

1. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND ITS LEGACIES 1 pdf

1: After Action Report for Unconditional Surrender! by GMT Games “ September “ The Players' Aid

of results for "Unconditional Surrender" Unconditional Surrender! World War 2 in Europe. by GMT. \$ \$ 54 62 Prime. FREE Shipping on eligible orders.

I was not very interested in the USE scenarios because other wargames covering those battles or fronts are more informative. My conclusion is that Sal accomplished that. Being highly motivated, I began my preparation. In short, I was determined to learn, play and enjoy the game. My experiences with the short scenarios and with the first year of the Main Event were enjoyable. The combat system is very smooth and works well. Supply is a little complex particularly by sea , but it makes sense. The air war is nicely handled as is production and strategic war. The diplomatic aspect is probably a little too simple for the degree of effect it has on the game, but it works and increases replayability. With all that going for it and with all my preparation, good attitude and determination, how did USE beat me? There are a few reasons. First, there is the nature of the game itself. My sense is that USE was released after almost all of those problematic elements had been solved in playtesting. The result is a game that has lots of totally appropriate special case rules. This means that the playtesting was excellent, the system was refined to a very high degree and lots of sub-systems and special rules were well-integrated into the basic game engine. However, although the result is a game in which the separate game systems are all pretty simple, the systems are novel, and many special case rules are exceptions to the general rule and some of those special cases have unique elements. That kind of thing is totally appropriate for getting the game to be historically accurate; however, it changes the early game-playing experience from one of playing the game to one of frequent rule-reading. Again, this is not a criticism because obviously once someone knows the rules well, you get to play a really cool game “ however, playing solo as I did, it was clearly going to be a very long road before I got to a point where enjoyment time greatly outbalanced rule-reference time. Still, I plunged ahead. Second, the game has so many important interlocking elements that I had no idea whether I was making good decisions, bad decisions or horrible decisions. For example, an early war decision that seems reasonable can turn out to create a vulnerability in the middle game and a definite liability in the end game. Without considerable experience playing the game, it was impossible for me to see that far ahead. Third, I began to wonder how long it would take me to really learn the game? Put another way, how many times would I need to play the game to learn the basics, be aware of the special rules, and have a sense of how the endgame would be affected by my early decisions? The answer that came back to me was that it was going to take me a very long time to really learn the game, particularly because I did not have a FTF partner and grasping the important decisions for all three sides was going to greatly multiply my learning time. Fourth, I wondered how many times I would actually play the game once I learned it. How often I would decide to pull the game out, re-acquaint myself with the rules and play the entire war which is why I bought the game to begin with? Given the length of USE, the likelihood of playing it even once a year was relatively low, and that meant I would be spending a great deal of time learning a game I was unlikely to play very often, despite the fact that it is a good game. In this sense, the game is good, but it is long, and long is not conducive to frequent play. Fifth, I buy games for fun and as a way of learning about history. USE makes this point in a correct and not-so-subtle way: USE addresses the inevitable doom for the Axis by its nicely drawn victory conditions that encourage the German player to fight to the end, but the ultimate outcome is clear. In conclusion, USE is a very well-done game. I think you can have a lot of fun and learn a great deal about the war playing it. For me, the long not steep learning curve, the likelihood of how much enjoyment I will experience after that long learning curve and the lack of additional historical insight it will give me is what led to the game defeating me. I may give it another shot in a few months, but I think the likely conclusion is that I no longer have the itch USE scratches.

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2: Video Review: Unconditional Surrender! from GMT Games â€“ The Players' Aid

This is the first learning scenario in USE. It shows the basics of mobile combat. www.enganchecubano.com

The decision to use the atomic bomb

Written By: Truman received a long report from Secretary of War Henry L. Roosevelt, the expectations of the American public, an assessment of the possibilities of achieving a quick victory by other means, and the complex American relationship with the Soviet Union. After returning home, he became convinced that he probably would have been killed if the war had lasted a few months longer. His first-hand experience with warfare clearly influenced his thinking about whether to use the atomic bomb. It was also an expression of the American temperament; the United States was accustomed to winning wars and dictating the peace. On May 8, 1945, Germany surrendered unconditionally to great rejoicing in the Allied countries. The hostility of the American public toward Japan was even more intense and demanded an unambiguous total victory in the Pacific. Truman was acutely aware that the countryâ€™s in its fourth year of total warâ€™ also wanted victory as quickly as possible. A skilled politician who knew when to compromise, Truman respected decisiveness. Meeting with Anthony Eden, the British foreign secretary, in early May, he declared: Headed by Stimson and James Byrnes, whom Truman would soon name secretary of state, the Interim Committee was a group of respected statesmen and scientists closely linked to the war effort. After five meetings between May 9 and June 1, it recommended use of the bomb against Japan as soon as possible and rejected arguments for advance warning. Scientists and the atomic bomb Among those who had full knowledge of the Manhattan Project to build an atomic bomb, most agreed that the weapon should be used. As he listened to them argue that the United States should refrain from using the bomb and that it should share its atomic secrets with the rest of the world after the war, Byrnes felt that he was dealing with unworldly intellectuals who had no grasp of political and diplomatic realities. He neither took their suggestions seriously nor discussed them with Truman, who most likely would have shared his attitude anyway. Szilard and his associates seem to have represented only a small minority of the many hundreds of scientists who worked on the bomb project. In July project administrators polled the scientists working at the Chicago site and could find only 19 who rejected any military use of the bomb and another 39 who supported an experimental demonstration with representatives of Japan present, followed by an opportunity for surrender. Most of the scientists, however, supported some use of the bomb: McCloy, claimed to have opposed using the bomb, but there is no firm evidence of any substantial contemporary opposition. Most of the scientists, civilian leaders, and military officials responsible for the development of the bomb clearly assumed that its military use, however unpleasant, was the inevitable outcome of the project. Truman faced almost no pressure whatever to reexamine his own inclinations. The military situation in the Pacific When Truman became president, a long and bitter military campaign in the Pacific, marked by fanatical Japanese resistance and strongly held racial and cultural hostilities on both sides, was nearing its conclusion. In February 1945, about a month after he was sworn in as vice president, American troops invaded the small island of Iwo Jima, located 1,065 miles from Tokyo. The Americans took four weeks to defeat the Japanese forces and suffered nearly 30,000 casualties. On April 1, 12 days before he became president, the United States invaded Okinawa, located just 300 miles south of the Japanese home island of Kyushu. The battle of Okinawa was one of the fiercest of the Pacific war. Offshore, Japanese kamikaze planes inflicted severe losses on the American fleet. After nearly 12 weeks of fighting, the United States secured the island on June 21 at a cost of nearly 50,000 American casualties. Japanese casualties were staggering, with approximately 90,000 defending troops and at least 100,000 civilians killed. The Americans considered Okinawa a dress rehearsal for the invasion of the Japanese home islands, for which the United States was finalizing a two-stage plan. The first phase, code-named Olympic, was scheduled for late October 1945, with a landing on Kyushu, defended by an estimated 1,000,000 Japanese troops backed by at least 1,000 kamikaze planes. Olympic entailed the use of nearly 1,000,000 American assault troops and an enormous naval fleet. The scale of the operation was to be similar to that of the Normandy invasion in France in June 1944, which involved 1,000,000 Allied troops in the first 24 hours and approximately 1,000,000 others by the end of the first week of July. Estimates of casualties from an invasion of Japan varied, but nearly everyone involved in the planning

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assumed that they would be substantial; mid-range estimates projected , American casualties, with 40, deaths. The same mid-range estimate that predicted , casualties for Olympic projected 90, for Coronet. If both invasions were necessary, by the most conservative estimates the United States would suffer , killed, wounded, or missing, as compared to a Pacific War total that by mid-June was approaching , Thus, the best estimates available to Truman predicted that the war would continue for a year or longer and that casualties would increase by 60 to percent or more. But would Japan have surrendered without either invasion? By mid- , an American naval blockade had effectively cut off the home islands from the rest of the world. Moreover, regular incendiary bombing raids were destroying huge portions of one city after another, food and fuel were in short supply, and millions of civilians were homeless. General Curtis LeMay , the commander of American air forces in the Pacific, estimated that by the end of September he would have destroyed every target in Japan worth hitting. The argument that Japan would have collapsed by early fall is speculative but powerful. Nevertheless, all the evidence available to Washington indicated that Japan planned to fight to the end. Throughout July, intelligence reports claimed that troop strength on Kyushu was steadily escalating. Moreover, American leaders learned that Japan was seeking to open talks with the Soviet Union in the hopes of making a deal that would forestall Soviet entry into the Pacific war. The future of the emperor In the absence of formal negotiations for a Japanese surrender, the two sides communicated with each other tentatively and indirectly, and both were constrained by internal sentiment that discouraged compromise. In Japan no military official counseled surrender, and civilian leaders who knew that the war was lost dared not speak their thoughts openly. Vague contacts initiated by junior-level Japanese diplomats in Sweden and Switzerland quickly turned to nothing for lack of high-level guidance. The Japanese initiative to the Soviet Union also produced no results because Tokyo advanced no firm concessions. Japan faced inevitable defeat, but the concept of surrender carried a stigma of dishonour too great to contemplate. In the United States, conversely, the sure prospect of total victory made it close to impossible for Truman to abandon the goal of unconditional surrender. The most tangled problem in this conflict of national perspectives was the future of the Japanese emperor, Hirohito. Americans viewed Hirohito as the symbol of the forces that had driven Japan to launch an aggressive, imperialistic war. Most Americans wanted him removed; many assumed he would be hanged. Few imagined that the institution he embodied would be allowed to continue after the war. Although some thought it necessary to keep Hirohito on the throne in order to prevent mass popular resistance against the American occupation, others wanted him arrested and tried as a necessary first step in the eradication of Japanese militarism. American propaganda broadcasts beamed at Japan hinted that he might be kept on the throne, but Truman was unwilling to give an open guarantee. The Japanese saw the emperor as embodying in a near-mystical way the divine spirit of the Japanese race. Although not exactly an object of religious worship, he was venerated as an all-important symbol of national identity. Moreover, the entire Japanese civilian and military leadership had a special interest in his survival. In the absence of something approaching formal negotiations, American and Japanese diplomats could not even meet to discuss a compromise formula for postwar Japan. The problem of the Soviet Union Although the atomic bomb was never conceived as a tool to be employed in U. Truman regarded the Soviet Union as a valued ally in the just-concluded fight against Nazi Germany, but he distrusted it as a totalitarian state and was wary of its postwar plans. His personal diaries and letters reveal hope for a satisfactory postwar relationship but determination not to embark on a policy of unilateral concessions. Truman and Byrnes also certainly assumed that the atomic bomb would greatly increase the power and leverage of the United States in world politics and would win the grudging respect of the Soviets. On July 16, the day before the conference opened, Truman received word that the first atomic bomb had been successfully tested in the New Mexico desert. He shared the information fully with Churchill Britain was a partner in the development of the bomb but simply told Stalin that the United States had created a powerful new weapon. Stalin—who had detailed knowledge of the project through espionage—feigned indifference. He also reaffirmed an earlier pledge to attack Japanese positions in Manchuria no later than mid-August. Truman, apparently uncertain that the bomb alone could compel surrender, was elated. Thereafter events moved quickly and inexorably. On August 6 an American B dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima , instantly killing some 70, people and effectively destroying a 4. Two days later a powerful Soviet army

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attacked Manchuria, overwhelming Japanese defenders. On August 9 the United States dropped another atomic bomb on Nagasaki, instantly killing approximately 40,000 people. After that, Japanese supporters of peace were able to enlist Hirohito to order a surrender. In addition to those killed instantly, many died over the next year of severe burns and radiation sickness. Significant numbers of people also died later from cancer and related diseases, and fatal birth defects may have been caused by the radiation. The Japanese surrender offer that reached Washington on August 10 requested the retention of the emperor. Having received detailed reports and photographs from Hiroshima, Truman did not want to use a third atomic bomb solely for the purpose of deposing Hirohito. He told his cabinet that the thought of killing another 100,000 people—many of them children—was too horrible. Truman always felt that he had done the right thing. But never again—not even in the worst days of the Korean War—would he authorize the use of atomic weapons. There were no significant international protests over the use of the atomic bomb in 1945. The vanquished were in no position to make them, and the world had little sympathy for an aggressive Japanese nation that had been responsible for the deaths of millions of people in Asia and the Pacific. From the beginning, however, many Americans thought that the atomic bombs had changed the world in a profound way, one that left them with a feeling of foreboding. The influential radio commentator H. V. Kinnaman, in an article for the *New Yorker* later published separately as *Hiroshima* [1], the writer John Hersey put a human face on the casualty figures by detailing the horrible effects of the bomb on six Japanese civilians. Doubts about the wisdom of using the atomic bomb grew in subsequent generations of Americans but were never accepted by a majority. Hersey and writers who followed him left the American public conversant with the awful facts of nuclear warfare. In the minds of many Americans—and the citizens of other western nations—these two streams merged to create a powerful argument for banning atomic weapons. It is possible to construct scenarios in which the use of the atomic bomb might have been avoided, but to most of the actors the events of 1945 had a grim logic that yielded no easy alternatives. No one will ever know whether the war would have ended quickly without the atomic bomb or whether its use really saved more lives than it destroyed. In the decades following the end of the war there was increasing debate about the morality of using the atomic bomb, with opponents arguing that even if it did hasten the end of the war, its use was unjustified because of its horrific human consequences.

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3: Unconditional Surrender! World War 2 in Europe

What would it take for us to unconditionally surrender our whole hearts to God? What would happen if we were to open our lives completely to God's working? In this message, Dr. Stanley teaches that now is the time to lay down our defenses and listen for the Lord's leading.

Foreign Relations of the United States: Questionâ€”To what extent is the proclamation of July 26, 2 consistent with the policy of the Department of State? The proclamation is a statement of terms addressed to Japan par. Under international law ambiguous terms in an international agreement have been interpreted favorably to the state which accepted them. The state which proposed them should express its intention clearly. All are to acquiesce in any acts which the allies consider appropriate in carrying out their policy. These terms may refer to the existing government of Japan. That statement might also mean that the emperor will accept the terms proposed in the proclamation and will continue to function, but will at once dismiss all his militaristic advisers, democratize the constitution of Japan, arrange an election, appoint a government in accordance with its results, and direct that government to carry out the terms of the proclamation. The limitation of unconditional surrender to Japanese armed forces par. This interpretation, however, is not certain. The proclamation as noted in paragraph 4 above may mean a temporary elimination of the Japanese government until a new and reliable government can be established. No limits are stated in the number of points which may be occupied. If sufficiently numerous such occupations could effectively control the whole of Japan and, therefore, permit military government of the whole of Japan. Furthermore, many of the terms stated in the proclamation, such as the complete disarmament of Japanese military forces par. The terms referred to in paragraph 5 above suggest that the military occupation contemplated by the proclamation whether of a limited number of points or of the whole of Japan, would be an occupation in the sense of the law of war. Such an occupation can only have the limited objectives of maintaining order, assuring security of the occupying forces, and influencing the political action of the enemy government within the framework of the existing laws of the territory occupied. The objectives of the proclamation, stated in paragraph 5 above, go much beyond this. Consequently one has to assume either that the occupation is intended to bring pressure upon a Japanese government which will carry out the objectives, or that the occupation itself will have far more authority than an ordinary military occupation. Furthermore, the illustration is not introduced by a word suggesting that it is intended to indicate the kind of war criminals meant but by a word suggesting that it is intended to assure the American public that a class of war criminals in which they have manifested a particular interest will be included. These policies can be adhered to, whether they are to be initiated and carried out in Japan by allied forces or by the Japanese government, though minor changes would doubtless be necessary. Several of the terms are not clearly stated and, if accepted by Japan, may give rise to future controversy.

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4: Module:Unconditional Surrender! World War 2 in Europe - VASSAL

An unconditional surrender is a surrender in which no guarantees are given to the surrendering party. In modern times, unconditional surrenders most often include guarantees provided by international law.

Many of us desire a deep inner transformation of our souls, but the change we hope for seems to elude us. One of the main reasons for this is that we do not understand the root of our problem and therefore cannot see the way out of it. Our problem is simple: The path out is also simple: A few surrender at conversion, but most seem to come to it later in life. Tragically, some never do. Lewis describes our problem and the way out of it in his book, *The Problem of Pain*: When it does so, it is good and happy. Lest we should think this a hardship, this kind of good begins on a level far above the creatures, for God Himself, as Son, from all eternity renders back to God as Father by filial obedience the being which the Father by paternal love eternally generates in the Son. This is the pattern which man was made to imitateâ€”which Paradisal man did imitateâ€”and wherever the will conferred by the Creator is thus perfectly offered back in delighted and delighting obedience by the creature, there, most undoubtedly, is Heaven, and there the Holy Ghost proceeds. In the world as we now know it, the problem is how to recover this self-surrender. We are not merely imperfect creatures who must be improved: The first answer, then, to the question why our cures should be painful, is that to render back the will which we have so long claimed for our own, is in itself, wherever and however it is done, a grievous pain. Even in Paradise I have supposed a minimal self-adherence to be overcome, though the overcoming, and the yielding, would there be rapturous. But to surrender a self-will inflamed and swollen with years of usurpation is a kind of death. But, if we wish to know Christ more intimately and be transformed into his likeness, there is no other way. We must die daily. It starts with a full surrender of our livesâ€”all we are and all we haveâ€”to the Father. Granted, this will sometimes be hard, but it is the most direct path to where we wish to go. And as we follow it, we will come to know Christ evermore deeply and grow in the love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control that characterized his life on earth. Therefore I urge you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living and holy sacrifice, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service of worship. And do not be conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your mind, so that you may prove what the will of God is that which is good and acceptable and perfect. HarperSanFrancisco, , pp. To go to the "Reflections" archives, please click [here](#).

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5: Unconditional Surrender (sculpture) - Wikipedia

A playthrough of GMT's Unconditional Surrender, scenario France - Part 1 of 4: May.

Low On-Map Counter Density: The number of counters on the map is relatively low. No more than one air, ground, convoy, or warship unit per hex. No Factors on Counters: No combat or movement factors on counters. One combat resolution sequence and Combat Results Table covers all types of combat, yet the results differ for air, naval, ground, or strategic combat. Units move and fight in a combined activation. Simple math with minimal record keeping Historical or Variable Entry: Units and events can enter play using an historical or variable timeline. Though not designed with solitaire rules, the mechanics easily allow one player to play the game. The game can be played using PBEM software, but its mechanics may require frequent exchanges. The relatively simple mechanics make it easy to modify the game. The map covers the European continent, and portions of Africa and the Middle East. Certain areas on the map such as in Scandinavia have subtly noted hexes that are prohibited to ground units. This limits how many units may operate in those areas. So visually the map retains its hex grid, but mechanically those areas are effectively turned into a point-to-point map. These markers are a combat die roll modifier or have a short rule that can be looked up when played. There are three kinds of units: Air, Ground, and Naval. A ground unit is represented at the army level, but may consist of forces ranging from a brigade to a full army. An air or naval unit is represented as a group, fleet, or other designation. A ground unit has a full strength side and a reduced strength side. When a full strength unit suffers a loss, it is reduced. If a reduced strength unit suffers a loss, it is eliminated. Ground units are broken down into two groups: Leg units are infantry, paratroop, and garrison forces. Mobile units are motorized and tank forces. There are two types of air units: A fighter or bomber can attack an air or naval unit, or provide air support to a ground combat. A fighter can also escort or intercept an air or naval unit. A bomber can also bomb a factory. There are two categories of naval units: There are two types of warship units: A Warship unit can attack, escort, or intercept a naval unit. It can also provide naval support in an amphibious invasion. A Convoy unit is used for supply or naval transport purposes. A hex can have one of each of the following units: Stacking limits are always in effect, with few exceptions. There are two kinds of movement: Strategic allows a unit to move any distance along a contiguous rail or road. Operational allows a unit to move up to its movement allowance. There are no movement allowance numbers on the counters. There are only two values to remember, eight and ten. Leg ground units have an allowance of eight, and every other kind of unit including air and naval has an allowance of ten. The game uses a die result comparison system with no combat factors on the counters. There is no factor counting or searching for just one more attack factor. Advantages due to troop quality, equipment, tactical doctrine, etc. The attacker and defender each roll a six-sided die and each adds its own specific DRM based on the units involved and the type of combat fought. The found CRT result is then applied based on the type of combat fought. Units can be activated in any order. For example, the Axis faction activates an air unit to attack an enemy air unit. It then activates a ground unit to move and fight. This is followed by an airdrop and then with an air unit attacking an enemy naval unit. Given a unit must activate and complete its action before another unit activates, players operate under some fog of war. The effectiveness of an air or naval unit is tracked using Sorties markers, valued at 1 through 6. A unit with no Sorties is fully effective. A unit marked with 6 Sorties cannot be activated to perform any action. As an air or naval unit conducts actions or is involved in combat, it will add Sorties to its total. Having Sorties reduces the number of future actions a unit can perform and decreases its combat performance. A unit can only remove a few Sorties from its total each turn, so a heavily used or engaged unit takes time to recoup to full effectiveness. Each country contains one or more factories, which generate one or two production points each. Most countries generate only production points per turn, while larger countries have numbers in the 20s range. Production points are used to activate, provide replacements to, or mobilize units. So there is no hoarding of production to achieve extremely high levels of activity and replacements at the same time. Strategic warfare abstractly represents trade wars, U-boat activity, strategic bombing, partisan activity, etc. Strategic warfare impacts the number of factories a major country has to generate production points. Important strategic

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situations are represented through combat die roll modifiers. Players are faced with the choice of either trying to gain their own allies or preventing the enemy from gaining them. A faction may choose to randomly pull a marker from the cup and apply its political event, or it may instead put already pulled markers back into the Diplomacy Cup. A faction can only do one of these two choices per turn, and it can only do that choice once per turn. The political events may influence the alignment of a neutral country or cause territorial changes. Due to the low number of Event markers, each pull from the cup changes the odds of future pulls. Rather than one faction taking its entire turn before the next faction does, each of the three factions in Axis, Western, and Soviet order completes one phase before moving on to the next phase in the sequence of play. Each faction may declare war on any number of neutral countries. Each active country determines its production points for the turn. Strategic combat is fought between the Axis and Allied factions. One supplied air or ground unit may move any distance along a contiguous rail or road. The Operations Phase is when air, ground, and naval units move, fight, and check if they can trace a supply line. It has two Sub-Phases: Actions and Supply Check. An Airdrop and Partisans marker is placed in a hex. A ground unit is activated to move or perform an amphibious invasion. Very simply, it costs one production point to activate a Leg unit or two points for a Mobile unit. As a ground unit moves it may initiate an attack against an enemy ground unit. Attacking costs additional movement points more so in bad weather conditions. Therefore, a unit that engages in combat will move less distance over time than a unit that does not fight. Attacks come in two forms, Mobile and Assault. Only the activated, moving unit can attack at that time. As long as an activated unit has a sufficient movement points available, that unit can continue to move and attack i. An Assault allows multiple armies to attack a single defender at the same time. Higher quality armies are more effective at Mobile attacks, while poorer armies try to even things out with sheer numbers in an Assault. Each unit checks to see if it can trace a supply line back to a supply source. If it cannot trace a supply line, its supply state drops one level. To trace supply across a sea zone, a convoy unit must be activated. If used to trace supply, a convoy will add Sorties to its total. In addition, an enemy faction can intercept that convoy during the supply line trace. Unsupplied units are reduced in strength or eliminated. Factions pay production points to increase reduced strength ground units to full strength or remove up to two Sorties each from air and naval units. A unit can be improved only once per turn.

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6: The decision to use the atomic bomb | www.enganchecubano.com

Its a relatively low complexity system, while still being a simulation, not just a game with a WW2 theme. I would say Unconditional Surrender matches the features you mentioned above: can play over several sessions, grand scale, replayable (probably not for me, but others will enjoy the nuanced differences from game to game).

Royal Oak, Michigan - original Sarasota installation Seward Johnson first built a life-size bronze precursor to the huge statues of Unconditional Surrender using computer technology. Johnson proceeded with the manufacture of aluminum versions of the feet-tall statue, marketing them through a foundation he had created. Johnson established the Sculpture Foundation to disseminate his work. The statue, made of a foam core with a urethane outer layer, was scheduled to be on loan through August ; however, it remained installed until May , when it was dismantled and shipped to New Jersey for restoration. Pincus, art critic of The San Diego Union Tribune, said that according to "theme-park logic" the statue suited the site, in front of the Midway Aircraft Museum, and that it pleased couples who mimicked the pose, but that it was kitsch and "The figures look like something from a cheap souvenir factory, blown up beyond any reason. An "year-old donor, who served in the U. While some members of the community supported the statue, others felt the statue was not good enough to be displayed on the bay front. It is like a giant cartoon image drafted by a computer emulating a famous photograph. Johnson said he was aware of this issue, and had used another photograph of the kissing couple taken by Victor Jorgensen, which is in the public domain. The attorney for the municipal government said that the attorneys for Johnson and the donor had fulfilled the requirements set by the city commission, making way for exhibition of the statue for at least ten years. An automobile crash occurred on April 26, during which the Sarasota copy of the statue was struck by a vehicle and was damaged. This led to the statue being taken down by the city, which laid the statue onto its side, close to the site, while insurance companies negotiate over liability and repair issues. The minimum distance for a road hazard established by the state of Florida is fourteen feet, but barely met that standard because it was erected near one of the busiest and most complex intersections in the city. The statue attracted visitors who gathered around the base and often backed up to the curb to take photographs. No one was present when the automobile jumped the curb and careened into the statue. Debate about returning the statue to that location has begun, with an editorial calling for moving the statue to a safer location, as had been advocated by critics before the statue was placed for the controversial ten-year display. The statue was re-erected near the Sarasota shoreline in December This controversial move resulted in the resignation of three board members. Writing up this event, a staff writer for The Trentonian described Unconditional Surrender as a "masterpiece". On February 14, , the replacement was bolted into place near its original location. In Civitavecchia, hundreds of demonstrators protesting against the dismantling. It was precisely this installation in Caen, which was conversely also controversial. R from move petitioned to have the statue removed and sent back to the United States, stating, "the sailor could have laughed with these women, embraced them, asked if he could kiss them with joy. No, he chose to grab them, with clenched fists, to kiss them. It was an assault. Other locations Civitavecchia Rome Italy The statue can be found in other places around the world. Sarasota, Florida A copy of the statue is a popular photo spot in Sarasota Florida according to photos on Trip Advisor as of March

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7: Unryu Suganuma - Google+

Pre-scheduled. I see so many people struggle (and I struggled myself) with the notion that our love has to be made unconditional or universal. They meditate on the words "unconditional" and "universal" and struggle with what loving that way may mean.

I see so many people struggle and I struggled myself with the notion that our love has to be made unconditional or universal. I know how it feels. And all these are worthwhile endeavors with good results. Love already is, always was, and forever will be, by its very nature, both unconditional and universal. It cannot in any way be controlled. Nor would we, if we were in its flow right now, want things any other way. Our everyday love is a mere shadow of it. I only rarely feel it these days but I do so know it. And pay homage to it. Viewed strictly from our perspective, this type of love flows up from our hearts and out to the world. Higher-dimensional and transformative, it flows out or radiates in all directions from our hearts unconditionally and universally, as if from a space heater. We cannot deliver the package. It Flows by Itself. The inner tsunami of love flows by itself. It has its own flow, its own direction, its own power. It flows right by us and out to everyone. The universality of love is the hope of the world. If it was partial, like most of us are, we might as well go home and give up. What are we serving? Love has to be universal for our lives to work out. And fortunately it is. Or to make love be anything. Love has already taken care of that. The only thing that needs to be unconditional is our surrender to it. The answer, for me, to our lifelong question of how to make our lives work? Surrender unconditionally to love. Footnotes 1 Since experiencing it off and on for around seven months in I give you my divine authority to do so. I will guide you. I will help you. But I entrust this to you as well. That gateway is open and you are being flooded and you are being assisted and you will be assisted every step of the way.

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8: GMT Games - Unconditional Surrender! 2nd Printing

To give a recent example, I learned the Next War system right after USE and they are like polar opposites on this regard, with Next War having an exception to almost every rule, and just the movement cost table has dozens of numbers to remember compared to USE's "1 + 1 for terrain + 1 for hexside".

Edit When Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from his enforced exile on the island of Elba, among other steps that the delegates of the European powers at the Congress of Vienna took was to issue a statement on 13 March declaring Napoleon Bonaparte to be an outlaw. The text includes the following paragraphs: By thus breaking the convention which had established him in the island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended, and by appearing again in France, with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe that there can be neither peace nor truce with him. The powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations; and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance. Brigadier General Ulysses S. Grant proposed to move immediately upon your works. However, subsequent surrenders to Grant were not unconditional. Generous terms were also offered to John C. Johnston in North Carolina. Grant was not the first and only officer in the Civil War to use such a term. Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote replied, "no sir, your surrender will be unconditional". Even at Fort Donelson, when a Confederate messenger first approached Brig. In Ambrose Burnside forced an unconditional surrender of the Cumberland Gap and 2, Confederate soldiers [3] and in General Gordon Granger forced an unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan. Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin disapproved of the demand for unconditional surrender, as did most senior U. Please improve this article by adding a reference. For information about how to add references, see Template: It has been estimated that it helped prolong the war in Europe through its usefulness to German domestic propaganda that used it to encourage further resistance against the Allied armies, and its suppressive effect on the German resistance movement since even after a coup against Adolf Hitler: The signing of this unconditional surrender document gave Geneva convention guarantees for the safety of the surrendered soldiers and completed the independence of Bangladesh. Surrender at discretion Edit In siege warfare , the demand that the garrison unconditionally surrender to the besiegers is traditionally phrased as "surrender at discretion. The message was taken into consideration at a public meeting of the inhabitants, and anxiously debated. The majority having come to the resolution that it was impossible to defend the town with the handful of men within, two deputies were sent to Bannockburn, the headquarters of the Highland army, who offered to surrender to terms; stating that, rather than surrender at discretion, as required, they would defend the town to the last extremity. After a negotiation, which occupied the greater part of Tuesday, the following terms of capitulation were agreed upon: Travis for unconditional surrender. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion otherwise the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken " I have answered their demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls " I shall never surrender or retreat. Other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable in international armed conflict, within the established framework of international law, namely, any of the following acts: To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion", [10] and is part of the customary laws of war.

1. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND ITS LEGACIES 1 pdf

9: How USE Defeated Me | Unconditional Surrender! World War 2 in Europe | BoardGameGeek

Unconditional Surrender is a series of sculptures by Seward Johnson resembling a photograph by Alfred Eisenstaedt, V-J day in Times Square, but said by Johnson to be based on a similar, less well known, photograph by Victor Jorgensen.

Banu Qurayza After the Battle of the Trench , in which the Muslims tactically overcame their opponents while suffering very few casualties, efforts to defeat the Muslims failed, and Islam became influential in the region. As a consequence, the Muslim army besieged the neighbourhood of the Banu Qurayza tribe , leading to their unconditional surrender. The text includes the following paragraphs: By thus breaking the convention which had established him in the island of Elba, Bonaparte destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended, and by appearing again in France, with projects of confusion and disorder, he has deprived himself of the protection of the law, and has manifested to the universe that there can be neither peace nor truce with him. The powers consequently declare, that Napoleon Bonaparte has placed himself without the pale of civil and social relations; and that, as an enemy and disturber of the tranquillity of the world, he has rendered himself liable to public vengeance. Brigadier General Ulysses S. I propose to move immediately upon your works. However, subsequent surrenders to Grant were not unconditional. Generous terms were also offered to John C. Johnston in North Carolina. Grant was not the first officer in the Civil War to use such a term. Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote replied, "no sir, your surrender will be unconditional. In , Ambrose Burnside forced an unconditional surrender of the Cumberland Gap and 2, Confederate soldiers, [9] and in , Union General Gordon Granger forced an unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan. Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel signing the definitive act of unconditional surrender for the German military in Berlin. Roosevelt stated it to the press as the objective of the war against the Axis Powers of Germany , Italy , and Japan ; in doing so, he surprised the leaders of fellow Allied Powers. The term was also used in the Potsdam Declaration issued to Japan on July 26, Near the end of the declaration, it said, "We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces" and warned that the alternative was "prompt and utter destruction. The myth was used by the Nazis in their propaganda. It was felt that an unconditional surrender would ensure that the Germans knew that they had lost the war themselves. Niazi in the presence of Indian military officers. On 16 December , Lt. The signing of this unconditional surrender document gave Geneva convention guarantees for the safety of the surrendered soldiers and completed the independence of Bangladesh. Surrender at discretion[edit] In siege warfare , the demand for the garrison to surrender unconditionally to the besiegers is traditionally phrased as "surrender at discretion. The message was taken into consideration at a public meeting of the inhabitants, and anxiously debated. The majority having come to the resolution that it was impossible to defend the town with the handful of men within, two deputies were sent to Bannockburn , the headquarters of the Highland army, who offered to surrender to terms; stating that, rather than surrender at discretion, as required, they would defend the town to the last extremity. After a negotiation, which occupied the greater part of Tuesday, the following terms of capitulation were agreed upon Travis for unconditional surrender. The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion otherwise the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken " I have answered their demand with a cannon shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls " I shall never surrender or retreat. For example, the Rome Statute , in force since July 1, , specifies under "Article 8 war crimes, Paragraph 2. To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion", [19] and it is part of the customary laws of war.

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