

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910557181303321
Titolo	After the Berlin Wall : A History of the EBRD, Volume 1
Pubbl/distr/stampa	CEU Press
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910317796203321
Autore	Aladjadjian Anna
Titolo	Agricultural waste and residues // edited by Anna Aladjadjian
Pubbl/distr/stampa	IntechOpen, 2018 London, England : , : IntechOpen, , [2018] ©2018
ISBN	1-83881-793-X 1-78923-573-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (148 pages)
Disciplina	628.74
Soggetti	Agricultural wastes
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	This book is dedicated to the reuse of waste and residues from the agricultural sector. Plant residues, as well as animal manure and residues from animal breeding, contain useful elements that can be processed for production of fertilizers, compost for soil recultivation, and biofuels. The emerging energy and resources crisis calls for development of sustainable reuse of waste and residues. This book contains eight chapters divided into four sections. The first section contains the introductory chapter from the editor. The second section is related to the preparation of fertilizers and compost for soil

amelioration from agricultural residues and waste water. The third section considers the use of agricultural waste for solid biofuels and biogas. The fourth section discusses sustainability and risk assessment related to the use of agricultural waste and residues.

3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910818925203321
Autore	Field Thomas C., Jr.
Titolo	From development to dictatorship : Bolivia and the alliance for progress in the Kennedy era // Thomas C. Field Jr
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York : , : Cornell University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-8014-7045-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (297 p.)
Collana	United States in the World
Disciplina	984.05/2
Soggetti	HISTORY / United States / 20th Century Bolivia Politics and government 1952-1982 Bolivia History 1952-1982 Bolivia Social conditions 1952-1982 United States Foreign relations Bolivia
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	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- List of Abbreviations -- Map of South America, Early 1960's -- Map of Bolivia, Early 1960's -- Introduction: Ideology as Strategy -- 1. Modernization's Heavy Hand: The Triangular Plan for Bolivia -- 2. Development as Anticommunism: The Targeting of Bolivian Labor -- 3. "Bitter Medicine": Military Civic Action and the Battle of Irupata -- 4. Development's Detractors: Miners, House wives, and the Hostage Crisis at Siglo XX -- 5. Seeds of Revolt: The Making of an Antiauthoritarian Front -- 6. Revolutionary Bolivia Puts On a Uniform: The 1964 Bolivian Coup d'État -- Conclusion: Development and Its Discontents -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	During the most idealistic years of John F. Kennedy's Alliance for Progress development program, Bolivia was the highest per capita

recipient of U.S. foreign aid in Latin America. Nonetheless, Washington's modernization programs in early 1960's Bolivia ended up on a collision course with important sectors of the country's civil society, including radical workers, rebellious students, and a plethora of rightwing and leftwing political parties. In *From Development to Dictatorship*, Thomas C. Field Jr. reconstructs the untold story of USAID's first years in Bolivia, including the country's 1964 military coup d'état. Field draws heavily on local sources to demonstrate that Bolivia's turn toward anticommunist, development-oriented dictatorship was the logical and practical culmination of the military-led modernization paradigm that provided the liberal underpinnings of Kennedy's Alliance for Progress. In the process, he explores several underappreciated aspects of Cold War liberal internationalism: the tendency of "development" to encourage authoritarian solutions to political unrest, the connection between modernization theories and the rise of Third World armed forces, and the intimacy between USAID and CIA covert operations. Challenging the conventional dichotomy between ideology and strategy in international politics, *From Development to Dictatorship* engages with a growing literature on development as a key rubric for understanding the interconnected processes of decolonization and the Cold War.
