

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452194903321
Autore	Ross Tracy
Titolo	A survival guide for health research methods [[electronic resource] /] / Tracy Ross
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berkshire, England, : Open University Press, McGraw-Hill, 2012
ISBN	1-280-12110-6 9786613524966 0-335-24474-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (211 pages)
Disciplina	362.1072/4 610.721
Soggetti	Medicine - Research Medical care - Research 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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction; 1 Evidence based practice; 2 The nature of research; 3 Quantitative research; 4 Analysis of quantitative data; 5 Qualitative research; 6 Qualitative analysis; 7 Mixed methods; 8 Ethics in research; 9 Searching for literature; 10 Critically reviewing literature; Appendix; Index
Sommario/riassunto	This book ultimately aims to answer the questions students have about research in a no nonsense style and can be used as a guide to the main methodologies and tools used in the field.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910452601303321
Autore	Schweitzer Glenn E. <1930->
Titolo	Containing Russia's nuclear firebirds [[electronic resource]] : harmony and change at the International Science and Technology Center // Glenn E. Schweitzer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Athens, Ga. : University of Georgia Press, c2013
ISBN	0-8203-4471-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xviii, 293) : ill., graphs
Collana	Studies in security and international affairs
Disciplina	327.1/7470947
Soggetti	Nuclear nonproliferation - International cooperation Nuclear nonproliferation - Former Soviet republics Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	"In the aftermath of the Soviet Union's breakup into fifteen independent states, the governments of the United States, the European Community, Japan, and Russia established the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow to address the dangers of nuclear scientists "on the loose." The purpose of the ISTC (also known as the Moscow Science Center) was to prevent the illicit flow of dangerous weapons expertise out of the former Soviet Union by helping its underemployed nuclear, biological, chemical, and aerospace weapons scientists redirect their skills to peaceful civilian endeavors. Since its creation in 1994, the ISTC has provided more than \$1.3 billion to support 2,740 projects involving nearly 100,000 scientists from the former Soviet Union and international partners. Thirty-nine governments have become part of the ISTC family. Somewhat unexpectedly, in April 2010, the Russian government announced that it would withdraw from the agreement establishing the ISTC, contending that the Center had accomplished its mission. The Moscow Science Center will close its doors in 2015, effectively terminating ISTC activities based in Russia. Schweitzer examines the impact and effectiveness of the ISTC and emphasizes opportunities for the internal community to draw on its legacy"--

"In Containing Russia's Nuclear Firebirds, Glenn E. Schweitzer explores the life and legacy of the International Science and Technology Center in Moscow. He makes the case that the center's unique programs can serve as models for promoting responsible science in many countries of the world. Never before have scientists encountered technology with the potential for such huge impacts on the global community, both positive and negative. For nearly two decades following the Soviet Union's breakup into independent states, the ISTC has provided opportunities for underemployed Russian weapon scientists to redirect their talents toward civilian research. The center has championed the role of science in determining the future of civilization and has influenced nonproliferation policies of Russia and other states in the region. Most important, the center has demonstrated that modest investments can encourage scientists of many backgrounds to shun greed and violence and to take leading roles in steering the planet toward prosperity and peace. Schweitzer contends that the United States and other western and Asian countries failed to recognize the importance, over time, of modifying their donor-recipient approach to dealing with Russia. In April 2010 the Russian government announced that it would withdraw from the ISTC agreement. After expenditures exceeding one billion dollars, the ISTC's Moscow Science Center will soon close its doors, leaving a legacy that has benefited Russian society as well as partners from thirty-eight countries. Schweitzer argues that a broader and more sustained movement is now needed to help prevent irresponsible behavior by dissatisfied or misguided scientists and their patrons"--

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