New books by recent contributors to the real-world economics review
March 2009


**Ontology and Economics: Tony Lawson and His Critics**  Lawson, Fullbrook, Davidsen, Davis, Downward, Guerrien, Hodgson, McFarling, Mearman, Ruccio, van Staveren and Vromen

**Can We Afford the Future?: The Economics of a Warming World (The New Economics)** by Frank Ackerman (Paperback - Jan 6, 2009)

**Plunder and Blunder: The Rise and Fall of the Bubble Economy** by Dean Baker and Thomas Frank (Paperback - Jan 1, 2009)

**An Introduction to Ecological Economics, Second Edition** by Robert Costanza, John H Cumberland, Herman Daly, and Robert Goodland (April 15, 2009)

**Sustainability or Collapse?: An Integrated History and Future of People on Earth (Dahlem Workshop Reports)** by Robert Costanza, Lisa J. Graumlich, and Will Steffen

**The Predator State: How Conservatives Abandoned the Free Market and Why Liberals Should Too** by James Galbraith (Paperback - May 12, 2009)

**How Should Research Be Organised?** by Donald Gillies (Paperback - Dec 15, 2008)

**L’illusion économique** par Bernard Guerrien (Broché - 5 octobre 2007)


**Why Most Things Fail: Evolution, Extinction and Economics** by Ormerod Paul

**Economics of Globalization: Theory, Policy and Political Economy** by Thomas I. Palley


**A Measure of Fairness: The Economics of Living Wages and Minimum Wages in the United States** by Robert Pollin, Mark Brenner, Jeannette Wicks-lim, and Stephanie Luce (Paperback - Feb 2008)

**Understanding Sustainability Economics: Towards Pluralism in Economics** by Peter Söderbaum (Paperback - Sep 2008)


Real-World Economics Review is a peer-reviewed open access academic journal of heterodox economics published by the "Post-Autistic Economics Network" since 2000. Since 2011 it is associated with the World Economics Association. It was known formerly as the Post-Autistic Economics Review and the Post-Autistic Economics Newsletter. Previous issues are archived on its website. Two sister journals from the same publisher are Economic Thought and World Economics Review. The real meaning of this book by a Nobel-prizewinning duo of economists lies in its method—a patient attempt to take on tough problems through empirical evidence. Known for pioneering the use of randomised controlled trials, the pair offer insights into thorny global issues ranging from inequality to corruption, all with refreshing humility. The result is a sensible and welcome escape from the dead hand of mathematical models of economics.

Schism. By Paul Blustein. Book Title. Basic Economics: A Common Sense Guide to the Economy. The Economics of Money, Banking and Financial Markets. Economics in One Lesson: The Shortest & Surest Way to Understand Basic Economics. You'll be presented with real-world scenarios and facts that are actually useful, rather than just getting all of the technical information in a very detached way. You'll learn how economics plays a role in your life and in the things that you do and the choices you make. This book offers in-depth explanations, graphs and more to help you understand each area that it touches on. With the new millennium came post-autistic economics. Sparked by a rebellion of French economics students in the summer of 2000 (see Appendix I), the improbably named movement spread globally among academic economists, growing exponentially until today its Post-Autistic Economics Review has nearly 10,000 subscribers (Appendix III). The issue of realism has been central to the PAE movement from its beginning. As I have previously stated in Post-Autistic Economics Review and elsewhere, realism is not a clash between a factual world and a theoretical one, between reality and abstraction. Rather realism is both a methodological stance and the definition of a theoretical research programme. Realism however can give rise to different interpretations. Real-World Economics Review. WEA pedagogy. WEA Books. Economics courses have been trimmed back significantly in recent decades. Many of the reservations and qualifications that used to be presented in descriptions of theory have now been dropped, especially as the length and content of courses have been reduced. All the contributors to this collection agree that Thomas Piketty’s Capital in the Twenty-First Century is an important book because it has placed the problem of wealth concentration and income inequality centre stage.