1. Record Nr. UNINA9910795994303321

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| Autore | Engelman Ralph |
| Titolo | A century of repression : the Espionage Act and freedom of the press / / Ralph Engelman and Carey Shenkman |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Urbana, Illinois : , : University of Illinois Press, , [2022]<br>©2022 |
| ISBN | 0-252-05356-7 |
| Edizione | [First edition.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (387 pages) |
| Collana | The history of communication |
| Disciplina | 342.730853 |
| Soggetti | National security - Law and legislation - United States - Criminal provisions<br>Political crimes and offenses - Law and legislation - United States<br>Freedom of the press - United States - Criminal provisions |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Introduction -- “A Firm Hand of Stern Repression” -- Enter Hoover and Baldwin -- The Ambivalence of Francis Biddle -- Amerasia -- “The Most Dangerous Man in America” -- War Games -- Co-Conspirators -- Asylum -- Enemy of the People -- Conclusion. |
| Sommario/riassunto | "A Century of Repression offers an unprecedented and panoramic history of the use of the Espionage Act of 1917 as the most important yet least understood law threatening freedom of the press in modern American history. It details government use of the Act to control information about U.S. military and foreign policy during the two World Wars, the Cold War and the War on Terror. The Act has provided cover for the settling of political scores, illegal break-ins and prosecutorial misconduct. The cases of Eugene Debs, John S. Service, Daniel Ellsberg, Chelsea Manning, Edward Snowden, and Julian Assange, among others, reveal the threat posed to whistleblowers, government critics, and journalists alike. The treatment of the Act's trajectory also offers new perspectives on American liberalism as well as the evolution of the FBI and the civil liberties movement in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries"-- |

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910161648203321

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| Autore | Zaritsky Arieh |
| Titolo | The Bacterial Cell: Coupling between Growth, Nucleoid Replication, Cell Division and Shape |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Frontiers Media SA, 2016 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (324 p.) |
| Collana | Frontiers Research Topics |
| Soggetti | Microbiology (non-medical) |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Sommario/riassunto | Bacterial Physiology was inaugurated as a discipline by the seminal research of Maaløe, Schaechter and Kjeldgaard published in 1958. Their work clarified the relationship between cell composition and growth rate and led to unravel the temporal coupling between chromosome replication and the subsequent cell division by Helmstetter et al. a decade later. Now, after half a century this field has become a major research direction that attracts interest of many scientists from different disciplines. The outstanding question how the most basic cellular processes - mass growth, chromosome replication and cell division - are inter-coordinated in both space and time is still unresolved at the molecular level. Several particularly pertinent questions that are intensively studied follow: (a) what is the primary signal to place the Z-ring precisely between the two replicating and segregating nucleoids? (b) Is this coupling related to the structure and position of the nucleoid itself? (c) How does a bacterium determine and maintain its shape and dimensions? Possible answers include gene expression-based mechanisms, self-organization of protein assemblies and physical principles such as micro-phase separations by excluded volume interactions, diffusion ratchets and membrane stress or curvature. The relationships between biochemical reactions and physical forces are yet to be conceived and discovered. This e-book discusses the above mentioned and related questions. The book also serves as an important depository for state-of-the-art technologies, |

methods, theoretical simulations and innovative ideas and hypotheses for future testing. Integrating the information gained from various angles will likely help decipher how a relatively simple cell such as a bacterium incorporates its multitude of pathways and processes into a highly efficient self-organized system. The knowledge may be helpful in the ambition to artificially reconstruct a simple living system and to develop new antibacterial drugs.