions (Papers).

Notice of Motion

An announcement, either oral or written, of an intention to bring a substantive proposal before the House. The notice period varies depending on the type of motion and who will move it.

Notice of Opposition

A notice opposing an item of the Estimates which necessitates the holding of a separate vote on that item prior to the vote on the main concurrence motion.

Notice of Publication

A written statement from the USPTO notifying an applicant that its mark will be published in the Official Gazette. If the examining attorney assigned to an application raises no objections to registration, or if the applicant overcomes all objections, the examining attorney will approve the mark for publication. The notice of publication provides the date of publication. Any party who believes it may be damaged by registration of the mark has thirty (30) days from the publication date to file either an opposition to registration or a request to extend the time to oppose.

If no opposition is filed or if the opposition is unsuccessful, the application enters the next stage of the registration process. A Certificate of Registration will issue for applications based on use or on a foreign registration under §44, or a Notice of Allowance will issue for intent-to-use applications.

Notice of References Cited

Also known as a PTO-892 form. A list of relevant references cited by a patent examiner in an Office action. The following are some examples of such references: domestic patents, domestic patent application publications, foreign patents or patent publications, publications, electronic documents, and affidavits.

Notice of Ways and Means Motion

A notice indicating the Government's intention to introduce a ways and means motion, on a later day. The notice gives the terms of the motion and is the first step in the process of authorizing a new tax measure.

Notice Paper

A document published daily when the House is sitting that presents all items (bills, motions and questions) for which notice has been given. The *Notice Paper* appears at the back of the *Order Paper*.

Notice Quorum Call

A Notice Quorum Call is stopped once a quorum, or minimum number necessary for legislative business, is present.

Notice to Produce

A notice in writing requiring the opposite party to yield a certain described paper or document in advance or at the trial.

Notice

A formal notification to a party that a lawsuit has been initiated.

Notwithstanding Clause

Section 33 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which allows

federal or provincial legislatures to pass laws that may violate certain sections of the Charter.

Nozinc's Theory of Justice

The entitlement theory of justice has been advocated by libertarian writers, particularly *Robert Nozic* in his book *Anarchy, State and Utopia*. The libertarianism as a political theory defends market freedoms and demands limitations on the use of state for social welfare policies. It opposes redistributive taxation scheme for bringing about socio-economic equality. It believes that redistribution taxation is wrong and it is a violation of people rights. Libertarianism relates justice with the market and considers government interference as equivalent to forced labour and a violation of our moral right.

Libertarian theory of justice is best expressed in Nozic's theory of entitlement. The central theme of this theory is : "if we assume that everyone is entitled to the goods they currently possess (their holdings), then a just distribution is simply whatever distribution results from people's free exchanges. Any distribution that arises by free transfers from a just situation is itself just". For the government to tax these exchanges against anyone's will is unjust. Even if the taxes are used to compensate for someone's handicap or poverty, it cannot be justified. The only legitimate taxation is to raise revenues for maintaining the system of free exchange like the police and justice system.

Nuclear Proliferation

The spread of atomic weapons to more countries.

Nuclearism

Nuclearism is the political philosophy or *ideology* that *nuclear weapons* are the best way of maintaining peace. An incisive exposition and cultural-environmental critique of this ideology is found in Piyush Mathur's article "Nuclearism: The Contours of a Political Ecology" published in the American journal *Social Text* (Spring 2001). The key elements of nuclearism, though not listed as such by Mathur, are: (1) The belief that nuclear

weapons keep the peace, and are a necessary evil. (2) The belief that nuclear power is a safe, reliable and inexpensive source of energy, and that the nuclear power industry is an absolute good. (3) The belief that, despite the expansion of the nuclear power industry, the diversion of nuclear materials from the nuclear fuel cycle to military uses can be prevented.

Nuclearism is generally looked at from the point of view of criticism; proponents of nuclearism usually do not defend it as such, but rather as an inevitable expression of *realism* given the technological development of nuclear weapons.

Nuncupative Will

An oral (unwritten) will.

O

Oath of Allegiance

An oath of loyalty to the Sovereign, in accordance with the requirements of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, sworn by a Member before taking a seat in the House of Commons.

Oath of Office

An oath sworn by employees of the House of Commons to carry out faithfully the duties entrusted to them.

Oath

A solemn declaration before another, complying with the laws of the state or country where made, that the document in which an applicant for patent declares that : (1) he or she is the original or sole inventor, (2) shall state of what country he or she is a citizen, (3) that he or she has reviewed and understands the contents of the specification and claims which the declaration refers to, and (4) acknowledges the duty to disclose information that is material to patentability as defined by 37 CFR § 1.56. An oath or declaration must be filed in each nonprovisional patent application.

Object Code

A four-digit segment of the Chart of Accounts that describes the nature of the transaction (asset, liability or expense). Object codes are entered while transacting and are consistent throughout the University.

Objection

An Objection from any member prevents a unanimous consent request from taking effect.

Objection Overruled

A judge's rejection of an objection as invalid.

Objection Sustained

Support or agree with an objection. Used by the judge to indicate agreement with a motion or request.

Objection

The act of taking exception to some statement or procedure in trial. Used to call the court's attention to improper evidence or procedure.

Obligated

A term meaning that a non-custodial parent (NCP) is required to meet the financial terms of a court or administrative order.

Obligation

1. Amount of money to be paid as support by a non-custodial parent (NCP). Can take the form of financial support for the child, medical support, or spousal support. An obligation is a recurring, ongoing obligation, not a onetime debt such as an assessment.
2. Data based on NIH funds that have been awarded by an NIH Institute/Center.

Obligee

The person, State agency, or other institution to which a child support is owed (also referred to as custodial party when the money is owed to the person with primary custody of the child).

Obligor

The person who is obliged to pay child support (also referred to as the non-custodial parent or NCP).

Occupiable Space

The space remaining in the warehouse for storing warehousing units after allocating space for service aisles, access aisles, and other utility space.

Occupied Space

Occupiable space actually occupied by warehousing units or other warehousing elements.

Off-Budget

Off-Budget describes programs not counted toward budget limits due to provisions in current law.

For example, Social Security trust funds and the postal service are off-budget programs.

Off-Campus

Refers to the location of activities that occur in facilities not owned by Harvard University, regardless of their proximity to Cambridge or Boston. Examples may include: a rented structure used for field studies in Africa, or a private laboratory in Kendall Square. Off-campus-based awards do not use the full overhead rate because no Harvard facility costs are incurred at the rented sites.

Offer

An act of willingness to enter into a purchase agreement that justifies to another person an understanding that his assent to that purchase agreement is invited and will establish a contract.

Offeror

A contracting term denoting an applicant responding to an RFP. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circulars

Office Action

A letter from a trademark examining attorney setting forth the legal status of a trademark application. There are several types of Office actions: examiner's amendments, priority actions, non-final Office actions, final Office actions, and suspension inquiry letters.

Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE)

The Federal agency responsible for the administration of the

child support program. Created by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act in 1975, OCSE is responsible for the development of child support policy; oversight, evaluation, and audits of State child support enforcement programs; and providing technical assistance and training to the State programs. OCSE operates the Federal Parent Locator Service, which includes the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) and the Federal Case Registry (FCR). OCSE is part of the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), which is within the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

This agency of the Executive Office of the President is responsible for developing the Administration's proposed budget. The director of OMB is one of the most important decision makers in an administration.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

The Federal Government's "Human Resources Agency."

Officer of Parliament

An officer responsible to one or both Houses of Parliament for the carrying out of duties assigned by statute. Among those included in the designation are the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Commissioner of Official Languages, the Ethics Commissioner, the Information Commissioner and the Privacy Commissioner.

Official Opposition

1. In a parliamentary system, the largest of the opposition parties, given a special role to play in the legislative process.
2. The party or coalition of parties holding the second largest number of seats in the House of Commons. It is accorded certain financial and procedural advantages over other parties in opposition.

Offset

1. Amount of money intercepted from a parent's State or Federal

income tax refund, or from an administrative payment such as Federal retirement benefits, in order to satisfy a child support debt.

2. An Offset refers to funds received by the federal government, but not counted as revenue. Examples include Medicare premiums, park entrance fees, sales of oil or timber leases or electrical power.

Offsets are deducted from specific budget accounts or are treated as negative outlays.

Okun's Law

Arthur Okun observed that a 1 percent decline in unemployment is correlated with a 3 percent increase in GNP. This principle was tracked carefully by President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers during the recession of 1975.

OLIA

Office for Legislative and International Affairs - Currently known as *Administrator for External Affairs*, comprised of Office of International Relations, Office of Congressional Relations, and Office of Enforcement

Oligarchy

1. A form of government in which a minority rules outside the law. ombudsman. An official with the power to investigate complaints against government administration.
2. Oligarchy rule by a few members of a community or group. When referring to governments, the classical definition of oligarchy, as given for example by Aristotle, is of government by a few, usually the rich, for their own advantage. It is compared with both *aristocracy*, which is defined as government by a few chosen for their virtue and ruling for the general good, and various forms of *democracy*, or rule by the people. In practice, however, almost all governments, whatever their form, are run by a small minority of members. From this perspective, the major distinction between oligarchy

and democracy is that in the latter, the elites compete with each other, gaining power by winning public support. The extent and type of barriers impeding those who attempt to join this ruling group is also significant.

Oligopoly

1. The concentration of economic power in the hands of a relatively few large companies.
2. This is a market structure with few sellers and many buyers that produces either a similar or a differentiated product and makes entry difficult. Because oligopolists are reluctant to engage in price competition, there is an opportunity for monopolistic profits to accrue to the few firms in the market; however, economies of scale may offset this process.

Ombudsman

1. An official complaint taker who tries to help citizens who have been wronged by the actions of government agencies.
2. Ombudsman public official appointed to deal with individual complaints against government acts. The office originated in Sweden in 1809 when the Swedish legislature created a *riksdagens justitieombudsman*, or parliamentary agent of justice, and in the 20th cent. it has been adopted by a number of countries. As a government agent serving as an intermediary between citizens and the government bureaucracy, the ombudsman is usually independent, impartial, universally accessible, and empowered only to recommend. In the United States the term *ombudsman* has been used more widely to describe any machinery adopted by private organizations (e.g., large business corporations and universities) as well as by government to investigate complaints of administrative abuses. In 1969, Hawaii became the first of many American states to appoint an ombudsman.

Omnibus Bill

1. An Omnibus Bill packages together several measures into one or combines diverse subjects into a single bill. Examples

are reconciliation bills, combined appropriations bills, and private relief and claims bills.

2. A bill consisting of a number of related but separate parts that seek to amend and/or repeal one or several existing Acts and/or to enact one or several new Acts.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA '93)

Legislation that mandated that insurance providers and employers offer dependent health coverage to children even if the child is not in the custody of the employee in the plan. OBRA created Qualified Medical Child Support Orders (QMCSOs).

On-Campus

Refers to the location of activities that occur in facilities owned by Harvard University, regardless of their proximity to Cambridge or Boston. Examples of distant on-campus facilities may include: the library at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C., any buildings at the Villa I Tatti in Italy, or buildings at the Harvard Forest in western Massachusetts. On-campus-based awards may use the full overhead rate because Harvard facility costs are incurred.

One Day-One Trial Jury Service

System used in many jurisdictions where potential jurors serve either for the length of a trial if assigned to a jury or, if not, complete their service in one day.

One-Minute Speeches

One-Minute Speeches are given at the start of the legislative day.

House Members ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute on any topic they wish.

The Speaker of the House decides each day how much time can be granted for one-minute speeches.

One-Party-Dominant System

A party system in which there are political alternatives but a

single political party dominates the political process as a result of the overwhelming support of the electorate.

Open Market Operations

Federal securities are bought and sold in order to affect the money supply. When the Federal Reserve Bank of New York buys back Treasury bills, its money flows into the coffers of commercial banks. This act increases the banks' loanable reserves, allowing an increase in the nation's money supply.

Open Market Purchases

Purchasing without contract or negotiation. Such practice may exist in an emergency situation when a contract is not in place.

Open Primary

A form of primary election in which any voter may participate and vote for a slate of candidates of one political party.

Open Rule

An Open Rule permits all relevant amendments to be offered to a bill, without any restrictions.

Open Seat

An Open Seat refers to Congressional districts/states where no incumbent is running for re-election.

Open Storage

A condition in which all lots may be withdrawn or partial withdrawals made from lots without disturbing another lot.

Open-End Contract

A contract in which the term or quantity is not defined.

Opening of Parliament

The ceremony in the Senate Chamber opening the first session of a new Parliament at which the Commons' Speaker claims the rights and privileges of the House of Commons. It is followed by the Governor General's Throne Speech, which outlines the reasons for summoning Parliament.

Opinion

A written explanation of a decision of a trial court or of the decision of a majority of judges of an appellate court. At the appellate level, a dissenting opinion disagrees with the majority opinion because of the reasoning and/or principles of law on which the decision is based. A concurring opinion agrees with the decision of the court but offers further comment.

Opportunity Costs

Foregone opportunities are the consequence of having done A rather than B, C, or any of the other alternative courses of action. We never know for sure what those alternative actions might have brought about.

Opposed Item

An item of the Main or Supplementary Estimates to which a notice of opposition has been filed. In consequence of such a notice, a separate decision must be taken on the opposed item.

Opposition Critic

A Member of a party in opposition, responsible for presenting that party's policies in a given area and commenting on those of the Government.

Opposition Party

A political party that is neither the Government party nor part of the coalition of parties forming the Government.

Opposition Proceeding

A proceeding before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board in which the plaintiff seeks to prevent the issuance of a registration of a mark. An opposition is similar to a proceeding in a federal court, but is held before the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, a USPTO administrative tribunal.

Any person who believes that he or she will be damaged by the registration of a mark may file an opposition, but the opposition may only be filed in response to the publication of the mark in the Official Gazette.

Opposition

Those members of Parliament who are not part of the government of the day.

Option to Renew

A contract may stipulate that the purchasing authority has the option to reinstate for another term.

Option

A contract that gives the holder a right or option to buy or sell specified property, such as stock or real estate, at a fixed price for a limited period of time.

Oral Argument

An opportunity for lawyers to summarize their position before the court and also to answer the judges' questions.

Oral Question Period

A daily 45-minute period in the House during which oral questions may be addressed to Ministers and committee chairs. Ministers may be questioned only about the responsibilities of their current portfolio.

Order for Return

An order of the House to the Government to table a document. An order for return is not abolished by prorogation and does not need to be renewed in the following session.

Order in Council Appointment

An appointment to a non-judicial post made by the Governor in Council. Copies of such appointments must be tabled in the House of Commons and the appointments may be reviewed (but not revoked) by a committee of the House. Certain appointments can only be made after approval by resolution of the House and/or the Senate.

Order in Council

An order issued by the Governor in Council, either on the basis

of authority delegated by legislation or by virtue of the prerogative powers of the Crown. It may deal, among other matters, with the administration of the government, appointments to office or the disallowance or reservation of legislation.

Order Level

The level of stock of any item at which an order is initiated for more supplies of that item.

Order of Business

A heading on the *Order Paper* under which are listed all items of business to be dealt with that day: Routine Proceedings, Orders of the Day, Statements by Members, Oral Questions and Private Members' Business.

Order of Precedence

A list of the items of Private Members' Business (motions and bills) which have been selected for debate. The items are debated in turn and are then either dropped, voted upon or returned to the bottom of the list in accordance with the Standing Orders.

Order of Reference

An order of the House to a committee instructing it to consider some matter or defining the scope of its deliberations. It may form a part of the Standing Orders or be specially adopted to deal with an issue as it arises.

Order Paper

The official agenda of the House of Commons, published with the *Notice Paper* for each sitting day, listing all items that may be brought forward on that particular day.

Order Picker

A warehouseman assigned to the function of making withdrawals of warehousing units.

Order Processing Time

The amount of time, determined by the inventory manager,

needed to carry out all of the steps of issue and reconciliation of merchandise.

Order Selector

Same as order picker.

Order

1. A command from the court directing or forbidding an action.
2. A decision of the House giving a direction to its committees, Members or officers, or regulating its proceedings. Orders may be divided into standing, sessional and special orders according to their period of application.

Order/Notice to Withhold Child Support

The form to be used by all States that standardizes the information used to request income withholding for child support. According to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), this form may be sent directly from the initiating State to a non-custodial parent's employer in another State.

Order-in-Council

Decision by Cabinet which carries legal force.

Organization Meeting

The first meeting of a committee at which it deals with matters of routine business, including, where appropriate, the election of a chair and vice-chair and on occasion the appointment of a steering committee.

Organization

A generic term used to refer to an educational institution or other entity, including an individual, which receives and/or applies for an NIH grant or cooperative agreement.

Original Application

"Original" is used in the patent statute and rules to refer to an application which is not a reissue application. An original application may be a first filing or a continuing application

Original Filing Basis

The basis set forth in the application as initially filed.

Original Jurisdiction

1. A court's authority to hear a case in the first instance.
2. The right of the Supreme Court, under the Constitution, to hear certain kinds of cases directly, such as cases involving foreign diplomats.

Original Principal Balance

The total amount of principal owed on a mortgage before any payments are made.

Origination Fee

On a government loan the loan origination fee is one percent of the loan amount, but additional points may be charged which are called "discount points." One point equals one percent of the loan amount. On a conventional loan, the loan origination fee refers to the total number of points a borrower pays.

Out of Order

Contrary to the rules of parliamentary procedure. The expression may be applied to motions, bills or to any intervention which runs contrary to the rules of the House.

Out Party

A major political party that functions as an opposition party because it does not control the Presidency.

Outgoing President

An Outgoing President is a *president* or, generally, other *head of state* or *government* when he holds office between the *election* of his successor and the *inauguration* by which that successor assumes power. In many countries, toward the facilitation of a smooth transition, a president accepts advice from and consults with the *president-elect*. The term *lame duck* is often ascribed to an outgoing president in view of his

relative impotence and his impending exit from office, especially where his *political party* has *lost control* of a *legislative* or *executive branch*.

Outlays

Outlays are the actual payments made out of the federal treasury to fulfill obligations incurred earlier.

Outputs

The binding decisions that a political system makes, whether in the form of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions.

Overhang

The condition created by using a plane loading area that is larger in area than the pallet or platform surface upon which the first course is laid.

Override

An Override is the vote taken to pass a bill again, after it has been vetoed by the President. An override takes a 2/3 vote in each chamber, or 290 in the House and 67 in the Senate, if all are present and voting. If the veto is overridden, the bill becomes law despite the objection of the President.

Oversight Function

One of several activities of Congress, it consists of auditing the bureaucracy to see that its behavior adheres to the intent of the legislative branch of government. Seen as important by the framers of the Constitution, it is performed sporadically by the House and Senate.

Owner Financing

A property purchase transaction in which the property seller provides all or part of the financing.

P

Packaging

A preparation of a commodity for distribution or bulk packing in quantities suitable for filling a carton with a prescribed number of units.

Packing List

A document that itemizes in detail the contents of a particular package or shipment.

Page

1. One of a group of 40 university students selected each year to be employed by the House of Commons to carry messages, and to deliver House documents and other material to Members in the Chamber during sittings of the House.
2. Pages are high-school age students who perform messenger and other duties for members of Congress.

Pages are required to attend daily classes, live in supervised dorms, and work in shifts on the floor.

PAIR

Patent Application Information Retrieval provides secure access for customers who want to view current patent application status electronically via the Internet

Paired Vote

A Paired Vote is an agreement between two members to be recorded on opposite sides of an issue.

Pairing is used when one or both members will be absent in order to cancel the effect of the absence.

Paired votes are not counted in the vote total. However paired members' positions do appear in the record.

Pairing

An arrangement whereby two Members on opposite sides of the House agree not to vote for a specific period of time. This arrangement, which permits Members to be absent on other business, is worked out either by the respective Whips or by the Members themselves.

Pallet

A rectangular support for unitized lots. Subject to standards of length and width for storage in predetermined places. Construction is such that there is air space between the bottom of the pallet and the load bearing surface of the pallet sufficient to allow the insertion of lifting forks of a pallet truck or forklift. Pallets may be constructed of wood, steel, plastic, rigid paperboard, or aluminum; and may be subject to demurrage charges or disposed of as scrap. In some cases carriers will require equal exchange of serviceable pallets.

Panchayati Raj in India

Village has been a basic unit of administration since earliest times. During the Muslim rule also the system continued to operate in one form or another, at least as semblance of consultation machinery. But, with the assumption of power by the British and the adoption of policy of centralisation, the Panchayats suffered a temporary back. The traditional Panchayat system that had continued for centuries, was disrupted by the British Raj. For exploiting the agricultural produce of the village, they introduced the settlement patterns and supported the Zamindari system and destroyed the village.

There was always been an undercurrent in the national movement favouring the establishment of a system that would restore importance and autonomy to the village community. As early as in

1909-1910, the Indian National Congress had adopted a resolution for the revival of the Panchayats. Leaders like Gandhiji and Rajendra Prasad, who advocated the primacy of village as the starting point of development. They also took a position against industrialisation and urbanisation, fearing that the machine would overpower man, and that would ruin the traditional values and life-style of India. There had been many critics of this point of view of Gandhi. However, as a concession to the Gandhian point of view of regarding the village Panchayat as the foundation of self-government in India, the Constituent Assembly made a provision in the Directive Principles of State policy, by including Article 40, which reads. "The State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to function as units of self government."

With the formation of the First-five years plan in 1951 and the introduction of the community development programme in 1952, the question of grass roots level development became important. The Congress party appointed a high power committee to consider the feasibility of establishing Panchayati Raj in rural areas, as a measure of democratic decentralisation of administration and making the village a basic unit of self government. The committee in its report given in July 1954, recommended the establishment of Panchayati Raj.

Panel of Chairs

A group composed of the Deputy Speaker and Chair of Committees of the Whole, the Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole, the Assistant Deputy Chair of Committees of the Whole and other Members appointed by the Speaker, from which the chairs of legislative committees are chosen.

Pan-Europeanism

Pan-Europeanism refers to a *normative* belief in some form of European *geopolitical* entity, or *political* organisation or policy at a European level. Although, for instance, many people in *Europe* believe it shares some cultural and ethical values, pan-

Europeanism implies political action on that basis - their inclusion in the *European Constitution*, for instance.

In the strict sense, pan-Europeanism is a form of *pan-nationalism* seeking some form of *European state*. Early pan-Europeanist organisations, such as the early *International Paneuropean Union*, competed with other pan-nationalist ideals such as *pan-Germanism*. After the *Second World War*, the *European Economic Community* and its successor the *European Union* came to be seen as the only path to *European integration*, and other pan-Europeanist ideas were marginalised.

Panic of 1857

One of many money panics that struck the United States during the nineteenth century, it is particularly noteworthy for destroying a number of early national labor unions.

Paradox of Thrift

Family savings, beneficial at the individual level, are harmful at the national level because they lower aggregate demand and so must be offset by increased governmental or business spending.

Parent Act

In relation to a bill, the parent act is the statutory law(s) which the bill is amending.

Parent Application

The term "parent" is applied to an earlier application of the inventor disclosing a given invention

Parliament

1. A period of time during which the institution of Parliament exercises its powers. A Parliament has a constitutionally-determined maximum lifespan of five years. These periods are numbered consecutively (for example: 38th Parliament, 39th Parliament, etc.).
2. The legislative branch of Government, composed of the Sovereign (represented by the Governor General), the Senate

and the House of Commons. Financial legislation may be introduced only by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Commons.

Parliamentarian

Both the House and Senate employ a Parliamentarian to advise the chair on proper parliamentary procedure.

The Parliamentarian is a non-partisan employee who also gives guidance and advice to individual members.

Parliamentarians for Global Action

Parliamentarians for Global Action is an organization of more than 1,300 legislators from more than 114 countries. It was established circa 1978 as Parliamentarians for World Order. In the *United States*, Rep. *Jim Leach* is the most prominent member. The group has *world federalist* leanings and promoted ratification of the *International Criminal Court* treaty.

Parliamentary Agent

A person employed in promoting or opposing a private bill. Such persons must have the authorization of the Speaker and must abide by the rules, orders and practices of Parliament.

Parliamentary Association

An international association, whose Canadian component is composed of both Senators and Members, which provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and information and for the sharing of knowledge and experience through person-to-person contact. The main activities of these associations include exchanges, conferences and seminars on various subjects.

Parliamentary Calendar

A calendar which presents a fixed timetable of sittings and adjournments for a given year in accordance with the provisions of the Standing Orders.

Parliamentary Exchanges

A program involving the making of official visits to Canada by

foreign parliamentarians under the auspices of the Speaker of either House and visits abroad by Canadian parliamentarians at the invitation of a legislature of another country.

Parliamentary Fees

Fees payable to the Senate or the House of Commons by persons seeking to have a private bill adopted. The fees must be paid before the bill is considered at the committee stage.

Parliamentary Form of Government

When the Constituent Assembly undertook the task of framing the Constitution of India, it had two alternative models before it. One, a Constitution based on indigenous institutions of village panchayats at the base with a superstructure of indirectly elected institutions envisaged by Gandhiji. Two, an Euro-American constitutional model based on directly elected governments. There was a wide consensus in the Assembly in favour of western style parliamentary institutions although lip service was also paid to Gandhian ideas. Therefore, the Assembly decided in favour of a centralised parliamentary Constitution, while panchayat got only a passing reference in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Some debate took place in the Assembly regarding the nature of the political institutions which should be adopted. There were, for instance, supporters of both parliamentary and presidential forms of government.

Parliamentary Inquiry

A Parliamentary Inquiry is posed by a member on the floor to the chair asking for procedural clarification.

Parliamentary Intern

One of a group of ten university graduates selected each year to work as researchers and assistants in the offices of Members. The internship program is sponsored by the Canadian Political Science Association.

Parliamentary Law

Parliamentary Law, rules under which deliberative bodies conduct

their proceedings. In English-speaking countries these are based on the practice of the British Parliament, chiefly in the House of Commons. British parliamentary law is conventional, rather than statutory, including traditions and precedents as well as the Standing Orders of the House. Thomas Jefferson, when presiding over the U.S. Senate, prepared a manual of parliamentary law based on the practice of the House of Commons, and this practice has generally been followed in the House of Representatives as well. *Robert's Rules of Order*, first compiled by Henry Martyn Robert in 1876 and drawn from the usages of all three bodies, is the usually accepted authority on parliamentary law in the United States. Parliamentary law includes the rules necessary for the efficient and equitable conduct of business by an assembly. In Britain the effective interpreter of parliamentary law is the speaker of the House of Commons; in the United States the role is shared by the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate, who are partisan figures, unlike their British counterpart.

Parliamentary Officers' Study Program

A program of the Parliament of Canada to assist foreign parliaments in the training of their officials in administration and parliamentary procedure.

Parliamentary Privilege

The rights and immunities enjoyed by a Member, necessary for the carrying out of parliamentary duties. They include: freedom of speech in the House and its committees; freedom from arrest in civil cases; exemption from jury duty and appearance as a witness; and, in general, freedom from obstruction and intimidation.

Parliamentary Procedure and Practice in the Dominion of Canada

A work concerning procedure in the House of Commons, written by Sir John Bourinot, Clerk of the House from 1880 to 1902. The fourth edition appeared in 1916. Commonly referred to simply as *Bourinot*.

Parliamentary Procedure

The rules by which the House conducts its business, based on statutes, the Standing Orders, authoritative procedural works, precedents, and tradition. Decisions by the Speaker on points of order and questions of privilege are based on these rules.

Parliamentary Return

A document for which an order or address of the House has been made. A parliamentary return may either be laid on the Table or filed with the Clerk.

Parliamentary Secretary

A Member of the Government party named to assist a Minister as the Minister directs. A Parliamentary Secretary may table documents or answer questions on the Minister's behalf, but may not present Government bills. A Parliamentary Secretary may be sworn in as Privy Councillor.

Parliamentary Sovereignty

1. Parliamentary sovereignty, parliamentary supremacy, or legislative supremacy is a concept in *constitutional law* that applies to some *parliamentary democracies*. Under parliamentary sovereignty, a *legislative body* has absolute *sovereignty*, meaning it is supreme to all other government institutions (including any *executive* or *judicial* bodies as they may exist). Furthermore, it implies that the legislative body may change or repeal any prior legislative acts. Parliamentary sovereignty contrasts with most notions of *judicial review*, where a court may overturn legislation deemed *unconstitutional*. Specific instances of parliamentary sovereignty exist in the *United Kingdom* and *New Zealand*.
2. The supreme authority of parliament to make or repeal laws.

Parliamentary System of Government

The parliamentary system of government, which is also known as the Cabinet Government is based on close co-operation between the executive and the legislature. The executive is

accountable to the legislature. According to Garnar "Cabinet Government is that system in which the real executive—the cabinet or ministry is immediately or legally responsible to the legislature or one branch of it for its political policies and acts, and immediately or ultimately responsible to the electorate, while the popular or normative executive the chief of the state, occupies a position of irresponsibility." Thus under a parliamentary system of government there are two types of executives nominal and real. The real executive is accountable to the legislature and hen latter passes a vote of no confidence against it has to render its resignation or seek the dissolution of the legislature. This types of government exists in England, India, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Features of Parliamentary Government. The Parliamentary system of government has following features :

1. In the first place the Parliamentary Government is characterised by the presence of a nominal executive head in whose name the entire administration is carried on. However, the real powers of the nominal head are exercised by the Prime Minister and other members of his Council of Ministers. The queen of England and the President of India are the nominal executive heads who exercise their powers on the advised of the Prime Minister and his Council of Minister.
2. Secondly, the parliamentary government operates on the principle of fusion of legislature and executive powers. The Prime Minister and other ministers are members f the legislature and are individually as well as collectively accountable to it. If a person who is not a member of legislature, is included in the Council of Ministers, he must acquire the membership of the legislature within a stipulated period, otherwise he ceases to be a minister after the expiry of that period. The ministers begin members of legislature play an important role in the enactment of laws. Usually all important bills are introduced and piloted in the Parliament by the ministers.

Parliamentary System

A Parliamentary System, also known as parliamentarianism (and parliamentarism in U.S. English), is distinguished by the *executive branch of government* being dependent on the direct or indirect support of the *parliament*, often expressed through a *vote of confidence*. Hence, there is no clear-cut *separation of powers* between the *executive* and *legislative* branches, leading to a lack of the checks and balances found in a *presidential republic*. Parliamentarianism is praised, relative to *presidentialism*, for its flexibility and responsiveness to the public. It is faulted for its tendency to sometimes lead to unstable governments, as in the *German Weimar Republic* and the *French Fourth Republic*. Parliamentary systems usually have a clear differentiation between the *head of government* and the *head of state*, with the head of government being the *prime minister* or *premier*, and the head of state often being an appointed *figurehead* or hereditary *monarch* with only minor or ceremonial powers. However, some parliamentary systems also have an elected *president* with many reserve powers as the head of state, providing some balance to these systems (called a *parliamentary republic*). As a general rule, *constitutional monarchies* have parliamentary systems.

Parochialism

Parochialism is the quality or state of being *parochial*; especially: selfish pettiness or narrowness (as of interests, opinions, or views). Derived from the term *parish* which has both religious and governmental connotations with the idea of separation from a larger group.

Parochialism does relate directly to culture and economics in regards to a local culture or geographic area's government making decisions based on personal relationships instead of uniformity. This supports and/or leads to governmental corruption and deters real economic health and outside investment. Parochialism reinforces an insular society and economy, many times to the detriment of the citizens who are the willful victims of parochialism, their local prejudices and regional attitudes played upon by politicians of all colours.

Parole

The supervised, conditional release of a prisoner.

Partial Payment

A payment that is not sufficient to cover the scheduled monthly payment on a mortgage loan. Normally, a lender will not accept a partial payment, but in times of hardship you can make this request of the loan servicing collection department.

Participation (Decision Making)

Participation in *political science* is an umbrella term including different means for the public to directly participate in political, economical or management decisions. The term is also used in *management theory* (as in "*participatory management*") to denote a style of management that calls for a high level of participation of workers and supervisors in decisions that affect their work.

Participation Agreement

Intellectual Property (patents/copyrights) agreement signed by all non-clerical staff, students, faculty, etc. conducting or working on research projects, especially sponsored projects.

Participatory Democracy

Participatory Democracy has developed as a reaction against the Elitist/Pluralist theories of democracy. It is common man's reaction against the 'experts'. In Elitist/Pluralist theories, power of decision-making is the monopoly of certain elites or groups and the role of the masses is reduced only to the selection of elites once in few years. The participatory democracy seeks to distribute decision-making power more equitable. The helplessness of the individual against the growth of the functions of the state and the concentration of decision-making power in a few hands led to a number of movement calling for the direct involvement of ordinary people in the decision-making. While adhering to equality and majority rule, participatory democracy wants to extend this political equality by some sort of grassroots

decision-making of an authoritative nature. According to Cook and Morgan, participatory democracy has two broad features : (i) decentralization of authoritative decision-making so as to bring it closer to the people affected by the decisions; (ii) direct involvement of common man in making the decisions.

Participatory democracy agrees with the classical liberal idea that democracy is not only a form of government but also a means of equal right to self-development. Such a development can be achieved only in a participatory society—a society which cares for collective problems and helps in the formation of politically active citizens who take a continuous interest in the governing process. It believes in direct participation of citizens in the regulation of key institutions of society, making political parties more open and accountable, and maintaining an open institutional system to ensure the possibility of experimentation with new political forms of participation.

Parties

The persons who are actively involved with the prosecution or defense of a legal proceeding. Plaintiffs and defendants are parties to lawsuits, appellants and appellees are parties in appeals. (They may also be known as petitioners and respondents.)

Partnership

An agreement between parties to operate a business with stipulations regarding the sharing of profits and losses.

Part-of Account

From the University's business rules, established to manage discrete tasks due to award restrictions and/or to capture financial data for reporting purposes. Part-of accounts must have a budget period within the budget period of the corresponding main account.

Party Activists

People who ring doorbells or serve as delegates to political conventions. They perform the day-to-day, grass-roots work of politics.

Party Discipline

1. The control exercised by a party over the positions held by its members and over the way in which they vote. The enforcement of party discipline is one of the whip's duties.
2. The convention that all MPs within any party vote together, as predetermined in the party caucus and enforced by the party whip.

Party Identification

Attachment to one political party by a voter.

Party Vote

A division on a question during which Members follow the instructions of their respective whips so as to reflect the official positions of their parties. The Speaker calls first the yeas, then the nays and the votes are taken party by party, in order of their strength in the House.

Party, Political

Party, Political, organization whose aim is to gain control of the government apparatus, usually through the election of its candidates to public office. Political parties take many forms, but their main functions are similar: to supply personnel for government positions; to organize these personnel around the formation and implementation of public policy; and to serve in a mediating role between individuals and their government. Political parties are as old as organized political systems. For example, many of the ancient Greek city-states had organized, competitive parties. Political parties have been organized for various reasons: to support a particular political figure, to advance a particular policy or a general ideological stand, to aid politically certain groups or sections of society, or merely to combine for short-term political advantage. Political parties have also been organized in various ways; in some, control is exercised by a small central elite, either elected or self-perpetuating, while in others, power is decentralized, with candidate picking and decision making spread among local party units. The modern mass

political party has taken shape in the last century, along with the rise of democratic ideology, universal suffrage, nationalism, and more effective means of communication. Such a party is commonly categorized by the type of party system in which it operates. In a noncompetitive or one-party system, the party is often employed as part of the governing apparatus, with the functions of maintaining public support for the regime, encouraging popular participation in government programs, and alerting the government to changes in public opinion. In competitive systems, a distinction may be made between two-party systems, which seem to encourage a party strategy of moderation and compromise aimed at obtaining a majority vote, and multiparty systems, where there is less compromise and where a party's strategy emphasizes retaining the support of its core voters. In general, however, the structure and behavior of a particular country's political parties depends most heavily on the country's political and cultural history.

Passage (of a Bill)

The process by which a bill obtains parliamentary approval and becomes law. The principal steps in the passage of a public bill by the House of Commons are: introduction; first reading; second reading; committee stage; report stage; and third reading. After completing similar stages in the Senate, the bill goes forward for Royal Assent.

Passive Resistance

Passive Resistance a method of nonviolent protest against laws or policies in order to force a change or secure concessions; it is also known as nonviolent resistance and is the main tactic of *civil disobedience*. Passive resistance typically involves such activities as mass demonstrations, refusal to obey or carry out a law or to pay taxes, the occupation of buildings or the blockade of roads, labor strikes, economic boycotts, and similar activities.

Possibly originating with the Quakers, it was adopted by Africans, Indians, and U.S. civil-rights and anti-Vietnam War protesters. Among its most articulate advocates have been *Gandhi*, who

maintained that action needs to be accompanied by love and a willingness to search for the truth, and Martin Luther King, Jr., who called for "tough-mindedness and tenderheartedness." Two of the most massive examples of passive resistance were the *Solidarity* movement in Poland (1980–81) and the Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia (1989). Opponents of passive resistance as a means of forcing a change in policy have criticized it for potentially fostering a general disrespect for law that could result in anarchy.

Patent Application Publication

Pre-Grant Publication of patent application at 18 months from priority date

Patent Family

A patent family is the same invention disclosed by a common inventor(s) and patented in more than one country.

Patent Infringement

Unauthorized making, using, offering to sell, selling or importing into the United States any patented invention

Patent Number

Unique number assigned to a patent application when it issues as a patent.

Patent Pending

A phrase that often appears on manufactured items. It means that someone has applied for a patent on an invention that is contained in the manufactured item. It serves as a warning that a patent may issue that would cover the item and that copiers should be careful because they might infringe if the patent issues. Once the patent issues, the patent owner will stop using the phrase "patent pending" and start using a phrase such as "covered by U.S. Patent Number XXXXXXXX." Applying the patent pending phrase to an item when no patent application has been made can result in a fine.

Patentable

Suitable to be patented; entitled by law to be protected by the issuance of a patent.

Paternity

Legal determination of fatherhood. Paternity must be established before child or medical support can be ordered.

Patriarchy

The domination of society by men.

Payee

Person or organization in whose name child support money is paid.

Paygo

The Paygo or pay-as-you-go rule compels new spending or tax changes to not add to the federal deficit.

New proposals must either be "budget neutral" or offset with savings derived from existing funds.

Payline

A percentile-based funding cutoff point determined at the beginning of the fiscal year by balancing the projected number of applications coming to an NIH Institute with the amount of funds available.

Payment Change Date

The date when a new monthly payment amount takes effect on an adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) or a graduated-payment mortgage (GPM). Generally, the payment change date occurs in the month immediately after the interest rate adjustment date.

Payor

Person who makes a payment, usually non-custodial parents or someone acting on their behalf, or a custodial party who is repaying a receivable.

PCT Regulations

Provide rules concerning matters expressly refers to in the Patent Cooperation Treaty, any administrative requirements, matters, or procedures, and concerning any details useful in the implementation of the provisions of the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The rules must be adopted by the Assembly of WIPO.

Peace and Conflict Studies

Peace and Conflict Studies can be defined as the inter-disciplinary inquiry into war as human condition and peace as human potential, as an alternative to the traditional *Polemology* (War Studies) and the *strategies* taught at *Military academies*. Important aims are: Prevention, de-escalation, and solution of international conflicts; Prevention of war. Disciplines involved may include : *Political Sciences, Sociology, Psychology, History, Anthropology, Religious Studies, Women's Studies, and Indigenous Studies*, as well as a variety of others.

Peace-Building

A process for working towards objectives associated with peaceful coexistence of combatants.

Peacekeeping

The interposition of lightly armed military forces between combatants who have agreed to stop fighting.

Pedagogy

A theory of teaching, how one teaches, style or art of teaching. For example: service-learning and experiential education are both pedagogies

Peer Review

1. A system for evaluating research applications that uses reviewers who are the professional equals of the applicant.
2. A system of review of research applications that utilizes reviewers who are the professional equals of the principal investigator responsible for directing or conducting the proposed project.

Penalty

A charge against a contractor for non-compliance that if not paid within a certain period of time would result in default of contract. A clause stating this condition must be included in the contract if this action is exercised.

Pennsylvania Avenue

Pennsylvania Avenue is the downtown Washington, DC street connecting the U.S. Capitol with the White House.

Members will often refer to "the other end of Pennsylvania Ave." when speaking of the White House.

Pentagon Papers

A forty-seven volume study of the Vietnam war compiled by the Defense Department and leaked to the press by a former Pentagon official in 1971.

Peoples Democracy

After the seizure of power by the workers in the Paris Commune. Marx further elaborated the idea of democracy. This view of democracy cannot be understood without reference to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Democracy. And Dictatorship of the Proletariat were not mutually exclusive, concepts but this dictatorship permitted a clear distinction between the bourgeois democracy and the proletarian democracy. Marx and Engels conceived of every state as the dictatorship of the ruling class. They used the term dictatorship in the sense of rule of a particular social class and not as a government of a single party. For them the concept was not primarily a political concept but a social one. The opposite (i) this phrase was the 'dictatorship of the bourgeoisie', which signified the different forms of bourgeois governments such as absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy democratic republics. Similarly the Dictatorship of the Proletariat was used to signify the different forms of proletariat governments. Marx and Engels were more concerned with the content rather than the form of post-revolutionary state. Democracy meant no more no less than rule by the majority. Since Marx and Engels

were certain that at the time of socialist revolution, the proletariat would be in the majority, thus very notion of democracy merely suggests that, 'the dictatorship of the proletariat meant to be the rule of the majority by the majority and for the majority.

Percentile Rank

A ranking that represents the relative position of each priority score among the scores assigned by a scientific review group at its last three meetings. The lower the numerical value of the percentile score the better. The range is from .5 to 99.5.

Peremptory Challenge

A motion to reject a juror for an unspecified race-neutral reason. May only be used a limited number of times.

Performance Bond

A guarantee submitted by a contractor, certifying that if the contractor is unable to fulfill the obligation the amount will be paid to the purchaser to compensate any loss.

Performance Record

A documentation of the contractors ability to comply with the requirements of a contract during the term.

Performance Specifications

This type of specification places emphasis on describing a capability or result to be accomplished with a commodity or service. A testing or inspection may be included.

Period Expense Report (PER)

A report that can be run from AWSII or HUDINI used solely for sponsored accounts. Provides summary budget and actual financial data. The PER includes budget-to-actuals comparisons and remaining budget figures (by object code).

Periodic Payment Cap

For an adjustable-rate mortgage where the interest rate and the minimum payment amount fluctuate independently of one

another, this is a limit on the amount that payments can increase or decrease during any one adjustment period.

Periodic Rate Cap

For an adjustable-rate mortgage, a limit on the amount that the interest rate can increase or decrease during any one adjustment period, regardless of how high or low the index might be.

Periodic Registration

A system of voter registration in which the voter must register every year or at other stated intervals.

Perishable Commodities

Commodities that have a short shelf-life and may be expect to spoil if not placed in direct use.

Perjury

The criminal offense of making a false statement under oath.

Permanent Registration

A system of voter registration in which the voter registers only once in his or her district.

Permanent Secretary

The British equivalent of a Canadian deputy minister.

Permissive Instruction

An instruction that gives a committee the power to do something it would not otherwise be able to do, but does not compel the committee to use that power.

Person

For purposes of small entity determination per MPEP 509.02, a person is defined as any inventor or other individual (e.g., an individual to whom an inventor has transferred some rights in the invention), who has not assigned, granted conveyed, or licensed, and is under no obligation under contract or law to assign, grant, convey, or license any rights in the invention

Personal Freedom

The absence of coercion in various aspects of life.

Personal Party

A type of political party founded by a single, overwhelmingly influential political leader.

Personal Property

1. Any property that is not real property.
2. Tangible physical property (such as cars, clothing, furniture, and jewelry) and intangible personal property, but not real property—that is, not land or rights in land.

Personal Recognizance

When a person is released from custody before trial on his or her promise to return for further proceedings.

Personal Services

Provisions for the payment of salaries, wages and other compensation (e.g., merit, salary increase, cost of living allowances, honoraria and commutable allowances) of permanent, temporary, contractual and casual employees of the government.

Petit Jury

The twelve (or fewer) jurors selected to sit in the trial of a civil or criminal case.

Petition for a Private Bill

A petition signed by the promoters of a private bill which must be filed with the Clerk by the Member sponsoring the bill.

Petition to Revive an Application (Trademark Matters)

A formal request for the USPTO to return an abandoned application to active status. These petitions are handled by the Office of the Commissioner for Trademarks, and must be received in the USPTO within two (2) months from the issue date of the notice of abandonment. The standard used for deciding a petition

to revive is unintentional delay, that is, whether the applicant's delay in responding to an Office action or Notice of Allowance was unintentional.

Petition

A formal request made to Parliament by Canadian residents for redress of a grievance. Such a request can only be presented to the House by a Member. Petitions may be presented during Routine Proceedings at every sitting or may be filed with the Clerk.

Petitioner

Person filing an action or appealing from a lower court's judgment.

Phillips Curve

This is a concave trade-off between unemployment and inflation. A.W. Phillips measured this relationship for nineteenth-century Britain, but the occurrence of simultaneously high unemployment and high inflation in the United States during the 1970s was called stagflation.

Philosopher-King

Plato's view of the ideal individual who rules in the common interest and is directed by wisdom and virtue rather than the constraint of law.

Pick Line

An arrangement of SKUs in some orderly system to facilitate selecting or picking warehousing units to satisfy orders.

PITI

This stands for principal, interest, taxes and insurance. If you have an "impounded" loan, then your monthly payment to the lender includes all of these and probably includes mortgage insurance as well. If you do not have an impounded account, then the lender still calculates this amount and uses it as part of determining your debt-to-income ratio.

PKI

Public Key Infrastructure - A system of administrative procedures and methods, combined with secure information technologies, that is used to manage secure electronic commerce. Provides for a means of securely identifying participants in electronic transactions as well as secure transmission and handling of data.

Plaintiff

1. A person who brings an action; the party who complains or sues in a civil case.
2. A person who brings an action; the party who complains or sues in a personal action and is so named on the record. The person who files the complaint in a civil lawsuit.

Planned Unit Development (PUD)

1. A project or subdivision that includes common property that is owned and maintained by a homeowners' association for the benefit and use of the individual PUD unit owners.
2. A type of ownership where individuals actually own the building or unit they live in, but common areas are owned jointly with the other members of the development or association. Contrast with condominium, where an individual actually owns the airspace of his unit, but the buildings and common areas are owned jointly with the others in the development or association.

Planning

Production and allocation of resources determined by a central authority.

Planning-Programming Budgeting System (PPBS)

A management tool that required federal departments to define their goals precisely and measure the costs and benefits of alternative programs to achieve those goals.

Planography

A scale drawing of a storage area showing the approved layout

of the area, location of bulk bin, rack and box pallet areas, aisles, assembly areas, walls, doorways, directions of storage, office space, washrooms, and other support and operational areas.

Plant Application (Patent)

Are applications to protect invented or discovered, asexually reproduced plant varieties.

Plant Patent

May be granted to anyone who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces any distinct and new variety of plant.

Plea Bargain

The process by which an accused person agrees to plead guilty to some of the charges in return for the government's promise to drop some of the charges.

Plea Bargaining

A bargain in which a defendant in a criminal case agrees to plead guilty to a less serious charge than might be proven at a trial. In return, the prosecutor agrees to reduce the charges or recommend leniency.

Plea

The defendant's declaration of guilty or not guilty, in response to the criminal charges contained in the information or indictment.

Pleadings

1. Statements or allegations, presented in logical and legal form, which constitute a plaintiff's cause of action or a defendant's grounds of defense.
2. Written statements of fact and law filed by the parties to a lawsuit. Comprised of complaints, answers and replies.

Plebiscite

1. An official consultation conducted by a government on a

specific issue by way of a ballot. The results of a plebiscite are not binding.

2. Another term for an advisory referendum.
3. Plebiscite, vote of the people on a question submitted to them, as in a *referendum*. The term, however, has acquired the more specific meaning of a popular vote concerning changes of sovereignty, as compared to a regularized system of popular voting upon laws and constitutional amendments. This more modern use of the plebiscite arose out of the French Revolution and the French Republic's policy of holding popular votes on the question of French annexation of a territory it had occupied. Many, although not all, of these plebiscites and those held in the following century were manipulated by the occupying power to legitimate an outcome already achieved through military or diplomatic means. The use of the plebiscite reached a high point following World War I, when it was employed extensively in Central and Eastern Europe to determine the boundaries of newly created nation states. Since then, it has been used in settling the status of disputed or border territories, e.g., *Saarland* (1935) and, most recently, in the process of the decolonization of Africa and Asia, e.g., *West New Guinea* (1969) and *Namibia* (1989).

Plum Book

A listing of the non-civil service jobs that an incoming president may fill.

Pluralism Features

1. No single groups, in a society, can claim to represent all the interests. Each group represents its own interests : more the groups more are the interests which are represented. A society, thus, consists of numerous groups with their corresponding interests.
2. Though the numerous groups are in competition with one another for seeking fulfillment of their interests, it is not

necessary that they lead to conflict among themselves. The pluralists for see a type of equilibrium which maintains the whole fabric.

3. From the pluralist point of view, the state acts as the neutral arbiter, controlling the conflicts of the numerous groups impartially. The pluralists say that the state supervises and regulates social antagonisms without taking side, representing the interests which make it.

Pluralism

1. "A system of interest representation in which the constituent units are organized into an unspecified number of multiple, voluntary, competitive, non-hierarchically ordered and self-determined categories which are not specially licenced, recognized, subsidized, created or otherwise controlled in leadership selection or interest articulation by the state and which do not exercise a monopoly of representational activity within their respective categories".—*Schmitter*
2. A system in which many conflicting groups within the community have access to government officials and compete with one another in an effort to influence policy decisions.

Plurality

A voting decision based on assigning victory to the largest number of votes, not necessarily a majority.

Pocket Veto

A Pocket Veto is when the President fails to sign a bill within the 10 days allowed by the Constitution.

Congress must be in adjournment in order for a pocket veto to take effect.

If Congress is in session and the president fails to sign the bill, it becomes law without his signature.

Pocket Veto

1. A power of the President to kill a bill by taking no action (if

Congress adjourns at the end of a second session during the ten-day period after the President receives the bill).

2. When the President withholds approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned, thereby killing the bill without a formal veto.

Policy Community

The network of individuals and organizations deeply involved in a particular area of public policy.

Policy Interpretation Question (PIQ)

An official reply by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) to an inquiry submitted by a State child support agency concerning application of policy. Although questions often arise from a specific practice or situation, the responses are official statements of OCSE policy on the issue.

Policy

A course of action decided upon by a government - or by any organization, group or individual - that usually involves a choice among competing alternatives.

Political Action Committee

1. Political Action Committee (PAC), U.S. organization formed by a corporation, labor union, or association to raise money for political activity. Funds can be gathered by voluntary contributions from members, employees, or shareholders. Political action committees were first organized in the 1940s. The Political Action Committee organized by the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) in 1943 was a model for later PACs. Since the election reform of 1974, which limited individual campaign contributions and set guidelines for PACs, their numbers grew rapidly to more than 4,000 in 1988; they now number about 3,800. Many represent special-interest groups, e.g., the National Rifle Association of America; others represent large conservative or liberal coalitions. Most PACs have directed their contributions toward congressional elections, in which they can contribute up to

\$5,000 to a candidate for each campaign (primary, runoff, and general election). Some, however, have conducted independent negative campaigns against candidates they oppose. Increased campaign contributions by PACs have raised fears that legislators may accede to pressure from these groups and become less responsive to their constituents. Federal legislation enacted in 2002 forbids attacks on candidates by name immediately before an election.

2. Independent organizations, but more often the political arms of corporations, labor unions, or interest groups, established to contribute to candidates or to work for general political goals.

Political Alienation

The sense of estrangement from political power.

Political Business Cycle

This is the hypothesis that the Federal Reserve system often allows the money supply to expand during the months that precede a presidential election, thereby boosting the economy and enhancing the reelection chances of the party that holds the White House. Soon after the election the money supply is contracted, thereby affecting the normal business cycle.

Political Consultant

A professional advisor who puts his/her political expertise to work in the private and public sectors.

Political Culture

Attitudes, values, beliefs, and orientations that individuals in a society hold regarding their political system.

Political Economy

1. Political Economy was the original term for the study of production, the acts of buying and selling, and their relationships to laws, customs and government. It developed in the 18th century as the study of the economies of states

(also known as *polities*, hence the word “political” in “political economy”). In contradistinction to the theory of the *Physiocrats*, in which *land* was seen as the source of all wealth, some political economists proposed the *labour theory of value* (first introduced by *John Locke*, developed by *Adam Smith* and later *Karl Marx*), according to which *labour* is the real source of value. Many political economists also attracted attention to the accelerating development of *technology*, whose role in economic and social relationships grew ever more important.

In late 19th century, the term “political economy” was generally superseded by the term *economics*, which was used by those seeking to place the study of economy on a mathematical and axiomatic basis, rather than studying the structural relationships within production and consumption.

2. The study of the involvement by the state in the economy of the nation-state.

Political Egalitarianism

Political Egalitarianism is a term used to define a state of affairs in which the members of a society are of equal standing in terms of political power or influence. It is a founding principle of various forms of *democracy*.

Political Engineering

Political Engineering is a concept in *political science* that deals with the designing of political institutions in a society. The criteria and constraints used in such design vary depending on the optimization methods used and they are also a function of the time and place where they are applied. It is worth noting that political engineering, using suboptimal methods or criteria, can sometimes yield disastrous results as in the case of attempting to engineer a country’s political landscape by such methods as, for example, a *coup d’état*. The *Greek military junta of 1967-1974* used political engineering such that a *coup* was employed to change the Greek political landscape with catastrophic results.

In the social arena the counterpart of Political engineering is *Social engineering*.

Political Equality

The dimension of political equality stands for democracy and universal adult franchise. There have been various forms of government. However democracy is the only form of government which believes and promotes equality among the people. Therefore we have no alternative to democracy despite its obvious weakness. This democracy has to be based on universal adult franchise. There should not be any electoral qualification based on caste, colour, creed, sex, or property for a voter. It should be based on general rules which must be applied to every body. Viewed in this context, the concept of political equality is a phenomenon of this century. In England and other Western countries, the universal adult franchise was gradually achieved; the women in England got the right to vote as late as 1918. Political equality also means absence of special privileges and no man or a body of men should be excluded from access to the avenues of authority. In other words, it means right to participation in the governmental affairs. The terms of such participation must be universal and reasonable. Political equality also includes legal equality which means all the citizens are equal in the eyes of law and enjoy what Barker calls "an equal degree of legal personality".

Political Geography

Political Geography is a field of *human geography* that is concerned with *politics*. It is closely related to *geopolitics*, which is seen as the strategic, *military* and governmental application of political geographies. It is also closely related to *International Relations*.

Political Lesbianism

Political Lesbianism is a phenomenon within *feminism*, primarily *Second wave feminism*; it includes, but is not limited to, *lesbian separatism*. Political lesbianism embraces the theory that *sexual*

orientation is a choice, and advocates *lesbianism* as a positive alternative to *heterosexuality* for women.

Political Opinion

Opinions on political issues, such as a choice among candidates or parties.

Political Participation

The involvement of citizens in the political process of a nation.

Political Party Governance

Under *representative democracy* the *political party* is the way people organize to choose representatives. The detailed choice of officers, candidates, and eligibility for membership, are political party governance issues.

Because many officers of the party itself are conflicted in such questions as a leadership race, the *governance* of a political party is a difficult matter. Strict protocols must apply to questions of nomination for candidacy, membership eligibility, and election and/or the removal of party officers, especially if they are seen to be favouring one candidate or another in a leadership race in an unfair way.

Under a one party system like in the Peoples Republic of China, the ruling party is governed by the top bosses who are answerable to no one.

Political Party, Major

1. A broadly based coalition that attempts to gain control of the government by winning elections, in order to exercise power and reward its members.
2. A group of people sharing a particular ideology and set of goals that nominates candidates for election to Parliament.

Political Patronage

Government appointments made as a payoff for loyal partisan activity.

Political Philosophy

1. An area of political study based on historical, reflective and conceptual methods.
2. Political Philosophy is the study of fundamental questions about the *state, government, politics, liberty, justice, property, rights, law* and the enforcement of a *legal code by authority*: what they are, why (or even if) they are needed, what makes a *government legitimate*, what rights and freedoms it should protect and why, what form it should take and why, what the law is, and what duties citizens owe to a legitimate government, if any, and when it may be legitimately overthrown—if ever. In a *vernacular* sense, the term “political philosophy” often refers to a general view, or specific ethic, belief or attitude, about *politics* that does not necessarily belong to the technical discipline of *philosophy*.

Three central concerns of political philosophy have been the *political economy* by which *property rights* are defined and access to *capital* is regulated, the demands of *justice* in distribution and punishment, and the rules of *truth* and *evidence* that determine judgments in the law.

Political Police

Forces reporting directly to a political leader who uses them for political purposes rather than law enforcement.

Political Power

1. Political Power (*imperium* in Latin) is a type of *power* held by a person or group in a *society*. There are many ways to hold such power. Officially, political power is held by the holders of the *sovereignty*. Political powers are not limited to heads of states, however, and the extent to which a person or group holds such power is related to the amount of *societal influence* they can wield, formally or informally. In many cases this influence is not contained within a single state and it refers to *international power*.

2. Political power means the power of the state or government. The state through its agency the government exercises control over the individuals and associations in its territory.

Political Process

The interaction of organized political structures in making and administering public decisions for a society.

Political Psychology

Political Psychology is an interdisciplinary *academic* field dedicated to the relationship between *psychology* and *political science*, with a focus on the role of human thought, emotion, and behavior in politics.

It analyzes political science as related to entities such as voters, lawmakers, local and national governments and administrations, international organizations, political parties, and associations. While the grammar of "political psychology" tends to stress psychology as the central field, the discipline could also be accurately labeled "the psychology of politics," so as to more evenly recognize the interdisciplinary nature of the field.

Also not fully conveyed by the label is the wide scope of the disciplines from which political psychology draws, including *anthropology*, *cognitive* and *personality psychology*, *sociology*, *psychiatry*, and other more distant fields such as *economics*, *philosophy*, and the *arts*.

Political Science

1. Political Science is the field concerning the theory and practice of *politics* and the description and analysis of *political systems* and political behavior.

Topics in political science include *political theory and philosophy*, political concepts, *political systems* and *ideology*, *game theory*, *psephology* (*voting systems* and electoral behaviour), *political economy*, *geopolitics* and *political geography*, policy studies and *public policy analysis*, *comparative politics*, national systems, cross-national political

analysis, *supranational* and *intergovernmental* politics, *globalisation* studies, political development, *international relations*, *foreign policy analysis*, *peace studies*, conflict analysis, *international law* and politics, *public administration* and *local government* studies, *political psychology*, bureaucratic, administrative and judicial behaviour, legislative processes and public law. Political Science also studies *power in international relations* and the theory of *great powers* and *superpowers*.

Political science is methodologically diverse. Approaches to the discipline include classical political philosophy, *interpretivism*, *structuralism*, and *behavioralism*, *rationalism*, *realism*, *pluralism*, and *institutionalism*. Political science, as one of the *social sciences*, uses methods and techniques that relate to the kinds of inquiries sought: primary sources such as historical documents and official records, secondary sources such as scholarly journal articles, survey research, *statistical analysis*, *case studies*, and model building.

2. The branch of the social sciences that is primarily concerned with analyzing and explaining the functioning of political institutions (especially governmental institutions) as well as the political behavior of individuals, groups and organizations in their efforts to influence or resist the decisions and policies of government.

Political Socialization

1. The process by which political culture is transmitted from generation to generation.
2. The process through which an individual acquires a set of political attitudes and forms opinions about social issues.

Political Spectrum

A Political Spectrum is a way of visualizing different *political* positions. It does this by placing them upon one or more *geometric axes* symbolising political dimensions that it models as being independent of one another.

Political Subdivision

Cities, counties, towns or any division of government within a state which is below the state level, but with delegated authority to function as a local government.

Political Theory

1. Political Theory is a theory about what is 'political', the science and philosophy of something that is 'political'.
2. "Political theory is an explanation of what politics is all about a general understanding of the political world, a frame of reference. Without one we should be unable to recognize an event as political, decide anything about why it happened, judge whether it was good or bad or decide that was likely to happen next".—*Bluhm*
3. Political Theory is 'a network of concepts and generalizations above political life involving ideas, assumptions and statements about the nature, purpose and key features of government, state and society and about the political capabilities human beings'.—*David Held*

Politics

1. "Politics is the conduct of public affairs for private advantage".—*Bierce*
2. "Politics is the science of who gets what, when and why".—*Hillman*
3. "...the meanings of the term, 'politics', is confined to that of the business and activity which has to do with the actual conduct of affairs of the state".—*Garner*
4. Politics is the process by which groups make decisions. Although the term is generally applied to behavior within *governments*, politics is observed in all human (and many non-human) group interactions, including *corporate*, *academic*, and *religious* institutions.

Political science (also political studies) is the study of political behavior and examines the acquisition and application of power.

Polity

A form of government characterized by popular sovereignty but exercised within a constitutional framework to prevent the oppression of the minority by the majority rule.

Poll Tax

1. A tax on voting repealed by the Twenty-fourth Amendment in 1964, long used by Southern states to keep blacks (and, in some cases, poor whites) from participating in elections.
2. Poll Tax, a capital tax levied equally on every adult in the community. Although no longer a significant source of revenue for any major country, the poll tax did provide large sums for many governments until well into the 1800s. The tax has long been attacked as being an unfair burden upon those less able to pay. In the United States, the poll tax has been connected with voting rights. Poll taxes enacted in Southern states between 1889 and 1910 had the effect of disenfranchising many blacks as well as poor whites, because payment of the tax was a prerequisite for voting. By the 1940s some of these taxes had been abolished, and in 1964 the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution disallowed the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in federal elections. In 1966 this prohibition was extended to all elections by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled that such a tax violated the "equal protection" clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. In 1990, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain introduced a poll tax with exemptions for people with low incomes or disabilities. The measure was extremely unpopular and played a role in her replacement as prime minister later that year.

Poll

Poll, technique for ascertaining the attitudes or opinions of the

total, or some segment of the total, population on given questions, usually on political, economic, and social conditions.

Polling the Jury

A practice whereby the jurors are asked individually whether they agreed, and still agree, to the verdict.

Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. (1895)

This overruled *United States v. Springer*. The Supreme Court found unconstitutional the income tax provision of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894, saying it was a direct tax that must be apportioned equally among the states because of Article I, Section 9, Clause 4 in the Constitution. The Sixteenth Amendment (1913) later gave Congress the power to tax incomes "from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States... ."

Polyarchy

Robert Dahl's term for pluralist forms of liberal democracy, in which there is competition between many different interests.

Popular Sovereignty

Supreme authority residing in the consent of the people.

Populism

This term referred to the People's Party of 1890-1896, but more recently it was used derisively against appeals on behalf of the masses in opposition to the interests of elites.

Pork Barrel Legislation

"Pork barrel" came into use as a political term in the post-Civil War era. It comes from the plantation practice of distributing rations of salt pork to slaves from wooden barrels. When used to describe a bill, it implies the legislation is loaded with special projects for Members of Congress to distribute to their constituents back home as an act of largesse, courtesy of the federal taxpayer.

Portfolio

1. The administrative responsibility carried by a minister, usually some combinations of departments and other agencies.
2. The responsibilities of a Cabinet Minister, especially the subject matter or government department with which he or she is charged. Portfolios are assigned by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Position of the President

Ever since the inauguration of the Constitution a controversy has persisted amongst scholars regarding the real position of the President. This controversy assumed new dimension after Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, suggested to the Scholars to examine the powers of the Indian President in the course of his address at the Indian Law Institute.

It has to be admitted that the President is the symbol of the nation and enjoys considerable authority. No doubt the forty-second Amendment sought to water down his position and prestige by making it obligatory for the President to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers, this position has been to some extent retrieved by the forty-fourth Amendment which gives the President the right to refer back such advice for reconsideration to the Council of Ministers. However the President is expected to act according to the advice tendered to him after such reconsideration.

Positive Economics

This economic analysis relies heavily on quantification, as opposed to normative argument.

Positive Liberty

1. The supporters of the positive concept of liberty say that personal liberty cannot be enjoyed in isolation from the society. But they are suspicious of governments and do not surrender liberty to the state. Thus they regard rights as the essential condition of liberty.

2. The concept of positive liberty associates liberty with the availability of the opportunities for the development of one's self. The positive character of liberty is thus well explained in this view.
3. *Laski*, a supporter of positive concept of liberty, talks of the three kinds of liberties—Private, Political and Economic. All three are essential for the development of human personality. According to him, private liberty is negative, whereas the other two are positive in nature. The later to need some socio-economic conditions to be fulfilled. And it is the responsibility of the state and government to create such conditions and provide such opportunities.
4. *Laski* mentions the conditions required for the realization of liberty. These conditions are the absence of special privileges, the presence of rights and the responsible government.

Possessory Interests

An interest in real property that exists as a result of possession, exclusive use, or a right to possession or exclusive use of land and/or improvements unaccompanied by either ownership of the land in fee simple or a life estate in the property. A possessory interest becomes taxable when the interest is held in nontaxable publicly owned real property. There is no possessory interest tax placed on the use of publicly owned personal property.

Examples of taxable possessory interest include permitted use of U.S. Forest Service property such as ski resorts, stores, and cabins; harbor leases; boat-slips at public marinas; tie-downs at public airports; grazing land permits; employee housing on tax-exempt land; and mineral rights in public lands.

Postage Stamp

Postage Stamp, government stamp affixed to mail to indicate payment of postage. The term includes stamps printed or embossed on postcards and envelopes as well as the adhesive labels. The use of adhesive postage stamps was advocated by Sir Rowland *Hill*; it was adopted in Great Britain in 1839.

Zürich (Switzerland) and Brazil issued stamps in 1843, and by 1850 the custom had spread throughout the world. Although the postmasters of several cities had previously issued provisional stamps, the first U.S. official issue was in 1847. Stamps are usually printed from engraved steel plates or cylinders, or by typographic or lithographic means. Besides regular stamps, which date from 1847, the U.S. government also issues commemorative stamps, which celebrate events or persons; memorial stamps in honor of officials who die in office; airmail stamps; and special stamps, e.g., special delivery, postage due, and revenue stamps. Self-adhesive, or "self-stick," stamps were introduced in the United States in 1974 but were not successful; they were reintroduced in 1994 and now comprise the vast majority of U.S. stamps issued. The computer age came to U.S. postage stamps in 1999, when, as PC Postage, they became available for purchase and downloading on the *Internet*. The popularity of *philately* has led some governments to issue a great many stamps, usually commemoratives. Some small countries, like San Marino, receive much of their revenue by issuing stamps attractive to collectors.

Postcard Receipt

A self-addressed, stamped postcard with itemized list of parts of patent application and number of pages per MPEP 503; used as a receipt for what was submitted in an application

Post-Consumer Materials

Any goods that have been expended by the consumer and directed to a recycling process rather than to a landfill or solid waste depository.

Postindustrial State

This term, coined by Daniel Bell, refers to the demise of manufacturing in the United States after 1970 and the rise of less lucrative service industry occupations.

Posting of Private Bills

The posting in the lobbies of a list of private bills. The list

indicates the committee to which each bill has been referred and the date on which the committee may begin its study.

Post-Materialism

The shift in values since the late 1940s from public order and material prosperity to self-fulfilment.

Postponement of a Clause

Under certain conditions, a committee puts off a decision on a clause until later. The Standing Orders provide that the short title always be postponed until the end of clause-by-clause consideration.

Pour-over will

A will that leaves some or all estate assets to a trust established before the will-maker's death.

Power (Sociology)

"By power is meant every opportunity/possibility existing within a social relationship, which permits one to carry out one's own will, even against resistance, and regardless of the basis on which this opportunity rests." *Max Weber, Basic Concepts in Sociology*

Much of the recent *sociological* debate on "power" revolves around the issue of constraining and/or enabling nature of power. Thus, power can be seen as various forms of constraint on human action, but also as that which makes action possible, although in a limited scope. Much of this debate is related to the works of the french philosopher *Michel Foucault (1926-1984)*, who, following the italian political philosopher *Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527)*, sees power as "a complex strategic situation in a given society [social setting]". Being deeply structural, his concept involves both constraint and enablement. For a purely enabling (and voluntaristic) concept of power see the works of *Anthony Giddens*.

The imposition need not involve *coercion* (force or threat of force). Thus "power" in the sociological sense subsumes both

physical power and *political power*, including many of the types listed at power. In some ways it more closely resembles what everyday English-speakers call "*influence*", although some authors (like D. Wrong) make a sharp distinction between influence as a more general concept, and power as intended influence.

Power Elite

A Power Elite, in *political and sociological theory*, is a small group of people who control a disproportionate amount of wealth, privilege, and access to decision-making of global consequence. The term was coined by C. Wright Mills in his 1956 book, *The Power Elite*. The Power Elite (1956) describes the relationship between political, military, and economic elite (people at the pinnacles of these three institutions), noting that these people share a common world view, 1) the "military metaphysic"- a military definition of reality, possess 2) "class identity"- recognizing themselves separate and superior to the rest of society, have 3) interchangeability: *i.e.* the move within and between the three institutional structures and hold interlocking directorates 4) cooptation/socialization: of prospective new members is done based on how well they "clone" themselves socially after such elite. Further these elite in the "big three" institutional orders have an "uneasy" alliance based upon their "community of interests" driven by the military metaphysic, which has transformed the economy into a 'permanent war economy'.

Power of Attorney

A legal document that authorizes another person to act on one's behalf. A power of attorney can grant complete authority or can be limited to certain acts and/or certain periods of time.

Power of the Purse

The Power of the Purse refers to the constitutional power given Congress to raise and spend money.

Power Structure

A term popularized by sociologist Floyd Hunter to describe the

community leaders who determined policy in Atlanta, Georgia. More broadly, the term is used to describe "power elites" generally.

Power Transition Theory

The Power transition theory is a theory about the cyclic nature of war, in relation to the *power in international relations*.

Created by A.F.K. Organski, and originally published in his textbook, *World Politics* (1958), power transition theory today describes *international politics* as a *hierarchy*, with 4 degrees of power between states. The objective of the theory is to investigate the cyclic condition of wars, and how transition of power in terms of *machtpolitik* effect the occurrence of these wars.

Power

1. Power is the "ability to do or act", and 'control, influence, ascendancy".
2. Power is defined as the ability to move others by the threat or infliction of deprivation. It is also "the ability to move others or to get them to do what one wants them to do and not to do, what ones does not want them to do".—*Arnold Wolfers*

Practitioner

One who stands for or acts on behalf of another. A patent attorney or patent agent may represent the inventors named in a patent application.

Pragmatic Party

A type of political party concerned primarily with winning elections.

Pragmatic Sanction

Pragmatic Sanction, decision of state dealing with a matter of great importance to a community or a whole state and having the force of fundamental law. The term originated in Roman

law and was used on the continent of Europe until modern times. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, issued by Charles VII of France in 1438, sharply limited the papal authority over the church in France and established the liberty of the Gallican Church. It was revoked in 1461 by Louis XI, who sought to improve relations with the Holy See, but relations between church and state remained dubious until Francis I concluded the Concordat of 1516. There have been many other pragmatic sanctions, but the term, if unqualified, always refers to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, issued by Holy Roman Emperor *Charles VI* to alter the law of succession of the *Hapsburg* family. Soon after Charles succeeded (1711) his elder brother Joseph I as emperor, he undertook to change the law so that, in the event of no male heir, the Hapsburg lands would be inherited through his own daughters rather than through Joseph's daughters. As it became apparent that there would be no male heir, the law took on great importance. By its terms, the succession to all Hapsburg dominions (but not to the imperial dignity, which was elective) was reserved for Charles's daughter *Maria Theresa*. The principal aim of the law was to guarantee the continued integrity of the Hapsburg territories and to prevent a struggle for the succession. Charles labored throughout his reign to obtain the adherence to the Pragmatic Sanction of the European sovereigns and of the diets and estates of the various Hapsburg lands. France gave it its support in 1738, and at the time of Charles's death (1740) most other powers and all the diets and estates of the Hapsburg domains (including those of the Austrian Netherlands, Bohemia, and Hungary) had endorsed it; the diet of the Holy Roman Empire had guaranteed it in 1732. A notable exception was that of Elector Charles Albert of Bavaria (later Holy Roman Emperor *Charles VII*), who was married to Maria Amelia, one of the daughters of Joseph I who had been displaced by the Pragmatic Sanction. The other daughter, Maria Josepha, had been married to Elector Frederick Augustus II of Saxony (Augustus III of Poland), who had ratified the Pragmatic Sanction in 1733 in exchange for Austrian support in his struggle for the Polish throne. When Maria Theresa acceded

to the Hapsburg succession in 1740, she had to defend her right in a long and bitter struggle, the War of the *Austrian Succession* (1740–48), in spite of all the guarantees her father had obtained. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1748 confirmed the Pragmatic Sanction.

Prayer (of a Petition)

1. That part of a petition in which the petitioners present their request for action in response to an alleged grievance. The prayer must be concise, clear and respectful.
2. At every sitting of the House, the Speaker reads prayers before any business is entered upon. No one is admitted to the galleries until the reading of prayer is completed.

Preamble

The part of a bill preceding the main text that states the reasons for its introduction and the ends which it seeks to attain. Preambles are required in all private bills.

Preapplication (pre-proposal or letter of intent)

A statement in summary form of the intent of the applicant to request funds. May be used to determine the applicant's eligibility and the competitiveness of the project with other applications and to eliminate proposals for which there is little or no chance for funding.

Preapplication

1. A statement in summary form of the intent of the applicant to request funds. It is used to determine the applicant's eligibility and how well the project can compete with other applications and eliminate proposals for which there is little or no chance for funding.
2. A summary statement of the intent of the applicant to request federal funds. It is used to determine the applicant's eligibility, determine how well the proposed project can compete with other similar applications, and eliminate any proposals that

have little or no chance for federal funding before applicants incur significant expenditures for preparing an application.

Pre-Approval

A loosely used term which is generally taken to mean that a borrower has completed a loan application and provided debt, income, and savings documentation which an underwriter has reviewed and approved. A pre-approval is usually done at a certain loan amount and making assumptions about what the interest rate will actually be at the time the loan is actually made, as well as estimates for the amount that will be paid for property taxes, insurance and others. A pre-approval applies only to the borrower. Once a property is chosen, it must also meet the underwriting guidelines of the lender. Contrast with pre-qualification.

Pre-Budgetary Consultations

Commencing on the first sitting day in September of each year, the Standing Committee on Finance is authorized to consider and make reports upon proposals regarding the budgetary policy of the Government.

Precautionary Designation

Designation of a Contracting State in an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty which must be confirmed prior to 15 months from the priority date.

Precedent

1. A previous judicial case used as an example for deciding the case at hand.
2. A Speaker's ruling or a practice of the House taken as a rule for subsequent cases of a similar nature. Not all decisions and practices constitute precedents.
3. An earlier court case that serves as a justification for a decision in a later case. Also known as *stare decisis*.
4. Previously decided case that guides future decisions.

Precinct of Parliament

Buildings accommodating Members, the Chamber, and the rooms reserved for committee meetings. As parliamentary privilege recognizes the right of each House to regulate its own affairs, the parliamentary precinct is outside the jurisdiction of local or provincial regulatory control.

Preferential (Alternative) Ballot

Electoral system in which voters rank the candidates.

Prejudicial Error

Synonymous with "reversible error"; an error that warrants the appellate court in reversing the judgment before it.

Preliminary Hearing

Criminal hearing at which a judge determines whether sufficient evidence exists to warrant trying an individual charged with a crime.

Preliminary Study (of a Bill)

Provision in Senate rules allowing a committee to study the subject matter of a bill introduced in the House so as to expedite its passage in the Senate.

Premier

The title given to the leader of a provincial government.

Prepayment Penalty

A fee that may be charged to a borrower who pays off a loan before it is due.

Prepayment

Any amount paid to reduce the principal balance of a loan before the due date. Payment in full on a mortgage that may result from a sale of the property, the owner's decision to pay off the loan in full, or a foreclosure. In each case, prepayment means payment occurs before the loan has been fully amortized.

Preponderance of Evidence

The greater weight of evidence, or evidence that is more credible and convincing to the mind, but not necessarily the greater number of witnesses.

Pre-Qualification

This usually refers to the loan officer's written opinion of the ability of a borrower to qualify for a home loan, after the loan officer has made inquiries about debt, income, and savings. The information provided to the loan officer may have been presented verbally or in the form of documentation, and the loan officer may or may not have reviewed a credit report on the borrower.

Prerogative

The residual powers of the Crown that can be exercised at its own discretion.

Pre-Sentence Investigation

An inquiry conducted at the request of the court after a person has been found guilty of a criminal offense. Provides the court with extensive background information to determine an appropriate sentence.

President of India

The President is the Executive head of the State and has been vested with a variety of powers. The Constitution clearly provides that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution. The Constitution also vests the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union in the President. The State Governments can also transfer any function to the President which under the existing law belongs to them. Likewise, the Parliament can confer by law functions to authorities other than the President

The Constitution vests all the executive authority of the Union in the President which he may exercise either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The executive powers of the President

extends to all those matters with respect to which the Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws. All executive orders are expressed to be taken in his name. All contracts of the Union Government are also executed in the name of the President. The President is also the supreme Commander of the armed forces of India and has the power to declare war and make peace. All the major executive appointments of the Union Government are also made by the President. Some of the important appointments made by the President include President. Some of the important appointments made by the President include the Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers; the Governors of States; Attorney General of India; Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission; the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court; Chief Justices and Judges of the State High Court; the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes; Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes; members of Finance Commission; Ambassadors and other diplomatic envoys etc. It may be observed that through formally all the above executive powers are vested in the President he exercises them on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.

The President is an integral part of Parliament and as such enjoys extensive legislative powers. He has the power to summon from time to time each House of Parliament subject to the condition that there should not be a gap of more than six months between the two sessions of the Parliament. He also reserves the right to dissolve the Lok Sabha. As the Rajya Sabha is a permanent House the President has not been given any power to dissolve it. The President can prorogue either or both the Houses.

The President also enjoys substantial financial powers. No money bill can be introduced in the Parliament without his recommendation. Every year at the beginning of the financial year the President causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Government. Similarly, no bill imposing

or altering any tax or duty in which the States are interested can be introduced in the Parliament without the recommendation of the President.

As already pointed out, the President appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of India as well as the Chief Justices and other judges of the State High Courts. He also administers the oath of office to the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justices and judges of State High Courts are administered the oath of their office by the Governors of respective States. However, the power to accept the resignation of the judges of the Supreme Court as well as State High Courts rests with the President. He can also remove from their office after successful impeachment proceedings against them by the Parliaments. The President reserves the right to consult the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact which is of public importance. The Supreme Court is bound to render necessary opinion to the President. Likewise the President can also refer and dispute between the Union and the States or amongst the States themselves to the Supreme Court and the latter is bound to give its opinion thereon.

The President represents India in the international affairs and enjoys extensive diplomatic powers. He sends Indian diplomatic envoys to foreign states and receives their envoys accredited to India. He can also ask the foreign diplomats to leave the country by declaring them as *persona non-grata*. All the international treaties and agreements are concluded by India on behalf of the President and are subject to its final signatures.

The President of India has also been vested with extensive emergency powers to deal with abnormal conditions. The Constitution envisages three types of emergencies.

- (a) Emergency caused by war or external aggression or internal disturbances. If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists where by the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may, by proclamation,

make a declaration to that effect in respect of the whole of India or of such part of the territory thereof as may be specified in the proclamation. It may be noted that the President can make such a proclamation of emergency even before the actual occurrence of war of any such aggression or rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.

- (b) Emergency due to failure of constitutional machinery in a State. Article 356 of the Constitution lays down that if the President on receipt of report from the Governor of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the governments of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by proclamation—
- (i) Assume of himself all or any of the function of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;
 - (ii) Declare that the powers of Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament;
 - (iii) Make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the object of the proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provision of their Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State. However, the President is not authorised to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of the Constitution relating to the High Courts.
- (c) Emergency due to threat to the financial stability or credit of the country. If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

During the various kinds of emergencies the powers of the President are greatly extended. It shall be desirable to have an insight into the powers of the President during various kinds of emergency.

President of the Senate

1. The President of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States, according to the Constitution. The President Pro Tempore presides in his absence. He is the most senior majority party senator.
2. The Vice President of the United States officially presides over the Senate. Except during times of very important debate, a President pro tempore is elected.

President Pro Tempore

The President Pro Tempore is the senator who presides over the Senate in the absence of the V-P.

The position is usually given to the most senior senator of the majority party.

The Constitution names the Vice- President as the "president" of the Senate but he rarely presides.

President

President, in modern republics, the chief executive and, therefore, the highest officer in a government. Many nations of the world, including the United States, France, Germany, India, and the majority of Latin American nations, have a president as the official head of state. However, the actual power of the presidency varies considerably from country to country. In Germany the presidential power is relatively weak. True executive power rests with the chancellor, and all acts of the president must have his approval or the approval of one of his ministers. The presidential power in India is similarly subordinated to a cabinet of ministers and restricted primarily to ceremonial functions. By contrast, France (under the Fifth Republic), the United States, and some Latin American countries have given the office of the president

considerable authority. In Latin America heads of state have not infrequently assumed dictatorial powers, while retaining the title president. The power of the French president is such that he may dissolve parliament at any time, although not more than once a year, and may veto parliamentary bills. He is commander in chief of the armed forces and possesses extraordinary emergency powers. In the United States, Article II of the Constitution provides for the office of the presidency, which is held for four-year terms and filled by election through the *electoral college*. The president is given full responsibility for the execution of the laws and is therefore the head of all executive agencies. With the consent of Congress he appoints cabinet members and any other executive officials he sees fit. As commander in chief of armed forces the president has control over the military, although Congress tried to limit his war-making power with the War Powers Act of 1973. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, although his treaties and appointments must be approved by the Senate and his expenditures by the House of Representatives. To be eligible for the presidency one must be a native-born citizen, over 35 years old, and at least 14 years resident in the United States. The Twenty-second Amendment (1951) limits a president to two four-year terms.

Presidential Primary

Method used by more than two-thirds of the states in which voters in one or both parties express their preference for a presidential nominee and choose all or some convention delegates.

Presidential System of Government

The presidential system of government stand in contrast to the parliamentary system of government. It operates on the principles of separation of powers. The legislature and executive are independent of each other. The executive head of the state enjoys real executive powers. He is neither a member of the legislature executive head in office does not depends on the

sweet will of the legislature. He holds office for a fixed term and can be removed from his office before the expiry of his normal term only through the cumbersome process of impeachment.

According to Garner, "Presidential Government is that system in which the executive including both the head of the state and his minister is continuously independent of the legislature in respect of the duration of his or their tenure and irresponsible to it for his or their policies." This system of government operates in the U.S.A., Brazil and certain other states of Southern America.

Features of Presidential Government. The main features of presidential government are as follow :

1. First of all under this system the head of the state enjoys real powers. These powers are vested in him by the constitution or ordinary laws and he can exercise these powers on his own. No doubt, the head of the state can appoint secretaries or ministers to assist him, but they are merely his advisors and act according to his instructions. The President can also remove them from their posts any time he likes.
2. Secondly, the presidential system is based on the theory of separation of powers. The three organs of the government stand independent of each other. The President and his ministers cannot be members of the legislature nor are they accountable to it.
3. Thirdly, the cabinet under presidential system consists of nominees of the President. They remain in office as long as the President wants them to stay. They are accountable to the President rather than the legislature.

President's Budget

The annual budget request submitted to Congress by the U.S. President. The process begins with NIAID's budget request, which, as part of the NIH budget request, is modified by the Office of Management and Budget.

Pre-Solicitation Conference

A meeting with prospective bidders to obtain information for bidding and invite recommendations.

Press Gallery

1. A gallery in the House of Commons reserved for accredited members of the media.
2. Members of the media accredited to cover the proceedings of Parliament and so granted access to the gallery reserved for them.

Press Secretary, Presidential

The White House official who speaks for the President in day-to-day meetings with the news media.

Press, Freedom of the

Press, Freedom of the, liberty to print or to otherwise disseminate information, as in print, by broadcasting, or through electronic media, without prior restraints such as licensing requirements or content review and without subsequent punishment for what is said. Freedom of the press, which has been limited not only by governments but at times by churches, is absolute in no country. In modern democracies it is rarely attacked by overt forms of *censorship* but is often compromised by governments' ability to withhold information, by self-censorship in reaction to various pressures, by selective government "leaking" of information or disinformation, and by other factors.

In the United States, freedom of the press and the broader freedom of speech are protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution and are considered fundamental rights of the people. In practice, though, some kinds of speech and publication (e.g., *obscenity* or violations of *copyright*) are considered outside the amendment's purview, and others, like commercial speech (advertising or product claims), receive a reduced level of protection. In addition, broadcasters are subject to government licensing requirements. The protections to be afforded users of

on-line computer services, the *Internet*, and other new means of publication are the focus of a developing debate; in 1996 a federal district court panel struck down the new Communications Decency Act, holding that Internet communications were entitled to the same degree of protection as printed communications.

Pressure Group

Political parties constitute the very soul of democracy. Democracy without a political party is said to be a ship without pilot or a boat without rudder. Besides these parties every political system is influenced by several organised groups which are interested in the affairs of the state for some specific purpose, mainly selfish, Hitchner and Levine prefer the word 'interest group' which according to him is a collection of individuals who try to realise their common objectives by influencing public policy. Almond and Powell define interest group as "a group of individuals who are linked by particular bonds of concern or advantage and who have some awareness of these bonds. Evidently, the pressure groups constitute the agencies for safeguarding the interests of a group of people. Hence they pressurise or affect the working of every political system by contacting the political parties, exerting pressure on the government leaders including the bureaucracy.

The operate through the political parties but they fundamentally differ from them. In the words of Duverger "Political parties strive to acquire power and to exercise it by electing. Pressure groups do not participate directly in the acquisition of power on in its exercise they act to influence power while remaining apart from it. They exert pressure on it. Pressure groups seek to influence the men who wield power." Thus a basic difference between the two lies in the fact that political parties aim at capturing power whereas the pressure groups exert pressure on the power and strive to derive maximum benefit for their members.

Presumption

A rule of law that courts and judges will draw a particular inference from a particular fact, or from particular evidence.

Pretermitted Child

A child born after a will is executed, who is not provided for by the will. Most states have laws that provide for a share of estate property to go to such children.

Pre-Trial Conference

A meeting in which attorneys for both sides meet the judge in advance of the trial to seek to clarify or narrow the issues.

Previous Question

A debatable motion preventing any further amendment to a motion or bill before the House. If the previous question is passed, the main motion is immediately put to a vote; if negatived, the main motion is superseded.

Price Agreement

A price decided upon between the purchaser and the vendor(s).
Price Competition-A contract that is awarded solely upon price consideration.

Price Discrimination

When the identical product is sold in different markets and at different prices in an effort to increase monopoly profits, it is a violation of Section 2 of the Clayton Act of 1914.

Price Fixing

A collusion among vendors to market a commodity or certain goods at the same price, thereby restricting competition.

Price Maintenance

The regulation of a base price that may not be undersold by supplier or manufacturer.

Price Protection

An agreement between the buyer and the seller to furnish goods at a predetermined price without increase for the term of the contract. An agreed upon index of periodical increases may be included in such contracts.

Price Schedule

A negotiated or predetermined listing of commodities for a certain price.

Price/Earnings Ratio

The share price of a common stock divided by its annual earnings. A stock selling for \$30 that earned dividends of three dollars in the preceding year would have a P/E ratio of ten.

Primary Group

A group that a person comes into face-to-face contact with in everyday life; for example, friends, office associates, or a local social club.

Primate Center Research Code

Code that identifies sponsored projects performed at the Primate Center.

Prime Minister of India

Under the Parliamentary system of Government adopted in India though formally all the executive powers of the Union Government are vested in the President, in reality these powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The office of the Prime Minister in India has a constitutional basis and is not based on conventions as in England. Article 74(1) clearly mentions that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President. The position of the Prime Minister has been made effective under the forty-second Amendment which provides that it shall be obligatory for the President to accept the advice of the Council of Ministers.

The President appoints the Prime Minister of India. However, it does not mean that the President is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister. He has to invite the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha to become the Prime Minister and under normal circumstances the appointment of Prime Minister by the President is just a constitutional formality. The President has

hardly any discretion in the matter of the appointment of Prime Minister. However, if no single political party possesses a clear cut majority in the Parliament or there is no acknowledged leader of the majority party, the President may have some discretion in the appointment of the Prime Minister. It may be noted that even under such circumstances the President has to ensure that only such a person should be appointed as Prime Minister who in his opinion shall be able to muster the support of the majority of the members of Lok Sabha and carry out the policies and programmes of his party.

The Prime Minister holds office during the pleasure of the President, which seems to suggest that the President can remove him at any movement without assigning any reasons. In practice it is not so and the President cannot remove a Prime Minister so long as he enjoys the support of the majority of the members of Lok Sabha. If the President, in violation of this principle, dismisses the Prime Minister, it may not be possible for him to find out another person who may be able to secure the confidence of the Lok Sabha and form a stable government. Therefore, the term of the Prime Minister is generally equal to the term of the Lok Sabha *viz.*, five years. If the term of the Lok Sabha is extended the term of the Prime Minister is automatically extended. Likewise if the Lok Sabha is dissolved earlier than its fixed term, the term of the Prime Minister is automatically cut-short. In short, it can be said that the term of the Prime Minister is coterminus with that of Lok Sabha.

The Prime Minister as the Chief advisor of the President and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers enjoys every extensive powers. The Constitution acknowledges the primary position of the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers by specifically providing that "there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head" to aid and advise the President. Even if the Constitution had not specifically assigned a primary position to the Prime Minister, he would have assumed that position in actual practice. Emphasising this point Dr. B.R. Ambedkar told the Constituent Assembly "there can be hardly

any objection to giving statutory recognition to the position of the Prime Minister which is established for long by convention in England." It is a well known fact that in the parliamentary system of government the Prime Minister is the Centre of executive and imparts content and meaning to the policies of the government.

Prime Minister

1. Prime Minister or premier, chief member of the *cabinet* in a parliamentary system of government. The prime minister is head of the government, in contrast with the head of state, who may be a constitutional monarch, as in Great Britain, or an elected official, as in the case of the president of India. Procedures governing the selection of the prime minister vary from country to country, but under the system that has evolved in Great Britain (which has provided the model for Commonwealth countries) he is usually the leader of the majority party in Parliament and must by convention be a member of the lower house. The prime minister appoints the other cabinet ministers, makes and coordinates the policy of the government, controls the administration, and dispenses patronage. In major policy areas he must have the support of the legislature; otherwise he and his cabinet are customarily expected either to resign or to dissolve the legislature and call new elections. An individual cabinet minister who is unable to support the prime minister is also expected to resign. In France (under the Fifth Republic) and in a few other countries with parliamentary governments, the powers of the prime minister are considerably less than those described above; most of the executive authority is exercised by the president, while the prime minister plays a comparatively minor role. In the United States the President combines the functions of head of government and head of state.
- 2 The Leader of the Government who is ordinarily the leader of the party having the greatest number of seats in the House of Commons. Appointed by the Governor General, the Prime Minister selects the other members of the Cabinet

and, along with them, is responsible to the House for the administration of public affairs.

Prime Minister's Office

Support staff appointed by the Prime Minister to carry out political functions.

Prime Rate

The interest rate that banks charge to their preferred customers. Changes in the prime rate are widely publicized in the news media and are used as the indexes in some adjustable rate mortgages, especially home equity lines of credit. Changes in the prime rate do not directly affect other types of mortgages, but the same factors that influence the prime rate also affect the interest rates of mortgage loans.

Prime

Contextual term used to describe an award when sub-agreements are issued to that award.

Priming

The selective portrayal of political events and personalities by the media which in turn affects public opinion.

Primus Inter Pares

Latin phrase meaning "first among equals."

Principal Balance

The outstanding balance of principal on a mortgage. The principal balance does not include interest or any other charges.

Principal Investigator (PI)

Harvard faculty or staff member who directs the technical and administrative work of a sponsored project.

Principal Investigator/Program Director/Project Director

An individual designated by the grantee to direct the project or activity being supported by the grant. He or she is responsible

for the scientific and technical direction of a project, the day-to-day management of the project or program, and is accountable to the grantee for the proper conduct of the project or activity.

Principal, Interest, Taxes, and Insurance (PITI)

The four components of a monthly mortgage payment on impounded loans. Principal refers to the part of the monthly payment that reduces the remaining balance of the mortgage. Interest is the fee charged for borrowing money. Taxes and insurance refer to the amounts that are paid into an escrow account each month for property taxes and mortgage and hazard insurance.

Principal

1. In criminal law, one who commits an offense, or an accomplice who is present during the commission of the crime. In commercial law, the amount received in loan, or the amount upon which interest is charged. In the law of agency, one who has permitted or engaged another to act for his or her benefit, in accordance with his or her direction and subject to his or her control.
2. One who designates another to action her or his behalf. The designee would be controlled by the principal.
3. The amount borrowed or remaining unpaid. The part of the monthly payment that reduces the remaining balance of a mortgage.

Principle (of a Bill)

The object or related objects which a bill seeks to achieve. The principle of a bill is adopted at second reading.

Prior Approval

Written approval from the sponsor required for post-award changes in the approved project or budget. PI must obtain such approval before undertaking the proposed action or spending sponsor funds. In many cases, under the University's expanded

authorities, approval may be granted without consulting the funding agency.

Prior Restraint

The censoring of printed material by the government prior to publication.

Priority Action

A letter in which an examining attorney sets forth specific requirements that the applicant must meet before an application can be approved for publication. An examining attorney will issue a priority action after consulting with an applicant or the applicant's attorney. Unlike an examiner's amendment, the priority action does not confirm resolution of the issues; instead, it explains the requirements still outstanding.

The applicant must respond to a priority action within 6 months from the date the priority action is mailed. If the applicant fails to do so, the application will be abandoned. Please note that examining attorneys have no discretion to extend the time for filing a response to an Office action.

The benefit of a priority action is that, if the applicant responds within 2 months, the application will be given priority in processing the response.

Priority Score

A number assigned to an application by an Initial Review Group (IRG). The score is a quantitative indicator of perceived scientific and technical merit that ranges from 100 to 500. Individual IRG members assign scores from 1.0 (highest merit) to 5.0 (lowest merit). Votes are cast in 0.1 intervals. The priority scores are the average of member votes multiplied by 100.

Privacy Act

A law that protects against needless collection or release of personal data. Records maintained by NIH with respect to grant applications, grant awards and the administration of grants are subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act.

Private Bill

1. A bill designed to exempt an individual or group from the application of the law, such as a bill to incorporate a private company. A private bill can only be introduced by a Member who is not part of the Cabinet.
2. Private Bills are introduced on behalf of an individual citizen for a limited and unique purpose.

If enacted by both the House and Senate and approved by the president, they become private, not public, law.

Private Calendar

The Private Calendar is called twice a month in order to consider private bills under expedited procedures.

Private Case

Known as a non IV-D case, it is a support case where the custodial parent to whom child support is owed is not receiving IV-A benefits or IV-D services.

Private Law

Laws controlling relations between individuals.

Private Member

A Member who is not a Minister. The rules also specifically exclude the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker and Parliamentary Secretaries from this designation.

Private Member's Bill

1. A bill sponsored by a Member who is not part of the Cabinet. The term usually refers to public bills.
2. Public bills introduced in the legislature by members who are not in the cabinet.

Private Members' Business Office

Part of the Journals Branch, the office responsible for the scheduling of debate during the periods reserved for Private Members'

Business and the adjournment proceedings. It also deals with the certification and processing of Members' petitions and the administrative arrangements concerning private bills.

Private Members' Business

Bills and motions sponsored by private Members including items on the order of precedence and those outside the order of precedence. A period is devoted to the consideration of this business each sitting day.

Private Mortgage Insurance (MI)

Mortgage insurance that is provided by a private mortgage insurance company to protect lenders against loss if a borrower defaults. Most lenders generally require MI for a loan with a loan-to-value (LTV) percentage in excess of 80 percent.

Privatization

1. In Reaganomics, traditional governmental functions were transferred to private owners or contractors on the ground of greater productivity.
2. The redirection by a government of a program or government function to be carried on by a private organization.

Privilege

1. Privilege refers to the priority granted specific bills and motions compared to others. Privileged questions may be called up for floor consideration ahead of other matters.
2. Those rights and immunities enjoyed by the House as a collectivity and by each Member individually, without which Members could not carry out their duties and the House could not fulfill its functions.

Privileged Motion

A motion arising from and dependent on the subject under debate; it may be moved without notice and takes precedence over the motion then before the House. Privileged motions are of two kinds: amendments and superseding motions.

Privy Council Office

A governmental department that supports the prime minister, cabinet, and cabinet committees in devising government policy.

Privy Council

1. A ceremonial body made up of all present and former cabinet ministers.
2. A formal advisory body to the Crown appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. All Cabinet members must be sworn to the Privy Council, to which they are named for life.

Pro Forma Amendment

An amendment "in form only." It is offered not to truly amend the language of a bill but to qualify for 5 minutes of debate time. Examples of pro forma amendments include motions to "strike the last word," or "strike the requisite number of words."

Pro Se

1. A Latin term meaning "on one's own behalf"; in courts, it refers to persons who present their own cases without lawyers.
2. Used to designate an independent inventor who has elected to file an application by themselves without the services of a licensed representative.

Proactive Matching

Process in which child support case data newly submitted to the Federal Case Registry (FCR) is automatically compared with previous submissions, as well as with the employment data in the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH). The resulting locate information is then returned to the appropriate State(s) for processing.

Probate Court

The court with authority to supervise estate administration.

Probate Estate

Estate property that may be disposed of by a will.

Probation

A sentencing alternative to imprisonment in which the court releases convicted defendants under supervision as long as certain conditions are observed.

Procedural Authority

A work dealing with the procedure and practices of the House which may be referred to for guidance in resolving points of order and questions of privilege. The most frequently cited works are those of *Marleau and Montpetit*, *Beauchesne*, *Bourinot* and, for British procedure, *Erskine May*.

Procedural Clerk

A member of the professional procedural cadre who performs various administrative and procedural duties in the Procedural Services of the House of Commons.

Procedural Motion

A motion that deals with a purely routine matter, such as the first reading of a bill or its reprinting following amendment in committee.

Procedure and House Affairs Committee

The standing committee of the House charged with ongoing review of procedure and practice as well as House administration and services. The Committee also acts as a striking committee for other committees, considers the votability of items of Private Members' Business, establishes the lists of associate members from which subcommittee and substitute committee members are eligible to be chosen, and carries out a variety of other functions concerning private bills and House procedures.

Proceeding

1. The conduct of business before a judge or administrative hearing officer.
2. The actions taken by the House of Commons or by a committee. The most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken.

Proclamation

1. An official notice or order issued by the Crown. A Parliament is begun and ended by proclamation.
2. The announcement of the official date a new law will take effect.

Procurement Cycle

The entire cycle of purchasing functions and duties which occur during acquisition of commodities.

Procurement Officer

A person who is authorized to enact and administer contracts and issue determinations in that regard.

Procurement

The acquisition of property or services for the direct benefit or use of the government, generally via a contract.

Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association (PATCO)

Most of its members were federal employees who went on strike in 1981 to protest working conditions as well as wages. In showing that he would be stern in the face of labor demands, President Reagan fired those members who did not immediately return to work.

Program Announcement (PA)

1. Process by which federal agencies publicize and implement new extramural grant programs and priorities, or update existing programs.
2. An announcement by an NIH institute or center requesting applications in the stated scientific areas. Generally, money is not set aside to pay for them. However in spring 1996, NIAID instituted a policy through which some applications responding to a program announcement with percentiles beyond the payline will be funded. PAs are published in the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts.

Program Balance

The need to balance an institute's support of research in all its programmatic areas with its high-quality applications eligible for funding.

Program Income

Gross income earned by a grantee that is directly generated by the grant-supported project or activity or earned as a result of the award.

Program Officer

An agency program office staff person responsible for : (1) developing program regulations, application notices, and application packages, (2) overseeing the review and ranking of applications submitted under their programs, (3) providing detailed funding recommendations to the Grants Division for applications, (4) participating in negotiations, as necessary, (5) providing technical assistance to applicants and recipients, (6) monitoring funded projects, and (7) making recommendations about recipients' requests for revisions to project activities and budgets.

Program Official

The NIH official responsible for the programmatic, scientific, and/or technical aspects of a grant.

Programmatic Reduction

The dollar amount a grant award is reduced from the amount recommended by the study section (scientific review group). This is done so institutes can maintain a sufficient number of grants in their portfolio and to combat inflation of grant costs.

Progress Report

Documentation required by sponsor at a defined time providing status of a project. May include financial, technical, or other reports.

Progressive Tax

A tax rate which increases as the amount of one's income increases.

Progressivism

The Progressive movement (1900-1917) as the most successful reformist era in American history. A phenomenon of the upper-middle class, it fostered direct democracy at both the state level (the initiative, recall, and referendum) and nationally (the direct election of U.S. senators), municipal nonpartisanship, special district government for school administration, and the income tax. Although it was brought to a close by World War I, many of its principles lived on through Senator Robert LaFollette (R-WI) and in the New Deal.

Project Officer

An Institute staff member who coordinates the substantive aspects of a contract from planning the request for proposal to oversight.

Projected Order of Business

A tentative working agenda, published each sitting day, listing items of business expected to be taken up on that day.

Proletariat

1. A Marxist term referring to those who sell their labour to the bourgeoisie; the working class.
2. Proletariat, in Marxian theory, the class of exploited workers and wage earners who depend on the sale of their labor for their means of existence. In ancient Rome, the proletariat was the lowest class of citizens; its members had no property or assured income and were a source of discontent and political instability. According to Karl *Marx*, the breakup of feudalism and the development of capitalism created a new, propertyless class from the dispossessed peasants and retainers who were forced to sell their labor for wages in the new industrial centers. Marx believed that the seizure of power by the proletariat from the capitalist class was a necessary step to a classless society. Under Lenin and the Bolsheviks, this revolution was to be directed by the Communist party, as the vanguard of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Promissory Note

A written promise to repay a specified amount over a specified period of time.

Promoter (of a Private Bill)

The person or group of persons seeking to have a private bill adopted. They must be directly affected by the bill and be signatories to the petition for its introduction.

Promulgation

The act whereby the Governor General announces passage of a bill by Parliament and proclaims it in force.

Pronatalism

Pronatalism is an attitude or an ideology promoting *child-bearing*. With the development of *sub-replacement fertility* and a *demographic transition* well underway in Europe and Japan leading toward smaller, older populations, some governments have fashioned policies providing financial incentives for larger families.

Property Franchise (Suffrage)

The requirement that citizens own a stipulated amount of property to receive the right to vote.

Proportional Representation (PR)

1. An electoral system in which the share of seats won closely matches the share of popular votes received.
2. A system of multimember election districts that encourages the existence of many parties by allotting legislative seats to competing parties according to the percentage of votes that they win.

Proposal Evaluating Criteria

Facts and information such as: Management capabilities, performance plans and technical proficiencies. These factors may be weighted or given a numerical value.

Proposal

Request submitted to a sponsor setting forth a project that includes at a minimum a description of the work and a budget.

Propose the Question

The formal reading of a motion from the Chair which places it before the House. Until the question is proposed, it cannot be debated, amended or voted upon.

Proprietary Colonies

Colonies in which the proprietors (who had obtained their patents from the king) named the governors, subject to the king's approval.

Proprietary Commodity

A commodity for which the manufacturer and/or supplier has been granted an exclusive right to market.

Prorogation

The ending of a session of Parliament. Prorogation also refers to the period of time a Parliament stands prorogued.

Prosecutor

Government lawyer who tries criminal cases.

Protectionism

Protectionism is the economic policy of restraining trade between nations, through methods such as high *tariffs* on imported goods, restrictive *quotas*, a variety of restrictive government regulations, designed to discourage imports, and anti-*dumping* laws in an attempt to protect domestic industries in a particular nation from foreign take-over or competition. This contrasts with *free trade*, where no artificial barriers to entry are instituted.

Protective Regulation

During the 1960s, the federal government enacted a wide range of consumer protection, environmental, and auto safety legislation that was aimed at safeguarding the public's health and safety.

This is sometimes called “new-style” regulation to distinguish it from the “economic” regulation of the New Deal era.

Protest

A registered complaint, made by a bidder or interested party, with regard to a bid decision made by the purchaser for which a remedy or resolution is expected.

Provincial Courts

Courts created by provincial statute, staffed by judges appointed by the province to deal with matters such as small claims and minor criminal offences.

Provisional Patent Application

A *provisional* application for patent is a U. S. national application for patent filed in the USPTO under 35 U.S.C. § 111(b). It allows filing without a formal patent claim, oath or declaration, or any information disclosure (prior art) statement. It provides the means to establish an early effective filing date in a nonprovisional patent application filed under 35 U.S.C § 111(a) and automatically becomes abandoned after one year. It also allows the term “Patent Pending” to be applied.

Provisional Standing Order

A standing order adopted by the House for a certain period of time. This type of order is often used for the purpose of trying out some new or modified procedure.

Pseudo Mark

A way of locating a word mark that is comprised of an alternative or intentionally corrupted spelling of an English word. The pseudo mark search locates spellings that are very similar or phonetically equivalent to the word mark.

Psychological Method

An approach in studying how voters decide that attempts to find out what is going on inside the minds of the voters and to measure their perceptions of parties, candidates, and issues.

Public Accounts

A report on the financial transactions of the Government prepared by the Receiver General for Canada. The Auditor General presents an annual audit of this document to the Speaker which is tabled in the House and automatically referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Public Administration

1. Public Administration can be broadly described as the study and implementation of *policy*. As a moral endeavor, public administration is linked to pursuing the public good through the creation of civil society and social justice. The adjective 'public' often denotes 'government', though it increasingly encompasses *Non-governmental organizations* such as those of *civil society* or any entity and its management not specifically acting in self-interest.

The term public administration sometimes is taken to refer to *bureaucracy* (as in Federal Administration). Although used negatively, bureaucracy is needed to perform day-to-day functions of government. In truth, public administration and bureaucracy are in a sense, the same thing.

2. The term preferred by political scientists to describe the bureaucratic process - the business of making a government work.

Public Aid Movement

During the period from 1815 to 1860, state governments often provided financial support for private manufacturing, transportation, and other industrial ventures. Pennsylvania and Missouri were especially active in this regard.

Public Assistance

1. A welfare program that distributes public funds to people who are poor.
2. Benefits granted from State or Federal programs to aid eligible recipients (eligibility requirements vary between particular

programs). Applicants for certain types of public assistance (e.g., Temporary Assistance to Needy Families or TANF) are automatically referred to their State IV-D agency identify and locate the non-custodial parent, establish paternity, and/or obtain child support payments. This allows the State to recoup or defray some of its public assistance expenditures with funds from the non-custodial parent.

Public Auction

A meeting in an announced public location to sell property to repay a mortgage that is in default.

Public Authority

Authority based on institutional office-holding.

Public Bill

A bill concerned with matters of public policy; it may be sponsored either by a Minister (Government bill) or by a private Member (private Member's bill).

Public Debt

The accumulated sum owed by the government to its creditors.

Public Defender

Lawyer employed by the government to represent individuals accused of crimes who cannot afford to hire their own attorney privately.

Public Good

1. The public or common good is that set of goals which promotes the overall well-being of a citizenry. The public good amounts to those goals which individuals in a community have in common and achieve by sharing ideas and working together.
2. Goods and services are supplied by the government because it is not sufficiently profitable for the private sector to do so. This term is also applied to resources that are said not to be diminished by their consumption by any single person.

Public Interest Law Firms

Law firms, often staffed by young lawyers, that represent consumers, minorities, and the poor.

Public International Law

Public International Law concerns the structure and conduct of *states*, *international organizations*, and, to a certain degree, also *multinational corporations* and *individuals*. Public international law has increased in use and importance vastly over the twentieth century. This is due mainly to the increase in global trade, conflict and communication. According to the President of the *International Court of Justice*, *Rosalyn Higgins*, public international law is a *normative* system “harnessed to the achievement of common values —values that speak to us all, whether we are rich or poor, black or white, of any religion or none, or come from countries that are industrialized or developing”.

Public international law is sometimes called the “law of nations”. It should not be confused with “*private international law*”; *i.e.* resolution for *conflict of laws*, which in its most general sense, “consists of rules and principles of general application dealing with the conduct of states and of international organizations and with their relations *inter se*, as well as with some of their relations with persons, whether natural or juridical.”

Public Law

Laws controlling the relations between the state and individuals in society.

Public Opinion

The expression of attitudes about government and politics.

Public Policy

1. A course of action chosen by government officials.
2. Public Policy is a course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a problem. Public policy is

expressed in the body of *laws, regulations, decisions* and actions of *government*. *Policy analysis* may be used to formulate public policy and to evaluate its effectiveness. Many public policy analysts earn Ph.D., *Master of Public Policy* and *Master of Public Administration* degrees in *public policy schools*, while others earn specialized degrees, such as an *M.Ed* for specializing in educational policy or an *MSW* for specializing in *social welfare* policy.

Public Trustee is appointed by the governor to handle foreclosures of deeds of trust, releases of deeds of trust, and tax escrow accounts for land purchase contracts.

Public Works and Development oversees the orderly development of the County and maintenance of the roadways through the building, planning, engineering, zoning, mapping and road and bridge divisions. Animal Control also is handled within this department.

Publication Commodity

Public printing added to storeroom stock and not yet charged to a cost center.

Publication for Opposition

If the examining attorney raises no objections to registration, or if the applicant overcomes all objections, the examining attorney will approve the mark for publication in the Official Gazette.

The USPTO will send a Notice of Publication to the applicant stating the date of publication. Any party who believes it may be damaged by registration of the mark has thirty (30) days from the publication date to file either an opposition to registration or a request to extend the time to oppose.

If no opposition is filed or if the opposition is unsuccessful, the application enters the next stage of the registration process. A Certificate of Registration will issue for applications based on use, or on a foreign registration under §44, or a Notice of Allowance will issue for intent-to-use applications.

Publication Number

A number assigned to the publication of patent applications filed on or after November 29, 2000. It includes the year, followed by a seven digit number, followed by a kind code. Example 200011234567A1

Punitive Action

An action taken against a contractor, according to contract stipulation, for non-compliance of commodities supplied or performance rendered.

Purchase Agreement

A written contract signed by the buyer and seller stating the terms and conditions under which a property will be sold.

Purchase Money Transaction

The acquisition of property through the payment of money or its equivalent.

Pure Competition

Many firms and buyers, each acting independently, offer a homogenous product in a free market.

Put the Question

To put the motion before the House to a vote. At this stage, no further debate or amendment is possible. The question is put to the House by the Speaker, meaning that the Speaker reads the main motion, followed by any proposed amendment or subamendment in order.

Putative Father (PF)

The person alleged to be the father of the child but who has not yet been medically or legally declared to be the Legal Father.

Q

Qualified Majority

The raising of the simple majority requirement of "50 percent plus one" to a higher level, in order to protect the rights of the minority.

Qualified Medical Child Support Order (QMCSO)

An order, decree, or judgment, including approval of a settlement agreement, issued by a court or administrative agency of competent jurisdiction that provides for medical support for a child of a participant under a group health plan or provides for health benefit coverage to such child.

Qualifying Ratios

Calculations that are used in determining whether a borrower can qualify for a mortgage. There are two ratios. The "top" or "front" ratio is a calculation of the borrower's monthly housing costs (principle, taxes, insurance, mortgage insurance, homeowner's association fees) as a percentage of monthly income. The "back" or "bottom" ratio includes housing costs as well as all other monthly debt.

Quality Assurance

A program planned to provide that goods purchased may be inspected and/or tested so that compliance with specifications may be determined.

Quality Control

A monitoring of a manufacturing process that determines the level of quality of the goods to be supplied.

Quarantine Stock

Stock being withheld from normal distribution due to product recall, inadequate documentation, contamination or other good reason.

Quash

To overthrow; vacate; to annul or void a summons or indictment.

Quasi-Judicial

A framework or procedure under the auspices of a State's judicial branch in which court officers other than judges process, establish, enforce and modify support orders, usually subject to judicial review. The court officer may be a magistrate, a clerk, master, or court examiner. He or she may or may not have to be an attorney, depending on the State's law.

Question of Final Passage

Final Passage of a matter occurs when the chair puts the question to the chamber for a vote.

Question of Privileges of the House

A Question of Privileges of the House asserts that the safety, dignity or integrity of the House is in question.

Expressed in the form of a House resolution, it must be first ruled upon by the chair within 48 hours.

If valid, one hour of debate is granted and a vote is held.

Question

The matter before the House or a committee about which it is called upon to make a decision. When the House appears ready to come to a decision, the Speaker asks if the House is "ready for the question".

Questions and Comments Period

A period of time at the conclusion of certain speeches during which other Members may ask questions or make comments. During this period, the Chair will usually recognize Members of parties other than that of the original speaker.

Questions on the Order Paper

A heading under Routine Proceedings during which the Government may respond to written questions printed on the *Order Paper*. Answers may be given either orally or in writing, or the question may be withdrawn or made an order for return.

Quitclaim Deed

A deed that transfers without warranty whatever interest or title a grantor may have at the time the conveyance is made.

Quorum Call

1. A Quorum Call in the House seeks to bring a majority of members to the floor to record their presence.
2. A Quorum Call in the Senate may have more than one purpose. Most often it is used to delay proceedings.

The delay while names are being read is used to await absent senators or to hold private conversations.

A quorum call may also seek to bring a majority to the Senate floor. This is known as a "live" quorum call.

Quorum

1. A Quorum is the number of House members who must be present before business may be conducted.

A quorum in the House requires the presence of 218, while 100 are needed in Committee of the Whole.

2. The number of Members, including the Speaker, necessary to constitute a meeting of the House for the exercise of its powers. In the House, it is set by the Constitution at 20; in a committee, it is a majority of the committee members.

Quota Sample

A method of polling, considered less reliable than a random sample, in which members of a particular group are interviewed in proportion to their percentage in the population as a whole.

R

Rack Slot

The position occupied by a warehousing unit in the rack. The slot may be one or more units high, or one or more units deep. Rack slots may be fixed or floating. Fixed slots are usually located at the first and second level. Using modern stock picking lift trucks, all slots can be fixed slots. The advantage of the stock picker is that you can substitute moving up and down for travel distance, a fact that is often overlooked in evaluating stock picking trucks.

Rack Unit Clearance

Space allowed for handling clearance between warehousing units stored on a shelf in a shelf rack, between the warehousing unit and the up rights or on either side of the warehousing unit and the uprights in a drive-in or drive-through rack.

Rack

Wood or metal framework upon which units or unitized loads are plank.

Radical Feminism

A belief that men and women constitute "sexual classes" and that women's subordinated status is the result of a system which is controlled by men.

Ramseyer Rule

The Ramseyer Rule requires House committee reports to show in detail how a bill would change current law.

The rule is named after the Iowa member who suggested it, William C. Ramseyer. He served from 1915-1933.

Random Draw

The method of choosing the names to establish the List for the Consideration of Private Members' Business. The names of all eligible Members are chosen at random from a ballot box.

Random Sample

A group, chosen by poll takers, that is representative of the universe that is being polled.

Ranking Member

1. Member of the majority party on a committee who ranks first in seniority after the chairperson.
2. The Ranking Member refers to the 2nd highest rank on a committee on the majority side, after the chairman.

Ranking Minority Member

1. The minority party member with the most seniority on a committee.
2. The Ranking Minority Member has the highest rank on a Committee on the minority side.

Rate Lock

A commitment issued by a lender to a borrower or other mortgage originator guaranteeing a specified interest rate for a specified period of time at a specific cost.

Rational Expectations Economics

Only new information affects market behavior. The government exerts little independent effect because the market foresees such actions and takes them into consideration before they occur.

Rationalism

In *epistemology* and in its broadest sense, rationalism is "any view appealing to *reason* as a source of knowledge or justifica-

tion" (Lacey, 286). In more technical terms it is a method or a theory "in which the criterion of truth is not sensory but intellectual and *deductive*" (Bourke, 263). Different degrees of emphasis on this method or theory lead to a range of rationalist standpoints, from the moderate position "that reason has precedence over other ways of acquiring knowledge" to the radical position that reason is "the unique path to knowledge" (Audi, 771).

In various contexts, the appeal to reason is contrasted with *revelation*, as in *religion*, or with *emotion* and *feeling*, as in *ethics*. In philosophy, however, reason is more often contrasted with the *senses*, including *introspection* but not *intuition* (Lacey, 286). Within the *Western philosophical tradition*, "rationalism begins with the *Eleatics*, *Pythagoreans*, and *Plato*, whose theory of the self-sufficiency of reason became the *leitmotif* of *Neoplatonism* and *idealism*" (Runes, 263). Since *the Enlightenment*, rationalism is usually associated with the introduction of mathematical methods into philosophy, as in *Descartes*, *Leibniz*, and *Spinoza* (Bourke, 263). This is commonly called continental rationalism, because it was predominant in the continental schools of Europe, whereas in Britain *empiricism* dominated.

Rationing

Rationing is the controlled distribution of resources and *scarce* goods or services: it restricts how much people are allowed to buy or consume. Rationing controls the size of the ration, one's allotted portion of the resources being distributed on a particular day or at a particular time.

Reading of a Bill

One of the stages of the passage of a bill. The reading stages (first, second and third) of each bill have their own individual function.

Readings

First, second and third readings representing the introduction and debate of proposed bills in the legislative chambers.

Reaganomics

The economic policies associated with the presidency of Ronald Reagan (1981-1989), included reduced spending for social programs, supply-side tax cuts, deregulation and marketization of decision making, devolution of social policies back to the states, and the privatization of governmental services.

Real Estate Agent

A person licensed to negotiate and transact the sale of real estate.

Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA)

A consumer protection law that requires lenders to give borrowers advance notice of closing costs.

Real Property

1. Land and appurtenances, including anything of a permanent nature such as structures, trees, minerals, and the interest, benefits, and inherent rights thereof.
2. Land, buildings, and other improvements affixed to land.
3. Real estate or real property includes:
 - a. The possession of, claim to, ownership of, or right to the possession of land.
 - b. All mines, minerals, and quarries in the land, all standing timber whether or not belonging to the owner of the land, and all rights and privileges appertaining thereto.
 - c. Improvements.

Realigning Election

In this election, the minority of the previous generation becomes the new majority, large numbers of a party's traditional followers desert to the historic rival, and synoptic policy change results. Such elections are believed to have occurred in 1860, 1896, and certainly in 1932; disagreement greets the claims made for 1828 or 1980.

Realigning Election

1. Realigning election or realignment are terms from political history and political science describing a dramatic change in politics. It may center on a "critical election" or be spread out over several elections. More specifically, they refer to any one of several *United States presidential elections* in which there are sharp changes in the rules of the game (such as campaign finance laws or voter eligibility), new issues, new leaders and new bases of power for each of the two political parties, resulting in a new political power structure and a new status quo that will last for decades. The usual focus is on the transition between party systems, as between the *First Party System* and the *Second Party System*, and then to the *Third Party System* and so on.

The central holding of realignment theory, first developed in the political scientist V.O. Key's 1955 article, "A Theory of Critical Elections", is that American elections, parties, and policymaking routinely shift in swift, dramatic sweeps.

V.O. Key Jr., E.E. Schattschneider, James L. Sundquist, *Walter Dean Burnham* and Paul Kleppner, some of the most distinguished election scholars of the past two generations, studied the election returns going back 150 years, and found patterns so similar and so peculiar that at first they seemed difficult to believe. Though they differed on some of the details, it was concluded that not only do realigning elections occur, but that they occur on a regular schedule: once every 36-years or so.

2. Elections which may lead to a basic shift in the party identification of the electorate.

Realism

1. A theory of international relations holding that struggles are resolved on the basis of power of conflicting parties.
2. Realism, also known as political realism, in the context of *international relations*, encompasses a variety of theories

and approaches, all of which share a belief that *states* are primarily motivated by the desire for military and economic power or security, rather than *ideals* or *ethics*. This term is often synonymous with *power politics*.

The term realism can, instead of referring to the broad family of realist theories, refer specifically to *classical realism*, the common ancestor and original form of realism.

Realtor

A real estate agent, broker or an associate who holds active membership in a local real estate board that is affiliated with the National Association of Realtors.

Reapportionment

The drawing of new boundary lines for legislative districts based on the results of a census of the population.

Reasonable Costs

Costs which a "prudent person" would pay in a like circumstance. A cost allowability criterion standard of OMB A-21

Reasonable Doubt

Uncertainty that might exist in the mind of a reasonable person applying reason to the evidence introduced.

Reasoned Amendment

An amendment expressing specific reasons for opposing the second or third reading of a bill. A reasoned amendment is intended to prevent further progress on the bill.

Reauthorization

Sanctions anew, usually with changes, a previously approved program.

Rebudget

The movement of funds from one approved budget category to another. May require sponsor's permission.

Rebuttal

1. A procedure for contesting the peer review of a grant application.
2. The introduction of contrary evidence; the showing that statements of witnesses as to what occurred is not true; the stage of a trial at which such evidence may be introduced.

Recall of the House

Pursuant to the Standing Orders, the Speaker may recall the House, when it stands adjourned during a session, to meet prior to the date that it is scheduled to reconvene.

Recall

The ability of voters in a constituency to remove their elected representative from office by means of a petition.

Recede and Concur

To Recede and Concur is a motion for resolving differences between House and Senate versions of a bill.

One chamber withdraws from its text of a bill or amendment and accepts the language of the other.

Receiving Report

A form used by the receiving unit to inform others of the receipt of goods purchased.

Recess

1. A Recess is a temporary break in a House session for a short period of time within the same day.

The Speaker has the authority to declare recesses without a vote.

Recess also refers to longer breaks over several days, such as holiday periods, which are approved by vote.

2. Marks a temporary end to the business of the Congress, and sets a time for the next meeting.

Recipient

A person or organization that receives support funds and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) payments.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934

The brainchild of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, this act removed tariff rate making from Congress by empowering the State Department to negotiate bilaterally for three years to lower (or raise) import duties by as much as 50 percent. Extended many times, the principle of authorizing the executive branch to negotiate tariffs lives on in foreign trade and is responsible for America's low import duties.

Reciprocity

1. A relationship in which one State grants certain privileges to other States on the condition that they receive the same privilege.
2. Reciprocity is a central component in service-learning and community engagement. In true campus/community partnerships every individual, organization, and entity involved in service-learning functions as both a teacher and a learner.

Recognition

Recognition is when the chair grants permission to a member to speak.

Members may not speak without first obtaining recognition.

Recognized Party

For administrative and financial purposes, under the provisions of the *Parliament of Canada Act* and the *By-laws* of the Board of Internal Economy, a party that has a recognized membership of 12 or more persons in the House of Commons.

Recognizing Visitors

The action taken by the Speaker in formally drawing the attention of the House to the presence of a distinguished visitor in the Speaker's gallery in the Chamber.

Recommended Levels of Future Support

Funding level recommended for each future year approved by the scientific review group, subject to availability of funds and scientific progress.

Recommended

A designation given by a study section advising that an application be funded. The application gets a priority score and summary statement. Roughly the top half of applications being reviewed are recommended for funding.

Recommittal (of a Bill)

The referral of a bill back to committee for further amendment in a specific area or for the reconsideration of a certain clause or clauses. The recommittal is moved as an amendment to the motion for third reading of the bill.

Recompeting

A grant whose term (e.g., four years) is over and for which the applicant is again seeking NIH support.

Reconciliation Bill

A Reconciliation Bill makes the changes in law required to meet pre-set spending and revenue levels.

The bill arises when a prior budget resolution passed by the House and Senate calls for it.

The budget committee packages the bills produced by all the other committees into one omnibus bill.

Record Copy

Original copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Record

A written account of all the acts, proceedings and testimony in a lawsuit.

Recorded Division

A vote where the names of those voting for and against a motion are registered in the official record of the House or of one of its committees. In the House, a recorded division may be requested by five Members rising. Members vote by rising in their places and bowing to the Speaker as their names are called by a Table Officer.

Recorded Vote: House

A Recorded Vote is a specific type of vote held on the record. It links the name of each Representative with his/her voting position.

A Recorded Vote is the only type of vote on the record in the Committee of the Whole. In the House, there are 3 types of record votes: a Recorded Vote, the Yeas and Nays, and an automatic Roll Call.

All 3 are electronic votes and are on the record. The difference is the method used to obtain each one.

Recorded Vote: Senate

A Recorded Vote is a vote held on the record. It links the name of each Senator with his/her voting position.

The technical term for a record vote in the Senate is the "Yeas and Nays."

The vote is held by a call of the roll — the Senate Clerk reads the names of all Senators in alphabetical order and they respond when their name is called with "yea" "nay" or "present."

Recorder

The public official who keeps records of transactions that affect real property in the area. Sometimes known as a "Registrar of Deeds" or "County Clerk."

Recording Secretary's Office (RSO)

Office to which gifts and donations to the University are sent, processed and acknowledged.

Recording

The noting in the registrar's office of the details of a properly executed legal document, such as a deed, a mortgage note, a satisfaction of mortgage, or an extension of mortgage, thereby making it a part of the public record.

Rectangular Pinwheel Course Pattern

An arrangement of warehousing units in which two pair of uni-block patterns are arranged in an unbalanced pinwheel.

Recyclable Materials

Goods that may be collected for reuse as material to manufacture new products. Rent-Actual rental cost for space used for warehouse and inventory control functions including office space. For owned buildings a fair market rental value or depreciation should be used.

Redirect Examination

Follows cross-examination and is exercised by the party who called first and questioned the witness.

Redistribution

The process of reallocating wealth and income to achieve an economic or social objective.

Redistributive Policy

A public policy that takes something away from one person and gives it to someone else.

Reduced Quorum

The number of members of a committee authorized by the committee to meet for the sole purpose of hearing witnesses. At a meeting with a reduced quorum, no motion may be proposed and no vote may be taken.

Reexamination Proceeding

At any time during the enforceability of a patent any person may file a request for the USPTO to conduct a second examina-

tion of any claim of the patent on the basis of prior art patents or printed publications which that person states to be pertinent and applicable to the patent and believes to have a bearing on the patentability. In order for the request for *reexamination* to be granted, a substantial new question of patentability must be present with regard to at least one patent claim. The request must be in writing and must be accompanied by payment of a reexamination request filing fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(c).

Refer

To Refer is to send a bill just introduced to the appropriate committee for initial examination.

Referral decisions are made by the parliamentarian in both the House and Senate.

Reference Group

A group whose views serve as guidelines to an individual's opinion.

Referendum

1. A decision on policy proposals by a direct vote of the electorate.
2. Referendum, referral of proposed laws or constitutional amendments to the electorate for final approval. This direct form of legislation, along with the *initiative*, was known in Greece and other early democracies. Today, these legislative devices are widely used in certain countries, most notably Switzerland. Their use in the United States reached a peak in the early part of the 20th cent. In the United States there are two main types of referendum—mandatory and optional. The mandatory referendum may be required by state constitutions and city charters for a variety of matters. It usually applies to constitutional amendments and bond issues, which by law have to be placed before the voters for approval. The optional referendum is applied to ordinary legislation. By the usual procedure implementation of a law is postponed for a certain length of time after it has been passed by the

legislature; during this time, if a petition is presented containing the requisite number of names, the proposed legislation must be put to a vote at the next election.

Referral (to a Committee)

The sending of a bill (before or after second reading), a resolution or a question to a committee for study and report. Depending on the objectives of the referral, it may be made to a standing, legislative or special committee or to a Committee of the Whole.

Referral

Request sent to a IV-D agency from a non IV-D agent or agency asking that a child support case be established.

Refinance Transaction

The process of paying off one loan with the proceeds from a new loan using the same property as security.

Reflection

Reflection is a primary component of service-learning. Reflection describes the process of deriving meaning and knowledge from experience. Virtually all thought entails some level of reflection. Effective reflection engages both teachers and students in a thoughtful and thought-provoking process that consciously connects learning with experience.

Reform Liberalism

A liberal ideology which advocates a larger role for the state in providing equality of opportunity.

Regional Imbalance

Regional imbalance is a major problem of under-development in India. It shows a lack of even development in terms of per capita income, availability of natural resources, access to public services and facilities, etc. It is an indicator of underdevelopment.

Every State is divided into different regions for administrative efficiency. It is not possible that every region has similar areas

and economic conditions. Some regions have larger areas though yet economic conditions is quite low or even worse. This is called regional imbalance. In India this regional imbalance is quite conspicuous. From administrative efficiency point of view, India has been divided into 25 State and 9 Union Territories but these lack balance.

Regional Power

A regional power is a term used in the field of *international relations* to describe a *state* with *power* and influence that allows it to have a certain element of control over its geographical region. If there are any major powers or superpowers in a region, they are automatically accepted as a regional power, even though their power and influence spreads well beyond the boundaries of their region (this can be seen with China in *East Asia*, India in *South Asia* and the United States in *North America*). There are some regions, like *Oceania*, that are considered *middle powers*. Most regions would only have one dominant regional power, with the remaining powers under its influence, however, in places like *Europe*, this is not always the case.

Regionalism

Regionalism is a term used in *international relations*. Regionalism also constitutes one of the three constituents of the *international commercial system* (along with *multilateralism* and *unilateralism*). It refers to the expression of a common sense of identity and purpose combined with the creation and implementation of institutions that express a particular identity and shape collective action within a geographical region.

The first coherent regional initiatives began in the 1950s and 1960, but they accomplish little, except in *Western Europe* with the establishment of the *European Communities*. Some analysts call these initiatives "old regionalism". In the late 1980s, a new bout of regional integration (also called "new regionalism") began and still continues. A new wave of political initiatives prompting regional integration took place worldwide during the

last two decades, while, in international trade, after the failure of the *Doha round*, regional and bilateral trade deals have mushroomed.

The *European Union* can be classified as a result of regionalism. The idea that lies behind this increased regional identity is that as a region becomes more economically integrated, it will necessarily become politically integrated as well. The European example is especially valid in this light, as the European Union as a political body grew out of more than 40 years of economic integration within Europe. The precursor to the EU, the European Economic Community (EEC) was entirely an economic entity.

Register of Paired Members

A register kept at the Table in which are entered the names of paired Members. By registering, Members indicate that they will not take part in any recorded division held on the date for which they are registered.

Registration Number

A registered patent attorney/agent is assigned a registration number that they must include on patent correspondence and forms when representing others before the USPTO; individual applicants do not have a registration number and should leave this field blank on patent forms.

Registration

Federal registration of trademarks involves the establishment of rights in a mark based on legitimate use of the mark. Although federal registration of trademarks is not required to use a trademark, owning a federal trademark registration has several advantages, including notice to the public of the registrant's claim of ownership of the mark, a legal presumption of ownership nationwide, the exclusive right to use the mark on or in connection with the goods or services set forth in the registration, the ability to bring an action concerning the mark in federal court, the use of the U.S. registration as a basis to obtain registration in foreign countries, and the ability to file the U.S.

registration with the U.S. Customs Service to prevent importation of infringing foreign goods.

Regressive Tax

1. A tax that weights more heavily on low incomes.
2. In an absolute sense, this is a tax in which the rate falls as the taxable base increases, as with early Social Security. In a relative sense, it is a rise in total taxes paid as a percentage of one's income, as with most property and sales taxes.

Regular Order

Regular Order refers to the regular rules of procedure in the Chamber. In the Senate, the term may also refer to the daily order of business

A call for the regular order asks the chair to restore proper procedure.

Regulative Laws

Laws that control individual and organizational behaviour.

Regulatory Agencies

Government agencies that exercise quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative powers. They are administratively independent of both the President and Congress (although politically independent of neither).

Reimbursement

Funds are received from the sponsor based on actual expenses incurred. Invoices are used to report expenses processed in the GL and act as a request for payment. The sponsor will pay the amount reported via check, wire, or electronic fund transfer (EFT).

Reinstate a Bill

To return a government bill to the *Order Paper* at the stage it had attained prior to prorogation (it is not necessary in the case of private Members' bills). Bills may be reinstated either by unanimous consent or by Government motion.

Reissue Application

An application for a patent to take the place of an unexpired patent that is defective in one or more particulars.

Rejoinder

The rejoining (*returning to active consideration*) of claims previously withdrawn from consideration to due to an election requirement.

Religious Socialism

Religious socialism is a term used to describe forms of *socialism* that are based on religious values. Religious socialism, specifically of the *Christian* variety, was the original kind of socialism that existed in early *19th century Western Europe*, from which all other branches of socialism are ultimately derived.

Relinquishing Statement

A document to be completed when transferring an award from one institution to another.

Remaining Balance

The amount of principal that has not yet been repaid.

Remaining Term

The original amortization term minus the number of payments that have been applied.

Remand

When an appellate court sends a case back to a lower court for further proceedings.

Removal, Order of

An order by a court directing the transfer of a case to another court.

Rent Loss Insurance

Insurance that protects a landlord against loss of rent or rental value due to fire or other casualty that renders the leased premises

unavailable for use and as a result of which the tenant is excused from paying rent.

Reorder Point

The level of inventory of a given commodity at which a purchase requisition is initiated. It is a combination of expected usage during the lead time period plus a safety stock.

Reorder Quantity

The number of units, determined by logical factors, scheduled for reorder when the reorder point is reached.

Repayment Plan

An arrangement made to repay delinquent installments or advances.

Replacement Reserve Fund

A fund set aside for replacement of common property in a condominium, PUD, or cooperative project — particularly that which has a short life expectancy, such as carpeting, furniture, etc.

Report Progress

To report to the House from a Committee of the Whole, indicating that the Committee has not concluded its deliberations. Such a report is necessary because a Committee of the Whole has no power to adjourn its own sitting or to adjourn consideration of a matter to a future sitting.

Report Stage

1. The stage in the legislative process after the second reading when the House debates the committee's report on a proposed bill.
2. The stage at which the House considers a bill as reported by a committee, with or without amendments. At this stage, all Members may propose amendments to the text of the bill, subject to the criteria set out in the Standing Orders.

Report to the House

A written or oral statement by a committee to the House, giving the results of an inquiry or requesting additional powers. For a committee studying a bill, the bill itself, and any amendments made thereto, constitutes its report.

Reporting Out

Reporting Out refers to the vote of a committee to send a bill to the full House or Senate for review.

Repossession

To take back — as in a seizure or foreclosure — to satisfy the obligation to the seller, bank or finance company after the debtor defaults on his or her payments.

Representation

Representation, in government, the term used to designate the means by which a whole population may participate in governing through the device of having a much smaller number of people act on their behalf. Although an elective presidency and even a nonelective monarchy may possess psychological characteristics of representation for its people, the term is generally used to refer to the procedure by which a general population selects an assembly of representatives through *voting*. In the United States this assembly is the *Congress of the United States*, while in Great Britain it is *Parliament*. Historically, representation was first seen in the Roman republic, but it came into more general use in feudal times when a king would select representatives from each estate—the clergy, nobility, and burghers—so they might offer advice or petition him. Out of this system, as people gradually secured the right to choose their representatives themselves, grew the modern representative *legislature*. Modern representation is usually based upon numbers and territorial groupings of the population, such as a congressional district in the United States. An election district in both the United States and Great Britain sends only a single member to the legislative body and is therefore called a single-member district. The

representative is chosen on the basis of winning a plurality within the district. In contrast to this system is that of proportional representation, in which there are plural-member districts (in national elections, the country as a whole may form one constituency) and the seats in the assembly are distributed among the parties on the basis of the proportion of the vote that each party receives. This system gives more assurance that minority votes will be taken into account and tends to encourage the proliferation of parties. One perennial controversy on the subject concerns whether elected representatives should act according to the explicit desires of their constituents or according to their own personal judgments when they conflict with those desires.

Representative Democracy

1. A democracy in which leaders are elected to speak for and represent the people.
2. A system of government based on the election of decision-makers by the people.

Representative

One who stands for or acts on behalf of another. A patent attorney or patent agent may represent the inventors named in a patent application.

Reprimand

Pursuant to an order of the House of Commons, a formal reproof addressed by the Speaker to a person adjudged guilty of a breach of privilege or of a contempt of the House.

Reprint (of a Bill)

If a bill is amended substantially at committee stage, the committee may order a reprint when it reports the bill to the House. When the House has passed a bill at third reading, it is reprinted for use of the Senate.

REPS

Re-examination Processing System

Republic

Republic [Lat. *res publica*,=public affair], today understood to be a sovereign state ruled by representatives of a widely inclusive electorate. The term *republic* formerly denoted a form of government that was both free from hereditary or monarchical rule and had popular control of the state and a conception of public welfare. It is in this sense that we speak of the ancient Roman republic. Today, in addition to the above characteristics, a republic is a state in which all segments of society are enfranchised and in which the state's power is constitutionally limited. Traditionally a republic is distinguished from a true *democracy* in that the republic operates through a representative assembly chosen by the citizenry, while in a democracy the populace participates directly in governmental affairs. In actual practice, however, most modern representative governments are closer to a republic than a democracy. The United States is an example of a federal republic, in which the powers of the central government are limited and the component parts of the nation, the states, exercise some measure of home rule. France is an example of a centralized republic, in which the component parts have more limited powers. The USSR, though in theory a grouping of federated republics and autonomous regions, was in fact a centralized republic until its breakup in 1991.

Republican Communism

Republican communism is a variant of *republicanism* that advocates independent communist states in countries such as *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

Request for Application (RFA)

The official statement that invites grant or cooperative agreement applications to accomplish a specific program purpose. RFAs indicate the amount of funds set aside for the competition and generally identify a single application receipt date.

Request for Applications/Requests for Proposals (RFA/RFP)

1. Formal announcement by sponsor of a funding initiative to support research projects within a well-defined area. Typically

RFA's are published in the Federal Register, agency announcements, or in a foundation announcement. Federal RFP's are published in the Commerce Business Daily.

2. A formal announcement typically from a governmental sponsor that invites grant or cooperative agreement applications in a well-defined scientific area to support specific program initiatives, indicating the amount of funds set aside for the competition and the estimated number of awards to be made. To electronically identify National Institutes of Health (NIH) Requests for Applications, connect to the *NIH Guide* web site.

Request for Proposals (RFP)

Announces that NIH would like to award a contract to meet a specific need, such as the development of an animal model. RFPs have a single application receipt date and are published in the NIH Guide for Grants and Contracts.

Request to Reinstate an Application

If an application is abandoned due to a USPTO Office error, an applicant may file a request to reinstate the application, instead of a petition to revive. There is no fee for a request for reinstatement. You must file a request for reinstatement within two months of the issue date of the notice of abandonment. You must include a true copy of the document that was timely submitted, and a copy of an acceptable form of proof of receipt in the USPTO.

Requisition

Internal document by which a using agency requests the procurement office to initiate a purchase. May also be a form used to obtain supplies from a storeroom or warehouse.

Rescind a Resolution

To cancel the effect of a resolution previously adopted by the House. A motion to rescind does not deal a second time with a question already decided during the session.

Rescission Bill

A Rescission Bill cancels previously approved but unspent funds. Congress or the president may propose it.

Rescissions must receive approval from Congress within 45 days of the request to cancel allotted funds.

Research Misconduct

Fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reporting research, or in reporting research results. Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them. Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that research is not accurately represented in the research record. Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit. The term does not include honest error or honest differences of opinion.

Reserve the Balance of Time

To Reserve the Balance of Time is to save the remainder of the time allotted for later in the debate.

Reserving the Right to Object

Reserving the Right to Object is a method used to be able to briefly discuss a unanimous consent request.

Under regular order, a request ought to be objected to immediately or be allowed to proceed.

Under reservation of objection, the chair has the discretion to allow some discussion first.

Residual Powers

Those powers in a federal system of government not explicitly allocated in a constitution.

Resolution

1. A formal statement of a decision or opinion by the House, Senate, or both.

2. A motion adopted by the House in order to make a declaration of opinion or purpose. A resolution does not have the effect of requiring that any action be taken.
3. To arrive at an appropriate disposition of a complaint or protest through administrative action.

Respondent

The party answering a petition or motion.

Responding Jurisdiction

The court or administrative agency with jurisdiction over a non-custodial parent or child support order on which an initiating State has requested action.

Responsible Bidder

A bidder who is known to have the necessary capabilities and assets to perform and provide all requirements of an intended contract.

Responsible Government

1. A form of government in which the political executive must retain the confidence of a majority of the elected legislature or assembly, and it must resign or call an election if and when it is defeated on a vote of nonconfidence.
2. The principle that Ministers are collectively responsible to the House for the actions of the Government. The legislative branch of government thus exercises control over the executive.

Responsive Bidder

A bidder who tenders a bid which meets all requirements of the invitation to bid.

Restriction

If two or more independent and distinct inventions are claimed in a single application, the examiner may require the applicant to elect (designate) a single invention to which the claims will be

restricted (limited to). This requirement is known as a requirement for restriction (also known as a requirement for division). Such requirement will normally be made before any action on the merits; however, it may be made at any time before final action (final rejection).

Restrictive Specification

A specification that makes requirements for technical aspects of a commodity which eliminates competitive or generic bidding.

Resubmission

Sending NIH an application for initial peer review after it has been reviewed by a study section and revised by the applicant. Each resubmission is given a code, *e.g.*, A1, A2. NIH limits you to two resubmissions.

Revenue Bill

A Revenue Bill focuses on methods for raising money, *e.g.* taxes, user fees, customs duties, and tariffs.

Revenue Sharing, General

Federal grants to state and local communities, distributed by formula with few or no strings about how the money is to be used.

Revenue

A cash inflow which does not increase the liability of the government.

Reverse

When an appellate court sets aside the decision of a lower court because of an error. A reversal is often accompanied by a remand.

Review and Adjustment

Process in which current financial information is obtained from both parties in a child support case and evaluated to decide if a support order needs to be adjusted.

Review Cycle

Refers to the Center for Scientific Review's thrice yearly initial peer review cycle, from the receipt of applications to the date of the review.

Revise and Extend

Asking to Revise and Extend allows a member to add to or edit his/her floor remarks in the Congressional Record.

Making changes to the words actually spoken on the floor requires the consent of the entire House.

Revisions are limited to those that make technical or grammatical corrections.

Extensions are usually the text of articles, letters, or reports to accompany the floor statement.

Revocable Trust

A trust that the grantor may change or revoke.

Revoke

To cancel or nullify a legal document.

Revolution

Revolution, in a political sense, fundamental and violent change in the values, political institutions, social structure, leadership, and policies of a society. The totality of change implicit in this definition distinguishes it from coups, rebellions, and wars of independence, which involve only partial change. Examples include the French, Russian, Chinese, Cuban, and Iranian revolutions. The American Revolution, however, is a misnomer: it was a war of independence. The word *revolution*, borrowed from astronomy, took on its political meaning in 17th-century England, where, paradoxically, it meant a return or restoration of a former situation. It was not until the 18th cent., with the French Revolution, that revolution began to mean a new beginning. Since Aristotle, economic inequality has been recognized as an important cause of revolution. Tocqueville pointed

out that it was not absolute poverty but relative deprivation that contributed to revolutions. The fall of the old order also depends on the ruling elite losing its authority and self-confidence. These conditions are often present in a country that has just fought a debilitating war. Both the Russian and Chinese revolutions in the 20th cent. followed wars. Contemporary thinking about revolution is dominated by Marxist ideas: revolution is the means for removing reactionary classes from power and transferring power to progressive ones.

Revolving Debt

A credit arrangement, such as a credit card, that allows a customer to borrow against a preapproved line of credit when purchasing goods and services. The borrower is billed for the amount that is actually borrowed plus any interest due.

Revolving Door

People enter public service from the private sector and then return to their old corporate jobs at a higher level, only to repeat the cycle over and over again. The result is that governmental regulation is least independent of those who are supposedly being regulated. This became an important argument in favor of deregulation after 1970.

Re-Warehousing

The practice of rehandling lots already in storage in order to make room or consolidate lots. Re-warehousing is a continuous process that involves handling due to the manner in which withdrawals are made from lots. Re-warehousing also occurs in making letdowns from the upper rack tiers or stacks to facilitate making withdrawals. One of the major hidden costs in re-warehousing.

Rider

1. A provision added to a bill so that it may 'ride' to approval on the strength of that bill. Riders are generally attached to Senate appropriations bills.

2. A Rider is an amendment attached to a bill, usually unrelated to the subject of the underlying bill.

Its sponsor tries to “ride” it to passage on the strength of the original bill.

Riders are permitted in the Senate and are routine. House rules ban riders unless an exception is made.

Right of First Refusal

A provision in an agreement that requires the owner of a property to give another party the first opportunity to purchase or lease the property before he or she offers it for sale or lease to others.

Right of Ingress or Egress

The right to enter or leave designated premises.

Right of Reply

The right of the mover of a substantive motion or a motion for second reading of a bill to speak a second time in debate. As this second speech closes the debate, the Speaker will so inform the House when recognizing the Member.

Right of Survivorship

In joint tenancy, the right of survivors to acquire the interest of a deceased joint tenant.

Right to Equality

Article 14 provides : “The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India” Equality before the law implies that no one is above the law of the land. However, exceptions are allowed by the Constitution to the President and Governor. Equal protection of the law means the right to equal treatment in similar circumstances.

Right to Freedom

Article 19 enumerates certain positive rights conferred by the

Constitution in order to promote the ideal of liberty promised in the Preamble. Six fundamental rights in the nature of 'freedom' are guaranteed to the citizens in the Article (Originally there were seven, but now the right to property is deleted). Article 19 forms the core of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. However, absolute individual rights cannot be guaranteed by any modern State; therefore the six freedoms in our Constitution are limited by the Constitution itself by conferring upon the State the power to impose, by law, reasonable restrictions in the larger interests of the community.

Right to Work Laws

State legislation designed to outlaw the union shop, passed by twenty states acting under Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Right

1. Right, in politics, the more conservative groups in the political spectrum, in contrast to the radical *left* and the liberal *center*. The designation stems from the seating of the nobility on the right side of the presiding officer in the French National Assembly of 1789. In some European legislative assemblies conservative members are still seated in that position.
2. Rights are social claims which help individuals develop their personality. If democracy is a government of the people, and also a government for the people, it must then serve the individuals. Such a democratic government can best serve the people if it maintains and provides a system of rights. States never gives rights, they only recognize them; governments never bestow rights, they only protect them. Rights emanate from society and belong to the individuals as members of the society but they exist to help individuals attain the development of the human personality. State comes into provide an atmosphere for the due enjoyment of the rights. It is in this sense that the functions of the government provide conditions for the exercise of rights and it is also in this sense that rights exist to provide a source from where all governmental activities begin.

Roll Call Vote : House

A Roll Call Vote is a vote held on the record. The name of the Representative and his/her voting position are noted together.

Members cast their vote through an electronic device using a plastic i.d. card. Voting stations are scattered around the House floor. After inserting their card, Members push either a "present" "yea" or "nay" button to record their vote.

In the House, there are 3 types of record votes: a Recorded Vote, the Yeas and Nays, and an automatic Roll Call. All 3 are electronic votes and are on the record. The difference is the method used to obtain each one.

Although often used generically to describe any vote held on the record, the technical term for this type of vote — an automatic roll call — describes those votes held after a Member rises and objects to a vote on the grounds that a quorum is not present. In the absence of a quorum, a roll call vote is automatic. No sufficient second is required.

Roll Call Vote : Senate

A Roll Call Vote is a vote on the record, noting the name of each Senator and his/her voting position

The technical term for a roll call vote in the Senate is the "yeas and nays."

The Senate Clerk reads the names of all Senators aloud in alphabetical order. Senators vote by responding when their name is called, and shouting out "yea" "nay" or "present." To speed up the process, Senators often go directly to the desk on the Senate floor and let the Clerk know their position, out of alphabetical sequence. Senators also sometimes give the Clerk a hand signal from the entrance doors to the chamber — thumbs up or thumbs down — rather than approach the desk or wait for their name to be called in order.

Roll-Call Vote

A method of voting in a legislature in which all members present

at a session must vote, and their positions become a matter of public record.

Rolling Average Inventory

An average inventory count or value based on the immediate past 12 month period. Rows-Two or more columns beside one another.

Room Lottery

The Room Lottery is a drawing for office space held every two years. Members choose according to rank.

Member offices are in one of three House office buildings: Cannon, Longworth, or Rayburn.

Root

A five-digit segment of the Chart of Accounts that identifies the faculty member or PI responsible for the expenditure transaction.

Routine Motion

A motion required for the observance of the proprieties of the House, the maintenance of its authority, the management of its business, the arrangement of its proceedings, the establishing of the powers of its committees, the correctness of its records or the fixing of its sitting days or the times of its meeting or adjournment.

Routine Proceedings

Business of a basic nature for which a daily period is set aside in the House. It includes such items as tabling of documents, presenting petitions, introduction and first reading of bills and statements by Ministers.

Row-by-Row Vote

Recorded vote in which Members rise one row at a time rather than by party, usually starting on the Speaker's right. This method is used in the House for free votes and votes on private Members' business (where, as a courtesy, the sponsoring Member votes

first, followed by the other Members on his or her side of the House). It is also used in Committee of the Whole, where only the yeas and nays are recorded, rather than the votes of individual Members.

Royal Assent

1. The approval of a bill by the Crown.
2. The approval, by a representative of the Crown, of a bill passed by the House and the Senate, making it into an Act of Parliament. By tradition, Royal Assent is accorded in the Senate Chamber, usually by a deputy of the Governor General in the presence of Members of the House and Senate. Alternatively, it may be signified by a written declaration, either by the Governor General or her/his deputy.

Royal Colonies

Colonies controlled by the British king through governors appointed by him and through the king's veto power over colonial laws.

Royal Consent

Consent signified by a Minister, on behalf of the Crown, to a bill affecting the prerogative, hereditary revenues, personal property or interest of the Sovereign. Bills that require Royal Consent must be withdrawn if they do not receive it.

Royal Prerogative

The rights, powers and privileges exercised by the Crown.

Royal Recommendation

A message from the Governor General, required for any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of public revenue. Only a Minister can obtain such a recommendation.

Rule 22

Rule 22 governs cloture, the procedure used to end a filibuster. Cloture takes 60 votes.

If it wins, up to 30 hours of debate may still be held, although this is rarely utilized.

Instead, debate usually ends shortly after a cloture vote, followed by an immediate vote on final passage.

Rule from the Rules Committee

A Rule from the Rules Committee is a set of guidelines for the debate and amendment of a particular bill.

Known as "special rules", these rules are temporary and distinct from the standing rules of the House.

Rule of Court

An order made by a court having jurisdiction. Rules of court are either general or special: the former are the regulations by which the practice of the court is governed; the latter are special orders made in particular cases.

Rule of Law

Belief that all actions, of individuals and governments, are subject to an institutionalized set of rules and regulations.

Rule to Show Cause

A court order obtained on motion by either party to demonstrate why the particular relief sought should not be granted. Generally, used in connection with contempt proceedings.

Rule

1. A measure from the House Rules Committee, which sets the terms of the debate for a bill, the time to be allowed for discussion on the floor of the House, and the extent to which the bill may be amended on the floor.
2. A policy statement or regulation which may be issued, with appropriate authority, by an administrative government agency to interpret or clarify a statute.

Runoff System

An electoral system in which additional rounds of balloting are

held (with trailing candidates dropped) until a candidate receives a majority of the votes cast.

Russian Social Democratic Labour Party

The Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, or RSDLP also known as the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party and the Russian Social-Democratic Party, was a revolutionary socialist Russian political party formed in 1898 in Minsk to unite the various revolutionary organizations into one party. The RSDLP later split into *Bolshevik* and *Menshevik* factions, with the Bolsheviks eventually becoming the *Communist Party of the Soviet Union*. The *Mezhraiontsy* were also formed from this party.

It was not the first Russian Marxist group; the *Group for the Emancipation of Labour* was formed in 1883. At the end of the *first party congress* in March 1898, all nine delegates were arrested. The RSDLP was created to oppose *narodnichestvo*, revolutionary populism, the program of the *Social-Democrats* (SDs), who later joined the *Socialist-Revolutionary Party*. The RSDLP program was based on the theories of *Karl Marx* and *Friedrich Engels* - that, despite Russia's agrarian nature, the true revolutionary potential lay with the industrial working class.

S

Sacralism

Sacralism is a merger of *church and state* wherein the two are indistinguishable, *i.e.* state religion where the state is the religion.

Christian sacralism is, according to Verduin, the *hybrid* product that resulted from the colossal change known as the *Constantinian shift* that began early in the fourth century AD, when Christianity was granted official tolerance in the *Roman Empire* by the *Emperor Constantine*, and was completed by the *Emperor Theodosius's* declaration in 392 outlawing paganism and making Christianity the official religion of the Empire.

Safe Congressional District

As usually defined, a district in which the winner receives 55 percent or more of the vote.

Safe Seat

A safe seat is a seat in a *legislative body* (e.g., Congress, Parliament, City Council) which is regarded as fully secured by a certain *political party* with very little chance of an *election upset* because of the nature of the *electorate* in the *constituency* concerned.

In countries with parliamentary government, parties often try to ensure that their most talented politicians are selected to contest these seats. This is done to ensure that these politicians can stay in parliament, regardless of the specific election result, and that they can concentrate on *ministerial* roles without needing to spend too much effort on managing electorate-specific issues. Unsurprisingly, candidate selection for these seats is usually keenly

contested. The fact that voters in safe seats have little chance to affect election outcomes - and thus, those voters' concerns can theoretically be ignored by political parties with no effect on election outcome - is often regarded as undemocratic, and is a major argument of supporters of various multi-member *proportional representation* election methods.

Safety Stock

The level of stock, over and above the expected usage between the time a replenishment order is processed and replenishment actually occurs, that is held in reserve to try to prevent stock-out, should there be a delay in delivery of stock by the vendor.

Sale-Leaseback

A technique in which a seller deeds property to a buyer for a consideration, and the buyer simultaneously leases the property back to the seller.

Salic Law

Salic Law (s'lik) [key], rule of succession in certain royal and noble families of Europe, forbidding females and those descended in the female line to succeed to the titles or offices in the family. It is called the Salic law on the mistaken supposition that it was part of the *Lex Salica*; provisions of that code forbade female succession to property but were not concerned with titles or offices. The rule was most prominently enforced by the house of Valois and the succeeding house of Bourbon in France. At the time of *Philip V* it was introduced to Spain; when it was rescinded there in favor of Isabella II, the Carlists rose in revolt on the grounds of the law. The rule was also involved in the rivalry of *Stephen* and *Matilda* for the throne of England and in the claim of *Edward III* to the French succession (one cause of the *Hundred Years War*). Because the *Guelphs* followed the Salic law, the union of Great Britain and Hanover—begun when the elector of Hanover ascended the British throne as George I—had to be discontinued when *Victoria* ascended the British throne.

Salvage

Property or equipment which has served the useful life, but still has value as a source for parts or scrap.

Sanction

Sanction, in law and ethics, any inducement to individuals or groups to follow or refrain from following a particular course of conduct. All societies impose sanctions on their members in order to encourage approved behavior. These sanctions range from formal legal statutes to informal and customary actions taken by the general membership in response to social behavior. A sanction may be either positive, *i.e.*, the promise of reward for desired conduct, or negative, *i.e.*, the threat of penalty for disapproved conduct, but the term is most commonly used in the negative sense. This is particularly true of the sanctions employed in international relations. These are usually economic, taking the form of an *embargo* or *boycott*, but may also involve military action.

Under its covenant, the *League of Nations* was empowered to initiate sanctions against any nation resorting to war in violation of the covenant. Its declaration of an embargo against Paraguay (1934) derived from this power. Economic sanctions were applied against Italy during its invasion of Ethiopia (1935) in the League's most famous, and notably ineffective, use of its power.

The *United Nations*, under its charter, also has the power to impose sanctions against any nation declared a threat to the peace or an aggressor. Once sanctions are imposed they are binding upon all UN members. However, the requirement that over half of the total membership of the Security Council and all five permanent members agree on the decision to effect a sanction greatly limits the actual use of that power. UN military forces were sent to aid South Korea in 1950, and in the 60s economic sanctions were applied against South Africa and Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). In the 1990s economic sanctions were imposed on Iraq after its invasion of Kuwait, and the Security Council approved the use of force to expel Iraqi forces

from Kuwait. Sanctions were also imposed on the former Yugoslavia as a result of the Bosnian civil war and Kosovo crisis.

Saving and Loan Associations

Originally these were conservative "thrift institutions" that promoted home ownership by investing in "save" home mortgages. They also promoted personal thrift by being guaranteed the right to pay a slightly higher rate of interest to their depositors than could commercial banks. With deregulation in 1980, many S&Ls engaged in riskier investment ventures and went bankrupt; and the costs of the \$450 billion investor bailouts are still being paid by U.S. taxpayers.

Say's Law

Supply creates its own demand. Jean Baptiste Say (1767-1832) believed that increasing supply would yield full employment and that economies are supply-driven. Because some producer income is eroded by savings and taxes, Keynes argued that they are demand-driven.

Scandinavism

Scandinavism and Nordism are political ideas that supports cooperation between the Scandinavian and/or Nordic countries.

Schedule

An appendix to a bill that contains matters of detail not suitable for inclusion in a clause, or the text of an agreement that the bill brings into effect. Schedules form part of a bill and are subject to amendment, with the exception of treaties and agreements which fall within the prerogative of the Crown.

Scheduled Purchases

A regulated bidding to be carried out at pre-determined intervals to coincide with the volume acquisition needs of user agencies.

Scientific Review Administrator (SRA)

A federal scientist who presides over a scientific review group and is responsible for coordinating and reporting the view of

each application assigned to it. The SRA serves as an intermediary between the applicant and reviewers and prepares summary statements for all applications reviewed.

Scientific Review Group (SRG)

A chartered committee that performs the first level of peer review; now generally called a scientific review group (also known as a study section).

Scientific Socialism

The term Marx and Engels used to stress that their ideology was based on analysis of class conflict.

Scope (of a Bill)

The field of applicability of a bill as indicated by its text. The adoption of a bill at second reading establishes its scope, which may not be altered or extended by subsequent motions to amend. Bills sent to committee before second reading can have their scope altered.

Scope or Statement of Work

Detailed description of the work to be performed on a project.

Scored

1. In the Center for Scientific Review (CSR) peer review process, applications that are judged by a study section to be competitive, i.e., generally in the upper half of the applications reviewed. These applications are assigned a priority score and forwarded to the appropriate Institute/Center for the second level of review.
2. Scored describes a proposed bill or amendment which has received a cost analysis by the Congressional Budget Office.

Scrap

Commodities that are deemed worthless to the owner and are only valuable to the extent they can be recycled.

Scroll

The handwritten record of proceedings in the House of Commons kept by a Table Officer and used to prepare the *Journals*.

Sealed Bid

A bid submitted as a sealed document, by a prescribed time. The contents of the bid will not be known to others prior to the opening of all bids.

Search Copy

Copy of an international application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty maintained by the International Searching Authority.

Search Warrant

A written order issued by a judge that directs a law enforcement officer to search a specific area for a particular piece of evidence.

Seat

1. The desk in the House assigned to a Member. Members are accorded seats in the House not as individuals but in their capacity as representatives of their electoral districts.
2. The electoral district which a Member represents.

Seating Plan

A floor plan of the Chamber showing the location of each Member's desk. Printed copies are distributed to Members and to visitors in the galleries.

Secession

Secession, in political science, formal withdrawal from an association by a group discontented with the actions or decisions of that association. The term is generally used to refer to withdrawal from a political entity; such withdrawal usually occurs when a territory or state believes itself justified in establishing its independence from the political entity of which it was a part. By doing so it assumes *sovereignty*.

Second Degree

Second Degree refers to an amendment offered to change the text of another amendment.

Second International

The reunion of socialist and labour parties in Europe, with the absence of anarchists, established in 1889.

Second Mortgage

A mortgage that has a lien position subordinate to the first mortgage.

Second New Deal

Used to refer to Roosevelt's relationship with his second Congress (1935-1936), when the administration shifted from a focus on restructuring economic institutions to one of relying more on Keynesian notions of fiscal policy.

Second Reading

1. Second Reading of a bill occurs at the time a bill is referred to a Senate committee for initial consideration.

In modern practice, bills at this stage are no longer read in full unless a senator so demands.

The practice stems from the old English practice when many legislators were illiterate.

2. The stage in the passage of a bill at which the principle and object of a bill is either accepted or rejected. Detailed consideration is not given to the clauses of the bill at this stage.

Secondary Group

An organization or group of people, such as a labor union, or a fraternal, professional, or religious group, that may influence an individual's opinion.

Secondary Market

The buying and selling of existing mortgages, usually as part of a "pool" of mortgages.

Secunder

A Member who formally supports a motion or amendment in the House of Commons. The Member does not actually need to speak in order to support a motion but may simply indicate his or her consent. Motions in committee do not require seconds.

Second-Order Elections

Second-order elections are elections that have less importance for voters than *first-order elections*, and thus are often used by voters to punish or reward the current governing parties. Local and regional elections are almost always considered second-order elections. In the *EU elections* to the *European Parliament* are considered to be second-order national elections, in that voters use their choices for representatives to the *supranational* body to send signals to their national governments.

Secret Service

The government agency that guards the President, the Vice-President, the major presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and their spouses.

Secret Session

A sitting of the House of Commons, or a part of a sitting, which only Members and certain officers of the House may attend. The public and all other House personnel, including the *Hansard* reporters, are refused admittance or are ordered to withdraw.

Secret Vote

A vote by secret ballot. This method of voting is used only for the election of the Speaker, for the election of committee chairs and vice-chairs (if more than one candidate is nominated), and for appeals on the votability of items of private Members' business.

Secretary of the Senate

The Secretary of the Senate is a non-partisan employee who serves as the Chief Administrative Officer.

Section 15 Declaration of Incontestability

A sworn statement, filed by the owner of a mark registered on the Principal Register, claiming "incontestable" rights in the mark for the goods/services specified. An "incontestable" registration is conclusive evidence of the validity of the registered mark, of the registration of the mark, of the owner's ownership of the mark and of the owner's exclusive right to use the mark with the goods/services. The claim of incontestability is subject to certain limited exceptions set forth in §§15 and 33(b) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §§1065 and 1115(b). 15 U.S.C. §1065. Filing a Section 15 Declaration is optional. However, there are certain rules governing when one may be filed. A §15 Affidavit may not be filed until the mark has been in continuous use in commerce for at least five consecutive years subsequent to the date of registration for marks registered under the Act of 1946 (and subsequent to the date of publication under §12(c) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1062(c), for marks registered under the Acts of 1905 and 1881 for which the benefits of the Act of 1946 have been claimed). The §15 Affidavit must be executed and filed within one year following a 5-year period of continuous use of the mark in commerce.

Marks registered on the Supplemental Register are not eligible for claims of incontestable rights under §15.

Section 8 Declaration of Continued Use

A sworn statement, filed by the owner of a registration that the mark is in use in commerce. Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1058. It must be filed by the current owner of the registration and the USPTO must receive it during the following time periods: (1) At the end of the 6th year after the date of registration (or the date of publication under 15 U.S.C. §1062(c) for registrations issued under the Acts of 1905 or 1881 that have claimed the benefits of the Act of 1946), and (2) At the end of each successive 10-year period after the date of registration. There is a six-month grace period. If these rules and deadlines are not met, the USPTO will cancel the registration

Section 8 Declaration of Excusable Nonuse

A sworn statement, filed by the owner of a registration, that the mark is not in use in commerce due to special circumstances that excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark. Section 8 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. 1058. It must be filed by the current owner of the registration and the USPTO must receive it during the following time periods: (1) At the end of the 6th year after the date of registration (or the date of publication under 15 U.S.C. §1062(c) for registrations issued under the Acts of 1905 or 1881 that have claimed the benefits of the Act of 1946), and (2) At the end of each successive 10-year period after the date of registration. There is a six-month grace period. If these rules and deadlines are not met, the USPTO will cancel the registration.

Once the USPTO accepts the Section 8 Declaration of Excusable Nonuse, the owner of the registration is not required to file another Section 8 Declaration until the next statutory filing period.

Section 9 Renewal Application

A sworn document, filed by the owner of a registration, to avoid the expiration of a registration. Federal trademark registrations issued on or after November 16, 1989, remain in force for 10 years, and may be renewed for 10-year periods. Trademark registrations issued or renewed prior to November 16, 1989 remain in force for 20 years, and may be renewed for 10-year periods. Trademark owners have a total of 18 months to file a §9 Renewal Application. The §9 Renewal Application may be filed one year prior to the registration expiration date or during the 6-month grace period immediately after the date of expiration. If the §9 Renewal Application is not filed or is filed after the grace period ends, the registration will expire.

Because the due date of the 10-year §8 Declaration coincides with the due date of the §9 Renewal Application, the USPTO created a form entitled "Combined Declaration of Use in Commerce and Application for Renewal of Registration of a Mark Under Sections 8 & 9"

Section of an Act

Each separate division of an Act, numbered with an Arabic numeral. The clauses of a bill become sections once the bill is assented to.

Sectionalism

Sectionalism is a tendency among sections in *bureaucracy* to blindly focus on the interest of a section and look at the over tendency of the Presidents wrongs and not benefit the whole. In national politics, sectionalism is often a precursor to *separatism*. In a political context, sectionalism is loyalty to the interests of one's own region or section of the country, rather than the nation as a whole. Sectionalism is believing one's own life style is better than others'.

Secularism

In a plural society like ours with a multiplicity of religions, creeds and cultures, democracy cannot survive, much less, flourish unless it is based on the principle of secularism. As late Smt. Indira Gandhi put it, "Secularism and democracy are the twin pillars of our State, the very foundation of our society."

A secular state as defined scientifically, means a State which recognises every citizen as equal and does not recognise any social or religious stratification as vehicles for exercising political rights. But what is generally projected as secularism is 'tolerance of all religions with special emphasis on the protection of minorities and preservation of communal harmony. This commonly understood meaning of secularism, falls far short of the scientific meaning of it. The essence of secularism, however, rests on two basic principles.

- (a) Separation religion from politics.
- (b) Acceptance of religion as purely and strictly private affairs of individuals having nothing to do with the State.

In short, the conceptual delinkage of religion from State constitutes the core of the philosophy of secularism.

It is an instrument of social change and political transformation. It involves a change from a traditional to a modern pattern of human relations. It is both an ideal and reality.

Secured Loan

A loan that is backed by collateral.

Security Dilemma

The spiral of preparations and tensions which emerge when the protective actions of one state lead to countermeasures by another state self-government. The right of members of a group to control their own collective affairs.

Security of Tenure

Security of Tenure is a term used in *political science* to describe a constitutional or legal guarantee that an office-holder cannot be removed from office except in exceptional and specified circumstances.

Without security of tenure, an office-holder may find his or her ability to carry out their powers, functions and duties restricted by the fear that whomever disapproves of any of their decisions may be able to easily remove them from office in revenge. Security of tenure offers protection, by ensuring that an office-holder cannot be victimised for exercising their powers, functions and duties. It enables the democratic or constitutional methodology through which an office-holder comes to office not to be overturned except in the most extreme and strict cases.

Security

The property that will be pledged as collateral for a loan.

Segregation

The separation of persons by race.

Select Committee

A Select Committee is formed for a specific purpose and usually

for a limited period of time. Select Committees are rarely given legislative power. Instead they conduct investigations and studies.

Selective Pay

The funding of a small number of programmatically important applications at the margin of the payline as recommended by Council.

Self-Proving Will

A will whose validity does not have to be testified to in court by the witnesses to it, since the witnesses executed an affidavit reflecting proper execution of the will prior to the maker's death.

Seller Carry-Back

An agreement in which the owner of a property provides financing, often in combination with an assumable mortgage.

Selling Short

In anticipation of falling stock prices of, say, IBM, a speculator borrows 1000 shares from a broker and sells them, with the understanding that in 90 days the borrowed shares will have to be repurchased and returned to the loaning broker. If, when the speculator buys them back the price of the shares has fallen by one-half, then a tidy profit will have been made. But what happens if the price of IBM keeps on going up?

Senate Bill

A bill, either public or private, which is first introduced in the Senate. Such bills, prefixed with the letter "S" rather than "C", are considered in the House only after they have been passed by the Senate.

Senate Chamber

The Senate Chamber is the assembly room in the Capitol where Senators gather to debate and vote.

Senate Journal

The Senate Journal is the official log of Senate floor action, kept as required by the Constitution.

Senate

The Upper House of the Canadian Parliament consisting ordinarily of 105 Senators appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Senate possesses all of the powers of the House of Commons except that of initiating financial legislation.

Senatorial Courtesy

1. An unwritten custom by which individual senators who belong to the same political party as the President exercise an informal veto power over presidential appointments in their states.
2. Senatorial Courtesy refers to the practice of consulting home-state senators on a nomination.

The Senate rarely confirms presidential appointments if the nominee's own senators disapprove.

Senior Executive Service (SES)

A corps of about 8000 high-level administrators and managers at the top of the government bureaucracy who have less job security but who are eligible for substantial cash bonuses for merit.

Seniority System

1. A system, until modified and reformed in the 1970s, that automatically resulted in those members of the majority party in a house of Congress with the longest continuous service on a committee becoming committee chairmen.
2. The Seniority System is the tradition of granting privileges to those who have served the longest.

Sense of the House

Sense of the House is legislative language which offers the opinion of the House, but does not make law.

Sense of the Senate

Sense of the Senate is legislative language which offers the opinion of the Senate, but does not make law.

Sent to the DESK

A written copy of a bill, amendment, or motion must be pre-filed or Sent to the Desk before it is debated.

Separate But Equal

A doctrine established by the Supreme Court in 1896 under which "Jim Crow" segregation laws were held to be constitutional.

Separate Vote

To demand a Separate Vote is to ask the House to revote an amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The House has the final authority over legislative decisions and may affirm or reject committee actions.

Separation of Powers

1. An outstanding tradition of the American government is Separation of Powers. This means that all powers of the government should not be concentrated in one person or one assembly of persons for concentration of powers leads to and is definition of tyranny. In the United States three functions of the government namely, law-making, administration of laws and interpretation of laws (and justice) are entrusted to three distinct branches of national government. The congress makes the laws, the President administers them and the Supreme Court, along with the other federal courts, interprets them and imparts justice. The three branches are independent of one another. The President is elected by the people : the Congress are also elected directly by the people and neither President can dissolve any House of the Congress nor the latter can remove the President. Although the judges are appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, they cannot be removed by either of them.
2. One of the most important of the basic principles that guided the framers of the US Constitution in their design for America's future governance was the idea that the root cause

and essence of tyrannical government is the concentration of control over all the powers and functions of government in the hands of the same individual or narrow political faction. The corollary the Framers drew from this was the separation of powers principle: that free popular government can best be sustained by dividing the various powers and functions of government among separate and relatively independent governmental institutions whose officials would be selected at different intervals and through different procedures by somewhat different constituencies so as to make it unlikely that the same small faction could gain control of them all at the same time. Thus, in the American federal republic the Framers designed, "the power surrendered by the people is first divided between two distinct governments [the Federal government and the governments of the several states], and then the portion allotted to each subdivided among distinct and separate departments [the executive, the legislative, and the judicial]."

3. The separation of powers between executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government.

Separation of Witnesses

An order of the court requiring all witnesses to remain outside the courtroom until each is called to testify, except the plaintiff or defendant.

Separatism

Separatism is a term usually applied to describe the attitudes or motivations of those seeking independence or "separation" of their land or region from the country that governs them. To a lesser extent, separatism may also refer to social isolation or involvement in *cliques*. The term separatist movements usually refers to *social movements* that aspire to *autonomy* for a particular group of people from a dominant political institution under which they suffer, although separatism can also be enforced by a ruling political power, as occurred in *South Africa* under *apartheid*. The grounds for separation can be regional, ethnic,

linguistic, cultural, religious, or gender — or a combination of these factors.

Sequester

To separate. Sometimes juries are sequestered from outside influences during their deliberations.

Sergeant-at-Arms

1. A senior official of the House appointed by Governor in Council, the Sergeant-at-Arms assists the Clerk as head of parliamentary precinct services, performing certain ceremonial functions and being responsible for security and building services.
2. The Sergeant-at-Arms is the officer who maintains order in the chamber and provides security for members.

Serve

To deliver a legal document, such as a complaint, summons or subpoena. Service constitutes formal legal notice.

Service Aisle

An aisle used to reach access aisles. Service aisles may also be used to gain access to storage lots. Utilizing the service aisle to gain facings or slots is often overlooked in making layouts.

Service by Publication

Service of process accomplished by publishing a notice in a newspaper or by posting on a bulletin board of a courthouse or other public facility, after a court determines that other means of service are impractical or have been unsuccessful. This procedure is not legal in every State.

Service Mark

A word, name, symbol or device that is to indicate the source of the services and to distinguish them from the services of others. A service mark is the same as a trademark except that it identifies and distinguishes the source of a service rather than

a product. The terms "trademark" and "mark" are often used to refer to both trademarks and service marks.

Service of Process

The delivery of a writ or summons to a party for the purpose of obtaining jurisdiction over that party.

Service-Learning

Service-learning is a particular form of experiential education that incorporates community service as another text that can contribute and deepen classroom topics through critical reflection and dialogue. There are three general characteristics of service-learning: 1) It is based on the experience of meeting needs in the community. 2) It incorporates reflection and academic learning. 3) It contributes to students' interest in and understanding of community life.

Servicer

An organization that collects principal and interest payments from borrowers and manages borrowers' escrow accounts. The servicer often services mortgages that have been purchased by an investor in the secondary mortgage market.

Servicing

The collection of mortgage payments from borrowers and related responsibilities of a loan servicer.

Session

One of the fundamental time periods into which a Parliament is divided, usually consisting of a number of separate sittings. Sessions are begun by a Speech from the Throne and are ended by prorogation or dissolution of the Parliament.

Sessional Allowance

An annual allowance paid to Members of the House of Commons in accordance with the *Parliament of Canada Act*.

Sessional Order

An order governing the conduct of the business of the House

or of its committees which has effect only for the remainder of the session in which it is adopted.

Sessional Paper

Any document tabled in the House or filed with the Clerk during a given session. All such documents are open to public scrutiny.

Set Aside

Money taken out of the budget for a specific purpose, for example, to fund a congressionally mandated program.

Settlement

Agreement resolving a dispute between parties in a lawsuit without trial. Settlements often involve the payment of compensation by one party in satisfaction of the other party's claims.

Settlor

The person who sets up a trust. Also called the grantor or donor.

Shadow Cabinet

1. The cohesive group of specialized critics in the official Opposition party.
2. The group of Members in each opposition party, especially the Official Opposition, chosen to act as party critics for each of the ministerial portfolios.

Shared Powers

The fusing or overlapping of powers and functions among the separate branches of government.

Shelves

Board fixed horizontally and supported by a frame or uprights. May be of metal or wood. Shelves may be fixed or adjustable. Used for small stores. Sheriff is elected by voters to serve as the chief law enforcement officer of the County. He is responsible

for maintaining the peace and enforcing state criminal laws. The Sheriff also operates the County jail and is the fire warden for prairie and forest fires.

Sheriff

An officer of a county, often chosen by popular election, whose principal duties are to aid the courts. The sheriff serves processes, summons juries, executes judgments and holds judicial sales.

Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)

This earliest federal antimonopoly statute attempted to prohibit both business behavior and structures intended to produce a monopoly. More than a decade passed before the law met with major success in the courtroom.

Shield Laws

Laws passed by state legislatures that are designed to protect reporters from being forced to reveal their news sources.

Short Title (of a Bill)

The title of a proposed Act, used for purposes of citation. Short titles need not cover all of the provisions of a bill.

Show Cause

A court order directing a person to appear and bring forth any evidence as to why the remedies stated in the order should not be confirmed or executed. A show cause order is usually based on a motion and affidavit asking for relief.

Sidebar Conference

Confidential discussion between judge and attorneys to resolve legal matters, which could be prejudicial if aired before the jury.

Side-by-Side Comparison

A Side-by-Side Comparison is a detailed analysis showing how one bill's text compares to another's.

Significance Political Theory

A theory is described as one that enables us to organize out

knowledge, orient our research and interpret our findings. But it is theory seen as a science, as a methodology and as a technique for reaching a goal seen as a philosophy, a theory is the enunciation of general rules and laws as to how a man must live, a state be ordered and a society be organized. So seen, a theory is an end in itself. But theory, as we have seen earlier, is both a science as well as a philosophy. It is, therefore, an end, (philosophy) and an end to be achieved through the means (science). Political theory is a part philosophy and a part science. It is therefore, neither a complete political philosophy nor a full political science. Defining political theory as the "critical study of the principles of right order in human social existence", Germino declares that political theory is, "neither reductionist behavioural science nor opinionated ideology".

Signing Official (SO)

An SO, or Signing Official, has institutional authority to legally bind the institution in grants administration matters. The individual fulfilling this role may have any number of titles in the grantee organization. The label "Signing Official" is used in conjunction with the NIH eRA Commons. The SO can register the institution, and create and modify the institutional profile and user accounts. The SO also can view all grants within the institution, including status and award information. An SO can create additional SO accounts as well as accounts with any other role or combination of roles. For most institutions, the Signing Official (SO) is located in its Office of Sponsored Research or equivalent.

Simple Resolution

A Simple Resolution is used to take action on behalf of only one chamber or to give its non-binding opinion. It does not become law. Uses include modifying or proposing an internal rule, or creating a new committee.

Sine Die Adjournment Motion

In committee, motion which has the effect of adjourning the consideration of a matter without assigning a day for further consideration; the net effect is to end consideration of the matter.

Single State Financial Institution Data Match

Process by which delinquent child support obligors are matched with accounts held in Financial Institutions (FI) doing business in only one State.

Single Transferable Vote (STV)

A form of proportional representation in which electors vote for individuals rather than party lists, but they do so by ranking the candidates in their order of choice.

Single-Member-Plurality System (SMP)

An electoral system in which the candidate with the most votes wins, even though that win may not represent 51% of the votes.

Single-Party System

A party system in which there exists only one party and no political alternatives are legally tolerated.

Sitting

A meeting of the House of Commons within a session. Although usually a calendar day, a sitting may last for only a matter of minutes or may extend over several days.

Six (Three) Months' Hoist

An amendment at second or third reading of a bill which has the effect of a rejection of a bill. It proposes that the bill not now receive second (or third) reading, "... but that it be read a second (or third) time this day six (three) months hence."

Slander

False and defamatory spoken words tending to harm another's reputation, business, or means of livelihood. Slander is spoken defamation; libel is published.

Sleeper Candidacy

A Sleeper Candidacy is a candidacy for public office in which the candidate does little or no campaigning, hoping to ride into

office by being confused with a better known person, or by just being the alternative to a well-known but widely disliked *incumbent*, or on the strength of good ballot position and a not very visible grassroots organization, or even on the strength of a popular ethnic name.

Once famous examples of Sleeper Candidacies include the victories of John Kennedy (no relation to the U.S. Senator and future President) for State Treasurer of *Massachusetts*, and Robert Casey (no relation to the former Auditor General and future Governor of Pennsylvania) for State Treasurer of Pennsylvania. The successful Sleeper Candidacy of a LaRouche backer for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor of *Illinois* made the Democratic nomination for Governor meaningless, and effectively ended the gubernatorial campaign and possible Presidential candidacy of former U.S. Senator Adlai Stevenson.

Slip Law

A Slip Law is the first print of a new law in pamphlet form, usually available 2-3 days after enactment.

Slot

The position in a block occupied by a lot.

Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)

An award designed to support projects from small businesses that may ultimately have commercial viability. For the computation of success rates, SBIR awards are not included in the count of RPGs.

Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR)

A 3-year pilot program begun in FY 1994 under the Small Business Innovation Research Program, that is designed to foster technological innovations through cooperative efforts between small business and research institutions. The STTR grants are awarded for projects that have potential for commercialization. For the computation of success rates, STTR awards are not included in the count of RPGs.

Small Claims Court

A court that handles civil claims for small amounts of money. People often represent themselves rather than hire an attorney.

Small Entity

For purposes of small entity determination per *MPEP 509.02*-means an independent inventor, a small business concern, or a nonprofit organization eligible for reduced patent fees

Small Grants

Provide research support, specifically limited in time and amount, for activities such as pilot projects, testing of new techniques, or feasibility studies of innovative, high-risk research, which would provide a basis for more extended research.

Small Lot Storage

A small lot is generally considered to be a quantity of less than one pallet stack stacked to maximum storage height. Thus, the term refers to a lot consisting of from one container to two or more pallet loads, but is not sufficient quantity to form a complete pallet column.

Smoke-Filled Room

A phrase that grew out of the 1920 Republican Convention in Chicago, symbolizing the selection of a candidate by political bosses operating in secret.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930

Enacted less than a year after Black Thursday, this was one of the highest tariff laws in American history; it was blamed for initiating a protectionist trade war that prolonged the Great Depression.

Social Capital

'Social capital' a term popularized by Robert Putnam, refers to features of social organization, such as networks, relationships, norms, and trust, that facilitate coordination and cooperation

for mutual benefit. Social capital enhances the benefits of investment in physical and human capital.

Social Change

Social change describes efforts to address the root causes of problems that affect society.

Social Darwinism

Improperly deduced by Herbert Spencer from the work of Charles Darwin, this theory became popular in the late nineteenth century. It is the notion that only the finest will survive as society evolves and that government should not intervene to help those who are “less fit.”

Social Democracy

Social Democracy is a *political ideology* that emerged in the late 19th century out of *socialism*. Unlike socialism, which aims to replace the *capitalist* system entirely, social democracy aims to reform capitalism in order to remove its perceived injustices.

The *Socialist International* (SI)—the worldwide organisation of social democratic and *democratic socialist* parties—defines social democracy as an ideal form of democracy that can solve the problems found in unregulated capitalism. The SI emphasizes the following principles: First, *freedom*—not only individual liberties, but also freedom from discrimination and freedom from dependence on either the owners of the means of production or the holders of abusive political power. Second, *equality and social justice*—not only before the law but also economic and socio-cultural equality as well, and equal opportunities for all including those with physical, mental, or social disabilities. Finally, *solidarity*—unity and a sense of compassion for the victims of injustice and inequality.

Social Democrats

Socialists emphasizing popular consent, peaceful change, political pluralism, and constitutional government.

Social Engineering (Political Science)

Social Engineering is a concept in *political science* that refers to efforts to influence popular *attitudes* and *social behavior* on a large scale, whether by *governments* or private groups. In the political arena the counterpart of social engineering is *political engineering*.

For various reasons, the term has been imbued with negative connotations. However, virtually all law and *governance* has the effect of changing behavior and can be considered "social engineering" to some extent. Prohibitions on *murder*, *rape*, *suicide* and *littering* are all policies aimed at discouraging perceived undesirable behaviors. In British and Canadian *jurisprudence*, changing public attitudes about a behaviour is accepted as one of the key functions of laws prohibiting it. Governments also influence behavior more subtly through incentives and disincentives built into economic policy and tax policy, for instance, and have done so for centuries.

Social Equality

The dimension of social equality wants the extension of equality into society in general. Here also it does not mean the uniformity in social status because as *Barker* opines, equality is a 'derivative value', it being derived from the supreme value of the development of human personality—'in each alike and equally'. But then every personality has its own system and therefore uniformity, if imposed, will defeat the spontaneous development of all the varieties of human personality. Social equality means that there should be absence of discrimination in terms of caste, creed, colour, religion and descent. It means social harmony in which all the individuals have equal opportunities to develop their personality. It also means absence of special privileges in the society. The segregation of a people from the general population in terms of untouchability is a big blot on the Indian society. The concept of social equality would demand emancipation of women, children, untouchables and other economically and socially backward communities. However, the social

inequalities cannot be eradicated in a short time. It takes a fairly considerable time. A combination of legal, economic and persuasive factors can be a good direction. However, the fact remains that no society till-to-date has been able to achieve complete social equality.

Social Justice

The partial equalization of wealth and income to reach a more desirable outcome.

Social Patriotism

Social Patriotism is an openly patriotic standpoint which combines patriotism with socialism. It was first identified at the outset of the *First World War* when a majority of *Social Democrats* opted to support the war efforts of their respective governments and abandoned socialist internationalism and workers solidarity.

At the *International Socialist Conference at Zimmerwald* the social patriots were identified as "the openly patriotic majority of the formerly Social-Democratic leaders" in *Germany*, as well as the opposition-mannered center of the party around *Kautsky*, and to which in *France* and *Austria* the majority, in *England* and *Russia* a part of the leaders (*Hyndman*, the *Fabians*, the *Trade-Unionists*, *Plekhanov*, *Ilia Rubanovich*, the *Nasha Zarya*) group.

Social Progressivism

Social progressivism is the view that as time progresses, so should societal *mores* and *morality*. *Social progressives* believe that there is no inherent value in *tradition*. They argue that all social arrangements - including *marriage*, the *family* and *gender roles* - should not be set in stone; rather, they should be changed or updated whenever such a change is for the greater good of society or it benefits the people who wish to engage in those social arrangements. The opposite of social progressivism is called *social conservatism*.

Social Relation

Social Relation can refer to a multitude of *social interactions*,

regulated by *social norms*, between two or more people, with each having a *social position* and performing a *social role*. In sociological *hierarchy*, social relation is more advanced than *behavior*, *action*, *social behavior*, *social action*, *social contact* and *social interaction*. Social relations form the basis of concepts such as *social organization*, *social structure*, *social movement* and *social system*.

Social Security

A compulsory national insurance program, financed by taxes on employers and employees. The insurance falls into four categories: old-age and survivors insurance, disability insurance, Medicare, and unemployment insurance.

Social-Imperialism

Social-Imperialism is *imperialism* with a *socialist/communist* face. *Anti-revisionists* apply the term to countries that they see as having betrayed socialism and turned themselves into *imperialistic hegemons* that exploit other countries. Because Marxist theory is *anti-imperialist*, the accusation of social-imperialism implies that the country so accused has ceased to be socialist and has returned to *capitalism* and imperialism in practice, even if it appears socialist on the surface and/or espouses socialist ideals and terminology. The term is often summed up as meaning "socialist in words, imperialist in deeds".

Maoist China famously called the *Soviet Union* social-imperialist in the years leading up to the *Sino-Soviet split*, arguing that the Soviet Union had come to dominate and exploit the smaller countries in its sphere to the point of organising their economies around Soviet, not domestic, needs and making them into dependent *banana republics* whose governments toed the Soviet line. China thus saw the Soviet Union as having become analogous to the *United States*, a non-socialist *empire*, shortly after the death of *Stalin*, and of being the socialist world's equivalent of a *colonialist* and imperialist country in the *First World*.

Socialism

1. A class of *ideologies* favoring an economic system in which *all or most productive resources are the property of the government*, in which the production and distribution of goods and services are administered primarily by the government rather than by *private enterprise*, and in which any remaining *private production* and distribution (socialists differ on how much of this is tolerable) is heavily regulated by the government rather than by *market processes*. Both democratic and non-democratic socialists insist that the government they envision as running the economy must in principle be one that truly reflects the will of the masses of the population (or at least their "true" best interests), but of course they differ considerably in their ideas about what sorts of political institutions and practices are required to ensure this will be so. In practice, socialist economic principles may be combined with an extremely wide range of attitudes toward personal freedom, *civil liberties*, mass political participation, bureaucracy and political competition, ranging from Western European democratic socialism to the more authoritarian socialisms of many third world regimes to the *totalitarian* excesses of Soviet-style socialism or *communism*.
2. A leftist political ideology that emphasizes the principle of equality and usually prescribes a large role for government to intervene in society and the economy via taxation, regulation, redistribution, and public ownership.
3. Socialism, general term for the political and economic theory that advocates a system of collective or government ownership and management of the means of production and distribution of goods. Because of the collective nature of socialism, it is to be contrasted to the doctrine of the sanctity of private property that characterizes *capitalism*. Where capitalism stresses competition and profit, socialism calls for cooperation and social service. In a broader sense, the term socialism is often used loosely to describe economic theories ranging from those that hold that only certain public utilities and

natural resources should be owned by the state to those holding that the state should assume responsibility for all economic planning and direction. In the past 150 years there have been innumerable differing socialist programs. For this reason socialism as a doctrine is ill defined, although its main purpose, the establishment of cooperation in place of competition remains fixed.

4. While the original Constitution did not mention any particular ideology, it did give expression to the resolve of securing to the citizens economic justice and equality of opportunity. This is the essence of socialism. The word 'socialist' was introduced in the Preamble by the 42 Amendment. The term, however, is not defined in the Constitution. It may be pointed out that the socialism envisaged in India does not mean abolition of private property or nationalisation of all means of production. A 'mixed economy' was envisaged, along with provision of equal opportunity, abolition of vested interests, and elimination of inequality in income and status and standard of living. In the present context of economic liberalisation, however, the socialist credentials of our State may well be questioned.

Society

A self-sufficient group of individuals living together under common rules of conduct.

Socioeconomics

Socioeconomics or Socio-economics is the study of the relationship between *economic activity* and *social life*. The field is often considered *multidisciplinary*, using *theories* and *methods* from *sociology*, *economics*, *history*, *psychology*, and many others. It is a relatively new *social science* that has emerged as a separate field of study in the late twentieth century. Most colleges and universities do not have a separate department or degree for socioeconomic studies. Socioeconomics typically analyze both the social impacts of economic activity and economic impacts of social activity. In many cases, however, socioecono-

mists focus on the social impact of some sort of economic change. Such changes might include a closing factory, market manipulation, the signing of international trade treaties, new natural gas regulation, etc. Such social effects can be wide-ranging in size, anywhere from local effects on a small community to changes to an entire society.

Sociological Method

An approach in studying how the voters decide that focuses on the social and economic background of the voters, their income, social class, ethnic group, education, and similar factors.

Soft Power

Soft Power is a term used in *international relations* theory to describe the ability of a *political* body, such as a *state*, to indirectly influence the behavior or *interests* of other political bodies through *cultural* or *ideological* means. The term was first coined by *Harvard University professor Joseph Nye*, who remains its most prominent proponent, in a 1990 book, *Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power*. He further developed the concept in his 2004 book, *Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics*. While its usefulness as a descriptive theory has not gone unchallenged, soft power has since entered popular political discourse as a way of distinguishing the subtle effects of culture, values and ideas on others' behavior from more direct coercive measures, such as *military* action (*hard power*) or *economic* incentives.

Solemn Affirmation

A solemn affirmation sworn by a Member before taking a seat in the House of Commons. A solemn affirmation is an alternative to the oath of allegiance and has the same effect.

Sophomore Surge

A sophomore surge is a term used in the *political science* of the *United States Congress* that refers to an increase in votes that congressional candidates (candidates for the *House of*

Representatives) usually get when running for their first re-election. The phrase has been adopted in *Australia* by psephologist *Malcolm Mackerras* for his calculation of *electoral pendulums*

Source Selection

A contracting term denoting the review process by which a contractor is selected.

Sovereign

1. The highest or supreme political authority.
2. Sovereignty, supreme authority in a political community. The concept of sovereignty has had a long history of development, and it may be said that every political theorist since Plato has dealt with the notion in some manner, although not always explicitly. *Jean Bodin* was the first theorist to formulate a modern concept of sovereignty. In his *Six Bookes of a Commonweale* (1576) Bodin asserted that the prince, or the sovereign, has the power to declare law. *Thomas Hobbes* later furthered the concept of kingly sovereignty by stating that the king not only declares law but creates it; he thereby gave the sovereign both absolute moral and political power. Hobbes, like other social-contract theorists, asserted that the king derives his power from a populace who have collectively given up their own former personal sovereignty and power and placed it irretrievably in the king.

The concept of sovereignty was closely related to the growth of the modern nation-state, and today the term is used almost exclusively to describe the attributes of a state rather than a person. A sovereign state is often described as one that is free and independent. In its internal affairs it has undivided jurisdiction over all persons and property within its territory. It claims the right to regulate its economic life without regard for its neighbors and to increase armaments without limit. No other nation may rightfully interfere in its domestic affairs. In its external relations it claims the right to enforce its own conception of rights and to declare war.

This description of a sovereign state is denied, however, by those who assert that international law is binding. Because states are limited by treaties and international obligations and are not legally permitted by the *United Nations Charter* to commit aggression at will, they argue that the absolute freedom of a sovereign state is, and should be, a thing of the past. In current international practice this view is generally accepted. The United Nations is today considered the principal organ for restraining the exercise of sovereignty. In the United States, the nation (*i.e.* the federal government) and each state are considered sovereign. Among conflicts in which the concept comes into play are those between the federal and state governments and those between citizens and either the federal or a state government. Governments are generally held to be immune from suit for consequences of their sovereign acts (those acts the government was constituted or empowered to perform). This "sovereign immunity" must be waived to permit suit against the government. It is also encountered in claims that government officials, in pursuance of their duties, be immune from having to give *evidence* before a tribunal or inquiry.

Speaker of the House

1. The presiding officer and most powerful member of the House of Representatives. He is technically elected by the full House but in practice is chosen by the majority party.
2. The presiding officer in the House of Representatives. The Speaker is elected by the majority party in the House.

Speaker

The Member elected by the House (by secret ballot) to preside over its proceedings. In particular, he or she is responsible for maintaining order and decorum. As Chair of the Board of Internal Economy, the Speaker oversees the administration of the House. In addition, the Speaker is the spokesperson and representative of the House of Commons in its relations with the Senate, the Crown and other bodies outside the House of Commons.

Speaker's Chair

The chair at the north end of the Commons Chamber occupied by the Speaker or another presiding officer when the House is in session. When the House is in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker's Chair is vacated and the Chair of the Committee occupies the Clerk's place at the Table.

Speaker's Lobby

The Speaker's Lobby is the narrow room extending the length of the House chamber and just outside it.

Members use it to read papers & for meetings with journalists and one another. It's closed to the public.

Speaker's Parade

A parade consisting of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms with the Mace, the Clerk of the House and other House officials which departs from the Speaker's Office for the House several minutes prior to the opening of the sitting.

Special (Ad Hoc) Committee

Legislative committees appointed for special, temporary purposes, such as to investigate a problem before the government prepares legislation on the subject.

Special Appearance

Notice of the party that has been sued that he or she is aware of the lawsuit, but contests the court's authority over himself or herself. This prevents a defendant from losing a case by default.

Special Committee

1. A group of Members, or of Members and Senators, appointed to study a particular matter. Once it has made its final report, the committee ceases to exist.
2. Committees created by Congress to conduct special investigations.

Special Damages

A form of compensatory damages ordered paid when the injury done resulted from the other side's wrong but was not a natural or necessary consequence.

Special Election

States hold a Special Election when a lawmaker dies, resigns, or is expelled from office in mid-term.

Special Interest

Special Interest refers to any group of people organized around a specific shared interest. Examples might be senior citizens, environmentalists, a specific industry such as oil or tobacco, an ethnic community, an individual corporation, or a professional trade association, like trial lawyers or insurance agents.

Special interest groups lobby Congress and seek to persuade Members to their point of view through political activity. Examples would be sponsoring lobbying visits to Congress by their members, educational issue campaigns on T.V. and in newspapers, mass mailings on the issues, fund-raising for candidates who share their views, providing volunteers for campaign work, making financial contributions to campaigns, and helping Members of Congress advocate for their cause by providing data, research, and background information on their issues.

Special Order

1. An order of the House adopted to regulate its affairs for a limited period of time or to deal with a particular matter.
2. Special order speeches are in order on the House floor at the end of legislative business for the day. Members may give speeches on any topic they wish, up to one hour in length. However, the total period of time for special orders on any day may not exceed 4 hours or midnight, whichever comes first. Members must reserve time for a special order speech through their party leader.

Members sometimes share their time with other Members to hold informal issue discussions or to develop a political theme chosen by the party. Some Members become well-known for delivering regular special order speeches on a pet subject.

Special Publics

A concept developed by political scientists to describe those segments of the public with views about particular issues.

Special Session

1. A Special Session of Congress may be convened after that Congress has already adjourned sine die.

The Constitution gives the president the authority to recall Congress for special sessions.

Since the first Congress, 27 special sessions have been held. The last was called by Pres. Truman in 1948.

2. Brief session held for a specific purpose at a time of the year when the House does not usually sit. From a procedural standpoint, a special session is like any other session.

Specific Performance

Where damages would be inadequate compensation for the breach of a contract, the party who breached the contract will be compelled to perform specifically what he or she originally agreed to do.

Specific Tariff Rates

This import tax is levied at a fixed amount per unit rather than a percentage of the good's worth. Specific duties are used because of the difficulty of establishing a fair market value for imported goods, on which ad valorem rates could be charged.

Specimen

A real-world example of how the mark is actually used on goods or in the offer of services. Labels, tags, or containers for goods are considered to be acceptable specimens of use for a trademark.

For a service mark, specimens may be advertising such as magazine advertisements or brochures. Actual specimens, rather than facsimiles, are preferred. However, if the actual specimens are bulky, or larger than 8½" x 11", then the applicant must submit facsimiles, (e.g., photographs or good photocopies) of the specimens. Facsimiles may not exceed 8½" x 11". One specimen is required for each class of goods or services specified in the trademark application.

Specimens are required in applications based on actual use in commerce, Section 1(a), 15 U.S.C. §1051(a), and must be filed with the Amendment to Allege Use, 15 U.S.C. §1051(c), or the Statement of Use, 15 U.S.C. §1051(d), in applications based on a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce, Section 1(b), 15 U.S.C. §1051(b). Specimens are not required for applications based on a foreign application or registration under Section 44 of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1126, or for applications based on an extension of protection of an international registration to the United States under Section 66(a) of the Trademark Act, 15 U.S.C. §1141f.

Speech from the Throne

A speech normally delivered by the Governor General at the opening of a session of Parliament (although it may be read by the reigning monarch), which outlines the Government's legislative plans for the session. The speech is delivered in the Senate Chamber in the presence of the Members of both Houses.

Spencer, Herbert (1820-1903)

An English social philosopher and author of *Social Statics*, his laissez-faire economic views were more popular in the United States than in his own country. It was Spencer, and not Charles Darwin, who originated the phrase "survival of the fittest."

Spendthrift Trust

A trust set up for the benefit of someone who the grantor believes would be incapable of managing his or her own financial affairs.

Sphere of Influence

Sphere of Influence, term formerly applied to an area over which an outside power claims hegemony with the intention of subsequently gaining more definite control, as in *colonization*, or with the intention of securing an economic monopoly over the territory without assuming political control. A sphere of influence was usually claimed by an imperialistic nation over an underdeveloped or weak state that bordered an already existing colony. The expression came into common use with the colonial expansion of European powers in Africa during the late 19th cent. A sphere of influence was formalized by treaty, either between two colonizing nations who agreed not to interfere in one another's territory, or between the colonizing nation and a representative of the territory. Theoretically, the *sovereignty* of a nation was not impaired by the establishment of a sphere of influence within its borders; in actuality, the interested power was able to exercise great authority in the territory it dominated, and if disorders occurred it was in a position to seize control. Thus the creation of spheres of influence was frequently the prelude to colonization or to the establishment of a *protectorate*. The term in this sense is no longer recognized in international law, however. Currently, it is used by the more powerful nations of the world to denote the exclusive or predominant interest they may have in certain areas of the globe, especially for the purposes of national security.

Spoils System

1. A practice under which victorious politicians reward followers with jobs.
2. The assumption that, after successfully winning an election, the political executive is entitled to appoint large numbers of supporters to the bureaucracy.

Sponsor (of a Bill)

The Member or Minister who presents a bill in the House of Commons.

Sponsor

1. A Sponsor is the member who introduces a bill and is its chief advocate.
2. The entity that funds a defined project.

Sponsored Account

A sponsored account is the accounting string of segments that identifies the award (grant, contract or cooperative agreement) in the University's General Ledger. Income and expense associated with the award are posted to the account. Harvard's Chart of Accounts consists of seven segments totaling 33 digits.

An award can be represented by more than one account. For example, most of the work on a given award might occur at the Harvard Medical School, who would have the main account. A piece of the work might also take place at the Harvard School of Public Health, where a part-of account would be established to represent that piece of the work at HSPH.

Spousal Support

Court ordered support of a spouse or ex-spouse; also referred to as maintenance or alimony.

Stack

Two or more columns in back of one another.

Stacking Efficiency

A ratio expressed as a percentage of the potential stacking height used by the warehousing units in the stack after making all deductions for pallets or other horizontal separation.

Staffer

Staffer is the informal term used for anyone employed by an officer, member, or Committee of Congress.

Standard Character Format

An applicant may submit a standard character format representation of a mark if (1) All letters and words in the mark are

depicted in Latin characters; (2) all numerals in the mark are depicted in Roman or Arabic numerals; (3) the mark includes only common punctuation or diacritical marks; and (4) the mark does not include a design element.

Standard Pallet Rack

The term used to designate the one-deep shelf type rack. Originally designed for pallets but also used for shelf storage of large units, usually, one or two of a kind. The rack consists of uprights and beams and may be bolted or adjustable. Great care should be exercised in loading racks to avoid overloading. Such racks should be secured to the floor or rows positioned back to back and secured to each other with spacer bars or spacer rods. Beams are usually designed to accept dunnage or cross bracing to prevent loads from falling between the beams.

Standard

Performance levels and characteristics that have been determined as a general expectation for a given commodity.

Standardized Data Elements

Data elements that must be included in each child support case record that is transmitted to the Federal Case Registry (FCR).

Standing Committee

1. A permanent committee established in the Standing Orders of the House. It may study matters referred to it by standing or special order or, within its area of responsibility, undertake studies on its own initiative.
2. A Standing Committee of the House or Senate has permanent status, whereas a Select Committee is temporary.

The oldest standing committee in Congress is the House Ways and Means Committee, created in 1802.

Standing Order

1. A permanent order adopted by the House to regulate its

proceedings. Standing orders may be altered or repealed only by a subsequent decision of the House.

2. The collection of the permanent written rules adopted by the House to govern its proceedings.

Standing

The legal right to sue or enter a lawsuit on a particular matter.

Stare Decisis

1. A Latin phrase meaning "stand by past decisions" that is often, but not always, used by judges in deciding cases.
2. The legal principle that precedents are binding on similar subsequent cases; the basis of the common law system.

Starred Question

A question on the *Order Paper* for which an oral response is requested. In current practice, the question is superscribed with the numeral "1" rather than with an asterisk as indicated in the Standing Orders.

State Council of China

The State Council of the People's Republic of China is the Central People's Government. It is the cabinet of the Central Government of China. Its composition and functions are discussed in Section III of Chapter Three of the Constitution. It is described as "the executive body of the highest organ of state power". It is called the highest organ of state administration. The Prime Minister, called the Premier, is head of the State Council. However, his position is considerably different from that of the Prime Ministers of India and Great Britain. The President of the People's Republic of China being a ceremonial head of state, the real power of government belongs to the State Council which is responsible to the National People's Congress, but functions under the guidance of the Communist Party of China.

The State Council, according to Article 86, is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Primers, the State Councillors, the Ministers

in charge of ministries, the Ministers in charge of commission, the Auditor-General and the Secretary-General. The number of Vice-Premiers and of various other members is not fixed either by the Constitution or the law. Their number is determined by the National People's Congress at the time of election of the State Council.

The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress, which means that ordinarily the State Council is constituted for a period of five years. There is an interesting provision in the present Constitution of China. It says that the Premier, the Vice-Premiers and State Councillors shall serve not more than two consecutive terms. This means that Premier of China cannot hold office consecutively for more than ten years. This is in sharp contrast with the practice in China earlier. Premier Chou Enlie who had founded modern China along with Chairman Mao remained Premier from the inception of the People's Republic in 1949 till his death in January 1976. This was like Nehru remaining the Prime Minister of India from 1946 (as Interim Prime Minister till August 1947, and regular Prime Minister from August (15, 1947) till his death in May 1964. In Soviet Union also, Stalin, Khrushchev and Kosygin held office of the Prime Minister for long time. In China a new practice is sought to be introduced. Hai Gao-feng, who succeeded Premier Chau, remained in office only till 1980 when he was made to resign. The Premier is bound by the provisions of the Constitutions not to hold office for more than two consecutive terms. However, this restriction does not apply to the Ministers in charge of ministries and commissions.

State Directory of New Hires

A database maintained by each State, which contains information regarding newly hired employees for the respective State. The data is then transmitted to the NDNH, where it is compared to the employment data from other States as well as child support data in the Federal Case Registry (FCR). Any matches found are returned to the appropriate States for processing. Employers are required to submit new hire data to the SDNH within 20

days of the hire date. Multistate employers (those that do business and hire workers in more than one State) have additional options on where to report new hire information. In most States, the SDNH is contained in the State Parent Locator Service (SPLS) that is part of each State IV-D agency, in others it is operated by the State Employment Security Agency (SESA).

State Disbursement Unit (SDU)

The single site in each State where all child support payments are processed. Upon implementation of centralized collections, each state will designate its State Disbursement Unit, or SDU, to which all withheld child support payments should be sent.

State Employment Security Agency (SESA)

Agencies in each State that process unemployment insurance claims. They are also repositories of quarterly wage data, information on all employees submitted by employers, which they submit to the National Directory of New Hires (NDNH) along with the unemployment insurance claim data. In some States, the SESA also operates the State Directory of New Hires (SDNH), which contains data submitted by employers on newly hired employees. Data submitted to the NDNH is then compared against child support order information contained in the Federal Case Registry (FCR) for possible enforcement of child support obligations by wage garnishment.

State Formula Grants

These are entitlement grants made to states in accordance with a variety of formulas such as the number of children or students to be served. In state-administered grants, the state itself is the grantee and may award grants to subgrantees on either a discretionary or formula basis. State formula grant programs, provide grants to State education agencies who in turn send the funds to local school districts to serve students. State Education Agencies receive funds based on formulas specified in program regulations.

State Nationalism

State nationalism is a form of *nationalism* which implies that the *nation* is a community of those who contribute to the maintenance and strength of the *state*. Russia is a good example of “state nationalism” or “stagnations”.

State Parent Locator Services (SPLS)

A unit within the state Child Support Enforcement Agencies the purpose of which is to locate noncustodial parents in order to establish and enforce child support obligations, visitation, and custody orders or to establish paternity. This unit operates the State Case Registry (SCR), and in most States, the State Directory of New Hires (SDNH). (In some States the SDNH is operated by the State Employment Security Agency or SESA.)

State Socialism

State Socialism is a term introduced to describe the type of government in countries ruled by communist parties, such as the former *USSR*, which are generally known as *Communist States*. However, in its original meaning, *communism* refers to a situation where there is no *state* and where everyone does what they can and takes no more than they need. So the term ‘State Socialism’ was introduced to avoid confusion. Some, however, most notably *Trotskyists*, say that is also a wrong term and propose the alternative *State capitalism*.

State Use Laws

Laws that are enacted in many states requiring state agencies to purchase from prison industries and physically disadvantaged work organizations.

State

1. “The state is an association of families and villages for the sake of attaining a perfect and self sufficient existence”.
—*Aristotle*
2. “A state is an association of families and their common affairs governed by a supreme power and by reason”.
—*Bodin*

3. "The state is the politically organized people of a definite territory".—*Bluntschli*
4. "A community of persons, more or less numerous permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent, or nearly so, of external control, and possessing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience".—*Garner*
5. "A territorial society, divided into government and subjects, whether individuals or associations of individuals, whose relationships are determined by the exercise of this supreme coercive power".—*Laski*
6. "By 'the state', we mean a particular and special association, existing for the special purpose of maintaining a compulsory scheme of legal order, and acting therefore through laws enforced by prescribed and definite.—*Barker*

Stateless Nation

A stateless nation is a political term used to refer to a *Nation/Nationality* or *ethnic group* that does not possess its own *Nation State*. As any political term, "stateless nation" is conflictual both in its definition and in its use. In political or ideological debate "stateless nation" is used by those in favour that a *Nation/Nationality* or *ethnic group* achieve their own *Nation State*. The notion is usually opposed to that of *Empire* or *Imperialism*, in the sense that they denote a *state* that encompasses and controls several different *ethnic groups* unwilling to remain under that *sovereignty*.

States may recognize the existence of a subsumed *Nation/Nationality* or *ethnic group* to different degrees: recognizing specific cultural and linguistic rights, and allowing certain political *autonomy*. For instance, the *Council of Europe* has established since 1992 the "*European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages*" to protect some specific cultural and linguistic rights.

Stateless Society

A society without a sovereign government.

Statements by Members

A daily 15-minute period preceding the oral question period, when Members who are not Cabinet Ministers may make statements on matters of national, regional or local importance. Statements are limited in length to one minute and opportunity to speak is given equally to all private Members.

Statements by Ministers

A heading under Routine Proceedings during which a Minister may, if he or she desires, make a short factual announcement or statement of government policy. Spokespersons of recognized opposition parties are given an opportunity to comment and the day's schedule is adjusted to compensate for the time taken.

Statism

The heavy intervention of the state in societal affairs, especially in the economic system.

Statolatry

Statolatry, which combines *idolatry* with the *state*, first appeared in *Giovanni Gentile's Doctrine of Fascism*, published in 1931 under *Mussolini's* name. The same year, an *encyclical* by *Pope Pius XI* criticized *Fascist Italy* as developing "a pagan worship of the state" which it called "statolatry".

Statuary Hall

Statuary Hall is a large circular room in the capitol with statues of famous Americans from each state. Still known for its acoustics, it served as the House chamber from 1819-1857.

Status of House Business

A publication of the House that provides cumulative information on the status of all bills, motions and written questions brought forward during the session.

Statute of Limitations

A law that sets the time within which parties must take action to enforce their rights.

Statute

1. A specific piece of legislation.
2. Law enacted by legislatures or executive officers, such as codes.

Statutory Debate

A statutory debate occurs when a statute has included provisions for a debate on the floor of the House with regard to an order, regulation, declaration, guideline or other instrument of delegated legislation.

Statutory Expenditures

Expenditures authorized by Parliament outside the annual supply process. Acts authorizing statutory expenditures give the Government the authority to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for one or more years without the annual approval of Parliament. The amounts to be spent are included in the Estimates for information only, and are not dealt with in the Appropriation Bills since the amounts have already been appropriated.

Statutory Instruments

Regulations, orders, commissions or other instruments issued by virtue of power conferred by an Act of Parliament or by the Governor in Council. Statutory instruments are subject to review by the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations.

Statutory Item

An item included in the Estimates for information purposes only, for which legislative approval already exists.

Statutory Law

Law enacted by Congress, or by state legislatures of local legislative bodies.

Stay

A suspending of a judicial proceeding by order of the court.

Steering Committee

A committee appointing senators to standing committees. Also known as assignment committee.

Stipend

1. A payment made to an individual under a fellowship or training grant in accordance with pre-established levels to provide for the individual's living expenses during the period of training.
2. A payment made to an individual under a fellowship or training grant in accordance with pre-established levels to provide for the individual's living expenses during the period of training. A stipend is not considered compensation for the services expected of an employee.

Stipulation

An agreement by attorneys on opposite sides of a case as to any matter pertaining to the proceedings or trial. It is not binding unless agreed to by the parties.

Stock Control

Determining the usage rate of an inventory and controlling the level of ordering and inventory accordingly.

Stock Keeping Unit

A warehousing item (SKU) that must be stored and accounted for separately. A single stockkeeping unit may have to be stored in different lots for the purpose of quality control, maintaining stock rotation, isolation or quarantine. It may also be necessary to split stock between reserve storage and pick-line when the entire stock cannot be maintained in the pick-line.

Stock Markets

Places where shares of common stock are bought and sold. The largest are the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and American Stock Exchange (Amex); while the NASDAQ is an electronic network maintained by the National Association of Securities

Dealers that records the transactions of about 4000 smaller stocks. Over-the-counter (OTC) markets are maintained by regional brokerage houses through telephone or computer networks.

Stock-out

The condition existing when a supply requisition cannot be filled from stock. Stock-out Rate-The number of stock-outs per hundred line items picked.

Storeroom

A secure place for storage of things. A storeroom may be a designated separate secure area within a warehouse or a designated storage room in a workplace and may contain warehouse stock or end-use items.

Stranger

Anyone who is not a Member of the House of Commons or an official of the House. This includes Senators, diplomats, departmental officials and journalists, as well as members of the public. Strangers are admitted to the galleries but may be expelled if there is a disturbance or if the House so orders.

Strategic Deterrence

A policy followed by the United States since the Second World War that assumes that if enough nuclear weapons are deployed by the United States, an enemy would not attack for fear of being destroyed by a retaliatory blow.

Streamlined Review (Formerly Triage)

In the CSR peer review process, applications that are judged by a study section to be in the lower half of the applications evaluated in a given review round. These applications are generally not reviewed during the study section meeting, but returned to the applicant with the assigned reviewers' written comments.

Strike From the Record

To Strike From the Record is to delete remarks from the

Congressional Record judged to be inappropriate. Words are most often struck from the record as part of the "words taken down" procedure.

Strike the Last Word

Strike the Last Word is a motion used by members to gain five minutes to speak when regular time has expired.

It is not offered to actually strike the last word, but only to get more debate time. No vote is held.

Strike the Requisite Number of Words

Strike the Requisite Number of Words is a motion used to get five minutes to speak when debate time has lapsed.

It is not offered to actually strike the designated words, but only to get more debate time. No vote is held.

Striking Committee

A committee charged with preparing lists of Members to serve on the standing and legislative committees of the House. The Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs has among its responsibilities that of acting as striking committee.

Structuralism

1. A theory of international relations stressing the impact of world economic structures on the political, social, cultural and economic life of countries.
2. Structuralism is best known as a theory in the *humanities*. However, it may more accurately be described as an approach in *academic disciplines* in general that explores the relationships between fundamental principal elements in language, literature, and other fields upon which some higher mental, linguistic, social, or cultural "structures" and "structural networks" are drawn. Through these networks meaning is produced within a particular person, system, or culture. Structuralism as a field of academic interest began around 1958 and peaked in the late 60's and early 70's.

Structured Rule

A Structured Rule constructs special guidelines for considering a bill, usually by limiting amendments.

Stylized Mark

One type of depiction of the mark sought to be registered. Another name for this type of mark is "special form." If the mark includes a particular style of lettering, or a design or logo, the mark is considered to be stylized or in special form. Therefore, applicants must select the "stylized or special form" mark format when applying for these types of marks. The representation of the mark's page should show a black and white image of the mark, no larger than 3.5 inches by 3.5 inches (8 cm by 8 cm). The mark in special form must be a substantially exact representation of the mark as it appears on the specimen or on the foreign registration, as appropriate.

Sub Judice Convention

A convention whereby Members refrain from making reference to certain matters, particularly criminal cases, which are before the courts. It does not apply to bills.

Subactivity

A four-digit segment of the Chart of Accounts that helps to identify tasks, phases, or sub-categories within an activity; required for sponsored research awards; allows award to be broken down by task, program, or year.

Sub-Agreement Account

From the University's business rules, this is a special part-of account. Every sub-agreement issued to a subcontractor by Harvard requires an account to capture the transactions of the agreement.

Subaltern View

The word subaltern means, 'of inferior rank'. It is used for the general attribute of subordination particularly in the context of

erstwhile colonial societies of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and is expressed in terms of class, caste, age, gender, office or any other way. Subordination cannot be understood except as one of the constitutive terms in a linear relationship of which the other is domination. Subaltern groups are always subject to the activity of the dominant group, even when they rebel or rise up. The method of dominance can be law, police, bureaucracy, money, power, caste, religion, custom etc.

Subamendment

An amendment to an amendment. A subamendment must be relevant to the amendment it seeks to modify, rather than to the original question.

Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure

A subcommittee normally established at the organization meeting of a standing, legislative or special committee to plan the committee's work.

Subcommittee

1. A committee of a committee, to which the latter may delegate its powers, except the power to report to the House. Not all committees are granted the power to establish subcommittees.
2. Small committees formed from the members of a large committee.

Subcontractor

The recipient of an award of a portion of the scope of work under an existing Harvard University award.

Subgovernments

This is the belief that public policy is made in dozens of cozy relationships involving a congressional subcommittee, an administrative agency, and a few interest-group insiders. Also known as iron triangles and policy whirlpools, subgovernments are said to be typical of pluralist politics and one of the reasons that synoptic change is rare in the United States.

Subjects

Members of a society who are not involved in the political process of that society.

Subordinate Financing

Any mortgage or other lien that has a priority that is lower than that of the first mortgage.

Subpoena

A process issued by a court compelling a witness to appear at a judicial proceeding. Sometimes the process will also direct the witness to bring documentary evidence to the court.

Subpoena Duces Tecum

A process by which the court commands a witness to produce certain documents or records in a trial.

Subpoena

1. A document issued by the court to compel a witness to appear and give testimony or to procure documentary evidence in a proceeding.
2. A written document issued by a court that orders a person to appear in court or to produce evidence.

Subsequent Designation

A request by the holder of an international trademark registration for an extension of protection of the registration to additional Contracting Parties.

Subsidiary Motion

A motion that is procedural in nature, dependent on an order already made by the House, and used to move forward a question then before the House. Motions for the second and third readings of bills are subsidiary motions.

Subsidy

A government grant of money.

Substantive Law

Law dealing with rights, duties and liabilities, as distinguished from law that regulates procedure.

Substantive Motion

An independent proposal that is complete in itself. Normally such motions require written notice before they can be moved in the House.

Substantive Reasons for Refusal

There are several substantive reasons for refusing registration of a mark. These include: likelihood of confusion; primarily merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of the goods/services; primarily geographically descriptive or primarily geographically deceptively; misdescriptive of the goods/services; primarily merely a surname; or mere ornamentation. This is not a complete list of all possible grounds of refusal.

Substitute Member (of a Committee)

A Member designated to replace a permanent member of a committee at one or several of its meetings. When such a substitution has been made, the substitute enjoys all of the regular member's rights and privileges in committee.

Substitute Patent Application

An application which is in essence a duplicate of a prior (earlier filed) application by the same applicant abandoned before the filing of the substitute (later filed) application; a substitute application does not obtain the benefit of the filing date of the prior application

Substitute

Substitute amendments offer an entire alternative to the existing text. Substitutes are offered for sections, titles, or even entire bills.

In the Senate, substitutes for entire bills are called "complete substitutes." In the House, substitutes for entire bills are called "amendments in the nature of a substitute"

Success Rate Base

The basis for computing the RPG success rate. It includes the total number of competing applications reviewed (the number of applications subjected to a streamlined review process). Also known as Rate Base.

Success Rate

Indicates the percentage of reviewed RPG applications that receive funding computed on a fiscal year basis. It is determined by dividing the number of competing applications funded, by the sum of the total number of competing applications reviewed and the number of funded carryovers. Note that applications that have one or more amendments in the same fiscal year are only counted once. Success rate computations exclude SBIR/STTRs.

Suffrage

The right to vote.

Suffragism

A political movement by women to obtain the right to vote in an election.

Suggestive Mark

A mark that, when applied to the goods or services at issue, requires imagination, thought or perception to reach a conclusion as to the nature of those goods or services

Suit in Equity

A civil case in which a court forbids or allows another person to take an action.

Summary Judgment

A court order that decides a case in favor of one side on the basis of affidavits or other evidence, before the trial commences. It is used when there is no dispute as to the facts of the case, and one party is entitled to judgement as a matter of law.

Summary Statement

An official document showing the outcome of initial peer review, containing priority score and percentile, codes for various areas of concern (e.g., human subject research), and recommended budget. Summary statements generally have a short synopsis of the project prepared by the scientific review administrator and reviewer critiques. When special review criteria are used, the critiques are synthesized by the scientific review administrator.

Summoning a Witness

Ordering a witness to appear at the Bar of the House or before one of its committees. Witnesses are summoned before committees only after they have declined an invitation to appear.

Summoning Parliament

The convocation of a Parliament following a general election. Parliament is summoned by a proclamation issued by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Summons

1. A notice to a defendant that an action against him or her has been commenced in the court issuing the summons and that a judgment will be taken against him or her if the complaint is not answered within a certain time.
2. Legal notice informing an individual of a lawsuit and the date and location of the court where the case will be heard.

Sunset

Sunset refers to laws set to expire unless specifically re-authorized by Congress.

Congress sometimes establishes federal agencies or programs with a designated end date in the law. This practice promotes an examination by future Congresses of those agencies or programs. If an affirmative decision is not made to continue them then the "sun sets" on them and they automatically terminate.

Superior Courts

In Canada, courts organized by provincial statute, staffed by judges appointed by the federal government.

Superseding Motion

A motion moved for the purpose of superseding or replacing the question before the House. It may be either a dilatory motion or a motion for the previous question.

Superstate

A superstate is an agglomeration of nations—often linguistically and ethnically diverse, under a single political-administrative structure. This is distinct from the concept of *superpower*, although these are frequently seen together. It is also distinct from the concept of *empire*, where one nation dominates other nations through military, political, and economic power, as in the *Roman Empire*, although an empire may also be a superstate, as in ancient *China*.

Supplement

A request for additional funds either for the current operating year or for any future year recommended previously. Also known as a Type 3 application or award, a supplement can be either noncompeting (administrative) or competing (subject to peer review).

Supplemental Appropriations

A Supplemental Appropriations bill provides funds in addition to the regular appropriations level.

Supplementals often arise when an emergency, e.g. disaster relief, requires immediate funding.

Supplemental Assessment Roll

Contains a listing of all property that has undergone a change in ownership or experienced new construction.

The amount of each supplemental assessment is the difference between the property's new base year value, determined as of

the date of change in ownership or completion of new construction, and the existing taxable value.

Supplemental Proposal

A proposal requesting an increase in support during a current budget period for expansion of the project's scope or research protocol or to meet increased costs unforeseen at the time of the award.

Supplemental Register

Secondary trademark register for the USPTO. It allows for registration of certain marks that are not eligible for registration on the Principal Register, but are capable of distinguishing an applicant's goods or services. Marks registered on the Supplemental Register receive protection from conflicting marks and other protections, but are excluded from receiving the advantages of certain sections of the Trademark Act of 1946. The excluded sections are listed in 15 U.S.C. §1094.

If the applicant seeks registration on the Supplemental Register, the application should state that registration is requested on the Supplemental Register. If no register is specified, the Office will presume that the applicant seeks registration on the Principal Register. To register a mark on the Supplemental Register, applicants must either be using the mark or filing under Trademark Act Section 44 based on a foreign registration.

Supplementary Estimates

An expenditure plan introduced to provide funds to the Government to meet new or increased expenses. The Government may introduce as many sets of Supplementary Estimates in a given fiscal year as it deems necessary.

Supplementary Question

A question seeking clarification or further information following a Minister's response to a question during the oral question period. The Speaker has wide discretion in permitting the posing of supplementary questions.

Supplies

All items that are consumable. Generally, these would be commodities with a shorter life while in use than items that would remain in inventory after issuance or assignment for use.

Supply Motion

Any motion, including an opposition motion on an allotted day, moved under the continuing order of the day for the consideration of the business of supply. Supply motions for concurrence in the Estimates give rise to appropriation bills.

Supply Period

One of three periods into which the year is divided for the purpose of the consideration of the business of supply. Opposition or allotted days are divided among the supply periods, which end, respectively, on December 10, March 26 and June 23.

Supply Requisition

A form used by a cost center to request the issue of a commodity or commodities carried in storeroom stock.

Supply-Side Economics

This is the belief that prosperity depends on increasing the supply of goods and services rather than on stimulating demand. Reaganomics sought to do so by lowering taxes on producers like high-salaried owners and managers. Critics of supply-side economics pointed to the similarity between its ideas and the fallacy of Say's law, which states that supply creates its own demand.

Support Order

A judgment, decree, or order, whether temporary, final, or subject to modification, issued by a court or an administrative agency of a competent jurisdiction, for the support and maintenance of a child. This includes a child who has attained the age of majority under the law of the issuing State, or of the parent with whom the child is living. Support orders can incorporate the provision

of monetary support, health care, payment of arrearages, or reimbursement of costs and fees, interest and penalties, and other forms of relief.

Support Trust

A trust that instructs the trustee to spend only as much income and principal (the assets held in the trust) as needed for the beneficiary's support.

Supports

The attitudes and actions of people that sustain and buttress the political system at all levels and allow it to continue to work.

Suppression of Dissent

Suppression of dissent occurs when an individual or group which is more *powerful* than another tries to directly or indirectly *ensor*, *persecute* or otherwise *oppress* the other party, rather than engage with and constructively respond to or accommodate the other party's arguments or viewpoint. When *dissent* is perceived as a *threat*, action may be taken to prevent continuing dissent or penalise *dissidents*. *Government* or *industry* may often act in this way.

Supranationalism

Supranationalism is a method of decision-making in *international organizations*, wherein power is held by independent appointed officials or by representatives elected by the legislatures or people of the member states. Member-state governments still have power, but they must share this power with other actors. Because decisions are made by majority votes, it is possible for a member-state to be *forced* by the other member-states to implement a decision. However, unlike a federal state, member states fully retain their sovereignty and participate voluntarily, being subject to the supranational government only so far as they decide to remain members.

Supremacy Clause

The clause in Article VI of the Constitution declaring that the

Constitution and the laws of Congress are "the supreme Law of the Land" and shall prevail over any conflicting state constitutions or laws.

Supreme Court of India

At the apex of the Centre Judicial system is the Supreme Court of India (Part V, Chapter IV, Articles 124-147 of the Constitution relate to the union Judiciary). The Supreme Court originally consisted of a chief justice and seven other judges. In 1985, the strength was increased. It comprises the Chief Justice and not more than 25 other judges. The chief justice is appointed by the President in consultation with such other judges of the Supreme Court and High Court as he may deem necessary (besides taking the advice of the Council of minister). Convention dictates the appointment of the senior most judge of the Supreme Court as Chief Justice. In the case of other judges, the president appoints them after consulting the Chief Justice of India also (Article 124). In reality the cabinet deliberates upon the opinion of the Chief Justice and advises the President or someone appointed by the President for the purpose

To be appointed judge of the Supreme Court a Person must be (i) a citizen of India and (ii) either a distinguished jurist, or one who has been a High Court Judge for at least 5 years, or an Advocate of a High Court (or two or more such Courts in succession) for at least 10 years (Article 124). No minimum age is fixed for appointment as a judge.

Once appointed, a judge of the Supreme Court holds office till he attains the age of 65 years. He may relinquish office earlier by addressing his resignation to the President. A judge can be removed by the President upon an address to the effect being passed in each House of Parliament by a special majority (*i.e.*, a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the members of that House present and voting). Such removal may take place only on he grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity (Article 124). In this context, it may be pointed out that the Constitution does

not provide for 'impeachment' of a judge. Impeachment is provided only in the case of the President. In the case of an impeachment motion being passed by the two Houses, the President forthwith ceases to be the President. But in the case of the motion of removal of a judge, the President must issue the required order.

Surcharge Due

An additional fee that may be required due to late or insufficient payment of fees

Surety Bond

A bond purchased at the expense of the estate to insure the executor's proper performance. Often called a fidelity bond.

Suspend a Member

The action of dismissing a Member from the service of the House and its committees for one or more days as a result of disorder. This action may be exercised by the Speaker alone, or as an order of the House.

Suspension Inquiry Letter

An Office action inquiring as to the status of the matter that is the basis for suspension of an application. The examining attorney will issue a suspension inquiry letter after an application has been suspended for six months or more, unless the information is available to the examining attorney in the Office's databases. If the applicant does not respond to the suspension inquiry letter, the application will be abandoned.

Suspension Letter

Suspends the action on an application. An application may be suspended for a variety of reasons. These include waiting for the disposition of a cited prior pending application to be determined or waiting for an assignment of ownership to be recorded. Applicants do not need to respond to suspension letters.

Suspension of a Sitting

A pause during the course of a sitting of the House of Commons. When the sitting is suspended, the Speaker leaves the Chair but the Mace remains on the Table.

Suspension of the Rules

1. A procedure permitted for times a month under the rules of the House of Representatives, which allows any bill to be debated if two-thirds of the members who are voting agree.
2. Suspension of the Rules is a special procedure used to speed up action by setting aside the regular rules.

Bills brought up under this process are debated for 40 minutes, may not be amended and require a 2/3 vote.

Suspension

1. No longer qualified as a prospective bidder and may be removed from the list of vendors to receive bids.
2. Temporary withdrawal of a grantee's authority to obligate grant funds, pending either corrective action by the grantee, as specified by NIH, or a decision by NIH to terminate the award.

Sweat Equity

Contribution to the construction or rehabilitation of a property in the form of labor or services rather than cash.

Swing State

This article is about the US political term.

A swing state (also, battleground state) in *United States presidential politics* is a state in which no candidate has overwhelming support, meaning that any of the major candidates have a reasonable chance of winning the state's *electoral college* votes. Such states are targets of both major *political parties* in *presidential elections*, since winning these states is the best opportunity for a party to gain votes. Non-swing states are sometimes called safe states, because one candidate has strong

enough support, that they can safely assume they will win the state's votes.

Symbolic Laws

Laws designed to create special meaning for society, such as the adoption of a national anthem.

Syndicalism

A variation of socialism in which the workers own or control the factory or workplace.

Synoptic Change

This is large, major change, something that is rare in American public policy. Usually caused by major electoral realignment or by some sense of emergency, it is the antithesis of incremental change.

T

Table by the Back Door

To table a document, which is required by statute, by order of the House or by Standing Orders, by filing it with the Clerk. A record of such tabling is printed in the *Journals*.

Table by the Front Door

To table a document in the House of Commons. A Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary may do this during the period set aside during Routine Proceedings or, with the permission of the House, at any other time during the sitting.

Table Officers

The clerks who provide procedural advice during sittings of the House, take the votes and keep the minutes of proceedings.

Table

1. The Table in front of the Speaker's Chair at which the Clerk and the other Table Officers sit. Copies of frequently consulted procedural authorities are kept on the Table for the convenience of Members and the Mace is placed on it when the House is sitting.
2. The Table Officers are also collectively referred to as the Table.

Tabling of Documents

The first item called by the Speaker under Routine Proceedings. At this time, Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries have the opportunity to table returns, reports, responses to petitions or committee reports and other documents.

Tabling

A TABLING motion, if adopted by a majority vote, permanently kills the pending matter and ends any further debate on it.

Take Note Debate

Debate on a motion that includes the words that the House "takes note" of an issue to allow Members to express their views. The rules that apply to such a debate are those applied to a Committee of the Whole, with some exceptions.

Talesman

A person called to act as a juror from among the bystanders in a court.

Talk Out a Bill

To rise to debate and continue to provide Members to debate a bill until the time allotted for debate in that sitting has expired.

Tangible Personal Property Memorandum (TPPM)

A legal document that is referred to in a will and used to guide the distribution of tangible personal property.

Targeted Research

Research funded as a result of an institute set aside of dollars for a specific scientific area. Institutes solicit applications using research initiatives (RFAs for grants, RFPs for contracts). Targeted research applications are reviewed by chartered peer review committees within institutes.

Targeting (Politics)

Targeting in *politics* is widely used in determining the resources of time, money, and manpower to be deployed in political campaigns. Political parties, campaign committees and political action committees prefer to place their resources disproportionately in constituencies where victory is possible, but not assured.

Tariff

1. A federal tax on imports.

2. A tariff is a tax on foreign goods. When a ship arrives in port a customs officer inspects the contents and charges a tax according to the tariff formula. Since the goods cannot be landed until the tax is paid it is the easiest tax to collect, and the cost of collection is small. Smugglers of course seek to evade the tariff.

An order for services issued under an established Task Order contract. The order typically will contain a negotiated statement of work, deliverables, and costs.

Tax Base

In one sense, a tax base is that which is taxed, such as annual income, personal wealth or property, or the value of goods that are being imported or sold at retail. In another sense, it is the smaller dollar amount that is subject to taxation after all exemptions, exclusions, and income not taxed have been set aside. The difference between the apparent gross income and the remaining taxable income accounts for the difference between nominal and effective rates of taxation.

Tax Expenditures

Tax expenditures are losses to the U.S. treasury from granting certain deductions, exemptions, or credits to specific categories of taxpayers.

Tax breaks are one method Congress uses to promote certain policy objectives. For example, deductions for mortgages encourage home ownership, while credits for childcare expenses allow single parents to work.

Tax expenditures are an alternative to direct government spending on policy programs.

Tax Rate

This is the percentage of tax levied on something being taxed such as income or property. Proportional rates are those that are the same regardless of the size of the base being taxed. Progressive rates are those that are larger as the taxable base

becomes greater. Regressive rates are those that grow smaller as the base increases.

Tax Theories

Taxes are based on several underlying justifications: the value of services received back from the taxing authority, the ability to pay (itself based on the equality of sacrifice or the equal utility of money), the redistribution of wealth, or the Keynesian notion of countercyclical fiscal policy.

Taxation Bill

Bill introduced by a Minister proposing to introduce a new tax, to increase an existing tax, to continue an expiring tax or to extend the application of a tax, or a bill introduced by a Member proposing to reduce an existing tax.

Taxes on Domestic Goods and Services

Taxes levied on the domestic production, sale or transfer, leasing, use or delivery of goods, and rendering of services.

Taxes on Income and Profit

Taxes imposed on all taxable income earned or received by a taxpayer whether an individual, partnership, or corporation, during a particular period of time, usually lasting one year.

Taxes on International Trade and Transactions

The sum of import and customs duties, and other international trade-related tax collections of the national government.

Taxes on Property

Taxes imposed on the ownership of wealth or immovable properties and on the transfer of real or personal properties, both tangible and intangible.

Technology Center

A unit of several Group Art Units in the mechanical, electrical, chemical or design area, managed by one or more Group Directors. Formerly referred to as Groups.

Teller Vote

1. A vote in the Committee of the Whole in which members file down the aisle of the House and are counted.
2. During a teller vote members vote by turning in signed index cards: green for yea and red for nay. Since 1993, Teller Votes may occur in the House only when the electronic voting system is broken.

Tenancy in Common

As opposed to joint tenancy, when there are two or more individuals on title to a piece of property, this type of ownership does not pass ownership to the others in the event of death.

Tenure

A status, granted after a probationary period which protects a teacher from dismissal without due process. The tenure system can be very difficult for professors and demands much of their time when they are nearing consideration. Understanding the systems of tenure and faculty rewards at your school is important as you attempt to develop faculty allies for your effort. Some schools are more supportive of quality teaching and even community involvement, however, most are based on publishing and research.

Term Contracting

Establishing a source from which to acquire goods or services for a specific period of time.

Test Roll

A register signed by Members in witness to their having taken the oath of allegiance or having made the solemn affirmation required by the *Constitution Act, 1867*. Once they have taken the oath and signed the roll, Members may take their seats in the House.

Testimony

Evidence given by a competent witness, under oath, as distinguished from evidence derived from writings and other sources.

Testing (Commodities)

To perform a laboratory analysis of products purchased from a contract to determine if the quality and performance agreed to by the contractor remains in compliance.

Third International

The political organization in which the official ideology was Marxist-Leninism or communism, established in 1921.

Third Party

Any political party other than the two political parties which have dominated the American electoral system since 1856: the Democrats [founded in the 1820's] and the Republicans [founded in 1854].

Current third parties include the Green Party, the Libertarian Party, the Natural Law Party, and the Reform Party.

The highest percentage of the popular vote ever won by a Third Party was 27.4% by the Progressive Party candidate for President in 1912.

Third Party Liability

A category under which the state pays the difference between the amount of the medical bill and the amount the insurance company has paid. This occurs only when a public assistance recipient has medical insurance in addition to coverage provided by the public assistance program.

Third Party

1. A minor party that is an alternative to the two major parties; for example, the Know-Nothings of the 1850s, a party that exploited fear of Irish immigrants and other "foreigners," or the Populists of the 1890s, a protest party of Western farmers favoring "free silver."
2. Generally, a political party represented in the House that is smaller in size than the Official Opposition party.

Third Reading

1. The last stage of consideration of a bill in the House, at the conclusion of which the bill as a whole is either finally approved or rejected.
2. Third Reading in the Senate is the last required reading of a bill just prior to the vote on final passage.

The first reading is at the time of introduction; the second at the time of referral to Committee.

Bills are rarely read in full, unless a senator so demands.

Third-Party Claim

An action by the defendant that brings a third party into a lawsuit.

Third-Party Origination

A process by which a lender uses another party to completely or partially originate, process, underwrite, close, fund, or package the mortgages it plans to deliver to the secondary mortgage market.

Ticket-Splitter

A voter who may be a Republican or Democrat, but who occasionally votes for a candidate of another party.

Time Agreement

A Time Agreement is a voluntary pact among senators to limit debate time on a bill or on an amendment.

Time agreements are negotiated by the two party leaders among all the senators in their party.

One objection from any senator will prevent a time agreement from going into effect.

Time Allocation

The allocation of a specific period of time for the consideration of one or more stages of a public bill.

Title Company

A company that specializes in examining and insuring titles to real estate.

Title Insurance

Insurance that protects the lender (lender's policy) or the buyer (owner's policy) against loss arising from disputes over ownership of a property.

Title Search

A check of the title records to ensure that the seller is the legal owner of the property and that there are no liens or other claims outstanding.

Tort

1. A civil wrong or breach of a duty to another person, as outlined by law. A very common tort is negligent operation of a motor vehicle that results in property damage and personal injury in an automobile accident.
2. Legal term. A wrongful or injurious act (other than breaking a contract) for which a civil suit may be brought in court by private persons. If the suit is successful, the court may award the victims cash compensation for damages, "punitive" damages above the actual cost of the injury in order to punish the defendant, and/or a court order banning any future repetitions of the kind of behavior giving rise to the suit. For example, a householder might sue the owners of a nearby factory for creating excessive noise or pollution that interferes unreasonably with the householder's health or the peaceful enjoyment of his property. Tort law procedures are thus one of the principal mechanisms for defining and protecting property rights short of evoking criminal law and is an important governmental mechanism for trying to overcome the problem of negative externalities.

Total Direct Costs

The sum of all direct costs in a project's budget. Total direct

costs include all direct costs that are allowable but excluded from the calculation of modified total direct costs, which is the basis for indirect cost calculation.

Total Project Costs

1. The total allowable costs (both direct costs and facilities and administrative costs) incurred by the grantee to carry out a grant-supported project or activity. Total project costs include costs charged to the NIH grant and costs borne by the grantee to satisfy a matching or cost-sharing requirement.
2. Total allowable costs, both direct and facilities and administrative, incurred by the grantee to carry out a project or activity. These include costs borne by the grantee to satisfy a matching or cost-sharing requirement.

Totalitarianism

1. A modern form of despotic rule in which the state undertakes to remake society according to an ideological design.
2. Totalitarianism, a modern autocratic government in which the state involves itself in all facets of society, including the daily life of its citizens. A totalitarian government seeks to control not only all economic and political matters but the attitudes, values, and beliefs of its population, erasing the distinction between state and society. The citizen's duty to the state becomes the primary concern of the community, and the goal of the state is the replacement of existing society with a perfect society.

Various totalitarian systems, however, have different ideological goals. For example, of the states most commonly described as totalitarian—the Soviet Union under Stalin, Nazi Germany, and the People's Republic of China under Mao—the Communist regimes of the Soviet Union and China sought the universal fulfillment of humankind through the establishment of a classless society; German *National Socialism*, on the other hand, attempted to establish the superiority of the so-called Aryan race.

Town Meeting

An annual meeting held in the spring in many New England towns, at which the townspeople come together to elect a board of selectmen and to discuss local policy questions. The town meeting has become a symbol of participatory democracy.

Trademark Document Retrieval System

Online retrieval of documents from the electronic case file for federal trademark applications and registrations. To access information about a specific mark, users must provide the associated serial number, registration number, reference number, or international registration number of the record they seek.

Traditional Authority

Authority based on birthright and custom.

Traditionalist Political Science

Political scientists who study politics by emphasizing historical description, that is, law and casework, and do not shy away from making value judgments of right and wrong are often called traditionalists.

Training Awards

Awards designed to support the research training of scientists for careers in the biomedical and behavioral sciences, as well as help professional schools to establish, expand, or improve programs of continuing professional education. Training awards consist of institutional training grants (T) and individual fellowships (F).

Transcript

The official record of proceedings in a trial or hearing.

Transfer of Ownership

Any means by which the ownership of a property changes hands. Lenders consider all of the following situations to be a transfer of ownership: the purchase of a property "subject to"

the mortgage, the assumption of the mortgage debt by the property purchaser, and any exchange of possession of the property under a land sales contract or any other land trust device.

Transfer Tax

State or local tax payable when title passes from one owner to another.

Transitory

Actions are “transitory” when they might have taken place anywhere, and are “local” when they could occur only in some particular place.

Transnational Progressivism

Transnational progressivism is a term *coined by Hudson Institute Fellow John Fonte in 2001* to describe a movement and political view that endorses a concept of postnational *global citizenship* and promotes the authority of international institutions over the sovereignty of individual nation-states.

Traverse

In pleading, to traverse signifies to deny. When a defendant denies any material allegation of fact in the plaintiff’s declaration, he or she is said to traverse it.

Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds

Bills are debt obligations of less than one year issued by the U.S. Treasury Department to raise short-term money for the government. Treasury notes have maturities of from two to ten years, while bonds mature in ten to thirty years.

Treasury Board

A cabinet committee and government department whose primary responsibility is to oversee government spending.

Treasury Index

An index that is used to determine interest rate changes for

certain adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) plans. It is based on the results of auctions that the U.S. Treasury holds for its Treasury bills and securities or is derived from the U.S. Treasury's daily yield curve, which is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market.

Tribe

A community of people tied together by a myth of common ancestry.

Tribunal

The court, administrative agency, or quasi-judicial agency authorized to establish or modify support orders or to determine parentage. Tri-County Health Department protects, promotes and improves the health, environment and quality of life for one million residents of Adams, Arapahoe and Douglas counties.

Truman Doctrine

As enunciated by President Truman, a doctrine declaring that American security and world peace depended on United States protection for the "free peoples of the world."

Trust Agreement or Declaration

The legal document that sets up a living trust. Testamentary trusts are set up in a will.

Trust

A legal device used to manage property-real or personal-established by one person (the donor, grantor or settlor) for the benefit of another (the beneficiary). A third person or the grantor manages the trust. This person is known as the trustee.

Trustee

1. A fiduciary who holds or controls property for the benefit of another.
2. A representative who acts independently in deciding what is in the best interests of his or her constituents.

Truth-in-Lending

A federal law that requires lenders to fully disclose, in writing, the terms and conditions of a mortgage, including the annual percentage rate (APR) and other charges.

Turnaround Time

The length of time for completing a process usually expressed as an average but can be determined for individual items (i.e. time from placing requisition to issue of goods or time from requisition to issuance of a P.O.).

Two- to Four-Family Property

A property that consists of a structure that provides living space (dwelling units) for two to four families, although ownership of the structure is evidenced by a single deed.

Two-Party System

A party system in which there are two credible contenders for power and either is capable of winning any election.

Two-Party-Plus System

A party system in which there are two major contenders for power of approximately equal strength plus one or more minor parties able to win seats but not to control the government.

Two-State Action

Action a State must file under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) guidelines when it does not have Long Arm Jurisdiction (i.e., cannot legally claim personal jurisdiction over a non-custodial parent who lives in another State). This is usually in cases where a State is trying to establish an initial child support order on behalf of a resident custodial party. Other actions, such as requesting wage withholding or reviewing and/or revising an existing support order, do not require a Two-State Action even if the initiating State does not have Long Arm Jurisdiction.

Two-Step Mortgage

An adjustable-rate mortgage (ARM) that has one interest rate for the first five or seven years of its mortgage term and a different interest rate for the remainder of the amortization term.

Typed Mark

Term no longer in use

Typology

A broad classification scheme of governmental systems.

Tyranny

A form of government in which one person rules arbitrarily.

U

Ultra Vires

1. From the Latin, this phrase means "beyond the power." Administrative agencies and boards possess only those powers that have been delegated to them by a legislature. Thus, administrative acts that are found by a court to exceed a statutory grant of authority are null and void.
2. Term used to describe an action which exceeds the conferred constitutional powers of the actor. Literally, "beyond the power."

Unanimous Consent

1. Unanimous consent means that all members on the floor agree, or consent, to a pending request.
Unanimous consent is needed when a member wishes to act contrary to or outside regular procedures.
2. A procedure for adopting noncontroversial measures without a vote.

Unclaimed Funds

Support payment that cannot be disbursed because the identity of the payor is unknown, or the address of the payee is unknown.

Underdevelopment in Third World Countries

The former colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America were not only kept politically subjugated by their imperial rulers, but were economically exploited to the extent that most of them went below the poverty line when colonialism ended. The lives of

people were characterised by poverty, illiteracy and disease. There were inadequate and ill-equipped hospitals, very few places of learning and very limited opportunities of employment. Most of these societies were conservative and backward. In the field of economy, they were intentionally kept backward by the colonial powers. Agriculture was done through primitive methods and industry was minimum. Feudal lords and capitalists exploited the peasants and works. The erstwhile colonies were only raw-material producers and exporters.

After decolonisation, the opportunities for development were so little that most of the colonial world remained dependent on their former rulers. By 1970s, the world had got divided into North and South. While, politically, cold war had divided the world into socialist East and capitalist West, economically and from development angle it was divided into developed North and underdevelopment or developing South. Even decades after gaining freedom most of the developing countries were still concerned with better prices for their exports, rather than making efforts for their all around development. Unfortunately developing countries have never been a unified group, yet what was common was their backwardness. Even in 1960s, the developed and developing countries could be easily identified as manufacture-exporters and primary-exporters respectively. This meant that while most of manufacturing was done by developed North, most of raw material was provided by developing South. Similar was the division of the world into capital exporters and capital importers. Thus, capital investment was mostly done by North in South. By mid 1970, the North-South divided was based on functional division of the world. The South wanted higher commodity prices; and the developing countries also water curbs on the freedom of Northern capital to do as it pleased in the Third World. The situation had begun changing. The South came to fully realise the extent to which it was being exploited. The post-colonial countries took serious note of their plight. They asserted their right for full share in world's development process. With the call for New International Economic Order

(NIEO) in 1974 by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on the initiative of Non-aligned Movement, numerous steps were taken to reduce the vast gap between the two levels of development.

Uni-Block Course Pattern

An arrangement of warehousing units in which all lengths are laid in one direction.

Unicameral Legislature

A legislature with only one house.

Unicameralism

A parliamentary system in which the legislative power is vested in one chamber.

Uniform Block

Any uniform combination of warehouse elements, i.e., units, tiers, rows, stacks, columns, bins, shelves or racks.

Unilateral Award

An award granted by a sponsor that did not go through a competitive process.

Unilateral Mistake

An act or omission arising from ignorance or misconception of a party to a contract, which may, depending upon its character or the circumstances surrounding it, justify repealing a contract.

Union Calendar

The Union Calendar is the list of bills available for consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

Bills are referred to the Union Calendar if they directly or indirectly deal with money.

Union Shop

A place of work in which any person may be hired provided he or she joins the union within a specified time.

Unit Clearance

Space allowed for handling clearance between columns or stacks, or between tiers in racks, shelves or bins.

Unit Load Pattern

The arrangement of the courses in a unitized load.

Unit Rule

A procedure at national political conventions which in some cases allowed the majority of a state delegation to cast the state's entire vote.

Unitary System of Government

A centralized system of government, such as that of France, where most of the important policy decisions are made by a central government.

Unitary System

A system of government in which a single sovereign government rules the country.

United Nations

A world organization founded in 1945 for the purpose of collectively keeping the peace and working for the betterment of humanity.

Unrestricted Funds

Non-sponsored funds which can be expended at the discretion of the recipient.

Unwritten Constitution

An uncodified constitution established through traditional practice.

Usher of the Black Rod

An officer of the Senate whose responsibilities include delivering messages to the Commons when its Members' attendance is required in the Senate Chamber by the Governor General or a deputy of the Governor General.

Utilities

Actual electricity, telephone, etc., costs directly incurred by the warehouse.

Utility Patent Application

Protect useful processes, machines, articles of manufacture, and compositions of matter.

Utility Patent

May be granted to anyone who invents or discovers any new, useful, and nonobvious process, machine, article of manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.

Utility

A value established for commodities or services when amounts, quality and costs are determined.

V

Vanishing Marginals

An electoral trend in which the number of unsafe, marginal districts in House elections appears to be declining.

Vendor File

A file maintained that lists vendors. The file should contain all information pertinent to the vendor, i.e., application information, commodities supplied and performance record.

Venire

The panel of citizens called for jury service from which a jury will be selected.

Venue

The particular county, city or geographical area in which a court with jurisdiction may hear and determine a case.

Verdict

Formal decision made by a jury, read before a court, and accepted by the judge.

Vertical Occupancy Ratio

Ratio of occupancy in the occupiable space measured by counting the warehousing units in an active block and comparing this count with the capacity of its corresponding uniform block.

Vertical Separations

Space consumed by unit clearance between columns, stacks, posts, walls or other warehousing elements.

Vested

Having the right to use a portion of a fund such as an individual retirement fund. For example, individuals who are 100 percent vested can withdraw all of the funds that are set aside for them in a retirement fund. However, taxes may be due on any funds that are actually withdrawn.

Veterans Administration (VA)

An agency of the federal government that guarantees residential mortgages made to eligible veterans of the military services. The guarantee protects the lender against loss and thus encourages lenders to make mortgages to veterans.

Veto

1. A privileged single vote that, according to some systems of rules for decision-making, has the effect of blocking or negating a majority decision. In the United States, the President may veto a bill passed by majorities in both houses of Congress, preventing it from becoming law unless each house then re-passes the bill by a two-thirds majority. In the United Nations Security Council, a negative vote (veto) by even one of the five permanent member states (the USA, Russia, Britain, France and China) has the effect of defeating any proposed Security Council resolution.
2. Disapproval of a bill by a chief executive, such as the President, or a state governor.

Veto Power

The President of America can exercise a negative influence by stopping legislation. To which he is opposed. The influence is exercised by him through his veto power. Article I, Sec. 7 describes the role of the President in legislation after a bill has been passed by the Congress. The founding fathers departed from strict separation of powers by giving the President the Power to veto legislation. Veto power means the authority of the President to refuse his signature on a bill, order, resolution or vote passed by the two Houses of the Congress thus stopping

its final enactment. Bills passed by the Congress must be submitted to the President before becoming laws.

The veto power may be used frequently and in striking manner if the President belongs to one party and majority in the Congress is of another. In 1947 Democratic President, Harry Truman vetoed a Republican tax bill and a labour bill. While the former veto was sustained, the latter was overridden by the two-third majority of the Congress. In 1944 after President Roosevelt had voted an important revenue bill and sharply criticised the Congress, the two Houses (controlled by the same party to which the President belonged), "in a burst of wrath, carried the bill over his veto by overwhelming majorities." In fact, "there is more 'politics' I veto operations than appears on the surface." The following table will show the use of veto 'Power by various Presidents and number of vetoes overridden by Congress.

Vice Chairman

On a House Committee, the Vice Chairman is the 2nd ranking majority member, after the chairman. On Joint House/Senate Committees, a vice chairman from one chamber serves with a chairman from the other.

Vice-Chair

The person elected as deputy to the chair of a standing or special committee.

Village

Village, small rural population unit, held together by common economic and political ties. Based on agricultural production, a village is smaller than a town and has been the normal unit of community living in most areas of the world throughout history.

Violence

The utilization of physical force or power as a means of achieving ends.

Virginia Plan

A plan offered at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and

avored by large states, which called for a two-house legislature, the lower house chosen by the people and the upper house chosen by the lower; and a national executive and a national judiciary chosen by the legislature.

Visitors

Distinguished persons who are invited to the Speaker's gallery in the Chamber and recognized by the Speaker, or foreign heads of State or of government who address parliamentarians from the floor of the House.

Vitiate

To Vitiate means to undo or negate a previous action. Vitiating requires the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Voice Vote

1. During a Voice Vote, members say "aye" aloud as a group, followed by the group saying "no."

The presiding officer decides which group prevailed and announces the result. No names are recorded.

2. An oral vote held without recording individual Members' votes or the number of yeas and nays.

Void

Honeycomb in a unitized load caused by failure to utilize the loading area at 100 percent efficiency.

Voir Dire

To speak the truth. Process in which prospective jurors are questioned to determine whether they can perform their duties in an impartial manner.

Voluntaryism

Voluntaryism is a theory advocated by *Auberon Herbert*, stressing "voluntary taxation" and the boycott of electoral politics. The original sources for voluntaryism can be found in Herbert's book "The Right and Wrong of Compulsion by the State." Some,

such as *Benjamin Tucker* view Herbert's philosophy as anarchism, however he never called himself an anarchist as he considered anarchism to be a philosophy that does not provide for defense of person and property. Voluntaryism does not oppose profit. Herbert believed interest and rent to be legitimate and, unlike labor-value individualism, he did not hold that land had to be in continual use to retain title. Any voluntary economic agreement between individuals is acceptable.

Volunteerism

The act of engaging in service that addresses immediate social needs, but does not necessarily address the conditions or root causes from which those needs emerge.

Vote by Show of Hands

In committee, a vote by show of hands is recorded in the minutes by indicating the number, but not the names, of the members who voted for or against a motion.

Vote of Censure

A motion of nonconfidence requiring the prime minister and the cabinet to resign.

Vote

1. The formal expression of opinion for the purpose of reaching a decision. In the House, votes are given either orally or by the Members standing in their places.
2. An individual item of the Estimates indicating the amount of money required by the Government for a particular program or function.

Voting Bloc

A Voting Bloc is a group of members with a common interest who tend to vote alike on an issue.

Voting Machine

Voting Machine, instrument for recording and counting votes.

The voting machine itself is generally positioned in a booth, often closed off by a curtain to assure secrecy for the voter.

In the case of older mechanical voting machines, when a voter enters the booth and closes the curtain by means of a lever, the machine unlocks for voting. The titles of all elective offices are listed on the face of the machine along with the party candidates running for each office. Above each name is a lever which, when depressed, indicates a vote for that candidate. Only one candidate for each office may be selected. Write-in votes are possible and propositions are placed at the top of the ballot. When the voter pulls the curtain open to leave, the machine automatically registers the vote and is cleared for use by the next person.

The mechanical voting machine was first used in New York state in 1892, and came to be used throughout the United States. Faster and more accurate in tabulating the vote than the paper *ballot*, the mechanical voting machine now has been replaced in many areas by so-called electronic or computerized voting. In the most common form of electronic voting, voters indicate their preferences using punch cards that are read by computer. Other modern voting technologies include the optical-scan system, in which marked ballots are read by computer using *optical sensing*, and the direct-record electronic voting system, in which a voter chooses a candidate by means of push buttons or touch screens on a computerized voting machine, which tallies the votes. A number of experts have called for direct-record electronic systems to have increased safeguards against potential computer tampering and to provide a paper record of an individual's vote so that a non-electronic means of recounting a challenged electoral result would exist.

The voting machine's greatest asset is protection against voting fraud or human error. However, critics claim that it intimidates some citizens, that some machines are subject to breakdown, and that fraud is not completely eliminated. Computerized voting machines that use punch cards are also susceptible to voter error, as they lack the means to prevent a person from voting

for two candidates for the same office, and can fail to register a vote clearly. For many years the United States was the only country that used voting machines extensively; Brazil now uses a national computerized voting system. The cost of voting machines, combined with less frequent elections and simpler ballots in many countries, make them impractical for worldwide use.

Voting Paradox

Also known as the cyclical majority problem, this is a problem of voting in legislatures when there are three or more groups of relatively equal size. When motions are framed dichotomously (e.g., as yes or no) there will always be a majority winner on any roll-call, barring ties. At the same time, however, there may be no true overall majority preference. Thus it is paradoxical that there both is and is not a majority at the same time.

Voting System

A Voting System is a means of *choosing* between a number of options, based on the input of a number of voters. *Voting* is perhaps best known for its use in *elections*, where political candidates are selected for *public office*. Voting can also be used to award *prizes*, to select between different plans of action, or by a *computer program* to determine a solution to a complex problem. Voting can be contrasted with *consensus decision making*. A voting system consists of the rules for how voters express their desires, and how these desires are aggregated to yield a final result. The study of formally defined voting systems is called *voting theory*, a subfield of *political science*, *economics* or *mathematics*. Voting theory began in the 18th century and has led to several proposals for voting systems.

Most voting systems are based on the concept of *majority rule*, or the principle that more than half of the voters should get the outcome they want. Given the simplicity of majority rule, those who are unfamiliar with voting theory are often surprised that such a variety of voting systems exists, or that popular voting systems can produce results not supported by more than half

the voters. If every election had only two choices, the winner would be determined using majority rule alone. However, when there are three or more options, there may not be a single option that is preferred by a majority. Different voting systems may give very different results, particularly in cases where there is no clear majority preference. Thus, the choice of voting system(s) is one important component of a democratic government.

Voting

Voting, method of registering collective approval or disapproval of a person or a proposal. The term generally refers to the process by which citizens choose candidates for public office or decide political questions submitted to them. However, it may also describe the formal recording of opinion of a group on any subject. In either sense it is a means of transforming numerous individual desires into a coherent and collective basis for decision.

In early human history voting was simply the communication of approval or disapproval by tribal members of certain proposals offered by a chieftain, who typically held an elected office. Eventually in political voting, the *ballot* came into use, a sophisticated form of which is the *voting machine*. In modern democracies voting is generally considered the right of all adult citizens. In the past, however, voting was often a privilege limited by stringent property qualifications and restricted to the upper classes, and it is only in recent times that universal suffrage has become a fact. In the United States this was accomplished in 1920 when women were given the right to vote by the Nineteenth Amendment. While in democracies voting is, generally, a voluntary right, in totalitarian systems it is virtually a compulsory duty, and nonvoting may be considered an act of disapproval of government policies.

In recent years a great deal of study has been devoted to the analysis of voting behavior in nonauthoritarian nations. Through the use of complex sampling surveys attempts have been made to determine on what basis a voter makes a decision. Findings

reveal that voting is influenced not only by political differences but also by religious, racial, and economic factors. For this reason nearly all politicians rely on a sampling survey, or *poll*, to gauge the attitudes of their constituencies. Also a subject for considerable study in the United States is that large segment of the population that refrains from voting. Research has shown that nonvoting is caused by factors that include social cross pressures, new residency in the community, and relative political ignorance or lack of interest.

W

Wagner's Law

Adolph Wagner was a nineteenth century German economist who believed that the percentage of a nation's gross national product accounted for by the public sector will grow inexorably because of the increased costs of maintaining law and order, war, and the increasing demand for public services.

Waive

To voluntarily give up a right or a claim.

Waiver of Bids

A purchasing method, whereby the bidding process is omitted and goods are purchased from available sources. Government agencies must be duly authorized by law (or rule) to make this type of purchase.

Waiver of Irregularity

Noting, but disregarding noncompliance within a bid which may be due to error. Such waiver or disregard must not unfairly affect the competitive process.

Warehouse Requisition

A request from the warehouse to Purchasing to initiate a purchase order to restock one or more commodities.

Warehouse Security

The combined total effort to exclude intrusion into a warehouse by unauthorized persons, destructive pests, and other events beyond man's control (*i.e.* windstorm, lightning, and flood).

Includes records keeping, access control, building design, and maintenance and housekeeping functions.

Warehouse

1. A structure designated for storage of things.
2. Used as a verb indicates the act of storing things, as in, "We will warehouse these electrical supplies".

Warehousing Unit

This may be a single large package handled as a unit load or a group of packages palletized on a pallet or otherwise unitized.

Warranty

A written or oral statement by one party to a contract that a fact is or will be as it is expressly declared or promised to be.

Ways and Means Motion

A motion proposing to introduce a new tax, to increase an existing tax, to continue an expiring tax or to extend the application of a tax. If adopted, it becomes an order that a bill or bills based on its provisions be brought in.

Weekly Business Statement

A statement normally made at the end of oral question period on Thursday, outlining the Government business to be considered in the following week. It is made by the Government House Leader, usually in response to a question from the Opposition House Leader.

Weight of Evidence

The balance or preponderance of evidence; the inclination of the greater amount of credible evidence, offered in a trial, to support one side of the issue rather than the other.

Welfare State

1. A government like that of the United States that exercises responsibility for the welfare of its citizens in such areas as social security, housing, and education.

2. The provision for redistributive benefits such as education and health services by the state.

Whip

1. A legislator who is chosen to be assistant to the leader of the party in the House or the Senate and whose job is to marshal support for party strategy.
2. Legislative leaders of each party who are responsible for rounding up party members for important votes.

Whistle-Blowers

Government employees who publicly expose evidence of official waste or corruption that they have learned about in the course of their duties.

White House Staff

Special advisors to the President, part of the Executive office and similar to the Canadian Prime Minister's Office.

White Paper

A document tabled in the House presenting Government policy in a given area. It may contain legislative or administrative proposals on which the Government intends to act.

Wilderness Preservationism

A form of environmentalism positing the intrinsic importance of wilderness for humankind.

Williamson Trade-Off

This graphic model developed by Oliver Williamson (b. 1932) compares the loss of consumer surplus with the cost savings that would accrue to the producer firm after a merger.

Window Close

Time period after which a utility patent (that issues from an application filed on or after 12 December 1980) expires if a maintenance fee has not been paid. A petition must be filed along with the appropriate fees to reinstate an expired patent.

Window Open

Time period when a maintenance fee can be paid with or without a surcharge.

Withdrawn Claim

A non-elected claim.

“Withdrawn” is the status identifier that should be used for claims that were not elected (*chosen by the applicant to remain under consideration*) in response to a restriction requirement.

Further, an appellant (*one who is appealing an examiner’s final rejection to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences*) may withdraw some of the appealed claims, resulting in cancellation of the withdrawn claims

Withdrawn Patent

An allowed application for patent in which the applicant files correspondence to withdraw the patent from issue; thus preventing it from issuing on the patent issue date. The printed document is sometimes available on the day of publication, but is later retracted and will not be available in the patent database. No copy of the patent document will appear on the official USPTO web site.

Withholding of Support

A decision by NIH not to make a noncompeting continuation award within the current competitive segment.

Witness

A person invited to appear before a committee to present an opinion on a particular topic or to provide technical advice with respect to a bill. While testifying, witnesses enjoy the same privilege of freedom of speech as Members.

Woman Suffrage

Woman Suffrage, the right of women to vote. Throughout the latter part of the 19th cent. the issue of women’s voting rights was an important phase of *feminism*.

Words Taken Down

Words Taken Down is the House rule used to discipline a member for using inappropriate words in debate.

After the words are "taken down" by the clerk and read back, the chair rules on their suitability.

If ruled inappropriate, the member may not speak again on the same day without House permission.

Workflow

Workflow diagrams are a formal way to identify procedural steps and the logic employed in a process used to complete a task or job. Workflow diagrams include each interim step and product(s); the direction of movement through the process (indicated by arrows); decision points, alternative processes and repeated steps, and dependencies (steps or processes that must be completed before, during or after completion of a particular step); and can include the estimated time required for each step, who performs or reviews each step, and resource requirements. Depending on the type of workflow diagramming method used, the start and end points of each interim step may be listed separately or the entire process step can be indicated by a single notation.

Working Clearance

The space allowed between the top of a stack or column and the lowest overhead obstruction. For example, ceiling joists, beams, sprinkler heads, steam pipes, etc. This allowance will vary depending upon local fire codes.

World Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was created at the Bretton Woods conference of 1944.

World Government

World government is the concept of a political body that would make, interpret, and enforce *international law*. Inherent to the

concept of a world government is the idea that nations would be required to pool or surrender (depending on point of view) *sovereignty* over some areas. In effect, a world government would add another level of administration above the existing national governments or provide coordination over areas national governments are not capable of adequately addressing as independent polities.

Currently, there has not been a nation to officially put forward plans for a world government, although some people do see international institutions (such as the *International Criminal Court*, *United Nations*, and *International Monetary Fund*) as the beginning elements of a world government system. An organization comprised of legislators from various nations known as *Parliamentarians for Global Action* have promoted ideas of *democratic global governance*, though such promotion has varied in its scope and intensity during the organization's history. Capitalizing on the growing importance of *world wide web* in the human civilization, a group of individuals adhering to The Globalist Manifesto is actively advocating for the formation of one world government, initially through the internet. Earth

World Trade Organization

An international organization created to provide the ground rules for international trade and commerce.

Writ of Election

A document issued by the Chief Electoral Officer in order to institute an election in a specific electoral district. Following the election and the validation of the results, the name of the elected candidate is recorded on the writ by the returning officer who signs and returns it to the Chief Electoral Officer. Subsequently, the Chief Electoral Officer will send to the Clerk of the House of Commons a certificate of election for elected candidates.

X

X Patent

In the 46 years prior to the Great Fire of 1836, the United States government had issued about 10,000 patents. Most of these could never be revived again, but Congress acted to restore those records that could be reconstructed from private files and reproduce models which were deemed critical. Patents whose records were not restored were cancelled. There were a total of 2,845 patents restored, most of which were eventually given a number beginning with "X". All patents after the date of the establishment of the Patent Office in July 1836 were numbered as a new series (without the X), beginning with a new Patent No. 1 to John Ruggles. A small number of the new series patents had been destroyed in the Great Fire but they were quickly recovered from their owners' records. X files bear numbers that range from X000001 to X011280. X0000001 is the first patent, issued to Samuel Hopkins in 1790.

Y

Yeas & Nays: House

In the House, Yeas & Nays is a specific type of recorded vote. It requires a seconding of 1/5 of those present to take place. The vote, if ordered, places members' positions on record. It is usually held by electronic device.

Yellow Socialism

Yellow socialism was the name applied to a form of *revisionist* socialism which became prominent in the early *twentieth century* prior to *World War I*, as an alternative to *Marxism* (sometimes called "red socialism"). Yellow socialists rejected *class struggle*, the *general strike* and *revolutionary socialism* in general.

The term "yellow socialism" was coined by a former member of the *French Socialist Party*, *Pierre Biétry*, in 1904 when he founded the "Fédération Nationale des Jaunes de France" (*National Federation of Yellows*), a right wing socialist group that rejected *Marxism*, *class struggle* and *labour militancy*. Over the next two decades *revolutionary socialists* would deride all *revisionists* as "yellow socialists" whether they accepted the label for themselves or not.

In the *United States*, yellow socialism was associated with the *business unionism* of *Samuel Gompers* (and thus described as "yellow unionism").

Yellow socialists and yellow unionists were criticised by more radical socialists for their concessions to *nationalism* and occasional engagement in *chauvinism* such as opposition to *immigration* (for supposedly flooding the labour market and

reducing wages or denying jobs to native-born citizens), and sometimes even *racism* or *anti-Semitism*.

In Europe, during *World War I*, yellow socialism became associated with the *social democratic* parties who supported their own states in the war rather than taking an internationalist position against the conflict.

However, the "*Berne International*" (or "*Two-and-a-half International*") which met at *Zimmerwald* in 1915 was also described by *Lenin* as "yellow socialist", despite its opposition to the war, for its rejection of revolutionary socialism. After the war, the term "yellow socialism" fell into disuse, and the yellow socialists were absorbed into the larger post-war social democratic movement. Over time, the social democrats evolved towards their modern form, and many of the views held by the yellow socialists disappeared from the movement.

Yield for a Question

To Yield for a Question allows a member to keep the floor while allowing a colleague to speak.

The yielded time should be used for a question and not a statement, but this is not always enforced.

Z

Zero-Base Budgeting (ZBB)

1. A management system instituted by President Carter that sought to examine the need for existing programs as if they were being proposed for the first time.
2. Zero-Based Budgeting requires that a program be justified from the ground up each fiscal year.

The alternative is to use the prior funding level for that program as the basis for further adjustments.

Zionism

Jewish nationalist movement advocating establishment of a Jewish nation-state.

Zone Contracting

The award of contracts according to district or region designation. This type of award issuance is generally applied when the potential for service by a single vendor to an entire area

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