

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910965204803321
Autore	Lentricchia Frank
Titolo	Crimes of art + terror / / Frank Lentricchia + Jody McAuliffe
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago, : University of Chicago Press, 2003
ISBN	9786611125851 9781281125859 1281125857 9780226472089 0226472086
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (198 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	McAuliffeJody <1954->
Disciplina	809/.911
Soggetti	Literature, Modern - 19th century - History and criticism Literature, Modern - 20th century - History and criticism Literature, Experimental - History and criticism Avant-garde (Aesthetics)
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 (p. 169-175) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- INTRODUCTION -- 1. GROUNDZEROLAND -- 2. LITERARY TERRORISTS -- 3. SOLITARY SAVAGES -- 4. CROSSING THE LINE -- 5. ROUGH TRADE -- 6. DELIBERATE ORPHANS -- 7. THE LAST MANIACAL FOLLY OF HEINRICH VON KLEIST (A FICTION) -- CODA -- WORKS CITED -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- INDEX
Sommario/riassunto	Do killers, artists, and terrorists need one another? In Crimes of Art and Terror, Frank Lentricchia and Jody McAuliffe explore the disturbing adjacency of literary creativity to violence and even political terror. Lentricchia and McAuliffe begin by anchoring their penetrating discussions in the events of 9/11 and the scandal provoked by composer Karlheinz Stockhausen's reference to the destruction of the World Trade Center as a great work of art, and they go on to show how political extremism and avant-garde artistic movements have fed upon each other for at least two centuries. Crimes of Art and Terror reveals how the desire beneath many romantic literary visions is that of a

terrifying awakening that would undo the West's economic and cultural order. This is also the desire, of course, of what is called terrorism. As the authority of writers and artists recedes, it is criminals and terrorists, Lentricchia and McAuliffe suggest, who inherit this romantic, destructive tradition. Moving freely between the realms of high and popular culture, and fictional and actual criminals, the authors describe a web of impulses that catches an unnerving spirit. Lentricchia and McAuliffe's unorthodox approach pairs Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment* with Martin Scorsese's *King of Comedy* and connects the real-life Unabomber to the surrealist Joseph Cornell and to the hero of Bret Easton Ellis's bestselling novel *American Psycho*. They evoke a desperate culture of art through thematic dialogues among authors and filmmakers as varied as Don DeLillo, Joseph Conrad, Francis Ford Coppola, Jean Genet, Frederick Douglass, Hermann Melville, and J. M. Synge, among others. And they conclude provocatively with an imagined conversation between Heinrich von Kleist and Mohamed Atta. The result is a brilliant and unflinching reckoning with the perilous proximity of the impulse to create transgressive art and the impulse to commit violence.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910708271303321
Autore	Ando Albert
Titolo	Prices, Wages, and Employment in the U.S. Economy : A Traditional Model and Tests of Some Alternatives // Albert Ando, Flint Brayton
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge, Mass. : National Bureau of Economic Research, 1993 Washington : , : Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, , 1946
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource : illustrations (black and white);
Collana	NBER working paper series ; no. w4568
Classificazione	E3 E5
Altri autori (Persone)	BraytonFlint
Soggetti	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	December 1993.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Sommario/riassunto	In this paper, we outline the cost minimizing behavior of oligopoly firms and the price adjustment process in the labor market which underlie the traditional formulation of aggregate wage-price behavior in the U.S., and show that resulting equations applied to U.S. data remain stable before and after the significant change in the monetary policy rule that had taken place in 1979. This result contradicts the prediction of the Lucas critique applied to this context that, in response to a major change of the monetary policy rule, the Phillips curve and the price setting equation of firms would have undergone significant changes. We test several competing hypotheses for the price level determination, including the possibility that more direct effect of the money supply should be relevant, and show that our formulation dominates alternatives in non- nested tests. Finally, we present evidence that the nature of capital is putty-clay rather than fully malleable, together with a demand function for labor based on this recognition. In the process of these inquiries, we contrast our formulation with that proposed by Layard and Nickell in England.

