

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996389763703316
Autore	Aelfric, Abbot of Eynsham
Titolo	A Saxon treatise concerning the Old and New Testament. Written about the time of King Edgar (700 yeares agoe) by Ælfricus Abbas, thought to be the same that was afterward Archbishop of Canterburie. ... Now first published in print with English of our times, by William L'isle of Wilburgham ... the originall remaining still to be seene in Sr Robert Cottons librarie, at the end of this lesser copie of the Saxon Pentateuch. And hereunto is added out of the homilies and epistles of the fore-said Ælfricus, a second edition of A testimonie of antiquitie, &c .. [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed by Iohn Hauiland for Henrie Seile, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard at the signe of the Tygers head, 1623
Descrizione fisica	[61], 43, 43, [20], 14, 14, [25] p
Altri autori (Persone)	LisleWilliam <1579?-1637.>
Soggetti	English language - Old English, ca. 450-1100
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Parallel Anglo-Saxon and English texts. Signatures: pi <sup>2</sup> [par.] a-f A-V. Duplicate pagination. "A testimony of antiquitie" and "A sermon of the Paschall Lambe, and of the sacramental body and bloud of Christ our Sauour" have separately dated title pages; "Here follovveth the words of Elfrike Abbot of S. Albons" and "The Lords Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten commandements in the Saxon and English tongue" have divisional titles; register is continuous. Caption title, p. A1r, reads: That S. Paul, Simon Zelotes, and Ioseph of Arimathea preached the word here in Britanie. "A testimony of antiquitie" was first printed separately by John Day ca. 1566. The last leaf is blank. Reproduction of the original in Cambridge University Library.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789821603321
Autore	Koblentz Gregory D. <1974->
Titolo	Living weapons : biological warfare and international security / / Gregory D. Koblentz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2009
ISBN	0-8014-5766-1 0-8014-5890-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 255 pages)
Collana	Cornell studies in security affairs
Disciplina	358/.38
Soggetti	Biological weapons Biological warfare Bioterrorism Security, International
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	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Acronyms and Scientific Terms -- Introduction: The Threat of Biological Weapons -- 1. Offense, Defense, and Deterrence -- 2. Verification -- 3. Oversight -- 4. Intelligence -- 5. Biological Terrorism -- Conclusion: Reducing the Danger Posed by Biological Weapons -- Index
Sommarioriassunto	"Biological weapons are widely feared, yet rarely used. Biological weapons were the first weapon prohibited by an international treaty, yet the proliferation of these weapons increased after they were banned in 1972. Biological weapons are frequently called 'the poor man's atomic bomb,' yet they cannot provide the same deterrent capability as nuclear weapons. One of my goals in this book is to explain the underlying principles of these apparent paradoxes."-from Living Weapons Biological weapons are the least well understood of the so-called weapons of mass destruction. Unlike nuclear and chemical weapons, biological weapons are composed of, or derived from, living organisms. In Living Weapons, Gregory D. Koblentz provides a

comprehensive analysis of the unique challenges that biological weapons pose for international security. At a time when the United States enjoys overwhelming conventional military superiority, biological weapons have emerged as an attractive means for less powerful states and terrorist groups to wage asymmetric warfare. Koblentz also warns that advances in the life sciences have the potential to heighten the lethality and variety of biological weapons. The considerable overlap between the equipment, materials and knowledge required to develop biological weapons, conduct civilian biomedical research, and develop biological defenses creates a multiuse dilemma that limits the effectiveness of verification, hinders civilian oversight, and complicates threat assessments. *Living Weapons* draws on the American, Soviet, Russian, South African, and Iraqi biological weapons programs to enhance our understanding of the special challenges posed by these weapons for arms control, deterrence, civilian-military relations, and intelligence. Koblentz also examines the aspirations of terrorist groups to develop these weapons and the obstacles they have faced. Biological weapons, Koblentz argues, will continue to threaten international security until defenses against such weapons are improved, governments can reliably detect biological weapon activities, the proliferation of materials and expertise is limited, and international norms against the possession and use of biological weapons are strengthened.

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