

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990009426420403321
Titolo	Città a confronto : Le istituzioni metropolitane nei paesi occidentali / a cura di Giuseppe Franco Ferrari e Pierciro Galeone
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bologna : Il Mulino, 2010
ISBN	978-88-15-14687-8
Descrizione fisica	236 p. : ill. ; 21 cm
Disciplina	342 307.76091821
Locazione	FSPBC DDA
Collocazione	VII B 233 VI H 508
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910163177903321
Autore	Glantz David M
Titolo	The Fundamentals of Soviet 'Razvedka' (Intelligence/Reconnaissance)
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Waipu : , : Pickle Partners Publishing, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	9781782897699 1782897690
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (48 p.)
Disciplina	355.343
Soggetti	Military history Soviet . . Soviet Union
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Title page -- TABLE OF CONTENTS -- Introduction -- The Nature of Razvedka -- Troop Razvedka -- Artillery Razvedka -- Engineer Razvedka -- Radiological, Chemical, and Biological Razvedka -- Air Razvedka -- Soviet Air Razvedka Assets (Second World War) -- Agent/Reconnaissance-Diversionary Razvedka -- Radio-Electronic Razvedka -- Other Categories of Razvedka -- New Razvedka Concepts -- Conclusion
Sommario/riassunto	Intelligence, simply defined as knowledge of the enemy and his intentions, is seldom a decisive factor in war. It does not alter the strength of contending armies and the overall war aims of contending states, and it may have little effect on the planning and conduct of operations. A force which lacks good intelligence may still succeed because of its strength, sound planning, and military efficiency. The converse is also true.Sound intelligence, however, can affect a nation's decision to go to war in the first place; and, once that nation is at war, it can reveal enemy intentions and dispositions. While providing a foundation for sound planning, it also forms a basis for conducting and verifying the effects of deception. Consequently, intelligence provides leverage with which to accentuate the positive effects of military actions, be they offensive or defensive.- Intelligence collection,

analysis, and exploitation is a difficult process, made more so by the fog of war and by chance, which makes its effects even less predictable...Few nations have developed a healthier respect for the relationship between intelligence and warfare than has the Soviet Union. The four years of warfare on the Eastern Front during the Second World War, known by the Soviets as the Great Patriotic War, were unprecedented in scale and intensity. From the commencement of Barbarossa on 22 June 1941 to the end of the European war in May 1945, intelligence played a significant role in the course and outcome of operations. Most Westerners have only a sketchy awareness of that role. The Soviet intelligence failure of June 1941 and the apparent intelligence success at Kursk in 1943 have received attention in numerous works. Yet the appreciation of both has been, at best, superficial, replete with generalizations which have characterized most descriptions of war on the Eastern Front.

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