

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910455756503321
Autore	Chandler Damon
Titolo	Windows 2000 Graphics API Black Book with CD-ROM [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Phoenix, : Paraglyph Press, 2001
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1224 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	FotschMichael
Disciplina	006.6/8
Soggetti	Computer graphics Microsoft Windows (Computer file) Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	<p>""About the Authors""; ""Acknowledgments""; ""Contents at a Glance""; ""Table of Contents""; ""Introduction""; ""Device Contexts""; ""The Brush Object""; ""The Pen Object""; ""The Font Object""; ""Lines, Curves, and Shapes""; ""The Bitmap Object""; ""Device-Independent Bitmaps""; ""Regions and Paths""; ""Palettes""; ""Coordinate Spaces""; ""The IDirectDraw7 Interface""; ""DirectDraw Display Modes""; ""DirectDraw Surfaces""; ""DirectDraw Clippers""; ""DirectDraw Colors and Palettes""; ""Image Color Management""; ""Image Manipulation""; ""Image File Formats""</p> <p>""A Brief Review of Matrices and Vectors""""Other Resources""; ""Index""; ""What's On The CD-ROM""</p>

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910485609703321
Autore	Woods Randall Bennett <1944->
Titolo	The Roosevelt ForeignPolicy Establishment and the "Good Neighbor" : The United States and Argentina, 1941 -1945 // Randall Bennett Woods
Pubbl/distr/stampa	University Press of Kansas, 1979 Lawrence, : Regents Press of Kansas, 1979 ©1979
ISBN	0-7006-3134-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 277 p.)
Disciplina	327.73/082
Soggetti	Diplomatic relations nemzetközi kapcsolatok - Argentina - Egyesült Államok nemzetközi kapcsolatok - Egyesült Államok - Argentina külpolitika - Egyesült Államok - 1940-es évek Electronic books. United States Argentina United States Foreign relations 1933-1945 Argentina Foreign relations United States United States Foreign relations Argentina
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Dedication -- Table of Contents -- Preface -- 1. The Good Neighbor Policy and Argentine Neutrality -- 2. Latin Americanist vs. Internationalist: The Rio Conference of 1942 -- 3. Sumner Welles and the Art of Coercion -- 4. The Roosevelt Foreign-Policy Establishment and the Failure of Selective Intervention -- 5. The Triumph of the Internationalists -- 6. Wilsonian Diplomacy in the Age of Roosevelt -- 7. The Politics of Confrontation -- 8. Two Concepts of Community: The Argentine-American Rapprochement -- 9. Postscript to Detente -- Notes -- Bibliographic Essay -- Index -- Back Cover.

The Good Neighbor Policy was tested to the breaking point by Argentina-U.S. relations during World War II. In part, its durability had depended both upon the willingness of all American republics to join with the United States in resisting attempts by extrahemispheric sources to intervene in New World affairs and upon continuity within the United States foreign policy establishment. During World War II, neither prerequisite was satisfied, Argentina chose to pursue a neutralist course, and the Latin American policy of the United States became the subject of a bitter bureaucratic struggle within the Roosevelt administration. Consequently, the principles of nonintervention and noninterference, together with "absolute respect for the sovereignty of all states," ceased to be the guideposts of Washington's hemispheric policy. In this study, Randall Bennett Woods argues persuasively that Washington's response to Argentine neutrality was based more on internal differences—individual rivalries and power struggles between competing bureaucratic empires—than on external issues or economic motives. He explains how bureaucratic infighting within the U.S. government, entirely irrelevant to the issues involved, shaped important national policy toward Argentina. Using agency memoranda, State Department records, notes on conversations and interviews, memoirs, and personal archives of the participants, Woods looks closely at the rivalries that swayed the course of Argentine-American relations. He describes the personal motives and goals of men such as Sumner Welles, Cordell Hull, Henry Morgenthau, Harry Dexter White, Henry A. Wallace, and Milo Perkins. He delineates various cliques within the State Department, including the contending groups of Welles Latin Americanists and Hull internationalists—and describes the power struggles between the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Board of Economic Warfare, the Caribbean Defense Command, and other agencies. Of special interest to students of contemporary history will be Woods's discussion of the careers and views of Juan Peron and Nelson Rockefeller—for American policy contributed in no small way to Peron's rise, and Rockefeller was the man chiefly responsible for the U.S. rapprochement with Argentina in 1944–45. Woods also gives special attention to the impact of the Wilsonian tradition—especially its contradictions—on policy formation. The last chapter, dealing with Argentina's admission to the U.N., sheds some light on the origins of the Cold War. Wood's investigation of the Argentine problem makes a significant contribution toward the understanding of U.S.-Latin American relations in the era of the Good Neighbor Policy, and provides new insights into the evolution of hemispheric policy as a whole during World War II. It reflects the growing emphasis on bureaucratic politics as a principal determinant of U.S. diplomacy.
