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| Autore | Andrew Christopher M. |
| Titolo | The secret world : a history of intelligence // Christopher Andrew |
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| ISBN | 9780300240528 (electronic book) 030024052X (electronic book) 9780300238440 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (xii, 896 pages, 32 unnumbered leaves of plates) : illustrations (some colour), portraits |
| Collana | The Henry L. Stimson Lectures Ser. |
| Disciplina | 327.1209 |
| Soggetti | Intelligence service - History Espionage - History |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Frontmatter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Introduction: The Lost History of Global Intelligence -- 1. In the Beginning: Spies of the Bible and Ancient Egypt from Moses to the Last Supper -- 2. Intelligence Operations in Ancient Greece: Myth and Reality from Odysseus to Alexander the Great -- 3. Intelligence and Divination in the Roman Republic -- 4. The Art of War and the Arthashastra: How China and India Took an Early Lead over Greece and Rome -- 5. The Roman Empire and the Untermenschen -- 6. Muhammad and the Rise of Islamic Intelligence -- 7. Inquisitions and Counter- Subversion -- 8. Renaissance Venice and the Rise of Western Intelligence -- 9. Ivan the Terrible and the Origins of Russian State Security -- 10. Elizabeth I, Walsingham and the Rise of English Intelligence -- 11. The Decline of Early Stuart and Spanish Intelligence, and the Rise of the French Cabinet Noir -- 12. Intelligence and Regime Change in Britain: From the Civil War to the Popish Plot -- 13. Intelligence in the Era of the Sun King -- 14. Codebreakers and Spies in Ancien Régime Europe: From the Hanoverian Succession to the Seven Years War -- 15. Intelligence and American Independence -- 16. The French Revolution and the Revolutionary Wars -- 17. The Napoleonic Wars -- 18. Intelligence and |

Counter- Revolution. Part I: From the Congress of Vienna to the 1848 Revolutions -- 19. Intelligence and Counter- Revolution. Part II: From 1848 to the Death of Karl Marx -- 20. The Telegraph, Mid-Century Wars and the 'Great Game' -- 21. 'The Golden Age of Assassination': Anarchists, Revolutionaries and the Black Hand, 1880- 1914 -- 22. The Great Powers and Foreign Intelligence, 1890- 1909 -- 23. Intelligence and the Coming of the First World War -- 24. The First World War. Part I: From the Outbreak of War to the Zimmermann Telegram -- 25. The First World War. Part 2: From American Intervention to Allied Victory -- 26. SIGINT and HUMINT between the Wars -- 27. The 'Big Three' and Second World War Intelligence -- 28. Intelligence and the Victory of the Grand Alliance -- 29. The Cold War and the Intelligence Superpowers -- 30. 'Holy Terror': From the Cold War to 9/11 -- Conclusion: Twenty-First- Century Intelligence in Long- Term Perspective -- Bibliography -- Abbreviations Used in the Notes and References -- Notes -- Acknowledgements -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

The first-ever detailed, comprehensive history of intelligence, from Moses and Sun Tzu to the present day The history of espionage is far older than any of today's intelligence agencies, yet the long history of intelligence operations has been largely forgotten. The codebreakers at Bletchley Park, the most successful World War II intelligence agency, were completely unaware that their predecessors in earlier moments of national crisis had broken the codes of Napoleon during the Napoleonic wars and those of Spain before the Spanish Armada. Those who do not understand past mistakes are likely to repeat them. Intelligence is a prime example. At the outbreak of World War I, the grasp of intelligence shown by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson and British Prime Minister Herbert Asquith was not in the same class as that of George Washington during the Revolutionary War and leading eighteenth-century British statesmen. In this book, the first global history of espionage ever written, distinguished historian Christopher Andrew recovers much of the lost intelligence history of the past three millennia-and shows us its relevance.

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910811221003321 |
| Autore | Johnson Jennifer <1981-> |
| Titolo | The battle for Algeria : sovereignty, health care, and humanitarianism / Jennifer Johnson |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Philadelphia, Pennsylvania : , : University of Pennsylvania Press, , 2016 ©2016 |
| ISBN | 0-8122-9200-6 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (285 p.) |
| Collana | Pennsylvania Studies in Human Rights |
| Disciplina | 965/.0461 |
| Soggetti | Decolonization - Algeria Humanitarianism - Political aspects - Algeria Medical care - Algeria - History - 20th century Algeria Politics and government 1830-1962 Algeria History Revolution, 1954-1962 |
| 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 -- Abbreviations -- Note on Sources, Names, and Spellings -- Introduction -- 1. The Long Road to War -- 2. Medical Pacification and the Sections Administratives Spécialisées -- 3. "See Our Arms, See Our Physicians": The Algerian Health- Services Division -- 4. Internationalizing Humanitarianism: The Algerian Red Crescent -- 5. The International Committee of the Red Cross in Algeria -- 6. Global Diplomacy and the Fight for Self-Determination -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Acknowledgments |
| Sommario/riassunto | In The Battle for Algeria Jennifer Johnson reinterprets one of the most violent wars of decolonization: the Algerian War (1954-1962). Johnson argues that the conflict was about who-France or the National Liberation Front (FLN)-would exercise sovereignty of Algeria. The fight between the two sides was not simply a military affair; it also involved diverse and competing claims about who was positioned to better care for the Algerian people's health and welfare. Johnson focuses on French and Algerian efforts to engage one another off the physical battlefield and highlights the social dimensions of the FLN's winning strategy, which targeted the local and international arenas. Relying on Algerian |

sources, which make clear the centrality of health and humanitarianism to the nationalists' war effort, Johnson shows how the FLN leadership constructed national health care institutions that provided critical care for the population and functioned as a protostate. Moreover, Johnson demonstrates how the FLN's representatives used postwar rhetoric about rights and national self-determination to legitimize their claims, which led to international recognition of Algerian sovereignty. By examining the local context of the war as well as its international dimensions, Johnson deprovincializes North Africa and proposes a new way to analyze how newly independent countries and nationalist movements engage with the international order. The Algerian case exposed the hypocrisy of selectively applying universal discourse and provided a blueprint for claim-making that nonstate actors and anticolonial leaders throughout the Third World emulated. Consequently, *The Battle for Algeria* explains the FLN's broad appeal and offers new directions for studying nationalism, decolonization, human rights, public health movements, and concepts of sovereignty.
