

Chapter 1 : Abacha loot: FG confirms recovery of \$m from Switzerland - Vanguard News Nigeria

Aug 07, Å. Real recovery is the product of more capital wisely invested by entrepreneurs. Three years after the recession, we still have less private investment and more government consumption.

That is true not only in the years before a severe downturn. It happens when the storm is about to break. This less than impressive record should act as a cautionary note in the current circumstances when the 10th anniversary of the collapse of Lehman Brothers has generated a thriving cottage industry devoted to predicting when the next crisis will occur. The honest answer is that nobody really knows. Meteorology has improved in the past 40 years, economic forecasting has not. When a weather forecaster says a hurricane is imminent, the public does well to take notice. When an economic forecaster gives a similar warning, the chances are that it is already too late. This might be about to change. Just as satellite technology has made weather forecasting far more accurate, so machine-learning algorithms could bring economic forecasting into the 21st century. Had US policy makers relied on machine-learning algorithms they would have been better prepared for the trouble ahead Rickard Nyman and Paul Ormerod have compared economic forecasting by humans and machines in both the US and the UK, and come up with some stark conclusions. At the start of the survey of professional forecasters in the US failed to predict that within a year their country would be in a deep recession. Had US policymakers relied on machine-learning algorithms they would have been much better prepared for the trouble ahead. Even more impressive results using machine learning were obtained for the UK. Nyman and Ormerod sift through all the economic and financial variables that might have been responsible for causing the downturn and come up with a conclusion that explodes the myth that overspending governments were to blame. What really happened was that the expansion of the global marketplace led to cheap goods flooding the west. Inflationary pressure abated and that persuaded central banks to cut interest rates. Financial deregulation meant the only remaining constraint on excessive borrowing " high interest rates " was removed " and so credit was cheap and readily available. The private sector loaded up on debt, which was fine so long as the assets on the other side of the balance sheet were going up in value. When the markets turned, things went pear-shaped very quickly. Only at that point, did public sector debt become a problem because governments sought to ameliorate the impact of the recession by cutting taxes and increasing spending. The debts incurred by the private sector were, to an extent, nationalised. His warnings were not heeded. The BIS remains concerned about debt levels, which is where the work of Nyman and Ormerod is relevant to the state of the world 10 years after Lehman. Put simply, the cure for the Great Recession was for central banks to slash interest rates and to increase the supply of money by buying bonds from the private sector in the process known as quantitative easing. Debt levels in the private sector fell for a while as households and companies retrenched but have subsequently started rising again. Low interest rates were designed to provide incentives for investors to seek out riskier assets, which is what they have done. Money has flooded into emerging markets, where yields are juicier because the risks are higher. Speculative money comes in from abroad. It finances a construction boom and drives up the exchange rate. Eventually, the trade deficit starts to balloon and inflation starts to rise. At that point, the speculators take fright and the exodus of capital triggers a fall in the exchange rate. At that point, the central bank has to raise interest rates to punitive levels to defend the currency and recession becomes inevitable. Where financial vulnerabilities exist, they have been building up, in their usual gradual and persistent way. More generally, financial markets are overstretched " and we have seen a continuous rise in the global stock of debt, private plus public, in relation to GDP. This has extended a trend that goes back to well before the crisis and that has coincided with a long-term decline in interest rates. A recovery that is based around high and rising levels of debt is really no recovery at all. The world economy is, in all material respects, the same as it was in the run-up to the crisis. The necessary reforms to a flawed model have not taken place, which is why the BIS warning should not be ignored. While it is not possible to say when the next recession will arrive, or where it will start, history is repeating itself.

Chapter 2 : Flawed Jackline Systems, Part 2

The "Disaster Recovery Reform Act of " has passed the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, despite significant flaws with the bill.

Us mental illness sufferers usually spend a very long time battling this monster in the shadows, quietly, sometimes without the understanding of even those closest to us. We do this because the stigma of mental illness still falls thick throughout society, and the fear is wedged in our hearts, deep. As the years pass, we become convinced that any type of recovery is simply not an option; this is the way life is going to be for us until the grave calls our names. We then resign to an existence of pain, futility and worst of all, hopelessness. But, does it have to be that way? It is true that mental illness comes in variety of sizes and colors, and some cases and conditions are more severe than others. However, I do believe that we have made enough progress in understanding the disease that we can treat it, even in severe cases, to the point where the patient has an opportunity to live a more fulfilling life that they ever thought they would. Sometimes, in the depth of our despair and the lack of understanding from the outside world, we feel that we are beyond repair, and we highly doubt that any type of recovery is outside of our reach. But I am here to give you some comforting news: I was convinced that I was forever broken; the nightmare was dark and without end. Drugs and alcohol were my only escape, and they were helping me dig my own grave even faster. I was ready to completely give up. When there was nothing else to hold on to avoid going overboard, I was faced with a difficult and paradigm changing choice: Give up and die, or find a way to get better. Sometimes your strength and determination will have to concentrate on just surviving, on getting through the day. But getting better IS possible, and you are going to be surprised about how much you can really improve your mental state. A lot of people have come to me in great fear and despair, lost, without guidance, not knowing where to even begin. They ask me if I am sure that there really is hope, because they have a hard time believing it. Most of them are afraid to ask for help, first due to the stigma, secondly because facing the illness head on the one that they have been hiding from for so long can be flat out terrifying. But believe me when I say that tackling the issue and finding the right treatment can dramatically affect your life for the better. Here is your starting roadmap on your journey to recovery. Take these pointers seriously and apply them, and I guarantee you that you are going to be on your way to very good things in the near future. But when you talk about it without shame to others initially those you trust most you will feel a great sense of empowerment. It will also make you accountable for your self-management, which is really important in the recovery process, especially if your illness comes with addiction as it did with me. Are there going to be people that will not understand? Is it going to be difficult at times? Will You incur biased and ignorant opinions from time to time? Find someone that you can trust and that you know will really try to understand. As a matter of fact, you may even feel the impulse to share your story and your struggles, so that others in similar situations may benefit. This will give you a great sense of accomplishment, and it will make you feel like all you have endured has not been in vain. Unfortunately, there are psychiatrists out there that have gotten used to medicating patients as if they were guinea pigs, switching them from one medication to the other until they stumble on what works somewhat ok. Although trial and error is definitely, as I mentioned before, a part of the recovery process, you need to find a doctor that will also take the time to understand YOU and YOUR condition, and not only throw cookie-cutter remedies at you to see what works. With that said, once you do have a good regimen in place, you need to make sure that you stick to it religiously, not missing doses unnecessarily or making your own combinations, which could be really dangerous. You do not want to keep telling your doctor that the meds are not working when you are not taking them right. You will be hurting yourself and no one else. Give yourself a real shot at getting better. Yes, some of them might make you feel worse before they make you feel better, and yes, some of them might not work for you at all. But remember that finding the regimen that works for you will be a huge step toward recovery, in some cases, a life-saving one. It is worth the effort that you put into it. I will give you an example. Think of mental illness as a heavy iron ball shackled to your leg, like the ones they used to put on slaves or prisoners back in the day. Any time you try to accomplish something in life, any time you want to enjoy

something, or be something, or find something, including happiness, you struggle immensely to drag the heavy ball around. Usually, you will lose all your strength before you can reach your goal. Medication will help you, if not remove that iron ball completely, at least make it light enough to move through life with ease, lighter, being able to do things that you would have never been able to do with that huge chunk of metal tied to your leg. I think that medication is a worthy investment in your journey of recovery. First, let me say this: The world belongs to you just as it does to anyone else, and you should go out there and demand what is rightfully yours, figuratively speaking. If your friends invite you out and you have the energy, you should go out and find a smile somewhere in nice conversation. Take risks, explore, be bold. Sometimes this could simply mean having the strength to take a shower, brush your teeth or comb your hair, other times it could mean going for a nice hike with your dog. Mental illness takes a lot away from you, make sure you demand some of it back. After all, every time you make some process you end up screwing it all up. But you cannot give up. As I mentioned before, recovery can be a sloppy balancing act that will include plenty of failures. This is just part of the process, nothing out of the ordinary, just like life in general. You have to take those failures and turn them into lessons, every one of them showing you, little by little, how to do better next time. But I have found sobriety, and sometimes looking back I have no idea where the heck I found the strength to truly get better. But remember what I mentioned about human resilience. You are stronger than you think. Drop your comments below if you have any other suggestions for those in the battle, or if you have any further questions.

Chapter 3 : Trump Administration Finalizes Deeply Flawed Mexican Wolf Recovery Plan

Aug 29, Â· Weak economic recovery was down to flawed policies, not secular stagnation Joseph Stiglitz. Lesson to be learned from financial crisis is that the challenge was - and is - political.

Addiction recovery medication such as Clonidine, to help with opiate withdrawals. Anti-craving medication like Acamprosate, used to eliminate cravings for alcohol. Health visits at home All great things and often necessary if one hopes to successfully curb their substance abuse problems. Since Medicaid allowed states to choose the types of treatment and medication that would be covered, not every state had identical coverage for those seeking rehab. Thirteen states, and the District of Columbia, had all levels of substance abuse treatment fully covered – inpatient detox, outpatient detox, outpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, inpatient rehab treatment, and medication assisted treatment. At least one service for each level of treatment was covered in 26 states. Nine states offer no Medicaid reimbursement for at least two tiers of addictions service. The funding of Medicaid opened the door to a lot of financially ill addicts to seek support, but beyond that door lay a lot of complications and discrepancies among different states. The state manages addiction treatment separately from other programs that may be included in care, on a fee-for-service basis. Managed care, with no carve-out: In this instance, the physical health Managed Care Organization is solely responsible for any substance abuse services. Managed care, with carve-out to a managed behavioral health organization MBHO: When financially unstable addicts finally reached out for those treatments, many were dismayed to find themselves being attacked with extra fees or charges. Under the ACA, struggling substance abusers found themselves faced with more struggle once they reached out for help. Many treatment centers required preauthorization for inpatient rehab or acceptance onto a medicated maintenance facility, leaving the addict to suffer without treatment until the authorization has passed. Other facilities demanded that patients pay a portion of the treatment supposedly covered, while others imposed annual maximums on coverage that left people helpless with incomplete recoveries. Half the states imposed preauthorization on patients applying for inpatient rehabilitation, leaving them to suffer at the whim of withdrawal or severe addictions for even longer without support. Almost every state required preauthorization for opiate addicts seeking medicated opioid replacement therapy. The fear of withdrawal is what drives substance abusers to crime – they would rather run the risk of jailtime than fight off their withdrawals another day. When finally desperate enough to seek rehabilitation, the last thing an addict wants to hear is that they must wait even longer before they can be helped. Medicaid In Different States Delivers Affordable Care Differently While the ACA seemed great at first, as its inner workings began to be understood, it became clear that not everyone in the States was getting equal treatment. The different methods of delivery meant that different populations were paying different fees for the same treatment. Of these 21 states, 11 utilize a managed care organization, three utilize a MBHO, and seven operate on a fee-for-service basis. There are 48 states that provide outpatient treatment services for addicts. Of the states providing outpatient support, 19 use a managed care organization, 13 use a MBHO, and the other 19 states operate on a fee-for-service basis for outpatient support. All 50 states cover medication for maintaining substance addictions. Only two states, California and Michigan, use a carve-out for these medications. Hopefully, your state has reasonable insurance policies.

Chapter 4 : Subscribe to read | Financial Times

The account recovery system is severely flawed as proven once again by this ironman. Every person who knows your ip, email or even your username/login name can get most of what's needed for an account recovery through SOCIAL ENGINEERING (meaning they can use that information to exploit people's willingness to help).

Pinterest Unemployed workers in front of a shack next to a Christmas tree in New York in January Put the banks in the hospital, give them loving care - in other words, hold none of the bankers accountable or even scold them but rather boost their morale by inviting them to consult on the way forward - and, most important, shower them with money and soon all would be well. The fallout from the financial crisis was more severe and massive redistribution of income and wealth toward the top had weakened aggregate demand. Policymakers failed to do enough even to prevent poor households from losing their homes What was needed was more than a massive bank bailout. The US needed a fundamental reform of its financial system. The Dodd-Frank legislation went some way, though not far enough, in preventing banks from doing harm to the rest of us. It did little, however, to ensure that they actually do what they are supposed to do, focusing more, for example, on lending to small and medium-size enterprises. Likewise, active labour-market and industrial policies might have helped those areas suffering from the consequences of deindustrialisation. Instead, policymakers failed to do enough even to prevent poor households from losing their homes. The political consequences of these economic failures were predictable and predicted. It was clear there was a risk that those who were so badly treated would turn to a demagogue. The problem was inadequate government policies. Will growth rates in coming years be as strong as they were in the past? That of course depends on the pace of technological change. Investments in research and development, especially in basic research, are an important determinant, though with long lags. Cutbacks proposed by the Trump administration do not bode well. But even then, there is a lot of uncertainty. There are many lessons to be learned as we reflect on the crisis, but the most important is that the challenge was and remains political, not economic. There is nothing that inherently prevents our economy from being run in a way that ensures full employment and shared prosperity. Secular stagnation was just an excuse for flawed economic policies. Unless and until the selfishness and myopia that define our politics especially in the US under Trump and his Republican enablers is overcome, an economy that serves the many rather than the few will remain an impossible dream. Even if GDP increases, the incomes of the majority of citizens will stagnate.

Chapter 5 : Recovery (Eminem album) - Wikipedia

enhancing recovery and royalties: the flawed decision in french v. occidental permian ltd. and how lessors can overcome lease language barriers to.

For Immediate Release, November 29, Contact: Michael Robinson, , michaelr biologicaldiversity. Fish and Wildlife Service finalized a deeply flawed recovery plan for the Mexican gray wolf today that will prevent the species from thriving in its historic homelands. Responding to objections from state officials, the plan limits recovery efforts to south of Interstate 40, cutting wolves off from key habitat in and around Grand Canyon National Park and the southern Rocky Mountains of New Mexico. The plan also sets population targets of just wolves in the United States and in Mexico to remove protections “ well below what federal scientists have determined are needed for Mexican gray wolves to be considered stable. Fish and Wildlife Service appointed scientists to a recovery team that drafted a recovery plan. That plan called for three interconnected populations with a total of animals. It identified the Grand Canyon and northern New Mexico as the best places for establishing two more populations. Largely because officials from Utah and Colorado did not want wolves close to their borders, the Fish and Wildlife Service never finalized the plan and has let the recovery team languish. Mexican gray wolves are not receiving the science-based plan they desperately needed to survive. This recovery plan should address the concerns of the public “ dangerously low recovery numbers, habitat fragmentation, poaching, declining genetic diversity and a potentially disastrous border wall “ not ignore them. Fish and Wildlife Service is catering to a very narrow set of interests that want to see this amazing species banished from their native Southwestern home. This plan is a disgraceful sham. A new census of the wolves in the southwestern United States will begin next month. That included government trapping and shooting of genetically rare wolves and infrequent releases of less closely-related wolves from captivity into the wild. The new recovery plan uses faulty information and otherwise misconstrues data to suggest that just wolves in an isolated population could represent a genetic rebound and official recovery from this dangerous and deteriorating situation. The Center for Biological Diversity is a national, nonprofit conservation organization with more than 1. Western Watersheds Project is a nonprofit conservation organization that seeks to restore western watersheds for wildlife. The Grand Canyon Wolf Recovery Project is a nonprofit organization dedicated to bringing back wolves to help restore ecological health in the Grand Canyon region. The mission of Wildlands Network is to reconnect, restore, and rewild North America so that life in all its diversity can thrive. Founded in , the Sierra Club is a national nonprofit environmental organization with approximately 2. Defenders of Wildlife is dedicated to the protection of all native animals and plants in their natural communities. For more information, visit Newsroom. Grand Canyon Wildlands is a nonprofit science-based conservation organization working to save and heal wild nature in the Grand Canyon region.

Chapter 6 : Mental Illness “ Is There Hope of Recovery? ” The Flawed Ones “ Novel by Jay Chirino

Northpoint Recovery is the premier drug and alcohol rehab, detox, and treatment facility in the Northwestern United States.

Oedipus Rex Macbeth suffers from hubris , leading to the murder of Duncan I of Scotland ; he later becomes paranoid , leading him to order the deaths of Banquo and the family of Macduff: Victor Frankenstein suffers from excessive curiosity and irresponsibility, leading to the creation of the monster that destroys his life: The Odyssey Cyrano De Bergerac , despite his many accomplishments, suffers from self-doubt because of his huge nose which keeps him from pursuing the woman he loves. Marvin the Paranoid Android suffers from extreme depression, as well as extreme boredom due to his huge yet mostly inactive mind: Harry Potter Percy Jackson has a fatal flaw of excessive personal loyalty, while his girlfriend Annabeth Chase shares the flaw of the legendary Odysseus: Film[edit] In Rocky , Rocky Balboa thinks of himself as a loser who cannot go the distance in the boxing ring. Star Wars In Casablanca , Rick thinks of himself as an unfeeling cynic who denies the pain and disappointment from a failed love affair with Ilsa. In Vertigo , the detective played by James Stewart is afraid of heights and has to climb a tower. Captain Hook is obsessed with Peter Pan Roy Batty , as a replicant, is powerful, but has a very short lifespan: Baracus is afraid of flying: The A-Team Homer Simpson is an alcoholic, not too bright and prone to reckless choices: Spock relies heavily on logic and suppresses his more human emotions: Darkwing Duck Peter Griffin is extremely impulsive and causes many problems for his family and friends: The Last Airbender Aang is too carefree and initially attempts to run from his responsibilities rather than face them: The Last Airbender Dean Winchester relies on family and is devastated when he loses them or they betray his trust: Supernatural The Tenth Doctor is constantly trying to help and save the lives of others, and sometimes does things out of anger that have dire consequences later: He shares this flaw with his former student and lover Cora. Even after this plan was thwarted, her envy remained a great character flaw throughout her time on the show. Once Upon a Time After the death of her fiance Daniel Colter, Regina suffered a mental breakdown and became consumed with anger, which Rumplestiltskin was able to use to shape her into the Evil Queen who would cast his Dark Curse. Once Upon a Time The main character flaw of the protagonist of the series, Emma Swan , are her tendency to mistrust other people, which leads her to put up emotional barriers to protect herself and run when things get difficult. Her overcoming this flaw is a major story arc on the show. The Emperor envisages a human civilization free of the shackles of religion and dogma and chastises Lorgar and his legion for worshipping him. Their devotion to Chaos sees them instigate the devastating civil war known as the Horus Heresy , the events of which led to the current dystopian setting of Warhammer 40, In the God of War series, Kratos acts brutally and violently out of anger and desire for revenge, with devastating consequences on his only life and the world around him.

Chapter 7 : A Flawed System: Medicaid Treatment for Addicts

This is our UIL short film project submission. This is cut short to fit the time limit, the full version will be posted on this channel later on.

Chapter 8 : Recovering Pentecostal: Home

Sep 16, A recovery that is based around high and rising levels of debt is really no recovery at all. The world economy is, in all material respects, the same as it was in the run-up to the crisis.

Chapter 9 : Character flaw - Wikipedia

FLAWED RECOVERY SCHEME IN CAMPO MACRO Final ACTIONS 7/26/ PM An Analysis of New York State's Flawed Recovery Scheme in Prenatal Malpractice Actions: Why a Claim of.