

The Economics Anti Textbook A Critical Thinkers Guide To Microeconomics

This new edition of the leading text on business and government focuses on the insights economic reasoning can provide in analyzing regulatory and antitrust issues. Departing from the traditional emphasis on institutions, Economics of Regulation and Antitrust asks how economic theory and empirical analyses can illuminate the character of market operation and the role for government action and brings new developments in theory and empirical methodology to bear on these questions. The fourth edition has been substantially revised and updated throughout, with new material added and extended discussion of many topics. Part I, on antitrust, has been given a major revision to reflect advances in economic theory and recent antitrust cases, including the case against Microsoft and the Supreme Court's Kodak decision. Part II, on economic regulation, updates its treatment of the restructuring and deregulation of the telecommunications and electric power industries, and includes an analysis of what went wrong in the California energy market in 2000 and 2001. Part III, on social regulation, now includes increased discussion of risk-risk analysis and extensive changes to its discussion of environmental regulation. The many case studies included provide students not only pertinent insights for today but also the economic tools to analyze the implications of regulations and antitrust policies in the future. The book is suitable for use in a wide range of courses in business, law, and public policy, for undergraduates as well at the graduate level. The structure of the book allows instructors to combine the chapters in various ways according to their needs. Presentation of more advanced material is self-contained. Each chapter concludes with questions and problems. The sketch-style depictions and unusual fonts create an eerie atmosphere where the reader has to decide if what they see really happened or if it is just a work of fiction. Includes writing space for your conclusions. This book makes a great group activity. This is not intended for children. Contains brief nudity.

“A necessary manual for those interested in the perpetuation, and the possibilities, of good English prose.”—Harper’s Magazine “[Lanham’s] style is notable for its audacity, liveliness, and grace.”—The Times Literary Supplement “The most applicably provocative book on the subject of prose style available. Imperative reading for all teachers and students of writing.”—Choice This humorous and accessible classic on style calls for the return of wordplay and delight to writing instruction. Richard Lanham argues that many tomes on writing, with their trio of platitudes—clarity, plainness, sincerity—lie “upon the spirit like wet cardboard.” “People seldom write to be clear. They have designs on their fellow men. Pure prose is as rare as pure virtue, and for the same reasons...The Books [Lanham’s term for misguided composition textbooks], written for a man and world yet unfallen, depict a ludicrous process like this: ‘I have an idea. I want to present this gift to my fellow man. I fix this thought clearly in mind. I follow the rules. Out comes a prose that gift-wraps thought in transparent paper.’ If this sounds like a travesty, it’s because it is one. Yet it dominates prose instruction in America.”—from Chapter 1

The Mises Institute is thrilled to bring back this popular guide to ridiculous economic policy from the ancient world to modern times. This outstanding history illustrates the utter futility of fighting the market process through legislation. It always uses despotic measures to yield socially catastrophic results. It covers the ancient world, the Roman Republic and Empire, Medieval Europe, the first centuries of the U.S. and Canada, the French Revolution, the 19th century, World Wars I and II, the Nazis, the Soviets, postwar rent control, and the 1970s. It also includes a very helpful conclusion spelling out the theory of wage and price controls. This book is a treasure, and super entertaining!

**You Decide
Handbook of Antitrust Economics
Anti-libertarianism
Gold, Dollar and Empire
A Tool-Building Approach
Remembering What I Forgot**

Mr. Soberon has provided us with a fascinating chronological review of the history of money in all its forms from several hundred years BCE through the present day. From gold and silver to paper money and beyond, from Dictators to Democrats and Republicans, he chronicles the evolution of the various mediums of exchange and the power and influence held and wielded by those who possessed them in great amounts. This book is certain to hold the interest of both the high school student and the seasoned banker. It is required reading for anyone interested in economics, business, investing or simply world history. Clearly written and unbiased, Mr. Soberon's narrative appears at a crucial juncture in world affairs."

In an assessment of the pros and cons of public sector privatization, Sclar (urban planning, Columbia U.), who is affiliated with the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, DC, warns that outsourcing services may not result in leaner US government. He examines alternatives and offers tips for public sector reform. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

Intermediate Microeconomics: A Tool-Building Approach is a clear and concise, calculus-based exposition of current microeconomic theory essential for students pursuing degrees in Economics or Business. This beautifully-presented and accessible text covers all the essential topics that are typically required at the intermediate level, from consumer and producer theory to market structure (perfect competition, monopoly and oligopoly). Topics covered include risk, game theory, general equilibrium and externalities, asymmetric information, and public goods. Using numerical examples as well as sophisticated and carefully designed exercises, the book aims to teach microeconomic theory via a process of learning-by-doing. When there is a skill to be acquired, a list of steps outlining the procedure is provided, followed by an example to illustrate how this procedure is carried out. Once the procedure has been learned, students will be able to solve similar problems and be well on their way to mastering the skills needed for future study. Intermediate Microeconomics presents a tremendous amount of material in a concise way, without sacrificing rigor, clarity or exposition. Through use of this text, students will acquire both the analytical toolkit and theoretical foundations necessary in order to take upper-level courses in industrial organization, international trade, public finance and other field courses. Instructors that would like to consider Intermediate Microeconomics: A Tool-Building Approach for course adoption will have access to the book's free companion website featuring: Detailed answers to end of chapter questions All figures used in the book as PDF files suitable for inclusion in PowerPoint slides Chapter-by-Chapter zipped files of worksheets/quizzes suitable for classroom use Problem sets are available on WebAssign for instructors who wish to use them. These are located at http://www.webassign.net/features/textbooks/banerjeeecon1/details.html?l=publisher. Please contact the author at banerjeeecon1@gmail.com for details, or visit his website at http://banerjeeecon1.com/

Free marketeers claim that theirs is the only economic mechanism which respects and furthers human freedom. Socialism, they say, has been thoroughly discredited. Most libertarians treat the state in anything other than its minimal, 'nightwatchman' form as a repressive embodiment of evil. Some reject the state altogether. But is the 'free market idea' a rationally defensible belief? Or do its proponents fail to examine the philosophical roots of their so-called freedom? Anti-libertarianism takes a sceptical look at the conceptual tenets of free market politics. Alan Haworth argues that libertarianism is little more than an unfounded, quasi-religious statement of faith: a market romance. Moreover, libertarianism is exposed as profoundly antithetical to the very freedom which it purports to advance. This controversial book is for anyone interested in the cultural and political impact of free market policies on the modern world. It will be invaluable to students and specialists of political and economic theory, social science and philosophy.

This Is How We Fix It

Make a Word

A Paranormal Coloring Book

Loose-leaf Version for Microeconomics

The Economy

Debunking Economics exposes what many non-economists may have suspected and a minority of economists have long known: that economic theory is not only unpalatable, but also plain wrong. When the original Debunking was published back in 2001, the market economy seemed invincible, and conventional 'neoclassical' economic theory basked in the limelight. Steve Keen argued that economists deserved none of the credit for the economy's performance, and that 'the false confidence it has engendered in the stability of the market economy has encouraged policy-makers to dismantle some of the institutions which initially evolved to try to keep its instability within limits'. That instability exploded with the devastating financial crisis of 2007, and now haunts the global economy with the prospect of another Depression. In this radically updated and greatly expanded new edition, Keen builds on his scathing critique of conventional economic theory whilst explaining what mainstream economists cannot: why the crisis occurred, why it is proving to be intractable, and what needs to be done to end it. Essential for anyone who has ever doubted the advice or reasoning of economists, Debunking Economics provides a signpost to a better future.

Managerial styles are influenced by habit, familiarity, and workplace culture. It's no wonder that well-intentioned professionals doing their best to be good organizational leaders often repeat unhelpful supervisory practices experienced in their early careers, even if they disliked them at the time. In the DUH! Book of Management and Supervision, the author disagrees with many accepted leadership principles (unabashedly referring to them as myths) and makes new and different approaches easier to imagine. Her challenging and controversial concepts illustrated with poignant stories suggest common-sense and immediately applicable alternatives more suitable in today's workplace.

With over a million copies sold, Economics in One Lesson is an essential guide to the basics of economic theory. A fundamental influence on modern libertarianism, Hazlitt defends capitalism and the free market from economic myths that persist to this day. Considered among the leading economic thinkers of the “Austrian School,” which includes Carl Menger, Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich (F.A.) Hayek, and others, Henry Hazlitt (1894-1993), was a libertarian philosopher, an economist, and a journalist. He was the founding vice-president of the Foundation for Economic Education and an early editor of The Freeman magazine, an influential libertarian publication. Hazlitt wrote Economics in One Lesson, his seminal work, in 1946. Concise and instructive, it is also deceptively prescient and far-reaching in its efforts to dissemble economic fallacies that are so prevalent they have almost become a new orthodoxy. Economic commentators across the political spectrum have credited Hazlitt with foreseeing the collapse of the global economy which occurred more than 50 years after the initial publication of Economics in One Lesson. Hazlitt's focus on non-governmental solutions, strong — and strongly reasoned — anti-deficit position, and general emphasis on free markets, economic liberty of individuals, and the dangers of government intervention make Economics in One Lesson every bit as relevant and valuable today as it has been since publication.

When the 10 largest corporations have more combined economic power than 92% of all countries on Earth combined, the 50 largest financial corporations control wealth equal to 90% of Earth's GDP, the richest 1% of humans have more wealth than 99% of the world combined, and the eight richest humans have more wealth than the bottom 50% of Earth's entire population combined . . . it's safe to say humanity is in trouble.This is the only book you ever need to read to understand exactly what is wrong with our global economy today and how to fix it. Written by International Political Economy expert and former U.S. Government Intelligence operative, Ferris Eanfar. All proceeds go to the nonprofit, nonpartisan AngelPay Foundation.

An Anti-textbook

Fascism Vs. Capitalism

The Duh! Book of Management and Supervision

Every Mile Matters

A Critical Thinker's Guide - second edition

You Don't Always Get what You Pay for

The Author's Book Journal is a must have for anyone writing a book or a novel. It easily lets you keep track of events and characters in your chapters. There are dedicated pages for 100 chapters, plus main character profiles, secondary characters profiles and also pages to note reference research sources, acknowledgements, quotes, notes, prologue, epilogue, back cover blurb, beta readers, ARC reviews, publishing details, author details. You also have some extra pages at the back for making notes on ideas for your next book. Keep all your book information in one handy place. Journal size 7x10 inches.

"Mainstream textbooks present economics as an objective science, free from value judgements. The Microeconomics Anti-Textbook demonstrates this to be a myth – one which serves to make such textbooks not only off-puttingly bland, but also dangerously misleading in their justification of the status quo and neglect of alternatives. In this fully updated and expanded edition of their celebrated book, Professors Rod Hill and Tony Myatt lay out the essentials of each topic in the standard texts in a clear and concise way, before presenting an 'anti-text' analysis and critique. Challenging the assumptions, arguments, and models, Hill and Myatt provide the essential guide to decoding the textbooks, and show that real economics is far more interesting - and subversive - than the simplistic version presented to students."

The only introductory economics text to equip students to address today's pressing problems by mastering the conceptual and quantitative tools of contemporary economics. OUP has partnered with the international collaborative project of CORE researchers and teachers to bring students a book and learning system that complements and enhances CORE's open-access online e-book. The Economy is a new approach that integrates recent developments in economics including contract theory, strategic interaction, behavioural economics and financial instability. It challenges students to address inequality, climate change, economic instability, wealth creation and innovation and other problems. It has been adopted as the standard principles course at University College London, Sciences Po Paris and the Toulouse School of Economics. A new economics for the principles course The Economy begins with social interactions using elementary game theory and institutions modelled as rules of the game. This provides the basis for a modern treatment of markets including price-making as well as price-taking, the exercise of power, and the importance of social norms and adjustment disequilibria. Introducing labour and credit markets with incomplete contracts allows a consistent treatment of aggregate employment and fluctuations without the need for ad hoc sticky price and wage assumptions. Banks create money by extending credit and a central bank seeks to implement a target inflation rate. Growth and instability are illustrated from the Great Depression, through the post-war golden age of capitalism through to the financial crisis and ensuing uncertainties. Students acquire an understanding of the past and current evolution of the economy in its social and environmental context, equipping them to marshal evidence and articulate positions about contemporary policy issues.

Drawing on the work of leading economists, this title lays bare the blind spots in the texts and their sins of omission and commission. It shows where hidden value judgements are made and when contrary evidence is ignored. It also shows the claims made without any evidence and the alternative theories that aren't mentioned.

The Economics of Privatization

How Not to Fight Inflation

Foundations of Economic Analysis of Law

Economics for a Changing World

Human Anatomy Coloring Book

The Author's Book Journal

Like no other text for the intermediate microeconomics course, Goolsbee, Levitt, and Syverson's Microeconomics bridges the gap between today's theory and practice, with a strong empirical dimension that lets students test theory and successfully apply it. With carefully crafted features and vivid examples, Goolsbee, Levitt, and Syverson's text helps answer two critical questions students ask, "Do people and firms really act as theory suggests?" and "How can someone use microeconomics in a practical way?" The authors teach in economics departments and business schools and are active empirical microeconomics researchers. Their grounding in different areas of empirical research allows them to present the evidence developed in the last 20 years that has tested and refined fundamental theories. Their teaching and professional experiences are reflected in an outstanding presentation of theories and applications.

Money is the key to learning economics. If the monetary system is well understood, it will clarify seemingly impenetrable economic events. The History of Money for Understanding Economics is indeed the indispensable reference to decrypt economics, and it does so in an enthralling way, from antiquity to the present day, with readily accessible language. This book answers questions such as: How did money and banking appear? Why did gold coins vanish after circulating for centuries? What is inflation? What is the IMF? The History of Money for Understanding Economics also explains new interpretations of history that have underscored how monetary changes have catalyzed events from the fall of the Roman Empire to World War II and beyond. Considering such past monetary influences, Lannoye challenges the reader with a monetary innovation to speed up the economy (and finance a green economy).

Mainstream textbooks present economics as an objective science, free from value judgements. The Microeconomics Anti-Textbook demonstrates this to be a myth – one which serves to make such textbooks not only off-puttingly bland, but also dangerously misleading in their justification of the status quo and neglect of alternatives. In this fully updated and expanded edition of their celebrated book, Professors Rod Hill and Tony Myatt lay out the essentials of each topic in the standard texts in a clear and concise way, before presenting an 'anti-text' analysis and critique. Challenging the assumptions, arguments, and models, Hill and Myatt provide the essential guide to decoding the textbooks, and show that real economics is far more interesting - and subversive - than the simplistic version presented to students.

What does every mile mean to you? When you hit the trails, the road, the track or the treadmill, what does each mile mean? A group of runners and walkers from around the world share their stories as they let us know what every mile matters means to them. Get ready to be inspired.

Markets, philosophy and myth

A Little Book of Western Verse

The Naked Emperor Dethroned?

The Shortest and Surest Way to Understand Basic Economics

Macroeconomics Anti-Textbook

Economics: An Anti-Text

Mainstream textbooks present economics as an objective science free from value judgements; that settles disputes by testing hypotheses; that applies a pre-determined body of principles; and contains policy prescriptions supported by a consensus of professional opinion. The Economics Anti-Textbook argues that this is a myth - one which is not only dangerously misleading but also bland and boring. It challenges the mainstream textbooks' assumptions, arguments, models and evidence. It puts the controversy and excitement back into economics to reveal a fascinating and a vibrant field of study - one which is more an 'art of persuasion' than it is a science. The Economics Anti-Textbook's chapters parallel the major topics in the typical text, beginning with a boiled-down account of them before presenting an analysis and critique. Drawing on the work of leading economists, the Anti-Textbook lays bare the blind spots in the texts and their sins of omission and commission. It shows where hidden value judgements are made and when contrary evidence is ignored. It shows the claims made without any evidence and the alternative theories that aren't mentioned. It shows the importance of power, social context and legal framework. The Economics Anti-Textbook is the students' guide to decoding the textbooks and shows how real economics is much more interesting than most economists are willing to let on.

An Easier and Better Way to Learn Anatomy. The human body is wondrously complex, with 700 muscles, 206 bones, and countless cells and tissues ... but studying and remembering all of them can be overwhelming!

Instead of rote memorization, the Anatomy Coloring book helps you take an interactive approach to learning anatomy through coloring. Not only can this take less time than memorizing from textbooks and flashcards, but the process thoroughly fixes anatomical concepts in your mind for easier visual recall later.

The Economics Anti-TextbookA Critical Thinker's Guide to MicroeconomicsZed Books Ltd.

Should governments be involved in economic affairs? Challenging prevailing wisdom about the benefits of self-regulating markets, Nina Bandelj and Elizabeth Sowers offer a uniquely sociological perspective to emphasize that states can never be divorced from economy. From defining property rights and regulating commodification of labor to setting corporate governance standards and international exchange rules, the state continuously manages the functioning of markets and influences economic outcomes for individuals, firms and nations. The authors bring together classical interventions and cutting-edge contemporary research in economic sociology to discuss six broad areas of economy/state connection: property, money, labor, firms, national economic growth, and global economic exchange. A wealth of empirical examples and illustrations reveals that even if the nature of state influence on economy varies across contexts, it is always dependent on social forces. This accessible and engaging book will be essential reading for upper-level students of economic sociology, and those interested in the major economic dilemmas of our times. .

Microeconomics Anti-textbook

Midas

Anti-Piketty

Science and Me

Style

A Guide to Critical Thinking

"Mainstream textbooks present economics as an objective science, free from value judgements. The Macroeconomics Anti-Textbook demonstrates this to be a myth - one which serves to make such textbooks not only off-puttingly bland, but also dangerously

misleading in their justification of the status quo and neglect of alternatives. In this much-needed companion volume to the popular Microeconomics Anti-Textbook, Tony Myatt reveals how the blind spots and methodological problems present in microeconomics continue to exert their influence in mainstream macroeconomics. From a flawed conception of the labour market, to a Pollyana view of the financial sector, macroeconomic principles as they are set out in conventional undergraduate textbooks consistently fail to set out a realistic, useful, or equitable framework for understanding the world. By summarising and then critically evaluating the major topics found in a typical macroeconomics textbook, the Anti-Textbook lays bare their sins of omission and commission, showing where hidden value judgements are made and when contrary evidence and alternative theories are ignored. The Macroeconomics Anti-Textbook is the student's essential guide to decoding mainstream macroeconomic textbooks, and demonstrates how real-world economics is much more interesting than most economists are willing to let on"--

A simple but challenging children's activity puzzle book with 50 puzzles that helps to develop good hand-eye co-ordination and improve spelling. Don't insult your children by giving them easy activity puzzle books. Children want and need to be challenged. Challenges build character. Using a pair of scissors is an excellent way to develop good hand-eye co-ordination and dexterity.

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What are these laboratory tools and how do you use them? Fuel your little scientist's imagination by using coloring to introduce the concept of a laboratory. Coloring is an activity that comes with many benefits, including the development of motor skills, the stimulation of creativity and the improvement of hand and eye coordination, too. Grab a copy now!

A Critical Thinker's Guide to Microeconomics

A Critical Thinker's Guide

Poor Economics

Debunking Economics

Blue Water Edition

Forty Centuries of Wage and Price Controls

Fascism vs. Capitalism: The Central Ideological Conflict of Our Times "Fascism" has become a term of general derision and rebuke. It is tossed casually in the direction of anything a critic happens to dislike. But fascism is a real political and economic concept, not a stick with which to beat opponents arbitrarily. The abuse of this important word undermines its true value as a term referring to a very real phenomenon, and one whose spirit lives on even now. Fascism is a specific ideology based on the idea that the state is the ideal organization for realizing a society's and an individual's potential economically, socially, and even spiritually. The state, for the fascist, is the instrument by which the people's common destiny is realized, and in which the potential for greatness is to be found. Individual rights, and the individual himself, are strictly subordinate to the state's great and glorious goals for the nation. In foreign affairs, the fascist attitude is reflected in a belligerent chauvinism, a contempt for other peoples, and a society-wide reverence for soldiers and the martial virtues. Lew Rockwell, in this new volume, examines the starkly contrasting systems of capitalism and fascism, noting pro-fascist trends in recent decades as well as the larger historical trends in the United States and internationally. In Section One, Rockwell focuses on the nature of fascism and its influence in Western society, with a focus on American political and economic institutions. In Section Two, Rockwell examines capitalism as the enemy of, and antidote to fascism. Combining economics, history, and political philosophy, this book doesn't just provide a diagnosis of what ails American and Western society, but also sheds light on how we might repair the damage that has been done, and with the help of the intellectual work of great minds like Murray Rothbard and Ron Paul, we might as a society shed the fascism of our times and look to freedom instead.

The winners of the Nobel Prize in Economics upend the most common assumptions about how economics works in this gripping and disruptive portrait of how poor people actually live. Why do the poor borrow to save? Why do they miss out on free life-saving immunizations, but pay for unnecessary drugs? In Poor Economics, Abhijit V. Banerjee and Esther Duflo, two award-winning MIT professors, answer these questions based on years of field research from around the world. Called "marvelous, rewarding" by the Wall Street Journal, the book offers a radical rethinking of the economics of poverty and an intimate view of life on 99 cents a day. Poor Economics shows that creating a world without poverty begins with understanding the daily decisions facing the poor.

Experts examine the application of economic theory to antitrust issues in both the United States and Europe, discussing mergers, agreements, abuses of dominance, and the impact of market features. Over the past twenty years, economic theory has begun to play a central role in antitrust matters. In earlier days, the application of antitrust rules was viewed almost entirely in formal terms; now it is widely accepted that the proper interpretation of these rules requires an understanding of how markets work and how firms can alter their efficient functioning. The Handbook of Antitrust Economics offers scholars, students, administrators, courts, companies, and lawyers the economist's view of the subject, describing the application of newly developed theoretical models and improved empirical methods to antitrust and competition law in both the United States and the European Union. (The book uses the U.S. term "antitrust law" and the European "competition law" interchangeably, emphasizing the commonalities between the two jurisdictions.) After a general discussion of the use of empirical methods in antitrust cases, the Handbook covers mergers, agreements, abuses of dominance (or unilateral conducts), and market features that affect the way firms compete. Chapters examine such topics as analyzing the competitive effects of both horizontal and vertical mergers, detecting and preventing cartels, theoretical and empirical analysis of vertical restraints, state aids, the relationship of competition law to the defense of intellectual property, and the application of antitrust law to "bidding markets," network industries, and two-sided markets. Contributors Mark Armstrong, Jonathan B. Baker, Timothy F. Bresnahan, Paulo Buccirossi, Nicholas Economides, Hans W. Friederiszick, Luke M. Froeb, Richard J. Gilbert, Joseph E. Harrington, Jr., Paul Klemperer, Kai-Uwe Kuhn, Francine Lafontaine, Damien J. Neven, Patrick Rey, Michael H. Riordan, Jean-Charles Rochet, Lars-Hendrick Röller, Margaret Slade, Giancarlo Spagnolo, Jean Tirole, Thibaud Vergé, Vincent Verouden, John Vickers, Gregory J. Werden

Dr. Brooke Spencer always felt different from other girls. Now a successful scientist, she is finally discovering where she belongs: working alongside the brilliant, trailblazing researcher Dr. Charles Samuelson. Dr. Samuelson has recently made a discovery that has eluded philosophers and dreamers for centuries: How to transmute iron into gold. Determined to use the knowledge for good, Dr. Samuelson recruits Brooke to assist him with his new plan, his "Golden Manifesto." But humans are not alone and his discovery has not gone unnoticed. Extraterrestrial visitors seek to control Dr. Samuelson's Breakthrough, and before long, Brooke is all that stands between Earth and total Destruction. Will she be able to hold her ground? Or will the timeless temptation of gold prove too much for even the strongest of spirits? Brooke will soon face a choice that will make her question her background, her career, and the fate of the planet.

Broken Capitalism

Anatomy & Physiology Coloring Book

The Economics Anti-Textbook

A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty

A Critical Thinker's Guide to Macroeconomics

A Laboratory Tools Coloring Book

Thomas Piketty's book Capital in the Twenty-First Century has enjoyed great success and provides a new theory about wealth and inequality. However, there have been major criticisms of his work. Anti-Piketty: Capital for the 21st Century collects key criticisms from 20 specialists—economists, historians, and tax experts—who provide rigorous arguments against Piketty's work while examining the notions of inequality, growth, wealth, and capital.

You may remember visiting a grandparent or elder friend who lived in a nursing home memory unit. When you were a child you may recall sights, sounds, and smells that caused you to feel uneasy. Step into any one of today's 16,000 long-term care facilities across the US, and suddenly those memories reemerge. Nurse Supervisor K. Allen tells of the emotional investments found while working with seniors inside the Van Gogh, a large upscale urban assisted living complex.

Located at its core is found a locked memory care unit, the Rembrandt, where he and his heroic support team struggle to comfort those suffering from Alzheimer's and other types of Dementia. Emotionally rich and deeply moving, Remembering What I Forgot tells of a day in the life of a memory unit nurse and the unimaginable obstacles faced by today's health care workers. A first of its kind, the story provides its reader with a rare glimpse into "life on a memory unit" including the emotional torment experienced by visitors who witness their loved one slip into ever increasing apathy and confusion. In its truest sense a love story of the need to cope and how to find hope when someone we love suddenly cannot remember well and is handed a diagnosis of Dementia. Insightful, humorous and heartfelt, Remembering What I Forgot conveys a message of inspiration and helps us connect with those in the final chapter of their life. Let us not forget them.

In this book Steven Shavell provides an in-depth analysis and synthesis of the economic approach to the building blocks of our legal system, namely, property law, tort law, contract law, and criminal law. He also examines the litigation process as well as welfare economics and morality. Aimed at a broad audience, this book requires neither a legal background nor technical economics or mathematics to understand it. Because of its breadth, analytical clarity, and general accessibility, it is likely to serve as a definitive work in the economic analysis of law.

The Microeconomics Anti-Textbook

The Economics Anti-textbook

The Macroeconomics Anti-textbook

Economics in One Lesson

Dispelling Common Leadership Myths

Capital for the 21st Century