

Burma Surgeon Seagrave Gordon S W W

Written from a Tai/Shan perspective, the intricate and often unsettled realities that existed in the Shan States from early times up to the military coup in 1962 are described in a comprehensive overview of the stresses and strains that the Shan princes endured from early periods of monarchs and wars, under British rule and Japanese occupation, and Independence and Bamar military regime. Part One covers chronological events relating them to the rulers, the antagonists, and the people and the continuing conflict in the Shan State. Part Two deals with the 34 Tai/Shan rulers, describing their histories, lives, and work. Included are photographs and family trees of the princes, revealing a span of Shan history, before being lost in the mists of time. The past is explained in order that the present political situations may be understood and resolved amicably between the Bamar government, the Tatmadaw, and the ethnic nationalities. 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From the Founding Fathers through the present, Christianity has exercised powerful influence in America—from its role in shaping politics and social institutions to its hand in art and culture. The Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States outlines the myriad roles Christianity has played and continues to play. This masterful multi-volume reference includes biographies of major figures in the Christian church in the United States, documents and Supreme Court decisions, and information on theology and theologians, denominations, faith-based organizations, immigration, art—from decorative arts and film to music and literature—evangelism and crusades, women's issues, racial issues, civil religion, and more.

With over 5,200 entries, this volume remains one of the most extensive annotated bibliographies on the USA's fight against Japan in the Second World War, including books, articles, and de-classified documents up to the end of 1987. The book is organized into six categories: Part 1 presents reference works, including encyclopedias, pictorial accounts, military histories, East Asian histories, historiographies. Part 2 covers diplomatic-political aspects of the war against Japan. Part 3 contains sources on the economic and legal aspects of the war against Japan. Part 4 presents sources on the military aspects of the war – embracing land, air and sea forces. Religious aspects of the war are covered in Part 5 and Part 6 deals with the social and cultural aspects, including substantial sections on the treatment of Japanese minorities in the USA, Hawaii, Canada and Peru.

Reminiscences of a German army surgeon who commanded a horse-drawn, front-line operating theater in the Russian campaign during the World War.

Gold Warriors

The Yamato Dynasty

A Daughter's Memoir of Burma

Soldier Extraordinaire

The War Against Japan, 1941-1945

America's Secret Recovery of Yamashita's Gold

Account of the rebuilding of the author's hospital in post-war Burma, of his training of Burmese medical personnel, and of his undeserved trial for treason. First published in 1957, this is the account of the rebuilding of the author's hospital in post-war Burma, of his training of Burmese medical personnel, and of his undeserved trial for treason. The book also portrays the social, economic, political and historical aspects of The Union of Burma during her early days of independence. Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave was a famous surgeon who opened his missionary hospital in Namkham, a small town in northern Shan State, from which he established himself as an outstanding surgeon, known all over the world as “Burma Surgeon.” His previous bestsellers, Burma Surgeon (1943), Dr. Seagrave's account of his medical mission in the jungle wilds, and the follow-up Burma Surgeon Returns (1946), which tells the story of what happened to him and his hospital unit after the retreat to India, portrayed his ‘open-door-policy’ to all those patients, rich or poor, who came from every corner of the country. My Hospital in the Hills further cements Dr. Seagrave's reputation as a real life-saver at a time where there were very few skilled surgeons in the early and turmoil days of The Union.

In 1945, US Intelligence officers in Manila discovered that the Japanese had hidden large quantities of gold bullion and other looted treasure in the Philippines. President Truman decided to recover the gold but to keep its riches secret. These would be combined with treasure recovered inside Japan during the US occupation, and with Nazi loot recovered in Europe, to create a worldwide American political action fund to fight communism. Overseen by General MacArthur, President Truman, and John Foster Dulles, this “Black Gold” gave Washington virtually limitless, unaccountable funds, providing an asset base to reinforce the treasuries of America's allies, to bribe political and military leaders, and to manipulate elections in foreign countries for more than fifty years. Drawing on a vast range of original documents and thousands of hours of interviews, Gold Warriors exposes one of the great state secrets of the twentieth century.

This book tells for the first time, in rich detail, and without apologetics, what Americans have done, in the voluntary sector and often without official sanction, for human welfare in all parts of the world. Beneath the currently fashionable rhetoric of anti-colonialism is the story of people who have aided victims of natural disasters such as famines and earthquakes, and what they contributed to such agencies of cultural and social life as libraries, schools, and colleges. The work of an assortment of individuals, from missionaries to foundation executives, has advanced public health, international education, and technical assistance to the Third World. These people have also assisted in relief and relocation of refugees, displaced persons, and those who suffered religious and racial persecution. These activities were especially noteworthy following the two world wars of the twentieth century. The United States established great foundations—Carnegie, Rosenwald, Phelps-Stokes, Rockefeller, Ford, among others—which provided another face of capitalist accumulation to those in backward economic regions and those suffering political persecution. These were meshed with religious relief agencies of all denominations that also contributed to make possible what Arnold Toynbee called “a century in which civilized man made the benefits of progress available to all mankind.” This is a massive work requiring more than five years of research, drawing upon a wide array of hitherto unavailable materials and source documents.

This book is the famous diary account of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marine Corps, Dr. Gordon Stifler Seagrave, who served in the armed forces in China, Burma and India, set up a military hospital, and ended up running a triage/surgery unit in World War II as the allies retreated from the Japanese advance. “No document has described the Burma War more vividly.”—Times Literary Supplement “Full of the qualities that make one proud of the potentialities of the human spirit.”—New York Herald Tribune

Introductory Essays

An Autobiography and Testimonial to God'S Love and Goodness

Adventure in Burma Told in Pictures

A Father's Legacy

The United States and Burma/Myanmar since 1945

In 2012, Barack Obama became the first U.S. president ever to visit Myanmar, formerly known as Burma. This official state visit marked a new period in the long and sinuous diplomatic relationship between the United States and Burma/Myanmar, which Kenton Clymer examines in A Delicate Relationship. From the challenges of decolonization and heightened nationalist activities that emerged in the wake of World War II to the Cold War concern with domino states to the rise of human rights policy in the 1980s and beyond, Clymer demonstrates how Burma/Myanmar has fit into the broad patterns of U.S. foreign policy and yet has never been fully integrated into diplomatic efforts in the region of Southeast Asia. When Burma, a British colony since the nineteenth century, achieved independence in 1948, the United States feared that the country might be the first Southeast Asian nation to fall to the communists, and it embarked on a series of efforts to prevent this. In 1962, General Ne Win, who toppled the government in a coup d'état, established an authoritarian socialist military junta that severely limited diplomatic contact and led to a period in which the primary American diplomatic concern became Burma's

increasing opium production. Ne Win's rule ended (at least officially) in 1988, when the Burmese people revolted against the oppressive military government. Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as the charismatic leader of the opposition and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. Amid these great changes in policy and outlook, Burma/Myanmar remained fiercely nonaligned and, under Ne Win, isolationist. The limited diplomatic exchange that resulted meant that the state was often a frustrating puzzle to U.S. officials. Clymer explores attitudes toward Burma (later Myanmar), from anxious anticommunism during the Cold War to interventions to stop drug trafficking to debates in Congress, the White House, and the Department of State over how to respond to the emergence of the opposition movement in the late 1980s. The junta's brutality, its refusal to relinquish power, and its imprisonment of opposition leaders resulted in public and Congressional pressure to try to change the regime. Indeed, Aung San Suu Kyi's rise to prominence fueled the new foreign policy debate that was focused on human rights, and in that climate Burma/Myanmar held particularly large symbolic importance for U.S. policy makers. Congressional and public opinion favored sanctions, while U.S. presidents and their administrations were more cautious. Clymer's account concludes with President Obama's visits in 2012 and 2014, and visits to the United States by Aung San Suu Kyi and President Thein Sein, which marked the establishment of a new, warmer relationship with a relatively open Myanmar.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Army, nicknamed the “four-foot Colonel,” offers an account of his nation's struggle for independence from a unique perspective. General Dun describes his background, his early life and training (in England and India), and his involvement with the Burmese nationalist movement. He also explains his position in the struggles between the emerging Burmese nation and various minority groups such as the Karens, of which he was a member. This third-person account is filled with humor and insight and allows the reader a rare glimpse into the mind of a powerful personality.

LIFE Magazine is the treasured photographic magazine that chronicled the 20th Century. It now lives on at LIFE.com, the largest, most amazing collection of professional photography on the internet. Users can browse, search and view photos of today's people and events. They have free access to share, print and post images for personal use.

His American men worshipped him. The Chinese armies he trained and led would have gone through hell for him. But the politicians, both in Chunk-King and Washington, hated his guts. And after two and a half years of bitter struggle in the China-Burma-India theater during the dog days of World War II, General Joseph W. Stilwell was abruptly relived of his command and brought back to the U.S. in an “atmosphere of crime.”From the time he flew to the Far East to assume command of the handful of American forces in the C.B.I. theater until his recall in 1944, General Stilwell was engaged in one of the most complex, difficult, and confidential operations in American military history The Stilwell Papers-brilliantly edited and arranged by Theodore H. White, who knew the General in the C.B.I. theater-record Stilwell's on-the-spot account of the people and events of the moment with the salty directness of a man obligated to please no one but himself.But this book is not only an account of the various glories and frustrations of war; it is also the autobiography of one of America's greatest World War II commanders. General Stilwell was a strong, courageous man, deeply devoted to his country and charged with crucial responsibilities; and The Stilwell Papers is the deeply moving and striking self-portrait of that man and his struggle.

World War II in China, Burma, and India and the 1875th Engineer Aviation Battalion

The Burma Road

The United States and Cambodia, 1870-1969

A Political Biography

Rubies from Burma

The League of Nations and the East Asian Imperial Order, 1920–1946

“Soldier Extraordinaire explores the colorful life and varied accomplishments of Brig. Gen. Frank “Pinkie” Dorn, an unusual player on the world stage during the 1920s and beyond World War II. Over the course of his 30-year Army career, Dorn manifested probing observations and analyses especially of Asia. He produced writings on subjects ranging from Philippine native tribes to Peking's Forbidden City and the origins of the Sino-Japanese War that began in 1937. Following the end of World War II, he was closely involved in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's brilliant occupation and pacification of Japan. Beyond his military successes, Dorn created world-class art, enjoyed cooking and writing cookbooks, was renowned for his cartography skills, and relished opportunities to comment on the frequent maelstroms and interplay of relevant personalities on social and military scenes.”--Provided by publisher.

United States Army surgeon John H. Grindlay served in the China-Burma-India Theater of World War II in 1941-1944. Drawing on his unpublished war diary and letters, this book sheds new light on the conduct of battlefield medicine in the tropics and provides a new perspective on such personalities as General Joseph W. Stilwell, the famed “Burma Surgeon” Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, and Chiang Kai-shek. Stilwell's famous 1942 “walkout” retreat from Burma to India is covered, along with the 1943 Allied return to Burma to push the Japanese from the Ledo Road connecting northeast India to southwestern China.

In this theater of limited resources, great distances, challenging terrain, and Byzantine politics, American military commanders thus intended to commit few if any conventional forces, yet needed to secure northern Burma to ensure the flow of supplies to the embattled Nationalists.

“Robert Taylor, one of the most prominent scholars in Myanmar studies, has written an illuminating study of Ne Win, the most enigmatic and controversial of the first generation of post-independence Southeast Asian leaders, and how he steered a then largely unknown country, Burma (now Myanmar), through the Cold War years. This book, by perhaps the only foreign political analyst to live in Burma under Ne Win, is a significant contribution to the historiography of Myanmar and its unnoticed role in the Cold War in Asia.” -- Associate Professor Ang Cheng Guan, Head of Graduate Studies, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. “This book fills a major gap in the literature on Myanmar by providing the first scholarly account of the life of General Ne Win. Its enigmatic ruler, for over 25 years. It will be of interest not only to professional Myanmar watchers, who have long awaited a detailed and comprehensive study of this important historical figure, but to anyone who wants to learn more about this troubled Southeast Asian country, where Ne Win's legacy is still being felt today.” -- Andrew Selth, Adjunct Associate Professor, Griffith Asia Institute. “The Colonel Ne Win of World War II and General Ne Win of post-independent Myanmar was not the same as Chairman Ne Win of the BSPP. Nor was the context of those days similar to the context by which he is normally judged today. The present work (and Taylor's scholarship in general) is acutely aware of such anachronistic projections backward, made to commensurate with certain desired academic and political consequences. Taylor examines Ne Win's life and career in the context of when it occurred. This book returns Ne Win to the period to which he belonged.” -- Michael Aung-Thwin, Professor of South East Asian History, University of Hawaii. “It is difficult to imagine that this study of Ne Win, the dominant figure in the politics of Burma through most of the second half of the twentieth century, will ever be surpassed. Immensely detailed, insightful, and impressively understanding, this is an outstanding work of scholarship.” Ian Brown, Emeritus Professor of the Economic History of South East Asia, School of Oriental and African Studies (London).

From Curiosity to Confrontation

LIFE

My Hospital in the Hills

Divided We Stand

The Marcos Dynasty

Burma Surgeon 2

Well-grounded on abundant Japanese language sources which have been underused, this book uncovers the League of Nations' works in East Asia in the inter-war period. By researching the field of social and other technical issues, namely, the trade in narcotics, the trafficking of women and the work in terms of improving health provision and providing economic advice to Nationalist China, it not only examines their long-term impacts on the international relations in the region but also argues that the League's works challenged the existing imperial order of East and Southeast Asia. The book offers a key read for academics and students of international history and international relations, and others studying Japan or East Asia in the twentieth century.

A portrait of the world's longest-reigning dynasty offers a look at the shoguns, emperors, and financiers who have controlled Japan.

This volume is centered on the performance of Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. Stilwell was chief of staff to Chiang Kai-shek, in Chiang's capacity of commander in chief of China considered as an Allied theater; he administered U.S. lend-lease aid to China; and he commanded the CBI Theater. Chiang put him in charge of his force (three Chinese armies) in Burma during the ill-fated campaign of 1942, and this campaign, insofar as it involved his authority, is therefore described. Reading the history of the China-Burma-India Theater will be an eye opener and a lesson to those who, in the future, have to deal with allies in far distant lands about whom so much should be known and so little is. Contemporary history is limited in its vision, as indeed is all history, insofar as the records are limited. This history is no exception; the records used are mainly of U.S. Army origin. However, time files and experience of the past is essential to wisdom in the future. To wait for additional evidence might deny pertinent information to those who need it now. Moreover, the records turned up by the author of this book are exceptionally rare. A careful reading of this volume will emphasize the necessity on the part of the leading participants in a combined venture to understand the characteristics and over-all objectives of the nations as well as the individuals concerned in the endeavor. If such an understanding is present, and if due weight is given it by those involved in negotiations as well as in the execution of the plans, the better will be the result. The degree to which this understanding was achieved by the leading participants is left for the reader to decide. Decisions, to be sound, must perform be based on up-to-date facts. The danger of making them from information supplied from not too well informed sources, and without information that could readily have been brought to bear, is self-evident.

An inside account of the Soong family, whose wealth and power have dominated China and U.S.-Asia policy in the 20th century.

Burma Surgeon

An Annotated Bibliography

Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave Builds a Hospital

A Peer Reviewed Journal for SOF Medical Professionals

AHP 48 GREAT LORDS OF THE SKY: BURMA'S SHAN ARISTOCRACY

Stilwell's Mission to China

The Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) had a devastating impact on China's population. Braving bandits and disease, the China Convoy ⇨ a Quaker-sponsored humanitarian unit⇨ provided medical relief in the unoccupied territory of ⇨Free China⇨ and later to both sides in the ensuing civil war. China Gadabouts examines the roles played by Western and Chinese nurses in the Convoy's humanitarian efforts from 1941 to 1951. In so doing, it re-examines the quandaries of Quakers⇨ purportedly apolitical global engagement that remain salient for contemporary humanitarians. China Gadabouts illuminates the dilemmas, challenges, and opportunities presented by humanitarian work within a Western-based relief organization.

Spanning from the first US contacts with Cambodia in the nineteenth century up until the late 1960s and the outbreak of war with Vietnam, this book is the first to systematically explore American relations with Cambodia. A discussion of adventurers, tourists and missionaries initially sets the scene for the analysis of official relations which began in 1950. The book traces how relations with Cambodia's king, Norodom Sihanouk, were often troubled as Sihanouk strove to keep his country out of the Cold War even when pressured by the US to join the battle against communism. Clymer concludes that although American policy could sometimes be surprisingly flexible, the Americans were never able to find a solution that would accommodate Sihanouk's needs with their own Cold War requirements in Southeast Asia. Ultimately the result was the breaking of diplomatic relations in 1965, a breach which lasted four years. The companion volume to this book The United States and Cambodia, 1969-2000, discusses American relations with Cambodia in the latter part of the twentieth century. Based on extensive archival research in the United States, Australia and Cambodia, this is the most comprehensive ac

'Fast paced and jammed with juicy details' - New York Times Book Review The Soong Dynasty is the first full behind-the-scenes account of the extraordinary Soong family whose power and wealth dominated China and American policy towards Asia in the Twentieth Century. It is an extraordinary work of historical detection which traces the family's roots from the middle of the last century and their explosive rise thereafter. Descendants of a runaway, they grew up in America under the protection of the Methodist church and returned to their homeland to make a fortune selling Western bibles. The Soong Family became the principal rulers of China during the first half of the Twentieth century. In The Soong Dynasty, Sterling Seagrave describes for the first time the intricate and fascinating rise to power of Charlie Soong and his children, whom he married to some of China's most powerful men to create a network of power and influence which was to last for over fifty years. It is a classic tale of power, money, corruption and greed with elements of tragedy and comedy. Praise for The Soong Dynasty: 'Seagrave knows China, and has caught the atmosphere of that weird, melancholy place ... he has shed light into so many dark places, and turned a difficult piece of history into an engrossing narrative' - Daily Telegraph 'Seagrave's marathon probe includes much new evidence ... It is an important segment of twentieth century world history ... People should therefore be encouraged to read it' - Dervla Murphy, Irish Times The Soong Dynasty brings much pungent material to light ... [It is] a story unraveled with fluency and flair' - Time 'A gripping book. Seagrave has tackled a mighty subject with resourcefulness and spirit' - Washington Post 'Compulsively readable' - International Herald Tribune 'Mr Seagrave is a fine investigative reporter - digging up information from a multitude of sources, much of it original, and piecing together a gripping account of epochal events' - Wall Street Journal Sterling Seagrave, who grew up

on the China-Burma border in the 1940s (his father was Dr Gordon Seagrave, author of Burma Surgeon), is the author of Yellow Rain, The Marcos Dynasty, Dragon Lady, and Lords of the Rim and has written many articles for major newspapers and magazines. In preparing The Soong Dynasty, he drew on half a lifetime in Asia and on many sources, including the files of Time Inc., the National Archives, many individuals, and the FBI, to produce a riveting and revealing narrative of major historical importance supplemented with such new material. He lives in Europe.

Thoburn H. "Toky" Wiant was a fighter from an early age, and words were his weapons of choice. During World War II, he fought to scoop stories from rival reporters on the front lines as an Associated Press war correspondent. In chronicling the war from the China-Burma-India and European theaters of operation, he skillfully reported the battles of an all-too-real war while often in personal peril. In letters to his parents he revealed his personal reactions to the war. In this remarkable book, his daughter brings together Wiant's printed articles and his private letters. With her aid, we view the war through his eyes as we watch a scrappy boy grow into manhood and an eager cub reporter develop into a seasoned war correspondent.

China Gadabouts

American Philanthropy Abroad

The Life of a Burma Surgeon

The Stilwell Papers

General Ne Win

Forgotten Wars

Recent years have offered no more human story than Dr. Seagrave `s Burma Surgeon, the account of his medical mission in the jungle wilds and his experiences in the battle of Burma. Now in this new book, he tells what happened to himself and his hospital unit after the retreat with Stilwell. Safe at last in India, survivors of an epic struggle, bereft of home and family, the doctor and his nurses felt that it was the end of all their hard work and dreams; but they had only one thought—to help drive the Japs out of Burma, and some day to see again their home in Namkham. Dr. Seagrave extracted from General Stilwell a promise: that when new action developed against the enemy he would save for them " the meanest, nastiest task of all." Burma Surgeon Returns tells how that promise was kept.

As the Imperial Japanese Army swept across China and South Asia at World War II's outset, closing all of China's seaports, more than 200,000 Chinese laborers embarked on a seemingly impossible task: to cut a 700-mile overland route -- the Burma Road -- from the southwest Chinese city of Kunming to Lashio, Burma. But when Burma fell in 1942, the Burma Road was severed. As the first step of the Allied offensive toward Japan, American general Joseph Stilwell reopened it, while, at the same time, keeping China supplied by air-lift from India and simultaneously driving the Japanese out of Burma. From the breathtaking adventures of the American "Hump" pilots who flew hair-raising missions over the Himalayas to make food-drops in the true story of the mission that inspired the famous film The Bridge on the River Kwai, to the grueling jungle operations of Merrill's Marauders and the British Chindit Brigades, The Burma Road vividly re-creates the sprawling, sometimes hilarious, often harrowing, and still largely unknown stories of one of the greatest chapters of World War II.

Wendy Law-Yone was just fifteen when Burma's military staged a coup and overthrew the civilian government in 1962. The daughter of Ed Law-Yone, the daredevil founder and chief editor of The Nation, Burma's leading postwar English-language newspaper, she experienced firsthand the perils and promises of a newly independent Burma. On the eve of Wendy's studies abroad, Ed Law-Yone was arrested and The Nation shut down. Wendy herself was briefly imprisoned. After his release, Ed fled to Thailand with his family, where he formed a government-in-exile and tried, unsuccessfully, to foment a revolution. Exiled to America with his wife and children, Ed never gave up hope that Burma would one day adopt a new democratic government. Though he died disappointed, he left in his daughter's care an illuminating trove of papers documenting the experiences of an eccentric, ambitious, humorous, and determined patriot, vividly recounting the realities of colonial rule, Japanese occupation, postwar reconstruction, and military dictatorship. This memoir tells the twin histories of Law-Yone's kin and his country, a

nation whose vicissitudes continue to intrigue the world.

This is a panoramic account of the bitter wars of the end of empire, seen not only through the eyes of the fighters, but also through the personal stories of ordinary people.

Brig. Gen. Frank "Pinkie" Dorn (1901-81)

The Soong Dynasty

Original Reports on Military Medicine in India and Burma in the Second World War

A Delicate Relationship

A Surgeon with Stilwell

Catalog of Copyright Entries, Third Series

A family tragedy. A star-crossed sister's betrayal. What will one girl sacrifice for happiness in a world at war?

This is a personal history from age three to four years from Rangoon (Yangon), Burma to China, back to Burma, and onto the USA between the years 1939/2017. This is an introduction to American life, hospital training, and life in general.

This is no available information at this time.

Journal of Special Operations Medicine

1970: July-December

Encyclopedia of Christianity in the United States

Building for Victory

Memoirs of the Four-Foot Colonel

The Epic Story of the China-Burma-India Theater in World War II