

1: The Forrestal Diaries - James Forrestal - Google Books

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McGeorge Bundy and William Bundy: Brothers in Arms, , [has some background on Sec. The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer, , [the definitive Oppenheimer biography] P. Blackett, Fear, War, and the Bomb, , [especially Chapter Blackett argues that Russia was the real motivation for the atomic bombings] Niels Blaedel, Harmony and Unity: Wallace, , [Sec. Wild Bill Donovan, , [talks about Japanese peace feelers, pg. Byrnes of South Carolina, , [Byrnes was Sec. The Life of Colonel William F. A Life in the U. Foreign Service, [State Dept. Truman and the Bomb: A Documentary History [contains some of the documents pertaining to the atomic bombing of Japan] Robert Ferrell, ed. Truman, Robert Ferrell, ed. The Diary of Eben A. Kennedy, editors, Niels Bohr: Fuller, The Second World War, A Strategical and Tactical History, , [says a-bombings were unnecessary, immoral - pg. Public Opinion ; Vol. Gosling, The Manhattan Project: Making the Atomic Bomb, [U. A Personal Memoir of Lord Cherwell, , [close advisor to Churchill, to whom he recommended working on the a-bomb; only a few pages of info on that in this book] Martin Harwit, An Exhibit Denied: Allen Greb, and Gertrud Weiss Szilard, ed. The Japanese-American War , D. A Biography of General Leslie R. The Smithsonian Controversy, [contained in Phil Hammond, ed. Norris, Racing For the Bomb: Rozental, editor, Niels Bohr: Physicist, Robert Serber, Peace and War: Robert Oppenheimer, [includes Oppenheimer testimony on his role in the Manhattan Project, pg. Military Plans, , U. His Version of the Facts, [s and 40s views on the a-bomb by one of its inventors], Alexander Werth, Russia at War: Zacharias, Robert Williams and Philip Cantelon, ed. Pascal Zachary, Endless Frontier: Interviews" , Library of Congress. Contains interviews with many of those involved in the atomic bombing of Japan. Papers of Joseph C. Page, [assistant to Sec. Papers of Henry L.

2: Henry L. Stimson - Wikipedia

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At age 15 Rice entered the University of Denver. Rice joined the faculty of Stanford University in 1951. In 1952 she served as an assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff on nuclear strategy, and during the administration of Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1959 Rice left Stanford to become foreign policy adviser to the presidential campaign of George W. Bush, and upon his election she was named head of the NSC, the first woman to hold this position. Following the September 11 attacks in 2001, she proved to be an important and influential adviser to Bush. She supported the U.S. Dick Cheney talking on the phone with Pres. Rice led an intense effort to promote democracy and broker a U.S. After fighting broke out in July between Israel and Lebanon-based Hezbollah forces, Rice initially defended the decision by the United States not to seek an immediate cease-fire, but the following month she urged the United Nations Security Council to adopt such a resolution. She also joined European foreign ministers in calling for sanctions against Iran, after that country failed to halt its nuclear program or allow inspections of its nuclear facilities. After leaving office in 2009, Rice returned to Stanford University. In 2010 she was one of the first two women to be admitted as members of Augusta National Golf Club. Rice, Condoleezza; Bush, George W. Condoleezza Rice with George W. *Stories from the Long Road to Freedom* Her autobiographies are *Extraordinary, Ordinary People: A Memoir of Family*, which chronicles her life—“notably her early years in segregated Alabama”—before joining the Bush administration in 2001, and *No Higher Honor: A Memoir of My Years in Washington* Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

3: Henry Lewis Stimson - Biography

Of all published articles, the following were the most read within the past 12 months.

September 21, Death Date: September 20, Place of Birth: Henry Stimson was born on Sept. He then joined one of the most prestigious law firms in New York. Stimson became a highly successful lawyer and a rich man, but he was deeply interested in public affairs. From to , as U. In Roosevelt persuaded him to run for the governorship of New York. Never very impressive as a public speaker, and handicapped by the nationwide reaction against the Republican party, to which he belonged, Stimson lost. From to he was secretary of war in the administration of President William Howard Taft. Never one to avoid responsibility, he worked to improve the armed services under his control. In private life from to , he enlisted in the Army with the coming of World War I, serving briefly in France. He helped bring the civil war there to a conclusion and laid the foundations for what came to be known as the good-neighbor policy toward Latin America. From December to March he served a brilliantly successful term as governor general of the Philippines. Stimson was secretary of state in the administration of President Hoover from to Stimson faced a multitude of vexing problems, made more difficult by strained relations with the President, who in many ways wanted to be his own secretary. Most important was the situation in the Far East. In the Japanese army began conquering the Chinese province of Manchuria hitherto under a limited Japanese occupation and set up a puppet regime. The League of Nations attempted to arrest the aggression without result. Stimson, unable to cooperate with the League, addressed identical notes to Japan and China declaring that the United States did not intend to "admit the legality of any situation or recognize any treaty or agreement which violated the rights of the United States or of the Republic of China. In Stimson resumed his law practice. When the Democrats came to power, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed him secretary of war in Though Stimson was a Republican, he accepted and brilliantly administered the War Department. He chose remarkable lieutenants and must be credited with a great accomplishment. He had a part in developing and launching the atomic bomb. His critics have alleged that he took insufficient measures to warn the American Army leaders at Pearl Harbor before the Japanese attack. He resigned as secretary in and died in Huntington, Long Island, on Oct. Few men have ever served the U. Studies of Stimson are Richard N. A Study in Statecraft , and Elting E. Morison, Turmoil and Tradition: Hodgson, Godfrey, The colonel: Northeastern University Press, Need a custom written paper? Let our professional writers save your time. Need an original paper?

4: Richard N. Current - Wikipedia

*Secretary Stimson: A Study in Statescraft [Richard Nelson Current] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Today, the military is being asked to perform a growing number of national security missions, only some of which are part of their core competence. It is urgent for the next administration to rebalance the portfolio, ensuring that the military is restored and capable, and that our diplomatic and foreign assistance tools are structured to be effective and adequately funded. These challenges cannot be managed by a single federal agency, nor, in many cases, by the United States alone. Today, however, the US foreign and national security policy infrastructure is weak, imbalanced, and inadequately resourced on the civilian side. Our institutions are simply not up to the task of an integrated policy process, nor one of coherent coordination with the international community. It is time to restructure, rebuild, and resource the instruments of American statecraft. His principal instruments - the National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget - are simply not built to cope with the task. Too often, the short-term takes precedent over the long-term; tactics overwhelm strategy; planning capabilities are thin; and there is too little attention to the linkage among policies or between policy objectives and funding decisions. Within three months of taking office, the new administration should carry out a first-ever Quadrennial National Security Review coordinated by the NSC. Within six months of taking office, the administration should carry out a National Security Planning Guidance, focusing on the key national security priorities, coordinated by NSC and the Office of Management and budget. The administration should seek legislative authority to institutionalize these processes and create dedicated capabilities at NSC and OMB for these tasks. Strengthen and empower the civilian instruments of statecraft Both State and USAID are inadequately staffed and organized to function effectively. This is not simply an issue of inadequate numbers. The existing recruitment, training, incentive, and promotion policies of the State Department, the Foreign Service, and USAID do not produce enough personnel suited to the emerging challenges. The nation needs a new generation of diplomats with the economic, technical, managerial, planning, and budgetary skills required to meet the new challenges. Recruitment needs to focus on a different breed of officer including both initial and mid-career accessions who can bring in the economic, financial, technical, managerial, and strategic planning talent the Department needs. USAID needs to rely less on contractors and more on a larger staff, recruiting talent in program development, management, implementation, and evaluation. Career paths for Foreign Service officers need to reward assignments that cut across skills inside the foreign policy agencies and include inter-agency assignments. The responsibilities of this Deputy should extend to the coordination of all foreign assistance budgeting across the International Affairs budget account. This Deputy would participate in all NSC meetings, providing foreign assistance and development with a high-level voice in policy discussions, and co-chair an NSC-level permanent interagency group reviewing all foreign assistance programs and budgets across the government. Proper assignment of responsibilities for foreign and security assistance The president will face a major institutional challenge in the relationship between civilian and military agencies with respect to post-conflict reconstruction programs and security assistance. At present, DOD executes 15 different foreign and security assistance programs, at least six of which were created since The core capability for this mission should be located at USAID, building on its military liaison, civilian capacity-building, and transition programs, already in place. USAID should also be given authority to plan, recruit, train, and deploy a cross-government, public-private capacity for rapid civilian deployment where stabilization and reconstruction programs are needed. Overall coordination of government responsibility for stabilization and reconstruction policy, as well as broader US government policy toward governance and fragile states, should be based in the National Security Council, under a new Senior Director, who leads an interagency group. The next president should also move swiftly to build the staff capacity and funding at State to take responsibility for the full agenda of US security assistance programs. Early steps need to be taken to integrate the security assistance portfolio at DOD into the State Department, in order to ensure proper overall foreign policy guidance for these programs. State should have full responsibility for policy and

budgets for all programs to train and equip foreign security forces, to educate foreign officials for counter-terror policies and operations, and to reimburse foreign governments for their contributions to U. The policy and budget responsibilities for these programs should be integrated into appropriate on-going State activities and offices, such as Foreign Military Financing, and Peacekeeping Operations. DOD and the military services should remain, as they are today, the primary implementers of such programs, with up-front input into program development, working with the State Department. Restore discipline and focus to the military instrument Defense budgets are now fully out of control; planning and budgeting discipline at DOD has been eroded by nine consecutive years of budgeting that relies on supplemental funding for Iraq, Afghanistan and counter-terror operations. Those supplemental funding requests have increasingly been used to fund basic defense programs having little to do with Iraq and Afghanistan. Defense budgets, which now surpass seven hundred billion dollars per year, are at the highest level in constant dollars since World War II. At the start of the administration, a detailed review of US strategy should be carried out, as proposed above. This review should be coordinated with an accelerated defense review, setting down new policies with respect to the missions, size, and composition of the military forces of the United States, post-Iraq. Supplemental budget requests for military programs and activities should cease, leaving only a short period of final supplemental funding for activities specifically focused on Iraq and Afghanistan. A single DOD budget process should review all service budget requests, including those related to the current combat deployments, restoring order to the existing planning and budgeting system. The United States cannot afford to perpetuate this national security structure in the face of increasingly complex global challenges. Dealing with issues like terrorist organizations, crime, drugs, proliferation, climate change, rising regional and international powers, increasing prices, religious and ethnic conflicts, a slumping global economy and failed, failing and weak states demand a coherent national security strategy utilizing all the tools of statecraft. Without such reforms, the United States will not be able to deal with the challenges and opportunities of the future.

5: Richard N. Current

A version of this archives appears in print on April 18, , on Page BR12 of the Sunday Book Review with the headline: The Purpose: To Question; SECRETARY STIMSON: A Study in Statecraft. By.

See Article History Alternative Title: Henry Lewis Stimson Henry L. Stimson, in full Henry Lewis Stimson, born Sept. He served in the administrations of five presidents between and Stimson was admitted to the New York bar in , and he served as U. He was secretary of war in the Cabinet of Pres. Calvin Coolidge recalled him to public life in as a special commissioner to Nicaragua to mediate a civil dispute, which he successfully reconciled. Between and he served as governor general of the Philippine Islands. Appointed secretary of state under Pres. Herbert Hoover  33 , Stimson led the U. Following the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in , he sent to Japan and China identical notes Jan. This policy afterward became known as the Stimson Doctrine. Although a lifelong Republican, he was appointed secretary of war by Pres. Roosevelt in , to strengthen bipartisan support of foreign policy. In this capacity he guided the expansion and training of the U. Army throughout the war. He also acted as chief adviser on atomic policy to President Roosevelt and, later, to Pres. To President Truman he recommended that atom bombs be dropped on Japanese cities of military importance. He later justified the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on humanitarian grounds, arguing that use of the bomb accelerated the surrender of Japan and thus saved more lives than it cost. Stimson left office in September Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

6: Full text of "SERETARY STIMSON A STUDY IN STATECRAFT"

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Young Stimson, with Mimi the cat. Portrait by Dora Wheeler Keith Stimson as a young lawyer. When he was nine his mother died of kidney failure, after which he was sent to boarding school. He spent summers with his grandmother Candace Wheeler at her Catskills country house, playing with his nephew Dunham Wheeler, almost the same age, in "the Armory" - their nickname for one corner of a large room in the house. He joined Skull and Bones, a secret society that afforded many contacts for the rest of his life. He became a partner in Elihu Root, a future Secretary of War and Secretary of State, became a major influence on and role model for Stimson. An adult case of mumps had left Stimson infertile and they had no children. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Here, he made a distinguished record prosecuting antitrust cases. Stimson later served from to as president of the New York City Bar Association, where a medal honoring service as a U. Attorney is still awarded in his honor. Stimson was defeated as Republican candidate for Governor of New York in . He continued the reorganization of the Army begun by Elihu Root, improving its efficiency prior to its vast expansion in World War I. In , following the accession of President Woodrow Wilson, Stimson left office. He called for preparation of a large, powerful army and was active in the privately funded Plattsburg Training Camp Movement to train potential officers. President Woodrow Wilson refused to make use of the volunteers and the unit disbanded. Stimson served the regular U. Army in France as an artillery officer, reaching the rank of colonel in August. He continued his military service in the Organized Reserve Corps, rising to the rank of brigadier general in . Stimson wrote that Nicaraguans "were not fitted for the responsibilities that go with independence and still less fitted for popular self-government" [12] He opposed Filipino independence for the same reason, after he had been appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, an office he held from to . Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson right and Frank B. Kellogg, at the leaving from the State Department, July 25, Stimson returned to the cabinet in , when President Herbert Hoover appointed him Secretary of State. Both served until . Stimson lived in the Woodley Mansion in Washington, D. In , Stimson was the Chairman of the U. In the following year, he was the Chairman of the U. Roosevelt returned Stimson to his post at the head of the War Department. The choice of Stimson, a conservative Republican, was a calculated effort by the president to win bipartisan support for what was considered an almost inevitable US entrance into the war. Ten days before the Attack on Pearl Harbor, Stimson entered in his diary the following statement: The question was how we should maneuver them into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves. McCloy Assistant Secretary of War. However he defied all naysayers and plunged into the task with "an energy that men 20 years his junior could not have mustered". The unconscious strain has been pretty heavy on me. At this point still opposed to the idea of wholesale eviction, Stimson spent much of January fielding calls from military advisers and West Coast politicians on the potential threat of Japanese American fifth columnists. By February, John McCloy and others from the pro-exclusion camp had won him over. On February 11, Stimson and McCloy briefed the President in a phone conference; Roosevelt gave his Secretary of War the go-ahead to pursue whatever course he saw fit, and McCloy contacted Karl Bendetsen to begin formulating a removal strategy immediately after. Roosevelt granted Stimson final approval to carry out the eviction of West Coast Japanese Americans on February 17, and two days later Executive Order authorized the establishment of military zones excluding certain persons. Stimson joined other officials to push for the exclusion of all "enemy alien" Japanese from the Islands. The latter is the fact but I am afraid it will make a tremendous hole in our constitutional system. Patton, commander of the U. Seventh Army, had slapped an enlisted man suffering from nervous exhaustion at a medical evacuation hospital in Sicily. Eisenhower opposed any move to recall General Patton from the European theater saying privately, "Patton is indispensable to the war effort - one of the guarantors of our victory. Stimson thus retained overall control of the U. What Stimson most feared, however, was that a subsistence-level economy would turn the anger of the German people against the Allies and thereby "obscure the guilt of the Nazis and the viciousness of their doctrines and their acts". Stimson pressed similar arguments

on President Harry S. Truman in the spring of 1945. He and the United States Department of War drafted the first proposals for an International Tribunal, and this soon received backing from the incoming President Truman. Atomic bomb[edit] Stimson arriving for a Truman cabinet meeting in August. As Secretary of War, Stimson took direct personal control of the entire atomic bomb project, with direct supervision over General Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Project. Both Roosevelt and Harry S. Stimson secured the necessary money and approval from Roosevelt and from Congress, and made sure Manhattan had the highest priorities. He controlled all planning for the use of the bomb. Stimson wanted "Little Boy" the Hiroshima bomb dropped within hours of its earliest possible availability "it was; Japan was to be forced to surrender and the bombing of Hiroshima August 6 would likely be a finishing blow for Tokyo. He was the only top government official who tried to predict the meaning of the atomic age"he envisioned a new era in human affairs. Above all, said Stimson, this "most terrible weapon ever known in human history" opened up "the opportunity to bring the world into a pattern in which the peace of the world and our civilization can be saved". It said no fruits of illegal aggression would ever be recognized by the United States. To validate the new moral order, he believed that the atomic bomb had to be used against combatants and war workers; Hiroshima and Nagasaki both in fact contained combatant bases and major centers of war industry employing tens of thousands of civilians. The question for Stimson was not one of whether the weapon should be used or not. Involved was the simple issue of ending a horrible war, and the more subtle and more important question of the possibility of genuine peace among nations. Afterwards, he wrote his memoirs with the aid of McGeorge Bundy. It is often cited by historians, as are the typed pages of candid diaries that Stimson dictated at the end of every day. On October 20, one month after his 83rd birthday, he succumbed to complications from a second heart attack.

7: Rebalancing the Toolkit: Strengthening the Civilian Instruments of Statecraft | Stimson Center

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8: Henry Lewis Stimson | www.enganchecubano.com

Author of Secretary Stimson: A Study in Statecraft. He argued that Stimson did indeed anticipate an attack, but not an attack on American territory; rather, he anticipated an assault on British or Dutch possessions in the Pacific.

9: Stimson, Henry L. (Henry Lewis) () - People and organisations - Trove

Studies of Stimson are Richard N. Current, Secretary Stimson: A Study in Statecraft (), and Elting E. Morison, Turmoil and Tradition: A Study of the Life and Times of Henry L. Stimson (). Additional Sources.

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