

Equity Holders Under Siege

Published in 1839 and edited by abolitionist Theodore Dwight Weld, this work presents hundreds of primary-source accounts of the reality of slavery in the American South. The book's first section collects vivid first-person accounts by former slaves of their lives in slavery. In the second part, Weld offers page after page of stark quotations—some as short as a single sentence—from various Southern periodicals that illustrate in graphic detail the bondage, floggings, maimings and other horrors endured by slaves. Weld also presents and dissects various pro-slavery arguments. Distributed by the American Anti-Slavery Society, *American Slavery As It Is* was second only to *Uncle Tom's Cabin* for its impact on the anti-slavery movement in the United States.

The author of *The Corporation* argues that disturbing corporate practices are commercializing childhood and disempowering parents and governments at predatory levels, citing the negative effects of mainstream practices while outlining concrete changes.

How do the rich get rich? An updated edition of the “remarkable” New York Times bestseller, based on two decades of research (*The Washington Post*). Most of the truly wealthy in the United States don't live in Beverly Hills or on Park Avenue. They live next door. America's wealthy seldom get that way through an inheritance or an advanced degree. They bargain-shop for used cars, raise children who don't realize how rich their families are, and reject a lifestyle of flashy exhibitionism and competitive spending. In fact, the glamorous people many of us think of as “rich” are actually a tiny minority of America's truly wealthy citizens—and behave quite differently than the majority. At the time of its first publication, *The Millionaire Next Door* was a groundbreaking examination of America's rich—exposing for the first time the seven common qualities that appear over and over among this exclusive demographic. This edition includes a new foreword by Dr. Thomas J. Stanley—updating the original content in the context of the financial crash and the twenty-first century. “Their surprising results reveal fundamental qualities of this group that are diametrically opposed to today's earn-and-consume culture.” —*Library Journal*

Freedom in the World, the Freedom House flagship survey whose findings have been published annually since 1972, is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The survey ratings and narrative reports on 194 countries and 14 territories are used by policymakers, the media, international corporations, civic activists, and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide.

The essential argument of this book is that the current crisis of US unions ought to be considered in terms of the local context of labor-management relations; that is, the communities in which men and women live and work. Whether by design or necessity, the structure of New Deal national labor legislation has sustained,

and maintained, distinctive local labor-management practices.

The past twenty years have seen great theoretical and empirical advances in the field of corporate finance. Whereas once the subject addressed mainly the financing of corporations--equity, debt, and valuation--today it also embraces crucial issues of governance, liquidity, risk management, relationships between banks and corporations, and the macroeconomic impact of corporations. However, this progress has left in its wake a jumbled array of concepts and models that students are often hard put to make sense of. Here, one of the world's leading economists offers a lucid, unified, and comprehensive introduction to modern corporate finance theory. Jean Tirole builds his landmark book around a single model, using an incentive or contract theory approach. Filling a major gap in the field, *The Theory of Corporate Finance* is an indispensable resource for graduate and advanced undergraduate students as well as researchers of corporate finance, industrial organization, political economy, development, and macroeconomics. Tirole conveys the organizing principles that structure the analysis of today's key management and public policy issues, such as the reform of corporate governance and auditing; the role of private equity, financial markets, and takeovers; the efficient determination of leverage, dividends, liquidity, and risk management; and the design of managerial incentive packages. He weaves empirical studies into the book's theoretical analysis. And he places the corporation in its broader environment, both microeconomic and macroeconomic, and examines the two-way interaction between the corporate environment and institutions. Setting a new milestone in the field, *The Theory of Corporate Finance* will be the authoritative text for years to come.

"Capital is the defining feature of modern economies, yet most people have no idea where it actually comes from. What is it, exactly, that transforms mere wealth into an asset that automatically creates more wealth? *The Code of Capital* explains how capital is created behind closed doors in the offices of private attorneys, and why this little-known fact is one of the biggest reasons for the widening wealth gap between the holders of capital and everybody else. In this revealing book, Katharina Pistor argues that the law selectively "codes" certain assets, endowing them with the capacity to protect and produce private wealth. With the right legal coding, any object, claim, or idea can be turned into capital - and lawyers are the keepers of the code. Pistor describes how they pick and choose among different legal systems and legal devices for the ones that best serve their clients' needs, and how techniques that were first perfected centuries ago to code landholdings as capital are being used today to code stocks, bonds, ideas, and even expectations--assets that exist only in law. A powerful new way of thinking about one of the most pernicious problems of our time, *The Code of Capital* explores the different ways that debt, complex financial products, and other assets are coded to give financial advantage to their holders. This provocative book paints a troubling portrait of the pervasive global nature of the code, the people who shape it, and the governments that enforce it."--Provided by publisher.

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and civic activists and human rights defenders to monitor trends in democracy and track improvements and setbacks in freedom worldwide. Press accounts of the survey findings appear in hundreds of influential newspapers in the United States and abroad and form the basis of numerous radio and television reports. The Freedom in the World political rights and civil liberties ratings are determined through a multi-layered process of research and evaluation by a team of regional analysts and eminent scholars. The analysts used a broad range of sources of information, including foreign and domestic news reports, academic studies, nongovernmental organizations, think tanks, individual professional contacts, and visits to the region, in conducting their research. The methodology of the survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories, irrespective of geographical location, ethnic or religious composition, or level of economic development.

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It Is About Sri Lanka And Its Restrictions On The Press In Various Forms - Highlights The Background And Political Reasons For These Undemocratic Practices - 10 Chapters - Bibliography - Index. Dustjacket Slightly Damaged.

Corporate Governance Lessons from Transition Economy Reforms explores a timely topic at the intersection of economics, law, and policy reform. To date, most sophisticated theoretical work on corporate governance has focused on advanced market economies. In post-socialist countries, corporate finance and transition economics scholars have often done little more than convey the received theory to transition policymakers. This volume focuses, for the first time, on the reverse concern: what, if anything, do the reform experiences of transition countries teach about corporate governance theory more generally? To investigate this question, Merritt Fox and Michael Heller have assembled a stellar group of corporate governance theorists. The answers are startling. The principal essays approach the problem from three complementary perspectives that form the organizing themes of the book. The first part refines core corporate theory terms. The second presents important empirical work that explores the channels through which "good corporate governance" may link to the real economy. The final part links corporate governance theory to practical reforms. After fifteen years of experience, practice can now inform theory. Together, these essays present a comprehensive new view on a provocative theme. Written in an accessible style, they will be of interest to a broad range of scholars, commentators, and policymakers.

The best country-by-country assessment of human rights. The human rights records of more than ninety countries and territories are put into perspective in Human Rights Watch's signature yearly report. Reflecting extensive investigative work undertaken by Human Rights Watch staff, in close partnership with domestic human rights activists, the annual World Report is an invaluable resource for journalists, diplomats, and citizens, and is a must-read for anyone interested in the fight to protect human rights in every corner of the globe.

Legendary investment gurus Warren Buffett and Ed Thorp represent different ends of the investing spectrum: one a value investor, the other a quant. While

Buffett and Thorp have conflicting philosophical approaches, they agree that the market is beatable. In *Quantitative Value*, Wesley Gray and Tobias Carlisle take the best aspects from the disciplines of value investing and quantitative investing and apply them to a completely unique and winning approach to stock selection. As the authors explain, the quantitative value strategy offers a superior way to invest: capturing the benefits of a value investing philosophy without the behavioral errors associated with "stock picking." To demystify their innovative approach, Gray and Carlisle outline the framework for quantitative value investing, including the four key elements of the investment process: How to avoid stocks that can cause a permanent loss of capital: Learn how to uncover financial statement manipulation, fraud, and financial distress How to find stocks with the highest quality: Discover how to find strong economic franchises and robust financial strength. Gray and Carlisle look at long-term returns on capital and assets, free cash flow, and a variety of metrics related to margins and general financial strength The secret to finding deeply undervalued stocks: Does the price-to-earnings ratio find undervalued stocks better than free cash flow? Gray and Carlisle examine the historical data on over 50 valuation ratios, including some unusual metrics, rare multi-year averages, and uncommon combinations The five signals sent by smart money: The book uncovers the signals sent by insiders, short sellers, shareholder activists, and institutional investment managers After detailing the quantitative value investment process, Gray and Carlisle conduct a historical test of the resulting quantitative value model. Their conclusions are surprising and counterintuitive. This reliable resource includes a companion website that offers a monthly-updated screening tool to find stocks using the model outlined in the book, an updated back-testing tool, and a blog about recent developments in quantitative value investing. For any investor who wants to make the most of their time in today's complex marketplace, they should look no further than *Quantitative Value*.

"Ashhur will awaken in a blaze of fire..." ---- Mordan has lost their king, and Harruq Tun is a poor replacement. He has slain a god, but he cannot quell the unrest growing between the angels and the humans they are supposed to protect. The thin line between protectors and rulers blurs with each bloody death. An army of beast-men lays siege to the north, while in the south, the nation of Ker invades seeking to overthrow the rule of angels. Those same angels are Mordan's only hope of defending itself on two fronts, if only they would look beyond the rebuilding of their fallen city. Wizards and paladins, priests and angels, they all seek to benefit from the chaos. But a single figure manipulates them all from the shadows, seeking to overthrow the kingdom Harruq and his friends have fought so desperately to defend, and replace it with another... THE KING OF THE VILE by David Dalglish New kingdoms arise from the ruins of the old. ----- About the Author: David Dalglish currently lives in rural Missouri with his wife Samantha, and daughters Morgan and Katherine. He graduated from Missouri Southern State University in 2006 with a degree in Mathematics and

spends way too much time playing Hearthstone.

The book provides students of European company law courses, scholars and practitioners with an overview. Although company law remains mainly regulated at the level of national laws, it has become important to obtain a systematic view of the main directives in the field of company law, the EU Court of Justice's jurisprudence, the European Model Company Act and the state of implementation of these directives in the member states of the Union. The book therefore contains, in addition to the illustration of the law laid down by EU legislative bodies and the related soft laws, detailed references to the most important domestic legislations and case laws, in order to make them known and usable as much as possible. Moreover, the book allows identifying the most relevant current legislative trends and the main historical reasons for divergences.

Several "pieces first published in The New Yorker recall the path terror in the Middle East has taken from the rise of al-Qaeda in the 1990s to the recent beheadings of reporters and aid workers by ISIS ... They include an ... impression of Saudi Arabia, a kingdom of silence under the control of the religious police; the Syrian film industry, then compliant at the edges but already exuding a feeling of the barely masked fury that erupted into civil war; [and] the 2006-11 Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Gaza, a study in disparate values of human lives. Others continue to look into al-Qaeda as it forms a master plan for its future, experiences a rebellion from within the organization, and spins off a growing web of terror in the world"--

This volume comprises the proceedings of the Second International Rangelands Congress held in Adelaide, Australia in May 1984, and includes some 350 contributions drawn from 43 different countries. The Congress addressed the problem of the conflict between land-users and the degradation of this valuable resource. Some 40% of the Earth's land surface is arid or alpine and therefore unsuitable for agricultural cultivation. Collectively, these lands are known as rangelands and in their natural state they constitute a habitat for grazing animals, both domestic and wild. Despite their low productivity, rangelands have been used for thousands of years as a source of food and fibre, but other uses such as mining, tourism, recreation and conservation are exerting increasing demands. The result is often conflict between land-users and degradation of the resource. This book explores the points of convergence between corporate capitalist and terrorist practice. Assessing an increase in the number of terrorist attacks directed at commercial entities in urban areas, with an emphasis on the shopping mall in general and Nairobi's Westgate Mall in particular, Suzi Mirgani offers a fascinating and disturbing perspective on the spaces where the most powerful forces of contemporary culture - the most mainstream and the most extreme - meet on common ground.

Draws on detailed case studies from more than fifty top companies to demonstrate how engaging in ethical practices can enable businesses to gain a

competitive advantage, improve a brand image, secure consumer loyalty, and foster greater employee satisfaction.

Treats in concise and objective manner the dominant historical, social, political, economic, and national security aspects of contemporary Colombia. Chapter bibliographies appear at the end of the book.

Our day-to-day experiences over the past decade have taught us that there must be limits to our tremendous appetite for energy, natural resources, and consumer goods. Even utility and oil companies now promote conservation in the face of demands for dwindling energy reserves. And for years some biologists have warned us of the direct correlation between scarcity and population growth. These scientists see an appalling future riding the tidal wave of a worldwide growth of population and technology. A calm but unflinching realist, Catton suggests that we cannot stop this wave - for we have already overshot the Earth's capacity to support so huge a load. He contradicts those scientists, engineers, and technocrats who continue to write optimistically about energy alternatives. Catton asserts that the technological panaceas proposed by those who would harvest from the seas, harness the winds, and farm the deserts are ignoring the fundamental premise that "the principals of ecology apply to all living things." These principles tell us that, within a finite system, economic expansion is not irreversible and population growth cannot continue indefinitely. If we disregard these facts, our sagging American Dream will soon shatter completely. The story of West Indian immigrants to the United States is generally considered to be a great success. Mary Waters, however, tells a very different story. She finds that the values that gain first-generation immigrants initial success--a willingness to work hard, a lack of attention to racism, a desire for education, an incentive to save--are undermined by the realities of life and race relations in the United States. Contrary to long-held beliefs, Waters finds, those who resist Americanization are most likely to succeed economically, especially in the second generation.

Kaufman and Owsley discuss the restructuring of companies that are in financial distress, in terms of key players and advisors, strategies, equity and enterprise valuation, debt capacity, fraudulent conveyance, maintaining the status quo, third party options, and internal plans of reorganization. The book is aimed at attorneys, accountants, crisis

Essential guidance for the corporate finance professional — advisor, Board Director, CFO, Treasurer, business development executive, or M&A expert—to ask the right questions and make the critical decisions. Strategic Corporate Finance is a practical guide to the key issues, their context, and their solutions. From performance measurement and capital planning to risk management and capital structure, Strategic Corporate Finance, translates principles of corporate finance theory into practical methods for implementing them. Filled with in-depth insights, expert advice, and detailed case studies, Strategic Corporate Finance will prepare you for the issues involved in raising, allocating and managing

capital, and its associated risks. Justin Pettit (New York, NY) draws on his 15 years of senior advisory experience as an investment banker and management consultant. He advises corporate boards and executives on matters of capital structure, financial policy, valuation, and strategy. He also lectures on topics in advanced corporate finance to graduate and undergraduate students at universities in the New York area.

The story of three couples who are about to discover that a marriage's happiness has many entrances but only one emergency exit. Living a life immersed in the questions of relationships that never cared to learn in what order to write their pages, they ended up embracing the part of the other's logic they understood best and the part of their own silence they understood least. The air between them is ready to take into its arms those endless hours of their lives they covered in silence all that they never found the courage to cover in words. It really wants to turn it into the song of six hearts that hand-in-hand will lay siege to the part of their truth they seek from their common future. You see, when a person is no longer able to own the truth today offers him, he convinces himself that it's time to fell in love with the myth tomorrow will eagerly supply him with.

Roger Connors, a widower with no children, is pondering whether to pursue aggressive treatment for his cancer when a cryptic note arrives from a long-lost USAF buddy announcing the visit of an acquaintance from Vietnam. Faced with ghosts of fallen comrades and haunting memories of the great love he once knew, Connors receives revelations from his visitor that uncover a missing part of his life. As he delves into a decades-old secret in search of answers and traces of a passion unfulfilled, on a journey from the jungles of Vietnam through the minefields of the heart, Connors is on a journey fraught with disillusionment and despair but ultimately redeemed by the power of love.

A cyanide capsule and a bullet to the head. This is how Adolf Hitler is about to kill himself. The date is the 30th of April, the year is 1945. Hitler and his wife of less than two days, Eva Braun, are together in the Fuhrerbunker, an underground complex near the Reich Chancellery in Berlin. Berlin itself is not yet under siege, but it is apparent to all that it soon will be. For the Allies have defeated the Wehrmacht in the Belgian Ardennes and have already crossed the Rhine into Germany. While at the same time, the Red Army are advancing westwards towards the German capital, unstoppable since their decisive victory at Stalingrad. As a result, SS generals are now refusing to obey Hitler's orders. Stuck down in his bunker and feeling powerless, Hitler has begun to suffer a mental breakdown. The war is lost and he knows it now. Germany surrendered, unconditionally, a week after Hitler's death, on the 7th of May, 1945. The following day was declared Victory in Europe Day. The Second World War on the European continent was formally confirmed over. The war would continue in Asia for another three months, eventually ending on the 15th of August, 1945 - just over a week after the dropping of the Little Boy and Fat Man atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Germany was in utter ruins and occupied by the armies of the Soviet Union, France, America, and Britain and her Commonwealth. Meanwhile the world had witnessed the utterly destructive power of atomic weapons. This was how the Second World War ended; it was also how the Cold War began. The Cold War would last nearly half a century, with flashpoints occurring in locations all across the globe; from Afghanistan to Vietnam, Korea to Cuba. The real Cold War battlefield, though, was in

Germany. It was here where the militaries of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries faced off against the militaries of America and her European NATO allies. It was here where the bulk of the nuclear missiles were located, where the troops were based. Germany - then Germanies - was the true frontier of the Cold War. Following the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union shortly after in 1991, the militaries that had based themselves in Germany for the past 50 years started to slowly return to their respective home countries. The military bases, and all the infrastructure that went along with sustaining them, were stripped bare and left behind. The purpose of this book is to document these Cold War sites as they are today, in 2016. They will not be around for much longer; most face imminent demolition, and the ones that don't are decaying and succumbing to nature. The hope is that by documenting how these bases currently are, as well as providing a short history on each of the sites, an audience unable to visit them themselves will learn something new about the Cold War. It was a military stand-off on a scale of which the world has never seen before. We have history books that communicate that scale; that communicate the dangers faced; the close calls and near misses; the fallibility of all those involved. Perhaps this book, and the pictures it contains, can help to communicate some of these things too, but in a different way.

In this highly readable and practical guide for entrepreneurs, you can find the inside information on what to really expect from out-side investors and how to manage them to get the best result. Before you take the irreversible step of selling part of your business, read this book. In a witty and sardonic style, Simon Acland explains the many mistakes that entrepreneurs can make in their struggle for equity, and the clever tricks that venture capitalists employ. Answering every conceivable question about seeking outside investment, he helps entrepreneurs decide on the best way to raise capital, understand the different kinds of investor, and find the right backer - be they Angel, Dragon or Vulture - to help take their business to the next level. Packed with hard-hitting statistics and real-life examples, Angels, Dragons and Vultures gives capital advice to entrepreneurs to help them through the funding maze. Acland offers in-depth analysis of the relationship between entrepreneur and investor, from the intricacies of the term sheet and further rounds of investment, to managing the relationship with your new partners and making a profitable exit. This indispensable guide offers sage advice to anyone bent on taming the venture capital beasts... and holding on to their company. "Simon Acland has written an insider's guide to the opaque and much sought-after world of venture capital. Angels, Dragons and Vultures decodes the industry and offers sound advice for those who will engage with it."---Julie Meyer, founder of Entrepreneur Country, CEO of Ariadne Capital and a Dragon on the BBC's Dragon's Den Online Tackles one of the most enduring and contentious issues of positive political economy: common pool resource management.

A sophisticated "how to" for owners of troubled companies who want to salvage as much of their equity as possible in the face of daunting foes.

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