

Chapter 1 : Dwight D. Eisenhower - HISTORY

A naval career during the old war: being a narrative of the life of Admiral John Markham, M.P. for Portsmouth for twenty-three years (lord of the admiralty, and).

Visit Website McCain spent his childhood and adolescent years moving between naval bases in America and abroad. He attended Episcopal high School, a private preparatory boarding school in Alexandria, Virginia , graduating in POW in Vietnam Following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, McCain graduated fifth from the bottom of his class from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in He also graduated from flight school in With the outbreak of the Vietnam War , McCain volunteered for combat duty and began flying carrier-based attack planes on low-altitude bombing runs against the North Vietnamese. He escaped serious injury on July 29, , when his A-4 Skyhawk plane was accidentally shot by a missile on board the USS Forestal, causing explosions and fires that killed He broke both arms and one leg during the ensuing crash. His captors soon learned he was the son of a high-ranking officer in the U. Navy and repeatedly offered him early release, but McCain refused, not wanting to violate the military code of conduct and knowing that the North Vietnamese would use his release as a powerful piece of propaganda. McCain eventually spent five and a half years in various prison camps, three and a half of those in solitary confinement, and was repeatedly beaten and tortured before he was finally released, along with other American POWs, on March 14, , less than two months after the Vietnam cease fire went into effect. Though McCain had lost most of his physical strength and flexibility, he was determined to continue serving as a naval aviator. After a painful nine months of rehabilitation, he returned to flying duty, but it soon became clear that his injuries had permanently impaired his ability to advance in the Navy. He was re-elected in Both in the House and the Senate, McCain earned a reputation as a conservative politician who nonetheless was not afraid to question the ruling Republican orthodoxy. In , for example, he called for the withdrawal of U. Campaigns for President McCain weathered the scandal and won re-election to the Senate three times, each time with a solid majority. His reputation as a maverick politician with firm beliefs and a quick temper only increased, and many were impressed with his willingness to be extremely open with the public and the press. He has worked diligently in support of increased tobacco legislation and especially the reform of the campaign finance system, professing some more liberal views and generally proving to be more complex than merely a straight-ahead conservative. He also emerged as a solid challenger to the frontrunner, Governor George W. Bush of Texas , for the Republican presidential nomination in Many people from both political parties found his straight talk refreshing. In the New Hampshire primary, McCain won by a surprisingly wide margin, largely bolstered by independent voters and cross-over Democrats. On May 9, after holding out for two months, McCain formally endorsed Bush. In August , McCain was diagnosed with skin cancer lesions on his face and arm, which doctors determined were unrelated to a similar lesion which he had removed in He subsequently underwent surgery, during which all the cancerous tissue was successfully removed. McCain also underwent routine prostate surgery for an enlarged prostate in August of McCain was back in the headlines in the spring of , when the Senate debated and eventually passed, by a vote of , a broad overhaul of the campaign finance system. Feingold of Wisconsin to reform the system. McCain supported the surge of more than 20, troops, which supporters say has increased security in Iraq. John Kerry of Massachusetts , which came under attack during the campaign. With Bush limited to two terms, McCain officially entered the presidential race on April 25, , during an announcement in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He adopted her two young children from a previous marriage Doug and Andy Shepp and they had a daughter Sydney, b. The couple divorced in April McCain met Cindy Lou Hensley, a teacher from Phoenix and daughter of a prosperous Arizona beer distributor, while she was on vacation in with her parents in Hawaii. He was still married at the time, but separated from his first wife. They have four children: Biography courtesy of BIO.

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Carter Nursing Center in Plains, Georgia , a hospital where his mother was employed as a registered nurse. Carter was the first U. Carter is a descendant of English immigrant Thomas Carter, who settled in Virginia in Numerous generations of Carters lived as cotton farmers in Georgia. He previously served as a reserve second lieutenant in the U. The family moved several times during Carter Jr. They eventually had three more children: Gloria , Ruth , and Billy. Carter got along well with his parents, although his mother worked long hours and was often absent in his childhood. He also rented out a section of tenant housing that he had purchased. By that time, the Great Depression had impoverished Archery and Plains, but the family benefited from New Deal farming subsidies, and Earl took a position as a community leader. Young Jimmy was a diligent student with a fondness for reading. A popular anecdote holds that he was passed over for valedictorian after he and his friends skipped school to venture downtown in a hot rod. As an adolescent, Carter played on the Plains High School basketball team; he also joined the Future Farmers of America and developed a lifelong interest in woodworking. Naval Academy in Annapolis. In , he started undergraduate coursework in engineering at Georgia Southwestern College in nearby Americus. The following year, he transferred to the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, and he achieved admission to the Naval Academy in He was promoted to lieutenant junior grade in During and after his presidency, Carter said that his experience at Chalk River had shaped his views on atomic energy and led him to cease development of a neutron bomb. Deciding to leave Schenectady proved difficult. Settling after moving so much, Rosalynn had grown comfortable with their life. Returning to small-town life in Plains seemed "a monumental step backward," she said later. Carter left active duty on October 9, However, between his forgiveness of debts and the division of his wealth among heirs, his son Jimmy inherited comparatively little. For a year, Jimmy, Rosalynn, and their three sons lived in public housing in Plains; Carter is the only U. The transition from Navy to agribusinessman was difficult because his first-year harvest failed due to drought; Carter was compelled to open several bank lines of credit to keep the farm afloat. Though they barely broke even the first year, the Carters grew the business and became quite successful. By he was a prominent member of the community and the Baptist Church as well as chairman of the Sumter County school board, where he began to speak more loudly in favor of school integration. Rosalynn, who had an instinct for politics and organization, was instrumental to his campaign. The initial results showed Carter losing, but this was the result of fraudulent voting orchestrated by Joe Hurst, the Democratic Party chairman in Quitman County , with the aid of the Quitman County sheriff. He and his family had become staunch John F. Beginning in , the town of Americus was the site of mass beatings and incarcerations of black protesters, [27] echoing similar unrest throughout the country. Carter remained relatively quiet on the issue at first, even as it polarized much of the county, to avoid alienating his segregationist colleagues. He did speak up on a few divisive issues, giving speeches against literacy tests and against a change to the Georgia Constitution which, he felt, implied a compulsion to practice religion. Carter later called the assassination "the greatest blow that I had suffered since my father died. He became chairman of the West Central Georgia Planning and Development Commission, which oversaw the disbursement of federal and state grants for projects such as historic site restoration. When Bo Callaway was elected to the U. House of Representatives in November , Carter immediately began planning to unseat him. The two had previously clashed over which two-year college would be expanded to a four-year college program by the state; Carter wanted it to go to Georgia Southwestern College in Americus, but Callaway wanted the funding to go to downtown Columbus. Carter saw Callaway, a Republican , as a rival who represented the inherited wealth and selfishness he despised in politics. Before his term ended he contributed to a bill expanding statewide education funding and getting Georgia Southwestern a four-year program. He leveraged his regional planning work, giving speeches around the district to make himself more visible to potential voters. The last day of the term, he announced his run for Congress. Georgia gubernatorial election, and Georgia gubernatorial

election, The congressional race of was shaken up in mid-May when the Republican incumbent, Bo Callaway, dropped out and decided to run for Governor of Georgia instead. Callaway was a very strong candidate, and state Democrats panicked over the prospect of losing the governorship they had held since Reconstruction. Carter soon decided to follow Callaway and run for governor himself. In the Democratic primary he ran as a moderate alternative to both the liberal former governor Ellis Arnall and the conservative Lester Maddox. In a press conference he described his ideology as "Conservative, moderate, liberal and middle-of-the-road. I believe I am a more complicated person than that. A chain of events then resulted in Maddox, the dark horse candidate, being elected governor. His attempt to rescue the race from Callaway had resulted in the unlikely election of the segregationist Maddox, which he considered an even worse outcome. This period was a spiritual turning point for Carter; he grew increasingly evangelical, undertaking several religious missions in other states. Inspired by his sister Ruth and liberal theologians such as Reinhold Niebuhr, he declared himself born again, a growing movement in America. His last child Amy was born during this time, on October 19, Carter ran a more modern campaign this time around, employing printed graphics and statistical analysis. Responding to poll data, Carter leaned more conservative than before. He positioned himself as a populist, quickly going negative against Sanders for his wealth labeling him "Cufflinks Carl" and associating him with the national Democratic Party. He accused Sanders of corruption, but when pressed by the media, could come up with no evidence. While he met with black figures such as Martin Luther King Sr. He implied support or dislike of private schools, depending on the audience. Carter won the runoff election with 60 percent of the vote—winning 7 percent of the black vote—and went on to win the general election easily over the Republican Hal Suit, a local news anchor. Leroy Johnson, a black state Senator, voiced his support for Carter, saying, "I understand why he ran that kind of ultra-conservative campaign. He declared in his inaugural speech that "the time of racial discrimination is over. No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity for an education, a job or simple justice. The many segregationists who had supported Carter during the race felt betrayed. Time magazine ran a story on the progressive "New South" governors elected that year in a May issue, featuring a cover illustration of Carter. Carter had endorsed Maddox, although the two did not campaign as a ticket. The two found little common ground during their four years of service, often publicly feuding with each other. Therefore, he negotiated a bill allowing him to propose executive restructuring and to force a vote on it. He implemented zero-based budgeting within state departments and added a Judicial Selection Commission to verify the credentials of judges appointed by the governor. But after two weeks of negotiations, it was passed at midnight on the last day of the session. He expanded the number of black state employees, judges, and board members. He hired Rita Jackson Samuels, a black woman, to advise him on potential appointments. He co-sponsored an anti-busing resolution with George Wallace at the National Governors Conference, [57] which Carter also hosted. He took pride in his program for the appointment of judges and state government officials. Under this program, all such appointments were based on merit, rather than political influence. After surveying the river and the literature himself, he argued that the U. The veto won the attention of environmentalists nationwide. Looking toward a potential presidential run, Carter engaged himself in national politics and public appearances. He was named to several southern planning commissions and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, where the liberal U. Senator George McGovern was the likely presidential nominee. Carter was still fairly obscure at the time, and his attempt at triangulation failed; the Democratic ticket went to McGovern and Senator Thomas Eagleton. He had quietly decided to begin putting a presidential bid together. He tried unsuccessfully to become chairman of the National Governors Association to boost his visibility. None recognized him and it took several rounds of question-and-answer before movie critic Gene Shalit correctly guessed he was a governor. His speech contained themes of domestic inequality, optimism, and change. As late as January 26, Carter was the first choice of only four percent of Democratic voters, according to a Gallup poll. He promoted government reorganization. Carter published *Why Not the Best?* He used a two-prong strategy: When Wallace proved to be a spent force, Carter swept the region. In the North, Carter appealed largely to conservative Christian and rural voters; he had little chance of winning a majority in most states. He won several Northern states by building the largest single bloc. He had traveled

over 50,000 miles, visited 37 states, and delivered over 100 speeches before any other candidate announced that he was in the race. What Carter had that his opponents did not was the acceptance and support of elite sectors of the mass communications media. It was their favorable coverage of Carter and his campaign that gave him an edge, propelling him rocket-like to the top of the opinion polls. This helped Carter win key primary election victories, enabling him to rise from an obscure public figure to President-elect in the short space of 9 months. Jimmy Carter chose Walter Mondale as his running mate. Among his first acts was the fulfillment of a campaign promise by issuing an executive order declaring unconditional amnesty for Vietnam War -era draft evaders.

Chapter 3 : James "Jimmy" Maitland Stewart: WWII Bomber Pilot

Excerpt from A Naval Career During the Old War: Being a Narrative of the Life of Admiral John Markham, M. P. For Portsmouth for Twenty-Three Years (Lord of the Admiralty, , and) In the beginning of this century there was a publication called the Naval Chronicle, containing naval news of all kinds.

Historians do not fully agree on the dates, but 1945 is common. The term "cold" is used because there was no large-scale fighting directly between the two sides, although there were major regional wars, known as proxy wars, supported by the two sides. The two superpowers never engaged directly in full-scale armed combat, but they were heavily armed in preparation for a possible all-out nuclear world war. Each side had a nuclear deterrent that deterred an attack by the other side, on the basis that such an attack would lead to total destruction of the attacker: The first phase of the Cold War began in the first two years after the end of the Second World War in 1945. The USSR consolidated its control over the states of the Eastern Bloc, while the United States began a strategy of global containment to challenge Soviet power, extending military and financial aid to the countries of Western Europe for example, supporting the anti-communist side in the Greek Civil War and creating the NATO alliance. The Berlin Blockade 1948-49 was the first major crisis of the Cold War. With the victory of the communist side in the Chinese Civil War and the outbreak of the Korean War 1950-53, the conflict expanded. Meanwhile, the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 was stopped by the Soviets. The expansion and escalation sparked more crises, such as the Suez Crisis 1956, the Berlin Crisis of 1961, and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, a new phase began that saw the Sino-Soviet split complicate relations within the communist sphere, while US allies, particularly France, demonstrated greater independence of action. The United States increased diplomatic, military, and economic pressures on the Soviet Union, at a time when the communist state was already suffering from economic stagnation. In the mid-1980s, the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the liberalizing reforms of perestroika "reorganization", and glasnost "openness", c. Pressures for national independence grew stronger in Eastern Europe, especially Poland. Gorbachev meanwhile refused to use Soviet troops to bolster the faltering Warsaw Pact regimes as had occurred in the past. The result in 1989 was a wave of revolutions that peacefully with the exception of the Romanian Revolution overthrew all of the communist regimes of Central and Eastern Europe. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union itself lost control and was banned following an abortive coup attempt in August 1991. This in turn led to the formal dissolution of the USSR in December 1991 and the collapse of communist regimes in other countries such as Mongolia, Cambodia and South Yemen. The Cold War and its events have left a significant legacy. It is often referred to in popular culture, especially in media featuring themes of espionage and the threat of nuclear warfare.

Chapter 4 : How to Get a Cold War Recognition Certificate - Tutorial & Links

A naval career during the old war: being a narrative of the life of Admiral John Markham, M.P. for Portsmouth for twenty-three years (lord of the Admiralty, and).

In Britain still maintained naval bases around the world. Its domestic fleet bases were located at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham. There was also a dockyard at Rosyth in Scotland. In 1914, the navy had more than 100,000 personnel and a regular force strength of 1,000,000 tons. By 1945, its active-duty force had been downsized to 60,000. The financial realities of waging the Cold War had a major impact on Great Britain beginning in 1945, the year after the outbreak of the Korean War, when military expenditures doubled. At that time, British troops were already in Malaya and Hong Kong in response to perceived communist threats. In 1947, the Mediterranean Fleet had attempted to stem the tide of illegal Jewish immigrants from Europe to Palestine. In 1948, the destroyers Saumarez and Volage, during a show of force against the communists, struck mines off the coast of Albania, resulting in the loss of forty-four lives. In 1950, the RN responded to the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute by imposing a blockade on the port of Abadan to prevent oil from being exported. In 1956, Britain, France, and Israel carried out a coordinated attack on Egypt. In that conflict, the Ocean at Port Said launched the first helicopter-borne amphibious landing in history. The same year, after successfully lobbying the United States to amend its Atomic Energy Act, British officials were able to purchase from the Americans a nuclear propulsion plant for the first British nuclear-powered submarine, HMS Dreadnought. The Dreadnought, commissioned in 1959, represented a new strategy. From this point in the RN, traditional aircraft carriers declined in importance. HMS Ark Royal, the last such vessel, was decommissioned in 1979. Beginning in the 1960s, smaller carriers-the Invincible, Illustrious, and Ark Royal- transported helicopters and vertical-lift Sea Harrier jets. Each submarine could carry sixteen missiles armed with nuclear warheads with a striking range of 2,000 nautical miles. Despite naval spending cuts during the 1970s and 1980s, defense costs remained high, and by the early 1990s there was pressure for an even leaner military. Fortunately for the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the crisis in the Falklands broke out prior to the implementation of this new approach. In 1982, Britain went to war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. During the Falklands War, the RN provided essential reach and support for a British expeditionary force to reconquer the islands from Argentina. On 2 May 1982, the British nuclear-powered submarine Conqueror torpedoed and sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano. British war dead tallied 255, with another wounded. The war prompted British officials to reconsider their drastic downsizing of the RN. Air Power in the Nuclear Age. University of Illinois Press, Oxford University Press, British Military Operations,

Chapter 5 : The Navy in the Cold War Era,

A naval career during the old war: being a narrative of the life of Admiral John Markham, M.P. for Portsmouth for twenty-three years (lord of the admiralty, and) - War College Series by Clements R. Markham (Author).

Written by Starr Smith, with a forward by Walter Cronkite, this book accurately traces the military career of Jimmy Stewart from his induction into the U. Army as a private, to his final days in Hollywood. The book provides a glimpse into the extraordinary and private life of this brave man who gave up his celebrity status and the comforts of Hollywood, out of a sense of duty and honor to serve his country. Through the use of anecdotes and behind the scene details, the reader will learn how Stewart set himself apart from the majority of the other Hollywood stars, who joined the military during the war but remained far removed from the dangers of combat. Anyone who has an interest in Stewart or military aviation will enjoy this book and the image it accurately paints of this true war hero. Written by Starr Smith, a terrific journalist, and a man who served with Stewart during the war. While establishing his reputation as an actor, the rest of the world was about to go to war. When his number was called and he appeared at Draft Board No. He was turned down for service. Stewart wanted to fly and serve his country but by May of he would have been too old to get into flight school. He went home ate everything he could that was fattening and went back and enlisted in the Army Air Corps, he passed the physical with an ounce to spare and began his military service as a private. While others tried to avoid the draft, he actually wanted to serve in the military and was the first Hollywood star to enter military service prior or during WWII. Interested in aviation as a child, he had taken his first flight while still in Indiana from one of the barnstorming pilots that used to travel the Midwest. As a successful actor in Jimmy was able to afford flying lessons. He often flew cross country to visit his parents in Pennsylvania, navigating by the railroad tracks. To comply with the regulations of the Air Corps proficiency board, Stewart required additional flying hours and bought them at a nearby field, at his own expense. He then took and passed a very stiff proficiency board examination. In January Stewart was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant. He was then sent to Mather Field in California as a four engine instructor, this included both the B and B heavy bombers. Much to his dismay, Stewart stayed stateside for almost two years working as a flight instructor, until commanding officers finally yielded to his request to be sent overseas. Throughout his combat career, Stewart flew as lead pilot in B Liberators. His most memorable mission, Stewart served as the flight leader of a plain raid to Berlin. By the end of the war he had risen to the rank of Colonel. In , he participated in a bombing strike in Vietnam, as an observer on a B bomber. Upon returning to Hollywood, Stewart took a brief vacation, spending time in his home town with his parents. Below are some brief wartime facts related to the th Bomb Group. Constituted as th Bombardment Group Heavy: Mar 20, Activated: Gotha, Germany, Feb 24, French Croix de Guerre with Palm. The th was comprised of 4 bomb squadrons th, st, nd and rd. In just under 17 months, aircrews of the th flew combat mission against a variety of targets within occupied Europe. Their targets consisted of railroad marshalling yards, oil refineries, fighter aircraft production facilities, various industrial targets, harbor facilities and enemy airfields. To learn more about the th Bomb Group, click on the link below to visit the website dedicated to this decorated bomb group. James Stewart for extraordinary achievement while serving as deputy leader of a combat wing on a bombing mission to Brunswick, Germany, Feb. As operations officer, Maj. Stewart would often escort his pilots to their planes and be there to meet them when they returned from a raid. By the end of the war, over 18, of these bombers had been produced. An amazing accomplishment, as the prototype first flew in December of The plane was heavily used in Europe along with the B in daylight raids on the continent. It was also widely utilized in the Pacific because of its ability to fly long ranges.

Chapter 6 : Royal Navy – Cold War | Weapons and Warfare

A naval career during the old war: a narrative of the life of admiral John Markham [by sir C.R. Markham.].

Visit Website Did you know? At the Potsdam Conference in July , General Eisenhower was among those who opposed the use of the atomic bomb against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He argued that Japan was on the verge of surrender already, and that being the first to use such a fearsome new weapon would damage U. World War I ended just before Eisenhower was scheduled to go to Europe, frustrating the young officer, but he soon managed to gain an appointment to the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Graduating first in his class of , he served as a military aide to General John J. Pershing , commander of U. Army chief of staff. During his seven years serving under MacArthur, Eisenhower was stationed in the Philippines from to Marshall called Eisenhower to Washington , D. He then directed the amphibious invasion of Sicily and the Italian mainland in that led to the fall of Rome in June Made a full general in early , Eisenhower was appointed supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force in December of that year and given the responsibility of spearheading the planned Allied invasion of Nazi-occupied Europe. On D-Day June 6, , more than , Allied forces crossed the English Channel and stormed the beaches of Normandy; the invasion led to the liberation of Paris on August 25 and turned the tide of the war in Europe decisively in the Allied direction. His brief return to civilian life ended in , however, when President Harry S. In that position, Eisenhower worked to create a unified military organization that would combat potential communist aggression around the globe. After mixed results in primary elections against the Republican front-runner, Senator Robert A. Nixon of California as his running mate, Eisenhower then defeated Adlai Stevenson to become the 34th president of the United States. Eisenhower would beat Stevenson again four years later in a landslide to win reelection, despite health concerns after suffering a heart attack in In addition to continuing most of the New Deal and Fair Deal programs of his predecessors Franklin Roosevelt and Truman, respectively , he strengthened the Social Security program, increased the minimum wage and created the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In , Eisenhower created the Interstate Highway System, the single largest public works program in U. Eisenhower was even more hesitant, however, in the realm of civil rights for African Americans. In , in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, the U. Supreme Court had ruled that school segregation was unconstitutional. Eisenhower did sign civil rights legislation in and providing federal protection for black voters; it was the first such legislation passed in the United States since Reconstruction. Aside from sending combat troops into Lebanon in , he would send no other armed forces into active duty throughout his presidency, though he did not hesitate to authorize defense spending. He also authorized the Central Intelligence Agency CIA to undertake covert operations against communism around the world, two of which toppled the governments of Iran in and Guatemala in In , Eisenhower decided against authorizing an air strike to rescue French troops from defeat at Dien Bien Phu, avoiding a war in Indochina, though his support for the anti-communist government in South Vietnam would sow the seeds of future U. Eisenhower sought to improve Cold War-era relations with the Soviet Union , especially after the death of Josef Stalin in His warnings would go unheeded, however, amid the ongoing tensions of the Cold War era. While weathering criticism from both left and right, Eisenhower enjoyed high approval ratings throughout his administration. After leaving office in January , he retired to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He worked largely on his memoirs, and would publish several books over the following years. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 7 : John McCain - HISTORY

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Chapter 9 : Soviet Navy: Intelligence and Analysis During the Cold War â€” Central Intelligence Agency

Back home in the United States, the Navy strengthened its partnership with industry and the scientific establishment to meet the military demands of the Cold War. That partnership had served the nation well during World War II.