Report To The Combined Chiefs Of Staff By The Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia 1943 1945 | 36a29f0beb94764ea69476a6e360f19e

Report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia 1943-1945

- Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Southern France, August 1944
- Breakout and Pursuit Report by the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean [General Maitland Wilson] to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign
- Dereliction of Duty and Forgiveness and Law
- The Occupation of Japan: U.S. planning documents, 1942-1945
- Chief of Staff Allies and Adversaries Post Surrender Tasks
- Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945
- Allied Master Strategists
- Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean [General Maitland Wilson] to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Southern France, August 1944
- Foreign Relations of the United States
- Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare
- Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945
- The Chemical Warfare Service
- Rearming the French
- Integration of the Armed Forces, 1940-1965
- Report by the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign
- The Sextant, Eureka, and Second Cairo Conferences: November–December 1943
- The Supreme Commander
- Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945
- The 9/11 Commission Report
- Civil Affairs

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Page 1/10
Report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, South-East Asia 1943-1945

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Southern France, August 1944

Discusses the Allied invasion of Normandy, with extensive details about the planning stage, called Operation Overlord, as well as the fighting on Utah and Omaha Beaches.

Bomber Offensive

Breakout and Pursuit

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean [General Maitland Wilson] to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign

Dereliction of Duty

An account of the nation's unpreparedness for war and the efforts of General Marshall and his staff to correct it with maximum dispatch. The powers of the Chief of Staff and their origins are described.

Forgiveness and Law

The Occupation of Japan: U.S. planning documents, 1942-1945

Chief of Staff
Allies and Adversaries

Calling the Combined Chiefs of Staff the glue that held the British-American alliance together in World War II, David Rigby describes the vital contributions to Allied victory made by the organization, which drew its members from the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the British Chiefs of Staff Committee, and the British Joint Staff Mission. Readers get a good understanding of the personalities involved and insights into the relationships between the Chiefs and Allied theater commanders. The role of the Combined Chiefs in economic mobilization and the bitter inter-Allied strategic debates are fully examined. Detailed information is also given about the Casablanca Conference and the Chiefs’ often highly contentious meetings in Washington. The book gives the Combined Chiefs what they have long deserved—a book not weighted towards the Americans or the British and not strictly naval, army, or air oriented, but combined in an international as well as an inter-service manner.

Post Surrender Tasks

As a documentary history, this volume illustrates the evolution of civil affairs policy and practice in the Mediterranean and European Theaters of Operations during World War II. It deals with U.S. Army and Anglo-American planning and operations in the sphere of relations with civilians in certain liberated and conquered countries in Europe during the war, prior to the invasion of Germany. Although the Army had not considered civil affairs preparation essential prior to World War II, during the war it created the Civil Affairs Division at the War Department level to coordinate all civil affairs planning and training. For the first time, extensive recruiting and training programs were organized, and G-5 (civil affairs and military government) staff sections were added at the theater army, corps, and division levels. Not only did soldiers become the administrators of civilian life for the Army's immediate needs, they also became the executors, and sometimes the proposers, of national and international political policy. This broader role was the result of the inability of the Allies to agree on specific political aims until after active hostilities were over, if then. In this policy void, U.S. and British military authorities were often responsible for the gradual transition to a postwar national and international order with only general guidelines from higher authorities. The materials presented in Part I, concerned with the preparatory and organizational stage, suggest that the President's decision to entrust the civil affairs responsibility to the Army was because civilian authorities were unready to undertake the mission. Documents in Part II show the difficulties of fitting civilian institutions into the context of
battle and a military framework, thus indicating additional rationale for leaving military authorities in exclusive control. Part III reveals that, despite this experience, Allied authorities planning for the liberated countries of northwest Europe still proposed to delegate civil affairs to indigenous civilian authorities, insofar as was possible. Operations are dealt with in Part IV, which show that conditions during and immediately following hostilities made it necessary for the Allies to render these authorities substantial assistance in the area of civil affairs. The compilation of documents appear to make it clear that the issue of military-versus-civilian administration was far less important than the issue of military values versus civil-political values, and it was in the latter area that the most serious difficulties arose. KEY TOPICS: 1. Arguments over civilian or military control of civil affairs (Ch. I) 2. Civilian civil affairs activities in French North Africa and gradual military involvement (Ch. II) 3. Creation of a military organization to undertake civil affairs activities (Chs. III-VI) 4. Military government/civil affairs operations in Italy (Chs. VII-XXI) 5. Planning for civil affairs operations in Europe (Chs. XXII-XXIV) 6. Military government/civil affairs operations in western Europe (Chs. XXV-XXXII)

Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945

Allied Master Strategists

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean [General Maitland Wilson], to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Southern France, August 1944

Foreign Relations of the United States

Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare
Report of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, to the Secretary of the Army

Japan Subdued

"The war in Vietnam was not lost in the field, nor was it lost on the front pages of the New York Times or the college campuses. It was lost in Washington, D.C." - H. R. McMaster (from the Conclusion)

Dereliction Of Duty is a stunning new analysis of how and why the United States became involved in an all-out and disastrous war in Southeast Asia. Fully and convincingly researched, based on recently released transcripts and personal accounts of crucial meetings, confrontations and decisions, it is the only book that fully re-creates what happened and why. It also pinpoints the policies and decisions that got the United States into the morass and reveals who made these decisions and the motives behind them, disproving the published theories of other historians and excuses of the participants. Dereliction Of Duty covers the story in strong narrative fashion, focusing on a fascinating cast of characters: President Lyndon Johnson, Robert McNamara, General Maxwell Taylor, McGeorge Bundy and other top aides who deliberately deceived the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S. Congress and the American public. Sure to generate controversy, Dereliction Of Duty is an explosive and authoritative new look at the controversy concerning the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean to the Combined Chiefs of State on Greece 12th December 1944 to 9th May 1945

The reemergence of French national forces in the war against the Axis Powers, and the role of large-scale American aid.

Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945

Sir Arthur Harris - Bomber Harris - remains the target of criticism and vilification by many, while others believe the contribution he and his men made to victory is grossly undervalued. He led the men of Bomber Command in the face of appalling casualties, had fierce disagreements with higher authority and enjoyed a complicated relationship with Winston Churchill. Written soon after the close of World War 2, this collection of Sir Arthur Harris's memoirs reveals the man behind the Allied bombing offensive that
culminated in the destruction of the Nazi war machine but also many beautiful cities, including Dresden.

Northwest Africa

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander Mediterranean to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign

The Sextant Conference (also known as the Cairo Conference) was held in Cairo, Egypt, from November 22 to 26, 1943. The three main participants were President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British prime minister Winston S. Churchill, and Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek. The primary topic under consideration for the Allies was planning for the defeat of Japan. The Eureka Conference (also called the Tehran Conference) met from November 28 to December 1, 1943, in Tehran, Iran. This conference marked the first time that the Big Three—Roosevelt, Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin—had assembled. The main focus of
their discussions was the Allied invasion of northern France (Operation Overlord) to open a second front in Europe in the late spring or early summer of 1944. The Second Cairo Conference, also held in Egypt, lasted from December 2 to 7. In addition the CCS, Churchill and Roosevelt were joined by Turkish president Ismet İnönü for several of the sessions. Operation Overlord again dominated the discussions.

For the Pacific campaign, operations in Southeast Asia were a key topic at this conference. The Sextant, Eureka, and Second Cairo Conferences were three in a series of high-level conferences held by the US and British leaders in Washington, DC; Casablanca; Quebec; Cairo; Tehran; Malta; Yalta; and Potsdam to formulate the Allied grand strategy. At the Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam conferences, the Soviet leader Stalin was also in attendance and played an important role. ISBN: 9780160938856 (Mobi) and ISBN: 9780160939266 (PDF) are also available formats for this product. The other remaining products within the World War II Inter-Allied Conferences series includes the following: Arcadia Conference (Washington, DC), December 24, 1941–January 14, 1942: ISBN 9780160938870 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160938863 (ePub); ISBN 9780160938887 (PDF) Post-Arcadia Conference (Washington, DC), January 23–May 19, 1942: ISBN 9780160938900 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160938994 (ePub); ISBN 9780160938917 (PDF) Casablanca Conference (Morocco), January 14–24, 1943: ISBN 9780160938931 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160938924 (ePub); ISBN 9780160938948 (PDF) Trident Conference (Washington, DC), May 12–25, 1943: ISBN 9780160938975 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160938788 (ePub); ISBN 9780160938801 (PDF) Quadrant Conference (Quebec City, Canada), August 14–24, 1943: ISBN 9780160938825 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160938818 (ePub); ISBN 9780160938832 (PDF) Octagon Conference (Quebec City, Canada), September 12–16, 1944: ISBN 9780160939259 (Mobi); ISBN 9780160939273 (ePub); ISBN 9780160939280 (PDF) Argonaut Conference (Malta and Yalta, Soviet Union), January 30–February 11, 1945: ISBN 978-0-16-093930-3 (Mobi); ISBN 978-0-16-093929-7 (ePub); ISBN 978-0-16-093924-2 (PDF) Terminal Conference (Potsdam, Germany), July 17–August 2, 1945: ISBN 978-0-16-093923-5 (Mobi); ISBN 978-0-16-093931-0 (ePub); ISBN 978-0-16-093932-7 (PDF)

Cross Channel Attack

(Includes maps) This volume tells the story of the Supreme Headquarters of that Allied Expeditionary Force which seized a foothold on the German-held shores of Western Europe in 1944 and which, by the following year, had completed the liberation of all Western Europe. The history of the battles fought by the American armies of the Grand Alliance as they drove from the Normandy beaches into the heart of Germany is given detailed exposition in other volumes of this series, some of which already have been presented to the public. The present volume deals with the command exercised by the Supreme Allied Commander, the decisions made by the Supreme Commander and his staff, and the operations conducted under
the aegis of the Supreme Headquarters. The reader constantly will be reminded that the war in Western Europe was fought by Allies and that the commands and decisions which determined the ultimate conduct of this war came from an Allied headquarters. Every effort has been made to draw on the records of all the Western Allies and the memories of their leaders, as well as the records and memories of the German High Command. But this volume is an integral part of a series dedicated to the United States Army in World War II and inevitably is written from an American point of view.

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on Greece, 12th December 1944 to 9th May 1945

During World War II the uniformed heads of the U.S. armed services assumed a pivotal and unprecedented role in the formulation of the nation's foreign policies. Organized soon after Pearl Harbor as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, these individuals were officially responsible only for the nation's military forces. During the war their functions came to encompass a host of foreign policy concerns, however, and so powerful did the military voice become on those issues that only the president exercised a more decisive role in their outcome. Drawing on sources that include the unpublished records of the Joint Chiefs as well as the War, Navy, and State Departments, Mark Stoler analyzes the wartime rise of military influence in U.S. foreign policy. He focuses on the evolution of and debates over U.S. and Allied global strategy. In the process, he examines military fears regarding America's major allies--Great Britain and the Soviet Union--and how those fears affected President Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies, interservice and civil-military relations, military-academic relations, and postwar national security policy as well as wartime strategy.

Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign

Stilwell's Mission to China
The Supreme Command

Post Surrender Tasks

Original publication and copyright date: 1970.

The 9/11 Commission Report

Civil Affairs

Provides the final report of the 9/11 Commission detailing their findings on the September 11 terrorist attacks.

Report by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Italian Campaign, 8 Jan. 1944/10 May 1944-10 May/12 Dec. 1944

The Sextant, Eureka, and Second Cairo Conferences: November–December 1943

The Supreme Commander

Report by the Supreme Commander to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in Europe of the Allied Expeditionary Force, 6 June 1944 to 8 May 1945

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