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WG6WMD - JAEDEN ERNESTO

The bestselling author of WW III "Wonderful, one of the great suspense stories of World War II" —Clive Cussler Set during World War II, MacArthur Must Die is a "what-if" thriller in the great tradition of Eye of the Needle and The Eagle Has Landed, centering on a Japanese assassination plot against General Douglas MacArthur. It is 1942 and Japan owns the Pacific. The speed with which the Japanese have captured vast territories in a few months makes the Nazi Blitzkrieg look plodding by

comparison. Hundreds of thousands are taken prisoner as Americans in the Philippines and the British in Singapore are forced to surrender, and President Roosevelt orders MacArthur to escape from the Philippines to Australia, from where he can launch a counter-offensive—hence MacArthur's famous promise, "I shall return." But what if the Japanese have no intention of allowing MacArthur to return to the Philippines or anywhere else within their freshly consolidated empire? And War Minister Tojo orders that MacArthur be assassi-

nated: "MacArthur Must Die." The ingenious assassination plot—involving a submarine-launched, bomb-laden Kamikaze aircraft—is created in vivid, hair-raising detail while the action unfolds against a backdrop of dramatic historical events in the Pacific Theater of Operations that will place the reader convincingly close to the most devastating blow imaginable to the allied cause in the Pacific during World War II. "A high-noon shootout in downtown Brisbane, which produces a denouement straight out of Higgin's The Eagle Has Landed. As a na-

tive of his narrative's Australian setting, Slater is [also] able to offer flashes of local color." —Kirkus Reviews

Soon after the start of the Civil War, during the naval buildup on the central Mississippi River, celebrated civil engineer Charles Ellet, Jr., formed the Ram Fleet under U.S. secretary of war Edwin M. Stanton. Perhaps the most bizarre unit organized by the Union, the rams were shunned by both the army and navy as superfluous instruments of war. However, on June 6, 1862, they proved their worth by defeating the Confederate River Defense Fleet ironclads at Memphis while the U.S. Navy simply watched. In this lively study, Chester G. Hearn details the formation and wartime exploits of Ellet's fleet, reviving the history of this fascinating but forgotten brigade.

Bobby Thomson hit history's most famous home run during the bottom of the ninth in the final game of the 1951 National League playoffs. Sports historian Ray Robinson examines the circumstances surrounding this unforgettable moment, in a narrative packed with suspense, nostalgia, and insightful anecdotes about legendary players. Bob Costas contributes a brief Preface. 16 pages of photos.

The successful use of strategic U.S. air power in the South West Pacific during World War II enabled Gen. Douglas MacArthur to advance from Australia to Japan. This book examines the inexorable thrust of the general's U.S. Army's 5th Air Force, under air commander Gen. George C. Kenney, in the hard-hitting campaigns against the Japanese Army Air Force bases in New Guinea. During 1943 and 1944, the 5th Air Force destroyed its Japanese opponent three times, eventually opening the way for the advance--ahead of schedule--of MacArthur's Allied forces through New Guinea to the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. No other book describes these crucial operations in such breadth or detail. From the national level to the individual fighter pilot's level, the author chronicles what happened. Of particular merit is Lex McAuley's portrayal of the Japanese side of the conflict, including an inside look at the problems of the Japanese Air Force high command. The author explains the varying degrees of understanding the concept of air power exhibited by both Japanese and U.S. commanders, including not only the type of aircraft produced by each country but the ways in which the air-

craft were used. Air combat missions come vividly and dramatically to life through the use of oral history interviews that lend an authoritative air to the book.

What is there against a Baboon's Left Testicle? And before you all scream "The right one of course!" I feel duty bound to inform you that, in this case, you would be mistaken, for our baboon has suffered a most intimate and injurious injustice - his right testicle has been wrenched from its furry pouch by a person, or persons, unknown in order to fulfil a long held prophesy and set afoot plans for world domination. And herein lies the confusion in our tale - does the offending scrotal raider have the right one for the job or is it the wrong one, being the right one? Set alongside this an unlikely group of misfits - including some completely oblivious newly-weds, a 200 year old, dead, gay, unidextrous pie maker and his curious short arsed lover by the name of Gerard O'nad, a murderous army of Welsh zombies and an all stitching, all dancing counter-army of equally murderous Pearly Kings and Queens and you have an almighty pile of baboon excrement - but an equally almighty 'bloody good read!'

Once in a while the world astonishes itself. Anxious incredulity replaces intellectual torpor and a puzzled public strains its antennae in every possible direction, desperately seeking explanations for the causes and nature of what just hit it. 2008 was such a moment. Not only did the financial system collapse, and send the real economy into a tailspin, but it also revealed the great gulf separating economics from a very real capitalism. Modern Political Economics has a single aim: To help readers make sense of how 2008 came about and what the post-2008 world has in store. The book is divided into two parts. The first part delves into every major economic theory, from Aristotle to the present, with a determination to discover clues of what went wrong in 2008. The main finding is that all economic theory is inherently flawed. Any system of ideas whose purpose is to describe capitalism in mathematical or engineering terms leads to inevitable logical inconsistency; an inherent error that stands between us and a decent grasp of capitalist reality. The only scientific truth about capitalism is its radical indeterminacy, a condition which makes it impossible to use science's tools (e.g. cal-

culus and statistics) to second-guess it. The second part casts an attentive eye on the post-war era; on the breeding ground of the Crash of 2008. It distinguishes between two major post-war phases: The Global Plan (1947-1971) and the Global Minotaur (1971-2008). This dynamic new book delves into every major economic theory and maps out meticulously the trajectory that global capitalism followed from post-war almost centrally planned stability, to designed disintegration in the 1970s, to an intentional magnification of unsustainable imbalances in the 1980s and, finally, to the most spectacular privatisation of money in the 1990s and beyond. Modern Political Economics is essential reading for Economics students and anyone seeking a better understanding of the 2008 economic crash.

"Under MacArthur in Luzon" is the sixth and last volume of the "Old Glory Series" by Edward Stratemeyer, the author of Nancy Drew and 1300 other books, often called the Rockefeller of literature. The "Old Glory Series" is a line of tales about adventures in the army during the war with Spain and the rebellion in the

Philippine Islands. The main characters of these stories are the Russell brothers, Larry, Walter, and Ben. Throughout the stories, they get into different adventures and dangerous situations, not leaving a reader indifferent.

In the closing days of World War II, America looked up to three five-star generals as its greatest heroes. George C. Marshall, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Douglas MacArthur personified victory, from the Pentagon to Normandy to the Far East. Counterparts and on occasion competitors, they had leapfrogged each other, sometimes stonewalled each other, even supported and protected each other throughout their celebrated careers. In the public mind they stood for glamour, integrity, and competence. But for dramatic twists of circumstance, all three -- rather than only one -- might have occupied the White House. The story of their interconnected lives opens a fascinating window onto some of the twentieth century's most crucial events, revealing the personalities behind the public images and showing how much of a difference three men can make. Marshall and MacArthur were contemporaries and competitors. Eisenhower was MacArthur's un-

derling, then Marshall's deputy, before becoming MacArthur's counterpart as a supreme commander, Ike in Western Europe, MacArthur in the Pacific. Each of the three five-star generals would go on to extraordinary postwar careers: MacArthur as a virtual viceroy of Japan, overseeing its transition to a new constitutional democracy, and then leading the UN forces in the Korean War; Marshall as secretary of state, author of the Marshall Plan, and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; Eisenhower as president. Fifteen Stars presents the intertwined lives of these three great men against the sweeping background of six unforgettable decades, from two world wars to the Cold War. It is history at its most dramatic yet most personal -- a triumph for Stanley Weintraub, our preeminent military historian.

As planned, military action in the U. S. Commonwealth of the Philippine Isles would be in consonance with the 1935 U. S. WAR PLAN ORANGE, Revision 3 (WPO-3). When war threatened in the Pacific theater, WPO-3 was amended in 1941 as a result of the Placentia Bay, Argentina, Newfoundland meeting between United States President Franklin Roosevelt and Great Bri-

tain Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and their respective War Staffs. This revision, renamed RAINBOW 5, included military and naval forces of Australia, Great Britain, The Netherlands (Dutch), and the United States (America) (ABDA) in a mutual defense pact. War Plan Rainbow 5 provided detailed, precise instructions the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy in the Pacific Theater would execute in the event of hostilities with Japan. If it appeared hostilities were imminent, the President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of all U. S. military and naval forces, would order execution of Phase One, RAINBOW 5. Phase One explicitly ordered the U.S. Army Air Force (FEAF), headquartered at Nielson Field, Manila, subordinate to the U.S. Army Far East Command (USAFFE), The Philippines, to send one Boeing B-17D Flying Fortress on a high altitude photo-reconnaissance mission over Japanese military targets in and around the island of Formosa. At the same time, the U.S. Navy Asiatic Fleet, except submarines, gunboats, PT boats, harbor vessels, and shore command, would depart for agreed upon ports in Java, Borneo, Celebes, and Singapore. (The U.S. Army Air Force was created on

June 20, 1941, but elements of the U.S. Army Air Corps remained intact until 1947 when both USAAF and USAAC were abolished and the U.S. Air Force (USAF) was born. I decided to use USAAF throughout this book.)

Dark Epiphany pits two D.C. police homicide detectives against the dark forces behind the strangulation murder of an influential congressional aide, leading the detectives through a maze of bizarre clues and encounters that end in a chase scene in a cave deep under the hills of northern Alabama. The possible suspects include a motley array of Capitol Hill wonks and bureaucrats, an upscale department store buyer, a health food faddist and a classical guitar player. "Valentine has written a cop novel that's not only on the money with cops but also that has brains and compassion. He's written an erudite policier." Carl Schoettler, The Baltimore Evening Sun "Valentine's writing is crisp and the story moves along head over heels." Gene Williams, The Cleveland Plain Dealer "Valentine has taught his characters to speak in perfectly tuned idiom." David Bradley, The Pennsylvania Gazette

In the dark days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, a unique bond developed between Lieutenant John Bulkeley and larger-than-life General Douglas MacArthur. "Wild Man" Bulkeley's small fleet of PT boats were, after all, virtually the only force capable of carrying out offensive action against the overwhelming Japanese attack. This unlikely relationship forged in the midst of catastrophe culminated in one of the most thrilling moments of World War II - the escape from Corregidor related in this powerful book. MacArthur's Escape recreates the drama and danger of March 12, 1942 when, under cover of darkness, four PT boats under Bulkeley's command slipped out of Manila Bay to run the Japanese blockade on a harrowing two-day, 600-mile trip to Mindanao - where long range bombers waited to carry the general to Australia to begin the long hard road back to the Philippines.

This is the history of Death Valley, where that bitter stream the Amargosa dies. It embraces the whole basin of the Amargosa from the Panamints to the Spring Mountains, from the Palmettos to the Avawatz. And it spans a century from the earliest recollections and the oldest re-

cords to that day in 1933 when much of the valley was finally set aside as a National Monument. This is the story of an illusory land, of the people it attracted and of the dreams and delusions they pursued-the story of the metals in its mountains and the salts in its sinks, of its desiccating heat and its revitalizing springs, and of all the riches of its scenery and lore-the story of Indians and horse thieves, lost argonauts and lost mine hunters, prospectors and promoters, miners and millionaires, stockholders and stock sharps, homesteaders and hermits, writers and tourists. But mostly this is the story of the illusions-the illusions of a shortcut to the gold diggings that lured the forty-niners, of inescapable deadliness that hung in the name they left behind, of lost bonanzas that grew out of the few nuggets they found, of immeasurable riches spread by hopeful prospectors and calculating con men, and of impenetrable mysteries concocted by the likes of Scotty. These and many lesser illusions are the heart of its history.

Douglas MacArthur is one of America's most controversial generals. Many adored

him while others mocked his bombastic language and pompous behavior. Dwight Eisenhower, who served for years under MacArthur, was not alone in thinking, "My God, but he was smart" and also "I just can't understand how such a damn fool could have gotten to be a general." Many historians have been similarly conflicted, judging MacArthur to be a military genius even while acknowledging that he was imperious, egotistical, insubordinate, and paranoid. In this carefully researched and argued book that's sure to generate controversy, James Ellman digs deep and connects the dots to conclude that General MacArthur's record as a commander in wartime was mediocre at best. Highly intelligent, a self-promoter extraordinaire, and a bona fide World War I hero, Douglas MacArthur's rise through the U.S. Army's ranks was meteoric. However, he did not lead large formations of men in combat until he assumed command of forces in the Philippines in 1941. When war commenced with the bombing of Pearl Harbor, MacArthur's performance on the battlefield was a failure: he underestimated the Japanese, and his poorly trained forces were outmaneuvered and outfought by a small-

er invading force. However, in what became a repeating hallmark of his career, he successfully portrayed his actions to much of the American people as brilliant and heroic regardless of victory or defeat. After fleeing to Australia, MacArthur famously announced, "I will return," and followed through on a quest to retake Manila regardless of its impact on Allied global strategy or its cost in American, Australian, and Filipino blood. In his subsequent role as America's shogun in Tokyo, MacArthur was again surprised by an enemy he underestimated. The Korean War yielded his greatest victory, at Inchon, but also his greatest defeat, along the Yalu River. Unwilling to accept anything but complete victory, he openly defied President Truman: MacArthur fatally undermined chances for an early peace, planned to seed a great swath of enemy territory with radioactive cobalt, and attempted to widen a conflict which threatened to become a third world war. Raging against his subsequent firing, he only truly faded away after he was publicly criticized by a panoply of America's greatest WWII generals. Today, MacArthur still polarizes. Many biographies agree he was a great and patriotic leader

marred by a few failures. Ellman argues the opposite: MacArthur was a lackluster battlefield commander who suffered stunning defeats while undermining the command structure of our military.

A new, definitive life of an American icon, the visionary general who led American forces through three wars and foresaw his nation's great geopolitical shift toward the Pacific Rim—from the Pulitzer Prize finalist and bestselling author of *Gandhi & Churchill* Douglas MacArthur was arguably the last American public figure to be worshipped unreservedly as a national hero, the last military figure to conjure up the romantic stirrings once evoked by George Armstrong Custer and Robert E. Lee. But he was also one of America's most divisive figures, a man whose entire career was steeped in controversy. Was he an avatar or an anachronism, a brilliant strategist or a vainglorious mountebank? Drawing on a wealth of new sources, Arthur Herman delivers a powerhouse biography that peels back the layers of myth—both good and bad—and exposes the marrow of the man beneath. MacArthur's life spans the emergence of the United States Army as a global fighting force. Its history is to a great de-

gree his story. The son of a Civil War hero, he led American troops in three monumental conflicts—World War I, World War II, and the Korean War. Born four years after Little Bighorn, he died just as American forces began deploying in Vietnam. Herman's magisterial book spans the full arc of MacArthur's journey, from his elevation to major general at thirty-eight through his tenure as superintendent of West Point, field marshal of the Philippines, supreme ruler of postwar Japan, and beyond. More than any previous biographer, Herman shows how MacArthur's strategic vision helped shape several decades of U.S. foreign policy. Alone among his peers, he foresaw the shift away from Europe, becoming the prophet of America's destiny in the Pacific Rim. Here, too, is a vivid portrait of a man whose grandiose vision of his own destiny won him enemies as well as acolytes. MacArthur was one of the first military heroes to cultivate his own public persona—the swashbuckling commander outfitted with Ray-Ban sunglasses, riding crop, and corncob pipe. Repeatedly spared from being killed in battle—his soldiers nicknamed him "Bullet Proof"—he had a strong sense of divine mission. "Mac" was

a man possessed, in the words of one of his contemporaries, of a “supreme and almost mystical faith that he could not fail.” Yet when he did, it was on an epic scale. His willingness to defy both civilian and military authority was, Herman shows, a life-long trait—and it would become his undoing. Tellingly, MacArthur once observed, “Sometimes it is the order one disobeys that makes one famous.” To capture the life of such an outsize figure in one volume is no small achievement. With Douglas MacArthur, Arthur Herman has set a new standard for untangling the legacy of this American legend. Praise for Douglas MacArthur “This is revisionist history at its best and, hopefully, will reopen a debate about the judgment of history and MacArthur’s place in history.”—New York Journal of Books “Unfailingly evocative . . . close to an epic . . . More than a biography, it is a tale of a time in the past almost impossible to contemplate today as having taken place, with MacArthur himself as a figure perhaps too remote to understand, but all the more important to encounter.”—The New Criterion “With Douglas MacArthur: American Warrior, the prolific and talented historian Arthur Herman has delivered an expertly

rendered, compulsively readable account that does full justice to MacArthur’s monumental achievements without slighting his equally monumental flaws.”—Commentary This is a fascinating new account of how diplomacy and politics gave way to military strategy and warfare in the Pacific. Presenting previously unpublished photographs, interviews with veterans, newly commissioned maps and new translations of Japanese sources, this book freshly examines the key events in the fight for the Pacific. Detailing the background to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor it shows how the decision-makers in Washington, following consultation with the leaders of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, moved to stop Japan from its drive toward Australia by initiating a counterthrust in the Solomon Islands. It also shows how qualities and character of leadership are crucial to winning wars, detailing how Admiral Ernest J. King managed to commit the Marine Corps to ground action in the South Pacific six months earlier than originally planned, by ignoring the Roosevelt’s commitment to defeat Germany prior to fighting Japan, and by outmaneuvering Gen. Douglas MacArthur for leadership. It also

explains how Marines under Maj. Gen. A.A. Vandegrift, despite inadequate logistical support, managed to prevail in the Americans’ first ground campaign of World War II, making Japan’s ultimate defeat inevitable. In addition to recounting these key events, it traces how censorship and patriotism influenced the reporting of the conflict in America, how Hollywood films further shaped public opinion by portraying the significant events in particular ways, and how certain crucial decisions such as the early bombing raid of Tokyo, and giving Douglas MacArthur command of the war effort in Australia, were “political” rather than “strategic,” and were made to foster morale rather than to gain any military advantage. This book will be of great interest to all students and scholars of Military History, and to all readers with a general interest in World War II, particularly in the conflicts of the Pacific, Pearl Harbor and Guadalcanal.

Air War in the Pacific details the development and ultimate supremacy of the US Air Force during World War 2. Written from the perspective of General George C. Kenney, the man in charge, the book is a can-

did insider's account of how America turned the tables on the Japanese in the Pacific through a combination of strategy, tactics, and superior air technology.

These study guides, part of a set from noted Bible scholar, John MacArthur, take readers on a journey through biblical texts to discover what lies beneath the surface, focusing on meaning and context, and then reflecting on the explored passage or concept. With probing questions that guide the reader toward application, The MacArthur Bible Studies are invaluable tools for Bible students of all ages. The book of Acts is the first volume of church history. It records the story of the church from its explosive beginning on the Day of Pentecost to the imprisonment at Rome of its greatest missionary. During those three decades, the church expanded from a small group of Jewish believers gathered in Jerusalem to embrace thousands in dozens of congregations throughout the Roman world. Acts describes how the Spirit of God superintended, controlled, and empowered the expansion of the church. Although a work of history, not theology, Acts nevertheless emphasizes the doctrinal truths concerning salvation, the work and person

of the Holy Spirit, and other theological issues. Join John MacArthur as he searches the pages of the book of Acts to uncover the intricacies of God's Word spoken to His people.

On the eve of the Japanese landing in Lingayen Gulf, 2/Lt. Douglas MacQueen, 4th Regiment USMC was at Darmortis, a small coastal town on the north shore of the Gulf. His was there to observe the action and report to his Commanding Officer, Col. Howard. The Marines, as branch of the Navy, were getting little information from the Army. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of American and Filipino Forces, went so far as to declare the "...4th Marines untrained for combat..." 2/Lt. McQueen witnessed the subsequent collapse of MacArthur's Grand Beach Defense Strategy; MGen. Jonathan 'Skinny' Wainwright's magnificent leadership in the orderly retreat and delay action from the Gulf to Bataan that enabled Southern Force to reach the peninsula before the bridges were demolished; the abandonment of most of the supplies originally intended for Bataan that had been moved to advanced locations in the Gulf at MacArthur's direction but without any

contingency arrangements for their removal as such anticipation, according to the General, was defeatism. MacQueen was determined to survive and hoped to rejoin his wife in Australia.

Historical account of John Bell Hood's Confederate Army's attack on Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, Tennessee in November of 1864.

The rise of Civil War general John Bell Hood, his command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, and the decisions that led to its downfall. Though he barely escaped expulsion from West Point, John Bell Hood quickly rose through the ranks of the Confederate army. With bold leadership in the battles of Gaines' Mill and Antietam, Hood won favor with Confederate president Jefferson Davis. But his fortunes in war took a tragic turn when he assumed command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee. After the fall of Atlanta, Hood marched his troops north in an attempt to draw Union army general William T. Sherman from his devastating "March to the Sea." But the ploy proved ruinous for the South. While Sherman was undeterred from his scorched-earth campaign, Hood

and his troops charged headlong into catastrophe. In this compelling account, Wiley Sword illustrates the poor command decisions and reckless pride that made a disaster of the Army of Tennessee's final campaign. From Spring Hill, where they squandered an early advantage, Hood and his troops launched an ill-fated attack on the neighboring town of Franklin. The disastrous battle came to be known as the "Gettysburg of the West." But worse was to come as Hood pressed on to Nashville, where his battered troops suffered the worst defeat of the entire war. Winner of the Fletcher Pratt Award for best work of nonfiction about the Civil War, *The Confederacy's Last Hurrah* chronicles the destruction of the South's second largest army. "Narrated with brisk attention to the nuances of strategy—and with measured solemnity over the waste of life in war," it is a groundbreaking work of scholarship told with authority and compassion (Kirkus Reviews).

One ship could revolutionize submarine warfare as we know it: the USS Snare. A robotic combat sub carrying no crew, the Snare has proven unbeatable in sea trials. And now it has fallen into the hands of an

unseen enemy. The Snare's first casualty: the nuclear sub carrying the son of former admiral Michael Pacino. The only man who can match wits with the Snare, Pacino reenters the game in a high-tech underwater battle unlike any that's been fought before, one that could engulf the world in war—and bring him face-to-face with his nemesis...

Check out the MacArthur Family series if you're in the mood for quick, light romantic suspense reads! *FALLING FOR IRISH* When Kathryn Irish realized that she and Daniel were too different—and that he thought she was after him for his money—she ended things. When a job randomly puts her back on his radar, they hesitantly form a truce. But deep down she knows she can never be just friends with him. She'll always want more. Daniel MacArthur knows he made the biggest mistake of his life in letting Kathryn walk away. When she suddenly appears back in his life, it's not a moment too soon—since she's been targeted twice by a faceless enemy. *UNINTENDED TARGET* Teacher Patience had her whole summer planned out, and it included margaritas and time at the beach. But

when she agrees to a temporary nanny position as a favor to a friend, the last thing she expected was to butt heads with—or be attracted to—Brodie MacArthur, her employer's sexy head of security. Brodie made a mistake with Patience and forever ruined her first impression of him. He screwed up once. He won't do it again. And when he learns that she's in danger, he'll have to fight to protect her—and win her heart. *SAVING SIENNA* Detective Carson Irish follows the rules. But somehow he's fallen for a sexy PI who likes to break all of them. When she gets in over her head, he'll do anything and everything to keep her safe. Sienna MacArthur may have questionable methods in her work, but she gets the job done. While working a case, she finds herself the target of an unknown threat. So she reaches out to the sexy man she's been keeping her distance from—Carson Irish. They might be polar opposites, but she trusts him to keep her safe, and she has no choice but to put her life in his hands.

Following an extraordinary debut—17th place in the 1911 Boston Marathon—Penobscot Indian Andrew Sockalexis returned to run a spectacular

Boston Marathon on a muddy, rainy course on April 19, 1912. Only twenty years old, running just his third marathon ever, he came in second and narrowly missed breaking the record time for that course. The greatest number of Native Americans ever to represent the United States occurred when Andrew Sockalexis joined Louis Tewanima and the legendary Jim Thorpe at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm. As the American favorite to win the marathon, Sockalexis finished a gallant fourth on a brutally hot day that saw half the participants drop out and one runner die of heat stroke. Ed Rice chronicles the tragically short life of Sockalexis—he died at the age of twenty-seven from tuberculosis—focusing on his running and the races that earned him recognition from the sports community and made him revered at home.

By 1945, General MacArthur's forces had advanced from Papua to the Philippines and to Borneo. The vast majority of the troops, supplies, and equipment for this campaign were transported by sea, and MacArthur's success was based on 22 amphibious assaults. Soldiers and Marines did the ground fighting and MacArthur's air

forces eventually ruled the skies, but it was the ships of the United States and Australian navies that delivered them to the battlefronts and supported them. This book reveals facts of the Royal Australian Navy's crucial role in World War II.

The story of General Douglas MacArthur's life during World War II.

Truman and MacArthur offers an objective and comprehensive account of the very public confrontation between a sitting president and a well-known general over the military's role in the conduct of foreign policy. In November 1950, with the army of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea mostly destroyed, Chinese military forces crossed the Yalu River. They routed the combined United Nations forces and pushed them on a long retreat down the Korean peninsula. Hoping to strike a decisive blow that would collapse the Chinese communist regime in Beijing, General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the Far East Theater, pressed the administration of President Harry S. Truman for authorization to launch an invasion of China across the Taiwan straits. Truman refused; MacArthur began to argue his case in the

press, a challenge to the tradition of civilian control of the military. He moved his protest into the partisan political arena by supporting the Republican opposition to Truman in Congress. This violated the President's fundamental tenet that war and warriors should be kept separate from politicians and electioneering. On April 11, 1951 he finally removed MacArthur from command. Viewing these events through the eyes of the participants, this book explores partisan politics in Washington and addresses the issues of the political power of military officers in an administration too weak to carry national policy on its own accord. It also discusses America's relations with European allies and its position toward Formosa (Taiwan), the long-standing root of the dispute between Truman and MacArthur.

The entertainment world lost many notable talents in 2017, including iconic character actor Harry Dean Stanton, comedians Jerry Lewis and Dick Gregory, country singer Glen Campbell, playwright Sam Shepard and actor-singer Jim Nabors. Obituaries of actors, filmmakers, musicians, producers, dancers, composers, writers, animals and others associated with the per-

forming arts who died in 2017 are included. Date, place and cause of death are provided for each, along with a career recap and a photograph. Filmographies are given for film and television performers. Books in this annual series are available dating to 1994—a subscription is available for future volumes.

It was said that, "Chicago has a beautiful sound because Chicago means money." The city's phonebook is the language of American business: Swift, Armour, Wilson, Pullman, MacArthur, Pritzker, Wrigley, Ward, Sears, Morton as in salt, Walgreen as in drugstore, Nielsen as in television rat-

ings and McNally as in atlas. This is story of those famous Chicago families. Filled with dramatic success stories, fascinating anecdotes, and tasty morsels of social gossip, *The Fortune Builders* is a unique biography of Chicago's power brokers -- the men and women who made Chicago what it is today.