

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990000094570403321
Autore	Italia. Ministero di agricoltura, industria e commercio
Titolo	Notizia sulla agricoltura in Italia : da servire come illustrazione alle raccolte inviate dal ministero di agricoltura allaEsposizione universale di Anversa nell'anno 1885
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma : Fratelli Centenari, 1885
Descrizione fisica	141 p. : ill. ; 25 cm
Disciplina	630.945
Locazione	FINBC
Collocazione	13 AR 28 B 55
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457453003321
Autore	Cassidy David C. <1945->
Titolo	A short history of physics in the American century [[electronic resource] /] / David C. Cassidy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Mass., : Harvard University Press, 2011
ISBN	0-674-06274-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (220 p.)
Collana	New histories of science, technology, and medicine
Disciplina	530.0973/0904
Soggetti	Physics - United States - History Physicists - United States Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Entering the new century -- American physics comes of age -- Surviving the depression -- The physicists war -- Taming the endless

frontier -- The new physics -- Sputnik : action and reaction -- Revising the partnership.

Sommario/riassunto

As the twentieth century drew to a close, computers, the Internet, and nanotechnology were central to modern American life. Yet the advances in physics underlying these applications are poorly understood and widely underappreciated by U.S. citizens today. In this concise overview, David C. Cassidy sharpens our perspective on modern physics by viewing this foundational science through the lens of America's engagement with the political events of a tumultuous century. American physics first stirred in the 1890's-around the time x-rays and radioactivity were discovered in Germany-with the founding of graduate schools on the German model. Yet American research lagged behind the great European laboratories until highly effective domestic policies, together with the exodus of physicists from fascist countries, brought the nation into the first ranks of world research in the 1930's. The creation of the atomic bomb and radar during World War II ensured lavish government support for particle physics, along with computation, solid-state physics, and military communication. These advances facilitated space exploration and led to the global expansion of the Internet. Well into the 1960's, physicists bolstered the United States' international status, and the nation repaid the favor through massive outlays of federal, military, and philanthropic funding. But gradually America relinquished its postwar commitment to scientific leadership, and the nation found itself struggling to maintain a competitive edge in science education and research. Today, American physicists, relying primarily on industrial funding, must compete with smaller, scrappier nations intent on writing their own brief history of physics in the twenty-first century.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910463596803321
Autore	Adler Gustavo <1974->
Titolo	Original sin and procyclical fiscal policy : two sides of the same coin? // Gustavo Adler
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Washington, District of Columbia] : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008 ©2008
ISBN	1-4623-2653-6 1-4527-5210-9 1-4518-7067-1 1-282-84160-2 9786612841606
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (29 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/209
Disciplina	336.3015195
Soggetti	Fiscal policy - Econometric models Business cycles - Econometric models Financial crises - Econometric models Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; 1. Introduction; 2. Model; 2.1 Households; 2.2 Firms; 2.3 Government; 2.4 Equilibrium Path; 3. The Ramsey Problem; 3.1 The Commitment Case; 3.2 No Commitment; 4. A Stationary Economy; 5. A Temporary Shock; 6. Concluding Remarks; Table; 1; Appendix; A; References
Sommario/riassunto	The paper develops a simple model of sovereign debt where default both through direct repudiation and through inflation are possible and give rise to (endogenous) constraints on the currency composition and the level of public debt. This set up allows to show that procyclicality of fiscal policy in EMEs can arise as a by-product of the ""original sin"" and both can be explained by the presence of weak monetary institutions which cannot commit to price stability. The paper suggests that, as monetary institutions in EMEs strengthen, the ""original sin"" would

fade away and the cyclical properties
