

Chapter 1 : Ones | Define Ones at [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The manuscript examines the importance of self-awareness in ethical decision-making and provides considerations for infusing this approach in counselor education and supervision.*

Which of the following statements about communication is most accurate? Expressing your enjoyment of hockey games reflects a basic attitude. Most body language is related to emotions and attitudes. Business letters should be sincere, to the point, and impersonal. Attitudes change day by day, while moods persist over time. Which of these statements is true? A good attitude can make you tired. A good attitude happens by accident. Being tired makes it harder to have a good attitude. Which one of the following statements about attitudes is correct? Positive attitudes can help us learn quicker. When you complete a job, but use more time and effort than is truly necessary, how have you worked? Efficiently, but not effectively B. Effectively, but not efficiently C. Both effectively and efficiently D. Neither effectively nor efficiently Studying how people get along with one another A. The main reason self-confidence is important in human relations is because A. Standards of performance, or "performance goals," are used to A. Noticing nice things about people, and telling them, is an example of A. What is the main reason that attitudes are more often revealed in spoken rather than written language? In writing, we try to put the "best face" on what we write. In writing, we can more easily conceal our attitudes. In spoken language, we are often careless in our use of words. We speak far more often than we write.

1. *SUBJECT: Policy Guidance on the Consideration of Arrest Records in Employment Decisions under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of , as amended, 42 U.S.C. Â§e et seq. ()*.

Tobin Unlawful Inducements to Vote: September 7, ] Candidates, political campaigns, and interested organizations potentially walk a thin line when soliciting votes for their candidate or cause. In a democratic system, the illegality of paying an individual to vote for a specific candidate or issue is absolutely unquestioned. The idea of bribing an elector for his vote runs counter to the ideal of democracy. Yet, massive amounts of money and time are spent by political groups to ensure that their bases of support arrive at the polls on election day. These votes are likewise being paid for; but it is not the voter that receives the cash in his pocket. Where then is the difference between legally inducing a voter or block of voters to cast support for a candidate or issue and an illegal bribe to do the same? Suppose a presidential candidate held a base of support in rural evangelical churches, and sought to maximize voter turnout from those churches on election day. Perhaps a certain level of turnout by the church members would warrant a one hundred thousand dollar donation to the church. What if a candidate or political organization were to offer a contest: In this instance, there is no direct compensation for the vote. Rather, consideration lies in the potential eligibility for the grand prize, the large donation. What if a candidate offered a raffle to individuals in important neighborhoods who could prove that they had voted on election day? If a new video games system was to be given away in a raffle, would the potential to win the raffle be enough to illegally induce a voter to the polls? Is there a bright-line where a financing political group and a civic organization crosses the line from utilizing legal inducement methods to using bribery to secure votes? The Definition of Bribery in the Context of Voting The state holds a legitimate interest in preventing a direct payment in exchange for votes. The state of Ohio also has codified penalties for illegal inducements to vote. Not only is a direct payment for a vote prohibited, but any other "valuable thing, to or for the use of another. Would a ride to the polls for an elderly group of voters be considered "valuable consideration? No, for the following reasons, although the statutory language does not explain why. Even though a candidate, political party or organization might furnish a "thing of value," such as a ride to the polls or a pre-stamped absentee ballot, the group is not necessarily committing bribery. At its simplest, these voters are not receiving consideration for their appearance at the polls. Rather, they are receiving assistance in order to carry out a constitutionally protected right. Facilitating voting cannot be illegal inducement, as there is no inducement at issue. Rather, "there must be something beyond what is involved in the act of voting, i. Otherwise it could not induce the decision to vote. State of Oregon, the mailing of voter registration packets, including self-addressed stamped envelopes was ruled to be mere vote facilitating rather than a form of illegal inducement. The court stated that had the envelopes been blank, and the stamps able to be used for another purpose, the ballot packages could possibly have been seen as an illegal inducement. The court then draws the line between facilitating voting and allowing for an employer to give time with pay, or for a third party to reimburse wages and other expenses lost by voting. Burns also commented on the legality of providing rides to the polls. Political events and rallies often serve food and give small gifts to those in attendance: These items are generally not included as things of value, as defined by anti-bribery statutes. However, this evaluation of treating relies upon the assumption that gifts given to potential voters are negligible. Door prizes are commonly used at rallies in order to increase attendance and spur participation at the events. Stano, the Ohio Court of Common Pleas addressed the issue of door prizes as illegal inducement. In that sense there is no direct inducement. Yet it necessarily would be true that if the gifts become so substantial, so expensive, and so out of proportion to the usual concept of a door prize, it would seem to me under such circumstances the door prize might easily overstep the limits and become an illegal inducement. A pad of matches is one thing, but if a candidate handed out gift certificates as door prizes it would easily be tantamount to illegal inducement. There is No Simple Definition of Illegal Inducement We must remember that each state defines illegal inducement differently. In Ohio, for example, pre-election advertising of a raffle giving away a Playstation Gaming System, in exchange for voting, would most likely leave the promoters of

the raffle criminally liable for illegal inducement to vote. The promise, even of the chance to win the game system, would be adequate consideration to qualify as an illegal inducement. However, in a state such as Alaska, the raffle would be legal. Alaskan election statute AS At the federal level, 42 U. In a federal election, it would be unwise for a candidate, political party, or non-profit organization to promise rewards or admission to a raffle in order to motivate a church or social organization. For example, again consider a gift offered to a church leader by an non-profit corporation [ c 3 , c 4 , or ]. Even if the congregation had no knowledge of the gift, the influence of the church leader on the congregation could constitute acceptance of the illegal inducement. Both the corporation and the receiver of the gift, the leader of the congregation, could be criminally liable for the illegal inducement. The church could also face the possibility of losing its status as c 3 tax-exempt organization, because an agent engaged in issue or candidate specific politics. These types of activity likely fall under the federal definition of illegal inducement and leave the perpetrating individual or organization subject to fines, criminal penalties, or a possible forfeiture of the outcome of the election. The election saw three different programs that offered potentially valuable consideration to Alaskan voters. Among these were private airfare discounts, raffles by the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce for various prizes to participants, and free rides all day on the Anchorage People mover system on the day after the election, each for showing a ballot stub. Hasen, Vote Buying, 88 Cal. Also noteworthy, the statute punishes regardless of intent, but introduces a harsher punishment for illegal inducement when done with that intent.

**Chapter 3 : Impulsivity - Wikipedia**

*Pub. L. amended section generally, substituting provisions covering the registration, responsibilities, and oversight of self-regulatory organizations by the Commission for provisions covering only the Commission's powers with respect to exchanges and securities, with a view to consolidating and expanding the Commission's oversight.*

Toward an Identity Systems Oriented Model of Authentic Leadership In this section, I offer a construct definition of authentic leadership and delineate the three identity systems that are proposed to play a critical role in authentic leadership. Figure 2 outlines the overall components of the proposed model and serves as a guide in the discussion that follows. In addition, each of these identity systems contains a number of substrata explicated in the sections that follow. For example, Table 1 lists a number of substrata of the self-identity system. Identity systems in authentic leadership theory. The Self-Identity System Avolio and Gardner posited that one of the key distinguishing characteristics of authentic leaders is that they are anchored by their own deep sense of self. The self or self-concept can be viewed as the knowledge a person has about him or her self. Moreover, it is presupposed here that the self is context dependent and variable. Thus, a number of authors e. For the purposes of this discussion, the terms self and self-concept are used synonymously. For the sake of parsimony, like other authors e. Moreover, I presuppose that self-identity subsumes a number of substrata or subidentities of which self-concept is one. In other words, self-identity is multidimensional. While it is beyond the scope of this paper, subidentities relevant to the development of authentic leadership may include self-esteem, self-knowledge, self-efficacy, self-confidence, and self-consistency. For example, one aspect of the self that has received little attention is self-consistency or self-concordance. Buono and Judge reported that self-concordance mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and leadership effectiveness in a survey of nine organizations and a laboratory experiment. Obviously, we need to learn more about the role of self-consistency in authentic leadership and what specific aspects of authentic leadership moderated by self-consistency affect leadership effectiveness. In addition, Markus and Nurius posited that we have an array of possible selves such as an ideal self how we would like to be , an ought self how we think we should be , and the actual self. These possible selves are future-oriented schemata of what we think we could potentially become. Consequently, many writers have agreed with Kegan who asserted that identity is a multifaceted and complex construct which relates to the way an individual perceives himself or herself in relation to others. However, as Sparrowe pointed out, claiming that a particular form of leadership is intrinsically ethical or moral is difficult to falsify empirically but also extremely difficult to argue logically. Self-Awareness A related concept is self-awareness, a construct that appears in most conceptualizations of authentic leadership assuming that authenticity and authentic leadership require heightened levels of self-awareness. Avolio and Gardner identified four elements of self-awareness that they believe are specifically relevant to the development of authentic leadership: Though a person may not be fully conscious of all the components of his or her identity, self-awareness refers to the extent to which people are aware of various aspects of their identities and the extent to which their self-perceptions are internally integrated and congruent with the ways others perceive them. Thus, the identity is a description of what the sense of self is; whereas self-awareness contains an evaluative component, referring to quality and accuracy i. According to Silvia and Duval , self-awareness occurs when individuals are cognizant of their own existence and what constitutes that existence within the context within which they operate over time. The issue of awareness of the self is made explicit in the theory of identity development proposed by Kegan This is in contrast to the less developed state, where the self is more embedded i. As a person increases his or her capacity to deal with this complexity, identity grows in its capacity to take in complexity and to integrate it in a way that permits committed action. Influenced by Piaget, the Kegan model proposes a series of identity levels, as the person moves from being very dependent and self-focused to being both autonomous and interdependent and able to comprehend a very complex system of relationships in which he or she operates. From development and career literature, for example, we know that there are certain predictable changes in identity that occur as the individual makes certain status or role changes. Levinson , , for example, sees the life course as a series of

periods called stages which build the structure of the self separated by structure-changing periods transitions. Key events that have been discussed in the context of authentic leadership development have been described as trigger experiences Gardner et al. Events that may trigger the development of self-identity or changes in self-identity; redefine the role and salience of specific subidentities; and promote the development of authentic leadership may be sensational or subtle, positive or negative, and located in the personal history of the leader or prompted contemporaneously. Whatever their specific form and timing, trigger events serve as positive forces in developing leader self-awareness and stimulate positive growth and development Avolio, ; Gardner at al. Although trigger events have been traditionally viewed as negative experiences involving crises and negative stressors e. Yet, crucibles do not need to be horrendous ordeals since leaders have been able to create meaning out of the crucible experiences and have found them a source of strength. The remaining constructs in the self-identity systems self-knowledge, self-efficacy, self-congruence, and self-liking have been sufficiently discussed in the literature and, for the sake of parsimony, will not be reviewed here. Self-Identity Versus Social Identity Finally, it is important to differentiate between self-identity and social identity. When the self is defined in collective terms; collective interest is experienced as self-interest, meaning individuals are intrinsically motivated to contribute to the collective good D. In this research, however, the focus is on self-identity as it represents a fundamental building block in the development of authentic leadership because empirical evidence for the relationship between leadership to relational self-construal personal identification or self-identity is much scarcer compared to evidence for the relationship between social identification and leadership effectiveness B. Van Knippenberg and Hogg a and M. However, this position remains to be tested. There is a substantial body of evidence linking self-identity to leader effectiveness in charismatic and transformational leadership e. Taken together, research examining the self and collective identity has suggested that leaders construe the self in personal, relational, and collective terms. The salience of these different self-construals varies across situations, relationships, time, and context Atron, ; Brewer, ; M. In sum, the self-identity system of the proposed model assumes that a strong sense of identity is a prerequisite for the development of authentic leadership. If leaders are not clear on their needs, values, motivations, abilities, and other important elements of self-definition; it becomes very difficult for them to know how to develop as a person and as a leader Avolio et al. The self-identity system consists of both cognitive i. In addition, the system encompasses both multiple self-identities i. From the research reviewed in this section, the following propositions regarding the self-identity system in authentic leadership are postulated: Authentic leaders have a greater sense of self-awareness than inauthentic leaders. Authentic leaders have a more differentiated self-identity than less authentic leaders. The Leader Identity System Leader development is the creation of new aspects of the self that specifically relate to the leader role. I use the construct of leader identity as the bridge between personal and collective identity since it combines unique, individual characteristics of self-identity along with group-oriented aspects of collective identity. At the collective level, leader identity develops as a function of shared experiences from which shared identities of leaders and followers emerge. Authentic leaders have a highly developed sense of how their own roles as leaders and carry a responsibility to act morally and in the best interest of others May et al. The leader identity system consists of three subidentities: Leadership Self-Efficacy Self-efficacy plays an important role in leadership research. He treated leadership self-efficacy as a focal construct that affects the goals leaders select, their motivation, the development of functional leadership strategies, and the skillful execution of these strategies. Leader Reputation Leader reputation is the second subidentity in this system. Building on this definition, A. Hall, Blass, Ferris, and Massengale suggested that leader reputation is a perceptual identity of a leader as held by others that serves to reduce the uncertainty regarding the expected future behavior of that leader. This definition is consistent with the dual nature of the constructs making up this identity system. Like leadership self-efficacy, leader reputation has an individual and a collective component. Hence, leader reputation may be conceptualized as both an individual and group construct. Furthermore, according to the authors, just as leaders may embrace several self-identities, they also might have multiple reputations, each signaling the likelihood of behavior specific to a given context. The reputation of leaders influence the trust and confidence we place in them and ultimately our assessment of leadership performance and effectiveness. A favorable

leader reputation is predicted to facilitate the development of authentic leadership. Leader Prototypicality Finally, leader prototypicality comprises the third subidentity in the identity system. Reichers, Haslam, and Hopkins argued that those in a position to direct the group are individuals who are seen to be most prototypical of the group position in a given context. As a result, the most prototypical member assumes the mantle of leadership. Taken together, research examining self and collective identity has suggested that leaders construe the self in personal, relational, and collective terms. The social identity theory of leadership M. Therefore, group members are more likely to endorse more prototypical leaders since they tend to be perceived as attractive and effective. The proposed greater effectiveness of prototypical compared to nonprototypical leaders is supported by a variety of studies in the laboratory as well as in the field e. The most basic prediction from this theory is that as group salience increases, perceived leadership effectiveness becomes more determined by leader prototypicality and less determined by the possession of general leadership qualities since social identity theory suggests that ability to lead depends on the capacity to represent a group consensus. Without such an identity, there is nothing to bind leaders and followers together. The identity definitions a leader generates are determined by his or her leader identity and by context. Leaders are actively crafting, defining, and redefining identities beginning with self-identities and leader identities associated with the leadership role. The self-identity and leader identity systems are interdependent. According to Reichers et al. Leaders actively define the category themselves and engage in behaviors to enhance their prototypicality, while followers actively weigh and interpret the definitions offered to them. Both leaders and followers are active interpreters of the social world. Consequently, it seems reasonable to argue that leader prototypicality develops and stems from the symbiosis of self-identity and leader identity. The merger of these two identity systems allows leaders to integrate personological characteristics self-esteem, self-efficacy with the demands associated with the leadership role such as facilitating the integration of individual and group identities. Authentic leaders have a stronger sense of leadership self-efficacy than inauthentic leaders. Authentic leaders have stronger and more favorable reputations than inauthentic leaders. Authentic leaders are more likely to assume the role of prototypical member than inauthentic leaders. Individuals develop a sense of spiritual self in relation to a higher power or God and by recognizing the sacred and divine within them. James provided an early yet enduring conceptualization of identity development. It is the highest level of self-organization, more advanced than the material me and the social me. The distinction between the I and the me has proved amazingly viable and appears as a recurrent theme in most treatments of the self Harter, ; Lewis, Since the time that James proposed his early model of the self, identity theorists from different schools of thought psychodynamic, cognitive, narrative, and systems theory have extended and modified his work. But by and large, they have abandoned the emphasis on spiritual self-conceptualization. For James , the spiritual self manifests in spiritual experiences or what the author refers to as mystical experiences. Themes of spirituality are woven through many aspects of their lives because people recognize spiritual experiences across many settings. The role of spirituality in leadership and the workplace has generated quite a bit of attention in both the popular press and the research literature, reflected in the recent proliferation of articles and books e. In addition, research has shown that the core benefits of organizational transformation are not merely economic.

**Chapter 4 : Election Law @ Moritz - e-Book**

*3 Currie v Misa, 8 requires something more. Consideration "may consist either in some right, interest, profit, or benefit accruing to the one party, or some forbearance, detriment, loss or responsibility, given, suffered, or undertaken by.*

Self-concept is one of the most popular ideas in psychological literature. The ERIC database includes over entries under the "self-concept" descriptor. Unfortunately, self-concept is also an illusive and often poorly defined construct. Reviews of literature have found at least 15 different "self" terms used by various authors Strein, Terms such as "self-concept," "self-esteem," "self-worth," "self-acceptance," and so on are often used interchangeably and inconsistently, when they may relate to different ideas about how people view themselves. Accordingly, definition is the first consideration in the assessment of self-concept. Before attempting to assess self-concept, counseling practitioners or researchers must first clarify for themselves what they mean by "self-concept" and then choose a method or instrument consistent with that definition. The global view, sometimes conceptualized as "self-esteem" or "general self-concept," is the older and probably the more common view among counselors and therapists Strein, Items comprising the "Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale" Rosenberg, capture the essence of the global self-concept idea, and continue to be used frequently in research. In contrast to the traditional model of global self-concept, multifaceted models stress self-evaluations of specific competencies or attributes, for example, academic self-concept, physical self-concept, and so on. Although some theoretical models are hierarchical, with global self-concept at the apex, most of these models stress the distinctiveness of various self-concept facets. Extensive empirical research in developmental and educational psychology over the past 15 years has strongly supported the multifaceted view. Consistent with research findings, most published self-concept measures now emphasize domain-specific self-concepts. In fact, one leading scholar in the field Wylie, has argued that comparisons to external events are not particularly relevant in the assessment of self-concept. Accordingly, self-concept is almost always assessed through self-report. Four commonly used self-report methods are described below Burns, Most of the currently published instruments are of this type. Rating scales typically are composed of a set of statements to which the respondent expresses a degree of agreement or disagreement. Five- and seven-point Likert scales are common. Typical items might be "I am good at math" or "On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. Checklists provide interesting qualitative information, but have two shortcomings. Second, the categorization of the adjectives is done by an external party, without knowing what exact meaning the adjective has for the individual. In brief, the Q-sort technique involves having the person sort cards that contain self-descriptors e. Both quantitative and qualitative methods can be used to evaluate the results of the sorting task. In "free-response" methods respondents typically complete partial statements e. Although some sets of these sentence-completion tasks have been published formally, complete with quantitative scoring schemes, responses more frequently are evaluated qualitatively. Free-response methods are seldom used in self-concept research but have favor with many counselors because the open-ended, qualitative nature of the task lends itself to facilitating discussion with the client. The rather low reliability of such methods, however, argues against interpreting the results as a "measure" of self-concept. Brahm argues that this assessment approach integrates self-concept with mastery learning more effectively than does the traditional norm-referenced self-concept scale. Although this is a promising idea, it remains undeveloped. Self-report measures make several requirements of the respondent Burns, First, the person must have a sufficient level of self-awareness. Young children may lack confidence but may not be consciously aware of their own perceptions. Second, self-report measures also require substantial verbal competence, a skill that can not be assumed. Third, even children are aware that some responses are more socially acceptable than others. The accuracy of self-reports is often decreased by this "social desirability" response tendency. Technical quality of self-concept instruments demands serious consideration. Reliability and validity coefficients for personality tests are frequently considerably lower than for performance measures, such as those for cognitive ability. For some of the older self-concept measures internal consistency reliabilities, especially for subscales, are only in the. Some newer instruments, however, attain internal consistency coefficients in the. To help in choosing a

test, prospective test users should consult technical manuals and test reviews carefully before making a final choice. Finally, most empirically scored self-concept measures were developed more for research than for clinical use. Normative samples are seldom anywhere near as useful as for tests of achievement or ability. Information relating test scores to problem behavior is virtually absent. Counselors should use scores from self-concept measures very cautiously when working with individual clients. ED Burns, R. Advances in research on academic self-concept: Implications for school psychology. University of Nebraska Press. Further, this site is using a privately owned and located server. This is NOT a government sponsored or government sanctioned site.

**Chapter 5 : Second Amendment to the United States Constitution - Wikipedia**

*4: an opinion obtained by reflection his considerations favoring one profession over another 5: esteem, regard the family built themselves a large, ugly villa and became people of consideration.*

Discreet government and military liaisons. He asked them where the bomb was. The terroristsâ€”highly dedicated and steeled to resist interrogationâ€”remained silent So Thomas took his pistol from his gun belt, pointed it at the forehead of one of them, and shot him dead. The other two, he said, talked immediately; the bomb, which had been placed in a crowded railway station and set to explode during the evening rush hour, was found and defused, and countless lives were saved. In this compelling ticking-bomb scenario, terrorists give up their secrets in a timely manner to escape immediate pain or death, a causal pattern I label the animal instinct model. Ancient Greek courts placed great faith in testimony obtained through torture of slaves. As explained by neurologist Lawrence Hinkle, who examined Korean War veterans after communist "brain-washing": Any circumstance that impairs the function of the brain potentially affects the ability to give information as well as the ability to withhold it. In particular, the interrogation fails if the terrorist loses consciousness before revealing his plans. Assistance of Health Professionals in Torture Interrogation Routine participation of medical personnel in state-sponsored torture interrogation has been documented worldwide. Medical professionals determine the types of torture a person can endure, monitor the person for endurance under torture, resuscitate the person, treat the person to prepare for further torture, and administer non-therapeutic drugs. To cover up torture, physicians falsify health certificates, autopsy reports, and death certificates. Americas manual, call for the services of physicians and psychiatrists. Government-sponsored torture generates deep conflicts within medical communities and between governments and their medical communities. In Turkey physicians have falsified evidence of torture in post-detention medical examinations, to the dismay of their patient-oriented colleagues. Government authorities demanded patient lists and brought physicians to trial for criticizing the government. Turkish physicians are harassed, arrested, and even tortured, as regularly reported in international medical journals. The challenges will be intense in some specialties, such as military medicine [17] and forensic medicine. Judging from the experience of other countries, similar turmoil might be anticipated in clinical psychology, law, and journalism. The Cognitive Failure Model of Truth Telling A greater obstacle to torture interrogation than bodily frailty of the subject is the mental resistance of fanatics, martyrs, and heroes to coercion. She had personally killed 32 Turkish National Police officers Trying to obtain intelligence out of one of the most violent people on earth is a bit of trouble She screamed, spat, kicked, ripped up her holding facility, refused to talk She tried to cut her wrists with a plastic knife; she ran full force with her head onto the wall. She threw feces at all of us. She was between the car and the ground when they fired 32 rounds into her, which was one hell of a hard shot to make Modern psychology maps the intractability of the psyche. In general, people tend to react against those who constrain their freedom of action reactance theory, [23] for instance, by substituting untraceable acts of sabotage. People tend to become more dogmatic and tenacious in their belief systems when reminded of their mortality terror management theory. Moreover all forms of torture were used without hesitation The animal instinct model ultimately fails because the physiological experience of pain is mediated by individual and cultural interpretation. As understood by contemporary criminal psychology, overwhelming physical and mental stress create a state of disorientation in which the subject is unable to maintain a position of self-interest and becomes suggestible or compliant under interrogation. Absent self-will, the accused was presumed to expose the truth in involuntary testimony or nonverbal signs. Further, it demands a corps of trained torturers to apply the precision torture technology. I explore these two institutional requirements next. Biomedical Research for Torture Interrogation Twentieth Century researchers developed numerous techniques to induce disorientation: Supreme Court ruled that the identities should not be revealed for security reasons. The "war on terrorism" has produced a related research strategy. In most fields of animal experimentation, anesthetics and analgesics are administered to mask the experience of injury; however, pain management researchers intentionally induce pain in laboratory animals to study the mechanisms of pain. Liebeskind, a Fellow of the National Academy of

Sciences and a great humanist, replied with candor and insight: Biomedical applications to torture interrogation may have a humanitarian theme. Words or pictures relevant to an event are flashed onto a computer screen. A former Palestinian prisoner proudly explained: To gain the political and economic advantages of membership, Turkey attempted to develop torture techniques that leave no medical trace. Torture spreads to foreign governments through exchange of torture technology. Argentina gave classes in torture to Latin American military officers, and Brazilian torturers trained Chileans. Establishment of a Torture Interrogation Unit Political scientist Harold William Rood, who for ten years taught field interrogation of prisoners of war in military intelligence schools, explained the institutionalization challenge as follows.

*Family stress, measured by self-report, increased as homework load increased and as parent's perception of their capacity to assist decreased. Contrary to the 10 Minute Rule, primary school children received about three times the recommended load of homework.*

Registration, responsibilities, and oversight of self-regulatory organizations a Registration procedures; notice of filing; other regulatory agencies 1 The Commission shall, upon the filing of an application for registration as a national securities exchange, registered securities association, or registered clearing agency, pursuant to section 78f, 78oâ€”3, or 78qâ€”1 of this title, respectively, publish notice of such filing and afford interested persons an opportunity to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning such application. Within ninety days of the date of publication of such notice or within such longer period as to which the applicant consents, the Commission shallâ€” A by order grant such registration, or B institute proceedings to determine whether registration should be denied. Such proceedings shall include notice of the grounds for denial under consideration and opportunity for hearing and shall be concluded within one hundred eighty days of the date of a publication of notice of the filing of the application for registration. At the conclusion of such proceedings the Commission, by order, shall grant or deny such registration. The Commission may extend the time for conclusion of such proceedings for up to ninety days if it finds good cause for such extension and publishes its reasons for so finding or for such longer period as to which the applicant consents. The Commission shall grant such registration if it finds that the requirements of this chapter and the rules and regulations thereunder with respect to the applicant are satisfied. The Commission shall deny such registration if it does not make such finding. If the Commission finds that any self-regulatory organization is no longer in existence or has ceased to do business in the capacity specified in its application for registration, the Commission, by order, shall cancel its registration. Upon the withdrawal of a national securities association from registration or the cancellation, suspension, or revocation of the registration of a national securities association, the registration of any association affiliated therewith shall automatically terminate. The Commission shall, as soon as practicable after the date of the filing of any proposed rule change, publish notice thereof together with the terms of substance of the proposed rule change or a description of the subjects and issues involved. The Commission shall give interested persons an opportunity to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning such proposed rule change. No proposed rule change shall take effect unless approved by the Commission or otherwise permitted in accordance with the provisions of this subsection. II Extension of time period. C Standards for approval and disapproval. D Result of failure to institute or conclude proceedings. E Publication date based on federal register publishing. If the Commission fails to send the notice for publication thereof within such 15 day period, then the date of publication shall be deemed to be the date on which such website publication was made. B Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, a proposed rule change may be put into effect summarily if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary for the protection of investors, the maintenance of fair and orderly markets, or the safeguarding of securities or funds. Any proposed rule change so put into effect shall be filed promptly thereafter in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this subsection. C Any proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization which has taken effect pursuant to subparagraph A or B of this paragraph may be enforced by such organization to the extent it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, the rules and regulations thereunder, and applicable Federal and State law. At any time within the day period beginning on the date of filing of such a proposed rule change in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend the change in the rules of the self-regulatory organization made thereby, if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under paragraph 2 B to determine whether the proposed rule should be approved or disapproved. D i The Commission shall order the temporary suspension of any change in the rules of a clearing agency made by a proposed rule change that has taken effect under

paragraph 3 , if the appropriate regulatory agency for the clearing agency notifies the Commission not later than 30 days after the date on which the proposed rule change was filed ofâ€” I the determination by the appropriate regulatory agency that the rules of such clearing agency, as so changed, may be inconsistent with the safeguarding of securities or funds in the custody or control of such clearing agency or for which it is responsible; and II the reasons for the determination described in subclause I. If the Secretary of the Treasury comments in writing to the Commission on a proposed rule that has been published for comment, the Commission shall respond in writing to such written comment before approving the proposed rule. Such proposed rule change shall be accompanied by a concise general statement of the basis and purpose of such proposed rule change. The Commission shall, upon the filing of any proposed rule change, promptly publish notice thereof together with the terms of substance of the proposed rule change or a description of the subjects and issues involved. The Commission shall give interested persons an opportunity to submit data, views, and arguments concerning such proposed rule change. B Filing with cftc. Such proposed rule change may take effect upon filing of a written certification with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under section 7aâ€”2 c of title 7 , upon a determination by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission that review of the proposed rule change is not necessary, or upon approval of the proposed rule change by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. C Abrogation of rule changes. At any time within 60 days of the date of the filing of a written certification with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission under section 7aâ€”2 c of title 7 , the date the Commodity Futures Trading Commission determines that review of such proposed rule change is not necessary, or the date the Commodity Futures Trading Commission approves such proposed rule change, the Commission, after consultation with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, may summarily abrogate the proposed rule change and require that the proposed rule change be refiled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 , if it appears to the Commission that such proposed rule change unduly burdens competition or efficiency, conflicts with the securities laws, or is inconsistent with the public interest and the protection of investors. Commission action pursuant to the preceding sentence shall not affect the validity or force of the rule change during the period it was in effect and shall not be reviewable under section 78y of this title nor deemed to be a final agency action for purposes of section of title 5. D Review of resubmitted abrogated rules. Proceedings under subclause II shall include notice of the grounds for disapproval under consideration and opportunity for hearing and be concluded within days after the date of publication of notice of the filing of the proposed rule change. At the conclusion of such proceedings, the Commission , by order, shall approve or disapprove such proposed rule change. The Commission may extend the time for conclusion of such proceedings for up to 60 days if the Commission finds good cause for such extension and publishes its reasons for so finding or for such longer period as to which the self-regulatory organization consents. The Commission shall disapprove such a proposed rule change of a self-regulatory organization if it does not make such finding. The Commission shall not approve any proposed rule change prior to the 30th day after the date of publication of notice of the filing thereof, unless the Commission finds good cause for so doing and publishes its reasons for so finding. The Commission may not require such rules to contain equal minimum increments in such decimal pricing. B Responses to cftc comments and findings. A transcript shall be kept of any oral presentation. C Any amendment to the rules of a self-regulatory organization made by the Commission pursuant to this subsection shall be considered for all purposes of this chapter to be part of the rules of such self-regulatory organization and shall not be considered to be a rule of the Commission. The notice shall be in such form and contain such information as the appropriate regulatory agency for the self-regulatory organization, by rule, may prescribe as necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. Application to such appropriate regulatory agency for review, or the institution of review by such appropriate regulatory agency on its own motion, shall not operate as a stay of such action unless such appropriate regulatory agency otherwise orders, summarily or after notice and opportunity for hearing on the question of a stay which hearing may consist solely of the submission of affidavits or presentation of oral arguments. Each appropriate regulatory agency shall establish for appropriate cases an expedited procedure for consideration and determination of the question of a stay.

**Chapter 7 : Consideration | Definition of Consideration by Merriam-Webster**

*institute proceedings to determine whether registration should be denied. Such proceedings shall include notice of the grounds for denial under consideration and opportunity for hearing and shall be concluded within one hundred eighty days of the date of a publication of notice of the filing of the.*

New York Law Journal Self-Created Hardships “ Five Factors ” Not One “ Decide Area Variance Applications When developers or property owners want to use their land in a manner that is not permitted by the dimensional or physical requirements of the local zoning laws, they may seek an area variance. In the past, zoning boards of appeal, and the courts, frequently concluded that an applicant was not entitled to an area variance, if its hardship had been self-created. A self-created hardship might arise when a developer or property owner subdivides land into some plots that meet all zoning requirements and one or more that do not. A number of years ago, the New York Court of Appeals ruled that a self-created hardship was only one factor to be taken into account in considering an application for an area variance, and that it should not be the determinative factor. Thus, under the law as it exists today, an application for an area variance need not be denied if the applicant created the hardship requiring the variance. In particular, these factors are whether: Courts strictly enforce the decade-old law. Importantly, the Court also ruled that a determination of a zoning board of appeals is administrative or quasi-legislative in character and therefore must be upheld if it is rational. The homeowner sought a variance, asserting that he would sustain economic hardship if he were required to relocate the pool. The town refused to grant a variance, but Supreme Court, Suffolk County, annulled that determination. Supreme Court, Nassau County, confirmed the determination and the matter reached the Second Department. As the court observed, the record made clear that the property could have yielded a reasonable return without the use of a variance. An interesting decision from Westchester County is to the same effect. Pleasant, known as lots 4 and 5. On lot 5, Mr. Rogers built a single-family residence. Lot 4 was not developed and in fact was nonconforming because it measured 22 feet less than the foot mean depth requirement. Rogers commenced an Article 78 proceeding challenging the determination. Supreme Court dismissed the petition, finding that the zoning board of appeals had correctly considered the applicable statutory criteria and that its determination was rational and supported by substantial evidence in the record. The Appellate Division noted that evidence at the hearing had established that Mr. Rogers had already begun to remove trees and deposit fill in anticipation of the proposed construction, changing the character of the neighborhood by altering the natural contours of the land. These changes increased the existing grade of the lot, which was located on a hill, from an angle of 26 degrees to 45 degrees, and in some instances, to an angle of 75 degrees. As the Appellate Division observed, the zoning board of appeals also had expressed concern about the stability of the fill used to prepare the lot for construction and had noted concerns by property owners in reference to devaluation of their land due to flooding. Rogers had purchased it. Rogers could not be obtained by other feasible means was not irrational, arbitrary or capricious. Expert Testimony As these cases unequivocally demonstrate, the hearings on applications for area variances that are held before zoning boards of appeals are crucial. This should not be overlooked even when an application relates to a residential property, where it is most likely exempt from the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act and parties may be tempted to forego expert testimony. It also should be emphasized that self-created hardships may well determine an application for a use variance; practitioners should carefully characterize the variance they seek as either a use variance or an area variance. Thereafter they should rely on the appropriate statutes and court decisions to present their evidence in the best light possible. In reading cases in this area be aware in every instance whether the case is an area variance or use variance case. Matter of De Sena v. Board of Zoning Appeals of Hempstead, 45 N. Matter of Peccoraro v. Matter of Weisman v. Zoning Board of Appeals of Kensington, A. Matter of Rogers v. He may be reached at jarmentano farrellfritz. This article is reprinted with permission from the January 23, edition of the New York Law Journal.

**Chapter 8 : [USC10] 15 USC 78s: Registration, responsibilities, and oversight of self-regulatory organizations**

*Accordingly, definition is the first consideration in the assessment of self-concept. Before attempting to assess self-concept, counseling practitioners or researchers must first clarify for themselves what they mean by "self-concept" and then choose a method or instrument consistent with that definition.*

Text[ edit ] There are several versions of the text of the Second Amendment, each with capitalization or punctuation differences. Differences exist between the drafted and ratified copies, the signed copies on display, and various published transcriptions. The amendment was ratified by the States and authenticated by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson as: Pre-Constitution background[ edit ] Influence of the English Bill of Rights of [ edit ] The right to bear arms in English history is regarded in English law as a subordinate auxiliary right of the primary rights to personal security, personal liberty, and private property. According to Sir William Blackstone , "The Which is declared by statute, and is indeed a public allowance, under due restrictions, of the natural right of resistance and self-preservation, when the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression. Heller , the Supreme Court did not accept this view, remarking that the English right at the time of the passing of the English Bill of Rights was "clearly an individual right, having nothing whatsoever to do with service in the militia" and that it was a right not to be disarmed by the Crown and was not the granting of a new right to have arms. The statement in the English Bill of Rights concerning the right to bear arms is often quoted only in the passage where it is written as above and not in its full context. In its full context it is clear that the bill was asserting the right of Protestant citizens not to be disarmed by the King without the consent of Parliament and was merely restoring rights to Protestants that the previous King briefly and unlawfully had removed. In its full context it reads: Whereas the late King James the Second by the Assistance of diverse evill Councillors Judges and Ministers employed by him did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion and the Lawes and Liberties of this Kingdome list of grievances including That the Subjects which are Protestants may have Arms for their Defence suitable to their Conditions and as allowed by Law. While it did not override earlier restrictions on the ownership of guns for hunting, it is subject to the parliamentary right to implicitly or explicitly repeal earlier enactments. Mark Thompson wrote that, apart from determining the succession, the English Bill of Rights did "little more than set forth certain points of existing laws and simply secured to Englishmen the rights of which they were already possessed [ sic ]. Which is also declared by the same statute 1 W. Some in the United States have preferred the "rights" argument arguing that the English Bill of Rights had granted a right. The need to have arms for self-defence was not really in question. Peoples all around the world since time immemorial had armed themselves for the protection of themselves and others, and as organized nations began to appear these arrangements had been extended to the protection of the state. Constitution[ edit ] Ideals that helped to inspire the Second Amendment in part are symbolized by the minutemen. Some of these purposes were explicitly mentioned in early state constitutions; for example, the Pennsylvania Constitution of asserted that, "the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state. As defiance and opposition to British rule developed, a distrust of these Loyalists in the militia became widespread among the colonists, known as Patriots , who favored independence from British rule. As a result, some Patriots created their own militias that excluded the Loyalists and then sought to stock independent armories for their militias. In response to this arms build up, the British Parliament established an embargo of firearms, parts and ammunition against the American colonies. Instances of the licentious and outrageous behavior of the military conservators of the peace still multiply upon us, some of which are of such nature, and have been carried to such lengths, as must serve fully to evince that a late vote of this town, calling upon its inhabitants to provide themselves with arms for their defense, was a measure as prudent as it was legal: It is a natural right which the people have reserved to themselves, confirmed by the Bill of Rights, to keep arms for their own defence; and as Mr. Blackstone observes, it is to be made use of when the sanctions of society and law are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression. In opposition, the British forces consisted of a mixture of the standing British Army , Loyalist militia and Hessian mercenaries. Federalists argued that this government had an unworkable division

of power between Congress and the states, which caused military weakness, as the standing army was reduced to as few as 80 men. Subsequently, the Constitutional Convention proposed in to grant Congress exclusive power to raise and support a standing army and navy of unlimited size. McAfee and Michael J. Quinlan have stated that James Madison "did not invent the right to keep and bear arms when he drafted the Second Amendment; the right was pre-existing at both common law and in the early state constitutions. Blackstone in his Commentaries alluded to this right to rebel as the natural right of resistance and self preservation, to be used only as a last resort, exercisable when "the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression". This will not only lessen the call for military establishments, but if circumstances should at any time oblige the Government to form an army of any magnitude, that army can never be formidable to the liberties of the People, while there is a large body of citizens, little, if at all, inferior to them in discipline and the use of arms, who stand ready to defend their own rights, and those of their fellow-citizens. This appears to me the only substitute that can be devised for a standing army, and the best possible security against it, if it should exist. They cite examples, such as the Declaration of Independence describing in "the Right of the People to On May 10, , Congress passed a resolution recommending that any colony with a government that was not inclined toward independence should form one that was.

**Chapter 9 : Assessment of Self-Concept. ERIC Digest.**

*consideration of the proposal for review of prophylactic doses MENTIONED UNDER SCHEDULE 'V' OF DRUGS AND COSMETICS RULES VIS A VIS THE DOSES PRESCRIBED UNDER FSS ACT.*

Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder ADHD is a multiple component disorder involving inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Fidgeting and squirming in seats Talking nonstop Dashing around, touching or playing with anything and everything in sight Having trouble sitting still during dinner, school, and story time Being constantly in motion Having difficulty doing quiet tasks or activities and also these manifestations primarily of impulsivity: Variation in rate of diagnoses may be attributed to differences between populations i. The precise genetic and environmental factors contributing to ADHD are relatively unknown, but endophenotypes offer a potential middle ground between genes and symptoms. There is some evidence to support deficits in response inhibition as one such marker. Problems inhibiting prepotent responses are linked with deficits in pre-frontal cortex PFC functioning, which is a common dysfunction associated with ADHD and other impulse-control disorders. In this phase individuals "lose control" of their addiction with large levels of drug consumption and binge drug use. Animal studies suggest that individuals with higher levels of impulsivity may be more prone to the escalation stage of substance abuse. This effect was shown in a study where smokers that test high on the BIS had increased craving in response to smoking cues, and gave into the cravings more quickly than less impulsive smokers. It also makes conclusions about the direction of causality difficult. This phenomenon has been shown to be related to several substances, but not all. For example, alcohol has been shown to increase impulsivity while amphetamines have had mixed results. These diseases are more common for women and may involve eating thousands of calories at a time. Depending on which of these disorders is the underlying cause, an episode of overeating can have a variety of different motivations. Characteristics common among these three disorders include low self-esteem, depression, eating when not physically hungry, preoccupation with food, eating alone due to embarrassment, and feelings of regret or disgust after an episode. In these cases, overeating is not limited to palatable foods. Cognitive impulsivity, such as risk-taking, is a component of many eating disorders, including those that are restrictive. One theory suggests that it is exposure combining with the speed that a reward can be obtained that influences an individual to choose lesser immediate rewards over greater rewards that can be obtained later. Another theory is one of self-regulation [51] which suggests that the capacity to refrain from impulsive buying is a finite resource. As this capacity is depleted with repeated acts of restraint susceptibility to purchasing other items on impulse increases. Research on kleptomania and pyromania are lacking, though there is some evidence that greater kleptomania severity is tied to poor executive functioning. Just as a muscle requires strength and energy to exert force over a period of time, acts that have high self-control demands also require strength and energy to perform. Baumeister and colleagues termed the state of diminished self-control strength ego depletion or cognitive depletion. Just as exercise can make muscles stronger, there are signs that regular exertions of self-control can improve willpower strength. The severity of behavioral impairment during depletion depends in part on whether the person expects further challenges and demands. Offering cash incentives or other motives for good performance counteracts the effects of ego depletion. Given the value and importance of the capacity for self-control, it would be dangerous for a person to lose that capacity completely, and so ego depletion effects may occur because people start conserving their remaining strength. The strength model predicts that the performance of the experimental-group on the second self-control task will be impaired relative to that of the control group. This is because the finite self-control resources of the experimental participants will be diminished after the initial self-control task, leaving little to draw on for the second task. In most studies, mood and arousal has not been found to differ between participants who exerted self-control and those who did not. Feedback about success and failure of the self-control efforts does not appear to affect performance. In general, automatic processes are those that are experiential in nature, occur without involving higher levels of cognition, [89] and are based on prior experiences or informal heuristics. Controlled decisions are effortful and largely conscious processes in which an individual weighs alternatives

and makes a more deliberate decision. Automatic processes have four main features. Controlled processes also have four main features [90] that are very close to the opposite in spectrum from their automatic counterparts. Controlled processes occur intentionally, they require the expenditure of cognitive resources, the individual making the decision can stop the process voluntarily, and the mental process is a conscious one. Many participants chose one of the choices over the other without identifying that the chances inherent in each were the same as they saw either only 10 chances total as more beneficial, or of having 10 chances to win as more beneficial. In effect impulsive decisions can be made as prior information and experiences dictate one of the courses of action is more beneficial when in actuality careful consideration would better enable the individual to make a more informed and improved decision. Choosing the smaller-sooner reward is considered impulsive. By repeatedly making these choices, indifference points can be estimated. A delay discounting curve can be obtained for each participant by plotting their indifference points with different reward amounts and time delays. Individual differences in discounting curves are affected by personality characteristics such as self-reports of impulsivity and locus of control ; personal characteristics such as age, gender, IQ, race, and culture; socioeconomic characteristics such as income and education; and many other variables. There is also evidence that the orbitofrontal cortex is involved in delay discounting, although there is currently debate on whether lesions in this region result in more or less impulsivity. This model assumes that people and institutions should discount the value of rewards and punishments at a constant rate according to how delayed they are in time. Many studies suggest that humans and animals discount future values according to a hyperbolic discounting curve where the discount factor decreases with the length of the delay for example, waiting from today to tomorrow involves more loss of value than waiting from twenty days to twenty-one days. Further evidence for non-constant delay discounting is suggested by the differential involvement of various brain regions in evaluating immediate versus delayed consequences. Specifically, the prefrontal cortex is activated when choosing between rewards at a short delay or a long delay, but regions associated with the dopamine system are additionally activated when the option of an immediate reinforcer is added. However, later at night when the cigarette is immediately available, their subjective value of the cigarette may rise and they may choose to smoke it. Because it is always "now," the drink is always chosen, and a paradoxical effect occurs whereby the more-valued long-term alternative is not achieved because the more-valued short-term alternative is always chosen. This is an example of complex ambivalence, [] when a choice is made not between two concrete alternatives but between one immediate and tangible alternative i. Similarities between humans and non-human animals in intertemporal choice have been studied. Pigeons [] and rats [] also discount hyperbolically; tamarin monkeys do not wait more than eight seconds to triple the amount of a food reward.

Interference control[ edit ] Suppression of a stimulus that elicits an interfering response, enabling a person to complete the primary response. Interference control can also refer to suppressing distractors. As with interference control, personality psychologists have measured cognitive inhibition using the Rothbart Effortful Control scale and the Big Five Conscientiousness scale. The anterior cingulate , the prefrontal regions, and the association cortex seem to be involved in cognitive inhibition. Surveys that are theoretically relevant to behavioral inhibition include the Rothbart effortful control scale, and the Big Five Conscientiousness dimension. In this context, impulsivity is conceptualized as a relatively slow stop process. Oculomotor Inhibition[ edit ] Oculomotor Inhibition is the effortful suppression of reflexive saccade. Also, the Rothbart effortful control measure and the Big Five Conscientiousness dimension are thought to tap some of the effortful processes underlying the ability to suppress saccade. The frontal eye fields and the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex are involved in oculomotor inhibition. The superior colliculus and the midbrain, oculomotor pathway are involved in suppression of stimuli. Assessment of impulsivity[ edit ] Personality tests and reports[ edit ] Barratt Impulsiveness Scale[ edit ] The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale BIS is one of the oldest and most widely used measures of impulsive personality traits. The first BIS was developed in by Dr. Three subscales are computed from this measure: Impulsiveness, Venturesomeness, and Empathy. Impulsiveness is defined as "behaving without thinking and without realizing the risk involved in the behavior". The scale also includes dysfunctional impulsivity which is characterized by making quick decisions when it is not optimal. This type of impulsivity is most often associated with life difficulties including substance abuse problems and other

negative outcomes. Dickman showed there is no correlation between these two tendencies across individuals, and they also have different cognitive correlates. The UPPS includes 4 sub-scales: It assesses an additional personality pathway to impulsive behavior, Positive Urgency, in addition to the four pathways assessed in the original version of the scale: Half of the items describe impulsive aggression and half the items describe premeditated aggression. Aggressive behavior has traditionally been classified into two distinct subtypes, impulsive or premeditated. Impulsive aggression is defined as a hair-trigger aggressive response to provocation with loss of behavioral control.