

Report Title

18. Jahrhundert

- 1733 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Logan acquired for his personal library a copy of the first European printing of Confucius philosophy. [Frank22]
- 1773 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Colonial patriots boarded three British ships in the harbor and dumped some 350 chests of Chinese tea into Boston Harbor. Their action was a protestation of taxation without representation and the monopoly granted the East India Company. [Frank52]
- 1784 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw kommt in Macao an und reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ShawS2]
- 1784-1785 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
The 'Empress of China' becomes the first United States ship to trade with China. She left New York on February 22, 1784 and returned to New York on May 11, 1785. As soon as the Americans got rid of British control, they sent the ship 1785 to Guangzhou to bring tea back to North America. The ship was carrying a full loads of goods, 30 tons of ginseng. John Ledyard developed a plan to organize trade between the United States and China. Robert Morris, with other investors, underwrote the voyage of the ship. Ginseng became the main commercial good that the Americans could trade with the Chinese. The voyage had been a remarkable financial success. [Frank52, Frank4]
- 1784-1794 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw treibt Handel in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ShawS2]
- 1785 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Naturwissenschaften*
George Washington : Diary July 8 (1785).
Washington chose a good place next to the garden wall in his botanical garden and sowed the Chinese flowers seeds given by Mr. Porter and James Craik. He took a detailed record of the procedure he used to plant the seeds. His experiment failed : "Whether these plants are unfit for this climate, or whether covering and thereby hiding them entirely from the Sun the whole winter occasioned them to rot, I know not." [Frank22]
- 1786-1789 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas Randall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1789 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw reist nach Amerika zurück. [ShawS2]
- 1790 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw wird nochmals als Konsul für China ernannt. Er reist nach China und treibt Handel. [ShawS2]
- 1792 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw reist nach Amerika zurück. [ShawS2]
- 1793-1794 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw reist nach China, wird krank und stirbt auf der Rückreise nach Amerika. [ShawS2]

- 1786-1794 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Shaw ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1798-1802 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Snow ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
19. Jahrhundert
- 1805-1806 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Carrington ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1806-1811 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Carrington ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1809-1824 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Australien / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Timothy Goodwin Pitman arbeitet zuerst in der amerikanischen Handels-Firma Perkins & Co. in Guangzhou, eröffnet eine eigene Handels-Firma und kehrt 1824 nach Hobart und Sydney zurück, wo er weiterhin Handel mit China treibt. [Moun1:S. 30]
- 1812-1822 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Benjamin C. Wilcox ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Int]
- 1817 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Bennet Forbes reist als Mitglied der Mannschaft auf der Canton Packet nach Guangzhou. [Wik]
- 1819 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Bennet Forbes reist als Mitglied der Mannschaft auf der Canton Packet nach China [Wik]
- 1822 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Minutes of the Lincoln Association, held at China, September 18 & 19, 1822. (Hallowell, Maine. : Printed by Goodale, Glazier & Co., 1822). [Baptist Mission].
- 1823 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Waln, Robert. *China : comprehending a view of the origin, antiquity, history, religion, morals, government, laws, population, literature, drama, festivals, games, women, beggars, manners, customs, &c. of that empire ; with remarks on the European embassies to China and the policy of sending a mission from the United States to the court of Peking ; to which is added a commercial appendix, containing a synopsis of the trade of Portugal, Holland, England, France, Denmark, Ostend, Sweden, Prussia, Trieste, and Spain, in China and India ; and a full description of the American trade to Canton, its rise, progress, and present state : with mercantile information, useful to the Chinese trader and general merchant.* (Philadelphia : The Author, 1823). [Beijing ; Guangzhou (Guangdong)].
- 1824 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Gründung der Firma Russell & Co. in Guangzhou. [HeSi1]
- 1827 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Perkins Cushing kehrt nach Boston zurück. [ANB]

- 1828 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Minutes of the Lincoln Association, held at China, September 17th & 18th, 1828.
 (Thomaston, Maine.: : Printed by Edwin Moody., 1828). [Baptist Mission].
- 1828 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
 Green, Duff. *Memorial of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia, engaged in the China trade, on the subject of a regulation of the duty on tea. : January 31, 1828.* Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. (Washington, D.C. : Printed by Duff Green, 1828). [WC]
- 1828 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
 Rush, Richard ; Genet, Edmond Charles ; Dandolo, Vincenzo. *Growth and manufacture of silk : letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, of May 11, 1826, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union.* (Washington D.C. : Printed by Gales & Seaton, 1828).
https://books.google.ch/books/about/Letter_from_the_Secretary_of_the_Treasur.html?id=AqBAAQ
- 1829 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
The American commerce with China. In : *The Asiatic journal*, Vol. 27, no. 157 (Jan. 1829).
https://books.google.ch/books?id=kZcxAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA1&lpg=PA1&dq=The+Asiatic+journal,+Vol.+27,+no.+157&source=bl&ots=b3feK0YOKQ&sig=ACfU3U2wMsBHgFpdAHZ-dY1rAWO9RPvN_w&hl=de&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj4opn32sziAhXQZlAKHRxyCIUQ6AEwAXoECAUQAQ#v=onepage&q=The%20Asiatic%20journal%2C%20Vol.%2027%2C%20no.%20157&f=false. [W]
- 1830 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 John Murray Forbes kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [ANB]
- 1830 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Wirtschaft und Handel*
An Account of the profit or loss upon the trade of the East India Company between Europe and India, Europe and China, India and China, China and the North American Colonies, for the last ten years. (London : East India Company, 1830).
https://books.google.ch/books?id=ezdDAAAacAAJ&pg=PA196&lpg=PA196&dq=An+Account+of+the+profit+or+loss+upon+the+trade+of+the+East+India+Company+betw+een+Europe+and+India&source=bl&ots=ce63CMZk5w&sig=ACfU3U2m5Ybk81HQgmhoY_3KSqYJept1Rg&hl=de&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwimu-G--e_iAhUBKlAKHaeHAfkQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=An%20Account%20of%20the%20profit%20or%20loss%20upon%20the%20trade%20of%20the%20East%20India%20Company%20between%20Europe%20and%20India&f=false. [WC]
- 1830 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
 Gründung des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China. Sie beginnt ihre Missionstätigkeit in Guangzhou. Die ersten Missionare Elijah C. Bridgman und David Abeel kommen in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [Cou]
- 1831 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Kunst : Allgemein / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Die Yale Art Gallery beginnt chinesische Kunstobjekte zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1832-1833 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
 John Robert Morrison ist Dolmetscher einer amerikanischen Handels-Mission in Cochin-China und Siam. [ODNB]

- 1833 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Fanning, Edmund. *Voyages round the world : with selected sketches of voyages to the South Seas, North and South Pacific Oceans, China, etc., performed under the command and agency of the author : also, information relating to important late discoveries, between the years 1792 and 1832, together with the report of the commander of the first American exploring expedition, patronised by the United States government, in the brigs Seraph and Annawan, the the Southern Hemisphere.* (New York, N.Y. : Collins & Hannay, 1833).
https://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10469325_00001.html. [WC]
- 1833 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
S. Wells Williams und Ira Tracy, Missionare der American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions kommen in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. S. Wells Williams studiert Chinesisch und Japanisch. [Men 1,Cou]
- 1834 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Peter Parker kommt als erster medizinischer Missionar in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [BBKL]
- 1834 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Bennet Forbes kehrt nach Boston zurück. [Forb1]
- 1837 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Issachar J. Roberts kommt in Macao an. [And]
- 1838 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bridgman, Elijah C.. *Mei li ge he sheng guo zhi lue.* (Singapore : Jianxia shu yuan, 1838).
[Kurze Geschichte von Amerika]. [New]
- 1838 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : Deutschland*
Gützlaff, Karl Friedrich August. *Ya mo li jia lie guo zhi shi.* In : *Gu jin wan guo gang jian.* (Singapore : Xian xia shu yuan, 1938). *Geschichte von Amerika.* [New]
- 1838-1840 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Letters from China : the Canton-Boston correspondence of Robert Bennet Forbes, 1838-1840.* Compiled and edited, and with background essays, by Phyllis Forbes Kerr. (Mystic, Ct. : Mystic Seaport Museum, 1996).
<http://leddynamic.net/letters-from-china-the-canton-boston-correspondence-of-robert-bennet-forbes-1838-1840.pdf>. [WC]
- 1839 *Epochen : China : Qing (1644-1911) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Wines, E[noch] C[obb] ; Dunn, Nathan. *A peep at China in Mr. Dunn's Chinese collection : with miscellaneous notices relating to the institutions and customs of the Chinese and our commercial intercourse with them.* (Philadelphia : Printed for N. Dunn, 1839).
<https://archive.org/details/peepatchinainmrd00wine>. [WC]
- 1839 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Robbins Brown kommt in Macao an. [ANB]
- 1839 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Personal letters from Robert Bennet Forbes to Rose Smith Forbes from China. In : *Forbes Family Papers / Massachusetts Historical Society.* (1839). [WC]
- 1840 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Jones Boone kommt in Macao an. [And]

- 1840 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of February last, respecting the commerce and navigation between the United States and China, from 1821 to 1839. (Washington D.C. : Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1840). [WC]
- 1840 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Trade with China 1840. (Washington C.C. : Congress House, 1840). [WC]
- 1840-1841 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
 Peter Parker wird durch den Opiumkrieg gezwungen, China zu verlassen. Er reist durch Amerika und Europa, um sich für die Medical Missionary Society einzusetzen. [BBKL]
- 1840-1850 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Henry Fried ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1841 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Bridgman, Elijah C. *Chinese chrestomathy in the Canton dialect.* (Macao : S. Wells Williams, 1841).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001854748>. [New]
- 1841 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Political relations between the United States and China. Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Secretary of State upon the subject of the political relations between the United States and the Empire of China, January 25, 1841. (Washington D.C. : Department of State, United States Government Print. Office, 1841). [WC]
- 1841 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
 Perkins, Thomas H. *Communication from Thomas H. Perkins, and a great number of other merchants, of Boston and Salem, Mass., interested in the China trade, containing a statement of intelligence recently received from undoubted sources in China, which has not before been made publicly known.* (Washington, D.C. : Printed by Blair & Rives, 1841). [WC]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Peter Parker kommt mit seiner Gattin Harriet Webster, der ersten Frau, die in China eine Aufenthaltsgenehmigung bekommt, nach China zurück. [BBKL]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Issachar J. Roberts lässt sich in Hong Kong nieder. [And]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Bancker, James. *Letter from James Bancker in China to his sister Virginia Bancker.* 1842. American Philosophical Society. [WC]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Bancker, James. *Letter from James Bancker in China to his father Charles Nicoll Bancker.* 1842. American Philosophical Society. [WC]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Bancker, James. *Letter from James Bancker in China to his sister Anne E. Bancker.* 1842. American Philosophical Society. [WC]

- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Tyler, John. *Sandwich Islands and China : message from the President of the United States, respecting the trade and commerce of the United States with the Sandwich islands, and of diplomatic intercourse with their government; also, in relation to the new position of affairs in China, growing out of the late war between Great Britain and China, and recommending provision for a diplomatic agent.* (Washington, D.C. : Congress House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1842). [WC]
- 1842 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der American Oriental Society. [AOI]
- 1842-1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Elijah C. Bridgman ist Berater und Übersetzer für die Zusammenarbeit zwischen China und Amerika. [Poon1]
- 1842-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Lawrence Kearny kommt in Macao an und reist nach Guangzhou (Guangdong). Er nimmt mit britischen und chinesischen Behörden Kontakt auf und verlangt, dass Amerika die gleichen Handelsrechte wie England bekommt. [ANB]
- 1843 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Jones Boone kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [And]
- 1843 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Busch ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1843 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Tyler, John. *Diplomatic papers addressed July 12, 1843 by President John Tyler to the Emperor of China.* (Washington, D.C. : Congress House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1843). [WC]
- 1843 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bancker, James. *Letter from James Bancker in China to his mother.* 1843. American Philosophical Society. [WC]
- 1843 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Clark, John C. *Speech of Mr. J.C. Clark, of New York : on the bill appropriating forty thousand dollars to enable the President to establish commercial relations between the United States and China : delivered in the House of Representatives, February 22, 1843.* (Washington : Gales and Seaton, 1843). [WC]
- 1843- *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats / Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong. [Das Datum der Gründung des Generalkonsulats ist nicht bekannt]. [U.S.2]
- 1843-1891 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Bestehen der Firma Russell & Company in Shanghai. [HeSi1]

- 1843-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Despatches from U.S. Ministers to China, 1843-1906. (Washington D.C. : National Archives, 1947).
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Amoy, 1844-1906. Department of State. (Washington D.C. : National Archives, 1947). [Xiamen].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Antung, Manchuria, China, 1904-1906. (Washington D.C. : National Archives, 1969). [Andong].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, 1790-1906. (Washington, D.C : National Archives, 1947). [Guangzhou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Chefoo, China, 1863-1906. (Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1947).
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Chinkiang, China, 1864-1902. (Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1947). [Zhenjiang].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Chunking, China, 1896-1906. (Washington D.C.: National Archives, 1947). [Zhenjiang].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Foochow, 1849-1906. Department of State. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Fuzhou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Hangchow, China, 1904-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Hangzhou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Hankow, China, 1861-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Hankou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Hong Kong, 1844-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947).
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Macao, China. (Washington : National Archives, 1947).
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Mukden, Manchuria, China, 1904-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1969). [Shenyang].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Nanking, China, 1902-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Nanjing].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Newchwang, Manchuria, China, 1865-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Yingkou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Ningpo, China, 1853-1896. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Ningbo].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Shanghai. Department of State. (Washington : National Archives, 1947).
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Swatow, China, 1860-1881. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Shantou].
 Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Tientsin, China, 1868-1906. (Washington : National Archives, 1947). [Tianjin]. [U.S.GA]
- 1843-1953,
 1973- *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Gründung und Bestehen der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft / Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

1843-2000

Geschichte : China - Amerika

United States Envoys/Ambassador to China

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Ambassador_to_China#List_of_Envoys_to_the_Qing

1843-1844 Caleb Cushing

1945-1947 Alexander Hill Everett

1948-1950 John W. Davis

1852-1854 Humphrey Marshall

1853-1854 Robert Milligan McLane

1855-1857 Peter Parker

1857-1858 William B. Reed

1858-1860 John E. Ward

1861-1867 Anson Burlingame

1868-1869 John Ross Browne

1869-1873 Frederick F. Low

1874-1875 Benjamin Avery

1876-1880 George Seward

1880-1881 James Burrill Angell

1882-1885 John Russell Young

1885-1898 Charles Harvey Denby

1898-1905 Edwin H. Conger

1905-1909 William Woodville Rockhill

1909-1913 William James Calhoun

1913-1919 Paul Reinsch

1920-1921 Charles R. Crane

1921-1925 Jacob Gould Schurman

1925-1929 John MacMurray

1929-1941 Nelson T. Johnson

1941-1944 Clarence E. Gauss

1944-1945 Patrick J. Hurley

1946-1949 John Leighton Stuart

1953-1957 Karl L. Rankin

1958-1962 Everett Drumright

1962-1963 Alan G. Kirk

1963-1965 Jerauld Wright

1966-1974 Walter McConaughy

1974-1979 Leonard S. Unger

1979-1981 Leonard Woodcock

1981-1985 Arthur W. Hummel

1985-1989 Winston Lord

1989-1991 James Lilley

1991-1995 J. Stapleton Roy

1996-1999 Jim Sasser

1999-2001 Joseph Prueher

1844

Geschichte : China - Amerika

Gründung der American Presbyterian Mission in China. [Int,Tied1]

1844

Geschichte : China - Amerika

Chinesisch-amerikanischer Vertrag von Wanxia, unterzeichnet von Caleb Cushing. Amerika erhält die gleichen Privilegien und Handelsrechte wie England. Sie können in den Vertragshäfen Kirchen, Spitäler und Friedhöfe bauen. Der Handel mit Opium wird verboten. Elijah C. Bridgman und Peter Parker sind Sekretär und Übersetzer der amerikanischen Delegation. Peter Parker bekommt dadurch Differenzen mit seiner Missionsgesellschaft. James Biddle nimmt daran teil. [Wik,ANB]

- 1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommt in Hong Kong an. [ANB]
- 1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew Patton Happer kommt in China an. [Ricci]
- 1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Calbe Cushing ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Europa : Frankreich*
Treaties between China and Great Britain, the United States; and France; Tariffs, &c. 1842-1844. (London : Printed by T.R. Harrison, ca. 1844). [WC]
- 1844 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Medizin und Pharmazie*
Peter Parker nimmt seine medizinische Arbeit wieder auf und ist Teilzeit Sekretär und Dolmetscher der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in China. [BBKL]
- 1844-1845 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Caleb Cushing ist Bevollmächtigter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]
- 1845 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David Abeel kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1845 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
[Tyler, John]. *Message from the President of the United States communicating an abstract of the treaty between the United States of America and the Chinese empire.* (Washington, D.C. : Congress House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1845). [WC]
- 1845 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
[Tyler, John]. *Chinese treaty : message from the President of the United States, transmitting an abstract of the treaty between the United States and the Chinese empire.* (Washington, D.C. : Committee on Foreign Affairs ; Blair and Rives, 1845). [WC]
- 1845 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Erziehung und Schulung*
Heirat von Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett in Hong Kong. Sie reisen nach Guangzhou (Guangdong), wo Eliza eine Schule gründet. [ANB]
- 1845-1847 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander Hill Everett ist amerikanischer bevollmächtigter Kommissar in China. [Wik]
- 1845-1851 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Erziehung und Schulung*
Collins, Judson Dwight. *Letters from China : to the Sunday-school children in the United States.* (New York, N.Y. : Sunday-School Union, [1845-1851]). [Int,WC]
- 1845-1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Edward R. Cunningham ist Angestellter von Russell and Co. (1845-1849) und Manager Partner (1850-1857, 1861-1863, 1867-1877) in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1846 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry G. Wolcott der Firma Russell & Co. wird amtierender amerikanischer Konsul in Shanghai. [HeSi1]

- 1846 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Caleb Cushing ist handelnder Konsul in des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [DenE1:S. 35]
- 1846 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Firma Russell & Co. eröffnet eine Niederlassung in Shanghai. [HeSi1]
- 1846 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, between the United States of America and the Chinese Empire. ([S.l. : s.n.], 1846). [Dated at Wang Hiya, 3rd July 1844 ; ratified by the President, 17th January, 1845; exchanged, 31st December, 1845; proclaimed, 18th April, 1846].
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011554001>. [WC]
- 1846-1848 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Peter Parker ist Charché d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1846-1850 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
William Speer ist als Missionar und Arzt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) tätig. [SpeW1]
- 1847 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matthew Tyson Yates kommt in Shanghai an. [And]
- 1847 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong schliesst sein Studium an der Morrison School in Macao und Hong Kong ab und reist mit Samuel Robbins Brown nach Amerika. [ANB,Fair 1]
- 1847 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Shaw, Samuel. *The journals of major Samuel Shaw : the first American consul at Canton : with a life of the author.* By Josiah Quincy. (Boston : Wm. Crosby and H.P. Nichols, 1847).
<https://archive.org/stream/journalsofmajors00shaw#page/n9/mode/2up>. [Copac]
- 1847-1855 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Peter Parker wird aus den Diensten der Mission entlassen, da er sich zu sehr mit medizinischen und diplomatischen Aufgaben beschäftigt habe, anstatt das Evangelium zu verkünden. Er widmet sich fortan seiner Arbeit am Hospital. [BBKL]
- 1847-1889 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matthew Tyson Yates ist Übersetzer für Geschäftsleute und den amerikanischen Vize-Konsul in Shanghai. [And]
- 1848 *Geographie und Geologie / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
King, T. Butler. *Steam communication with China, and the Sandwich Islands : May 4, 1848.* (Washington, D.C. : 1848).
<https://library.ucsd.edu/dc/object/bb3347635w>. [WC]
- 1848 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Die ersten Chinesen kommen nach Kalifornien, als Gold gefunden wird. [Chro1]
- 1848 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
King, T. Bulter. *Joint resolutions : proposing the establishment of lines of government war steamers from the port of Monterey or San Francisco, in California, to Shanghai and Canton, in China, and from the same port to the Sandwich Islands.* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Congress, House, 1848). [WC]

- 1848-1850 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John W. Davis ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1848-1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Griswold ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [DenE1:S. 35]
- 1848-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats / Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou.
- 1849 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
The treaty between the United States of America and China : with the Chinese tariff of duties, &c. : with some papers from the report of the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, of July 12th, 1847, and a chart thereto annexed. (New-York : Printed for G. Nye, by G.F. Nesbitt, 1849). [WC]
- 1849 ca.-ca. 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou.
- 1849-1851 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Robert Bennet Forbes hält sich in China auf. Er arbeitet für Russell and Co. und wird Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen und französischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Forb1]
- 1849-1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles William Bradley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [Shav1]
- 1850 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Speer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [SpeW1]
- 1850 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Taylor (3) kommt als Missionar in Shanghai an. [Int]
- 1850-1857 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Peter Parker ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1850-1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
California and the Chinese immigrants.
Most of the Chinese immigrants were railroad workers, miners, laundrymen and domestic servant.
1850 : California law provided that 'no black, or Mulatto person, or Indian shall be allowed to give evidence in favor of, or against a White man'.
1852 : California's Supreme Court declared that the Chinese could not be trusted as witnesses in a court of law.
1854 : *The Times* ; 26. Sept.
Several Chinese vessels have lately been seized for carrying an excess of passengers... the Chinese were packed in the fashion of a hencoop... One hundred of the passengers died on the voyage, and nearly all the rest are sick with the scurvy and are dying off very fast.
1871 : A mob of over 500 Caucasians entered Los Angeles' Chinatown to ransack Chinese-occupied buildings, and killed more than 20 Chinese residents.
1873 Revidet California Code of Civil Procedure : witnesses were admitted to the courts of California regardless of color and nationality.
1882 : The statute prohibited any Chinese laborer from entering the U.S., and barred any state or federal court from naturalizing any Chinese. [Twa10]

- 1851 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Norwegen / Geschichte : China - Europa : Schweden*
Norwegen und Schweden errichten ein Konsulat in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [MEV1]
- 1851-1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Edward R. Cunningham ist Vize-Konsul des britischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1851-1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Norwegen / Geschichte : China - Europa : Schweden*
Paul S. Forbes ist schwedisch-norwegischer Generalkonsul in Guangzhou. Er reist aber 1858 nach Amerika zurück. [MEV1:S. 46]
- 1851-1870 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
1851 Die ersten ca. 3000 chinesischen Arbeiter kommen in Hawaii an, gehen nach Kalifornien, vor allem nach San Francisco..
1852 gibt es ca. 20'000 chinesische Arbeiter.
1870 gibt es ca. 63'000 chinesische Arbeiter. [HarB9]
- 1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong wird amerikanischer Staatsbürger. [Yung]
- 1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman haben Urlaub in Amerika. [ANB]
- 1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Specimen of the Chinese type (including also those cut at Ningpo) : belonging to the Chinese mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. (Ningpo : Presbyterian Mission Press, 1852). [Ningbo].
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-80330560/view?partId=nla.obj-80345363>. [WC]
- 1852 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Firma Russell & Co. eröffnet den Hauptsitz in Shanghai. [HeSi1]
- 1852-1853 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Edward R. Cunningham ist Konsul des britischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1853 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Elijah C. Bridgman und Eliza Jane Gillett Bridgman kommen in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1853 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bridgman, Eliza Jane Gillett. *Daughters of China, or, sketches of domestic life in the celestial empire.* (New York : Robert Carter & Brothers, 1853).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2546794>. [Yale]
- 1853 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die American Oriental Society übergibt ihre Sammlung chinesischer Bücher der Yale University Library. [SonX1]
- 1853-1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Humphrey Marshall ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John G. Kerr kommt in Hong Kong an. [And]

- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John L. Nevius kommt in Ningbo (Guangdong) an. [And]
- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong kehrt nach China zurück. [Fair 1]
- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wu Hongyu reist als Mitarbeiter der Perry Expedition nach Amerika wo er wohnen bleibt. [Ren]
- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Townsend Ward unternimmt eine Reise nach Hong Kong. [ANB]
- 1854 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Westen : Allgemein / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Robert M. McLane ist bevollmächtigter Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er fährt auf dem Yangzi, reist bis Nanjing und Shanghai um mit China, England und Frankreich für gleiche Handelsrechte aller westlichen Länder zu verhandeln. [ANB,Cou]
- 1854-1857 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert C. Murphy ist erster Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [FFC1,U.S.1]
- 1854-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai.
1941-1945 Schliessung des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai durch die Japaner. [U.S.1]
- 1855 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jacob Abbott ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1855-1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
S. Wells Williams ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. 1855, 1857-1859, 1861, 1865-1870, 1873-1874. [Cou]
- 1856 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Treaty of Wanghia, the act of Congress of August 11th, 1848, with the attorney general's opinion, and decrees and notifications issued for the guidance of consular courts of the United States of America China in China. (Canton : Printed at the Office of the Chinese repository, 1856). [Wangxia]. [WC]
- 1857 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Peter Parker kehrt nach Washington D.C. zurück. [BBKL]
- 1857 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Europa : Frankreich*
Nye, Gideon. *The rationale of the China question: comprising an inquiry into the repressive policy of the imperial government, with considerations of the duties of the three treaty powers, England, France & America, in regard to it; and a glance at the origins of the first and second wars with China, with incidental notices of the rebellion.* (Macao : [s.n.], 1857). <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011536415>. [WC]

1857

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Kommunismus / Marxismus / Leninismus

Marx, Karl. *Aus einigen offiziellen Korrespondenzen.*

Unter den Dokumenten über China, die Lord Palmerston dem Parlament vorgelegt hat, entdecken wir einige Auszüge aus der Korrespondenz zwischen Dr. Parker und dem Bevollmächtigten Jä; und es will uns scheinen, daß der Doktor hier den kürzeren zieht. So beschwert sich der Doktor schriftlich bei Jä, daß in Hongkong Brot vergiftet worden sei, worauf Jä folgendes antwortet:

"Die Mitteilung Ew. Exzellenz vom 16. vorigen Monats empfang ich am 2. dieses Monats und nehme deren Inhalt zur Kenntnis, daß nämlich der amerikanische Konsul, der aus Hongkong in Makau eingetroffen war, Sie persönlich davon informiert hat, daß zwei oder drei Tage zuvor unbekannte Chinesen in Hongkong dem Brot Gift beigemischt und es öffentlich zum Verkauf angeboten hätten, und zwar allen Ausländern und allen Einheimischen, daß alle, die davon gegessen hätten, schwer erkrankten und daß es noch fraglich sei, ob sie mit dem Leben davonkämen. Als ich das las, war ich außerordentlich überrascht. Die Chinesen und die Amerikaner sind gewöhnlich gut miteinander ausgekommen, und die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen China und anderen Ländern waren bisher freundschaftlich; doch nun haben die Engländer seit einigen Monaten, ohne im geringsten dazu provoziert worden zu sein, ihre Truppen hergeschickt und die Feindseligkeiten eröffnet, wiederholt Geschäfte und Wohnstätten in Brand gesetzt, eine große Anzahl von Gebäuden zerstört und einige Familien vollständig ruiniert. Es gibt zweifellos viele Chinesen, deren Haß gegen die Engländer sich dadurch sehr gesteigert hat, und dennoch ist die Vergiftung von Menschen auf so heimtückische Weise eine verabscheuungswürdige Tat. Da sich all das in Hongkong ereignet hat, ist es mir unmöglich, den Sachverhalt zu überprüfen. Die Tat ist auf die zahllosen Leiden zurückzuführen, die den Chinesen von den Engländern zugefügt worden sind. Und die Einwohner der Umgebung haben sich auf diesem Wege für das erlittene Unrecht rächen wollen.

Da die Amerikaner den Chinesen niemals Unrecht zugefügt haben, so gibt es natürlich auch gar keinen Grund, warum das zwischen ihnen bestehende gute Einvernehmen gestört werden sollte. Wenn Ew. Exzellenz die Amerikaner in geeigneter Form warnen und ihnen den guten Rat geben würden, ruhig ihre eigenen Geschäfte zu besorgen, dann werden die Chinesen sie ohne Frage immer korrekt behandeln. Was hätte die Chinesen wohl auf den Gedanken bringen sollen, die Amerikaner heimlich zu vergiften? Diesem Punkt sollten Sie Beachtung schenken.

Aus diesem Grunde antworte ich — zugleich wünsche ich Ihnen einen dauerhaften Frieden."

Man könnte den von uns hervorgehobenen Vorschlag kaum besser formulieren, den Vorschlag nämlich, Dr. Parker und seine Landsleute täten viel besser daran, sich um ihre eigenen Angelegenheiten zu kümmern, als sich in Auseinandersetzungen einzumischen, die die Engländer vom Zaune gebrochen haben.

Anstatt jedoch diesen guten Rat zu beherzigen, muß Dr. Parker durchaus einen Brief an Jä schreiben, in dem er versucht, sich und die amerikanischen Behörden zu rechtfertigen, weil sie für die Engländer Partei ergriffen. Im folgenden ein Auszug aus diesem Brief: "Würde der Unterzeichnete aufgefordert . . ., ein Urteil darüber zu fällen, wer in dieser Kontroverse recht und wer unrecht hat, so würde er womöglich in Erfahrung zu bringen wünschen, ob es nicht richtiger gewesen wäre, wenn die hohen Beamten der beiden Regierungen in dem Augenblick, als sich Anlaß zu ernster Klage ergab, eine persönliche Unterredung herbeigeführt hätten, um den Fall nach den Grundsätzen der Vernunft und Gerechtigkeit beizulegen, und so die ungeheure Zerstörung von materiellen Gütern und das Blutvergießen zu verhindern, die infolge des Versäumnisses Ew. Exzellenz eintraten. Er könnte unter Umständen auch Erkundigungen darüber einziehen, inwieweit die Feststellungen über das, was in früheren Jahren hinsichtlich des Einlasses in die Stadt Kanton in die Öffentlichkeit gedrungen ist, auf Wahrheit beruhen, denn sie unterscheiden sich nach dem Dafürhalten, des Unterzeichneten, der schon lange in China ansässig ist, wesentlich von dem wahren Sachverhalt.

Es möge dem Unterzeichneten gestattet sein, Ew. Exzellenz gegenüber im Geiste wahrer Freundschaft seiner Überzeugung Ausdruck zu geben, daß die Quelle aller Unstimmigkeiten zwischen China und den ausländischen Nationen in der mangelnden Bereitschaft Chinas zu suchen ist, England, Frankreich, Amerika und andere große Nationen des Westens als Gleichberechtigte und wahre Freunde anzuerkennen und sie dementsprechend zu behandeln. In bezug auf diese ernste Angelegenheit ist die amerikanische Regierung gewiß, daß die Engländer im Recht sind, und ist fest entschlossen, mit ihnen zusammenzuarbeiten." Jäs Antwort wird nicht mitgeteilt, doch ist kaum anzunehmen, daß er es unterlassen hat, dem Doktor die Antwort zu erteilen, die er verdient hatte. Der Doktor weiß besser als jeder andere, daß die wahre Ursache der jetzigen und früheren Unstimmigkeiten zwischen den Chinesen und den Engländern nicht, wie er behauptet, die "mangelnde Bereitschaft Chinas" war und ist, "England, Frankreich, Amerika und andere große Nationen als Gleichberechtigte anzuerkennen", sondern die mangelnde Bereitschaft der chinesischen Behörden, zuzulassen, daß ihre Untertanen mit Opium vergiftet werden zum finanziellen Nutzen der britischen Ostindischen Kompanie und einiger gewissenloser britischer, amerikanischer und französischer Kaufleute. Wie können die Chinesen diese "großen Nationen des Westens" als "wahre Freunde" betrachten "und sie dementsprechend behandeln", wenn sie feststellen, daß das Hauptanliegen dieser großen Nationen in China der Opiumverkauf und die Verbreitung des Genusses von Opium war und ist, einem gefährlichen Rauschgift, eingeführt von den gleichen Ausländern im Lauf der letzten hundert Jahre — vor dieser Zeit war es den Chinesen völlig unbekannt —, dessen Genuß sich mit erschreckender Geschwindigkeit verbreitet und das gleichermaßen verderblich auf Moral, Staatssäckel und Gesundheit im blumigen Reich der Mitte wirkt? Erst wenn diese "großen Nationen" sich dadurch als "wahre Freunde" erwiesen haben, daß sie gemeinsam mit den chinesischen Behörden diesem abscheulichen Handel ein Ende bereiten, erst dann wird es an der Zeit sein, sich über die fehlende Bereitschaft der Chinesen zu beklagen, sie als "wahre Freunde" anzuerkennen.

In der Kunst der diplomatischen Korrespondenz scheinen andere chinesische Beamte Jä nicht nachzustehen. Am 9. Dezember [1856] sandte Sir John Bowring dem Vizekönig von Fukien etc. einen Bericht mit seinen Beschwerden über Jä und ersuchte ihn, den Hof in Peking davon in Kenntnis zu setzen. In seiner Antwort schreibt der Vizekönig:

"Da das mir übermittelte Dokument in englischer Sprache abgefaßt ist, ist mir sein Inhalt unbekannt, und ich habe keine Möglichkeit, ihn zu entziffern.

Abschließend ist es meine Pflicht, hinzuzufügen, daß ich, da unsere beiden Nationen seit vielen Jahren freundschaftliche Beziehungen unterhalten, immer noch die Hoffnung hege, es könnte bei einer entsprechenden beiderseitigen Einhaltung des Friedens-Vertrags, der ewig dauern sollte, zum Segen beider Nationen gelingen, die friedlichen Beziehungen zu festigen, die bisher zwischen ihnen bestanden haben."

Der Vizekönig einer anderen Provinz, dem ein ähnliches Schreiben zugegangen war, antwortete folgendermaßen: "Ich bin erfreut über die Friedensbeteuerungen Ew. Exzellenz; aber es würde der Sache des Friedens, zu der Sie sich so wohlwollend bekennen, nur zum Schaden gereichen, wollte ich, dem Kaiser mitteilen, daß Sie wegen Jäs Verhalten vorschnell den Frieden gebrochen haben, der laut Vertrag ewig währen sollte. Ein anderer Grund, warum ich mich nicht an den Thron wenden möchte, ist, daß Jä — und nur er — dazu befugt ist, kommerzielle Fragen zu behandeln; und da dieser Fall Ausländer betrifft, kann er also nur von ihm geregelt werden."

Der folgende kaiserliche Erlaß vom 27. Dezember [1856] läßt vorläufig keinerlei Neigung des Kaisers erkennen, den Forderungen der Engländer nachzugeben:

"Wir haben Jä am heutigen Tage instruiert, daß, falls die englischen Barbaren ihren jetzigen Kurs von sich aus aufgeben, der Zorn (oder Haß) nicht bis zum Äußersten getrieben werden soll. Wenn sie es aber wagen, in ihrer Unvernunft und Halsstarrigkeit zu beharren, so soll die Eröffnung von Friedensverhandlungen nicht von versöhnlichen Schritten unsrerseits abhängig gemacht werden, da dies weiteren Forderungen nach bedeutenden Konzessionen den Weg bereiten würde. Die Kwang-Provinzen unterstehen Jä Ming-djin seit langem, und er ist mit den Gepflogenheiten der Barbaren so gründlich vertraut, daß er aller

Wahrscheinlichkeit nach in der Lage sein wird, die geeigneten Maßnahmen ausfindig zu machen.

Im übrigen bemerken wir, daß die Dampfschiffe dieser Barbaren infolge langer Erfahrung mit den Seeküsten von Kiangssu, Tschekiang und Fukien wohlvertraut sind; und da Vorsichtsmaßregeln getroffen werden sollten, um auch diese Küsten vor den Barbaren zu schützen, die, wenn sie sich außerstande sehen, der Provinz Kanton ihren Willen aufzuzwingen, versuchen könnten, andere Häfen an diesen Küsten unsicher zu machen, befehlen wir Ai Ljang, Dshau und Ai Lo, den lokalen Behörden geheime Instruktionen zu erteilen, daß, falls sich Schiffe der Barbaren (ihrem Hoheitsgebiet) nähern, geeignete Maßnahmen ergriffen werden, sie lautlos und unauffällig (damit sie keinen Verdacht schöpfen) sicherzustellen. Sollten sie sich veranlaßt fühlen, für den Friedensbruch in Kanton eine Erklärung zu geben, so müssen sie durch ein -leuchtende Argumente so in die Enge getrieben werden, daß ihnen kein Ausweg bleibt; angesichts dessen werden sie womöglich geneigt sein, ihr Unternehmen als hoffnungslos aufzugeben. Aber die erwähnten Behörden dürfen auf keinen Fall in Panik geraten, da dies die Öffentlichkeit beunruhigen und verwirren würde."

Marx, Karl. *Some official correspondence.*

Among the papers relating to China which Lord Palmerston has laid before Parliament, we find some extracts from the correspondence between our Dr. Parker and Mr. Commissioner Yeh, in which we must say that our Doctor seems to come off second best. Thus, the Doctor wrote to complain of the bread-poisoning at Hong Kong to which Yeh replied as follows: "I received your Excellency's communication of the 16th ult. on the 2nd inst., and observe what it contains: That the American Consul, who had arrived at Macao from Hong Kong, informed you personally that two or three days before, certain Chinese people in Hong Kong had mixed poison in the bread which they furnished the public, without distinction of country, of which all had eaten, and had been made seriously ill, and that it was not yet known whether they would survive.

"On reading this, I was very greatly surprised. The Chinese and Americans have usually been on good terms, and the trade between China and other countries has heretofore been conducted amicably; but the English have now, for several months, in a most unprovoked manner, brought their troops and engaged in hostilities, and repeatedly setting fire to the shops and dwellings of people, and destroying a very great number of buildings, and have ruined some entire families. Doubtless there are many Chinese whose hatred against the English has been much increased by this; but to poison people in this underhand manner is an act worthy of detestation: still, as it all occurred in Hong Kong it is impossible for me to examine into all the facts. The act is owing to the unnumbered evils which have been inflicted upon the Chinese by the English; and the natives of the surrounding districts have taken this way of revenging their private wrongs.

"The Americans having never injured the Chinese, there is, of course, nothing to mar the good feeling existing between them. Your Excellency might with propriety, issue admonitory exhortations for the Americans quietly to attend to their own business, and there can be no question but the Chinese will always treat them in a proper manner. What could induce them to think of secretly poisoning them? — a point worthy of your consideration. For this I reply — at the same time wishing you stable peace."

Nothing could be better put than the suggestion we have placed in italics, that Dr. Parker and his countrymen would do much better to mind their own business than to be mixing themselves up in the quarrel which the English had picked.

Instead, however, of falling in with this piece of good advice, Dr. Parker must needs write a letter to Yeh, in which he undertakes to justify himself and the American authorities for siding with the English. Of this letter the following is an extract:

"Were the undersigned called upon to pass judgment upon the question who is right and who is wrong in the present controversy, he might wish to inquire if it had not been right, when the occasion for serious complaint arose, for the high officers of the two Governments to have met face to face, and according to reason and justice have settled the matter, and thus have prevented the vast destruction of property and effusion of blood which have been in consequence of your Excellency's failing to do so. He might, also, perchance, inquire into the truth of the statements regarding what had transpired in former years in relation to the subject of the entree of the City of Canton, which differs widely from what the undersigned, who has long resided in China, apprehends to be the facts of the case.

"The undersigned may be allowed, in the spirit of true friendship, to express to your Excellency his belief that the fountain of all difficulties between China and foreign nations is the unwillingness of China to acknowledge England, France, America and other great nations, of the West as her equals and true friends, and treat them accordingly. So far as respects this grave matter the American Government is sensible that the English are in the right, and does choose to cooperate with them."

Yeh's answer is not given, but it can hardly be supposed that he failed to make the retort to which the Doctor had exposed himself. The Doctor knows perfectly well, nobody better, that the true cause of the present and former difficulties between the Chinese and the English was and is, not as he pretends "the unwillingness of China to acknowledge England, France, America and other great nations of the West as her equals," but the unwillingness of the Chinese authorities to allow their subjects to be poisoned with opium for the pecuniary

benefit of the British East India Company and a few unprincipled British, American and French traders. How is it possible for the Chinese to regard these "great nations of the West" "as their true friends, and to treat them accordingly," when they find that the principal business of these great nations in China has been and is to sell and spread the use of opium, a poisonous drug introduced by these foreigners within a century past—before which time it was utterly unknown to the Chinese — and the use of which increases with a frightful rapidity, fatal at once to the morals, the pecuniary welfare and the health of the Flowery Empire? When these "great nations" shall have first proved themselves "true friends" by joining with the Chinese authorities to put an end to this wicked traffic, it will be quite time to complain that the Chinese are unwilling to recognize them in that character.

Other Chinese officials seem not inferior to Yeh in the matter of diplomatic correspondence. On the 9th of December [1856] Sir John Bowring sent to the Viceroy of Fukien, etc., a statement of his complaints against Yeh, requesting that the Court of Peking be advised of the same. In his reply the Viceroy says:

"The document forwarded to me being in English, its contents are unknown to me, and I have no means of deciphering them.

"In conclusion, it is my duty to add that our two nations having been on friendly terms for many years, I am still in hopes that by due observance on either side of the Treaty of Peace that was to last for ever, it will be their good fortune to strengthen the amicable relations heretofore existing between them."

The Viceroy of another province, to whom a similar letter was sent, replied as follows:

"I rejoice in your Excellency's professions of peace; but it would only do harm to the interests of peace, to which you profess yourself so friendly, were I to tell the Emperor that, because of Yeh's act, you have precipitately broken the peace that the Treaty said was to last for ever. Another reason against my addressing the throne is, that Yeh, and he alone, is competent to deal with commercial questions; and this can be nothing else, being a question with foreigners."

The following Imperial edict of the 27th December [1856] does not evince any present disposition on the part of the Emperor to give way to the demands of the English:

"We have this day instructed Yeh, that if the English barbarians turn from their present course of their own motion, anger (or hate) need not be carried to extremity; but if they dare to persist in their extravagance and obstinacy, peace is not to be negotiated by a conciliatory movement on our part, as this would open the way to demands for other concessions of importance. Yeh-mingchin has been very long in charge of the Kwang provinces, and is so thoroughly cognizant with barbarian affairs that he will be able in all probability to devise a proper course of proceeding.

"It occurs to us that the seaboard of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien, is ground with which the steamers of these barbarians are, by long experience, well acquainted, and as precaution should be taken to defend (that coast) also against the barbarians, who, when they find themselves unable to work their will in the Canton province, may attempt to disturb other ports along it, we command Eleang, Chaou, and Ilo, to give instruction privily to the local authorities, in the event of barbarian ships approaching (their jurisdiction), to take such steps as will render them secure, without sound or sign (that may attract attention). If they come to explain the circumstances of the rupture at Canton, they must be so silenced by reasonable arguments that no loop-hole be left them; and seeing this, they maybe minded to fall back from their undertaking as hopeless. But (the authorities referred to) are riot in any way to take the alarm, as this would disturb and perplex the public mind." [Marx18]

1857

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Kommunismus / Marxismus / Leninismus

Marx, Karl. *Aus einigen offiziellen Korrespondenzen*. In : Marx, Karl. Über China [ID D19696].

Marx, Karl. *Some official correspondence* :

<http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1857/06/02.htm>.

- 1857-1858 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas B. Reed ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1857-1859 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William B. Reed ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er soll mit der chinesischen Regierung über einen neuen bilateralen Vertrag verhandeln. W.A.P. Martin ist sein Übersetzer, S. Wells Williams sein Sekretär. [Shav1,ANB,Sin10]
- 1857-1863 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William L.G. Smith ist amerikanischer Konsul in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1857-1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : England*
S. Wells Williams ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft. [Cou]
- 1857-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Francis B. Forbes ist Partner von Russell & Co. [ForbL1]
- 1858-1860 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward M. Kern ist Mitglieder der Expedition der U.S. Navy zur Überwachung der Route von Kalifornien nach China. [Shav1]
- 1858-1863 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gideon Nye ist handelnder Konsul, dann Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Macao. [Shav1]
- 1859 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Williams, S. Wells. *Narrative of the American embassy to Peking, in july, 1859.* (Shanghai : Printed at the Office of the North-China herold, 1859).
- 1859-1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John W. Ward ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1860 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Issachar Jacob Roberts ist Verantwortlicher für die Aussenbeziehungen der Taipings in Nanjing. [And]
- 1860 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wu Hongyu wird amerikanischer Staatsbürger. [Ren]
- 1860 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Townsend Ward kommt in Shanghai an. [Wik]
- 1860 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Townsend Ward wird Offizier des Botes 'Confucius'. [Wik]
- 1860-1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Townsend Ward führt eine führende Rolle im Taiping-Aufstand. Er reist auf dem Yangzi, kämpft mit englischen und französischen Truppen und bildet chinesische Soldaten aus. Er führt die Armee gegen Chingpu. [Wik,ANB]
- 1860-1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Issachar J. Roberts ist Assistent der Staatsministers und wird Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanjing.

- 1860-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Young J. Allen kommt in Shanghai an. Er ist als Missionar in China. [Ben]
- 1861 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Frederick Bruce ist als erster britischer Diplomat der Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cra4]
- 1861-1863 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Seward ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1861-1864 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [ManW1]
- 1861-1864 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Niederlassungen der Firma Russell & Co. in Tianjin, Hankou, Zhenjiang, Jiujiang, Ningbo, Xiamen. [HeSi1]
- 1861-1867 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anson Burlingame ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1861-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [Wik]
- 1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anson Burlingame kommt in Guangzhou an, reist nach Shanghai und dann nach Beijing. [Twa100]
- 1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Issachar J. Roberts hält sich in Shanghai auf. [Shav1]
- 1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bridgman, Elijah C. *Da mei lian bang zhi lüe*. (Shanghai : Mohai Shuguan, 1862). [Kurze Geschichte von Amerika, eine Überarbeitung von *Mei li ge he sheng guo zhi lüe*]. [New]
- 1862 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Die Firma Russell & Co. gründet die Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, die erste westliche Dampfschiff-Firma in China. [HeSi1]
- 1862-1865 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Divie Bethune McCartee ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [Shav1]
- 1862-1865 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China : Macao*
William Patterson Jones ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Macao. [JonWP1]
- 1862-1869 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Edward R. Cunningham ist Präsident der Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (1862-1863, 1868-1869). [Shav1]
- 1862-1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : England*
S. Wells Williams arbeitet an der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [And]
- 1863 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
W.A.P. Martin legt dem Zongli Yamen seine Übersetzung von Henry Wheaton *Elements of international law* vor und zum ersten Mal wird über internationales Recht in China diskutiert. Er wird als Berater für internationale Angelegenheiten beigezogen. [ANB]

- 1863 ca.-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
ca.
W.A.P. Martin ist Korrespondent der New York Times und Berater der chinesischen Regierung. [And]
- 1863 ca.-ca.
1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou.
- 1863-1873 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph C.A. Wingate ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1863-1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Seward ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1864 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Calvin Wilson Mateer kommt in Penglai (Shandong) an. [And]
- 1864 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong reist nach Amerika und kauft Maschinen für das Jiangnan Arsenal. [Fair 1]
- 1864 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [ManW1]
- 1864 ca.-ca.
1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in in Zhenjiang.
- 1864 ca.-ca.
1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen
- 1864-1865 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Irwin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1864-1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Norwegen / Geschichte : China - Europa : Schweden*
Francis B. Forbes ist norwegisch-schwedischer Generalkonsul in Shanghai. [forF1]
- 1865 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Die Central Pacific Railroad Company in Amerika beginnt chinesische Arbeiter zu beschäftigen. [Chro1]
- 1865 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Stephen Paul Barchet kommt in Ningbo (Zhejiang) an. [Int]
- 1865 ca.-ca.
1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai.
- 1865-1868 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Patterson Jones ist Vizekonsul, dann Konsul in Xiamen (Fujian), dann Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Shav1,JonWP1]

- 1865-1868 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E.T. Sanford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1865-1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
S. Wells Williams ist Bevollmächtigter der amerikanischen Regierung in China. [Sin10]
- 1865-1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Edward C. Taintor kommt 1865 in China an. Arbeitet für den Chinese Customs Service in Beijing und anderen Hafenstädten. Gesundheitshalber kehrt er 1870 nach Amerika zurück und wieder nach China um bis 1875 für das Customs Service's Department of Statistics zu arbeiten. [Tain1]
- 1865-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chauncey Goodrich ist Missionar des American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in China. [Shav1]
- 1866 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles La Gendre ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1866 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lobscheid, William. Chinese emigration to the West Indies : a trip through British Guiana. (Demerara : Royal Gazette, 1866). [WC]
- 1866 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum*
Virgil C. Hart und Adeline Hart kommen in Fuzhou (Fujian) an. [HartV2]
- 1866-1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles W. Legendre ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [Shav1]
- 1866-1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum*
Virgil C. Hart baut Apotheken, Spitäler, Mädchen- und Knabenschulen in Yangzhou, Nanchang und Wuhu. [HartV2]
- 1867 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Person Mangum ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ManW1]
- 1867 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Zhang, Deyi. *Hang hai shu qi*. ([S.l. : s.n.], 1867). In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao*. Vol. 11. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1877). (Changsha : Hunan ren min chu ban she, 1981). (Zou xiang shi jie cong shu). [Bericht über seine Schiffsreise nach Japan, Amerika und Europa 1867. Er ist beeindruckt von den Erfindungen auf wissenschaftlichem und technischem Gebiet, sowie von der Geographie].
西海纪游草
[Zhang, Deyi. Selections from *Strange tales from over the Ocean*. Transl. by D.E. Pollard. In : *Renditions* ; nos 53-54 (2000)]. [AOI]
- 1867 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum*
Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Mission in Jiujiang, Jinjiang, Wuhau, Nanjing und Nanchang. [Shav1]
- 1867-1870 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Francis P. Knight ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yinkou. [Qing1]

- 1868 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anson Burlingame gave a speech in New York ; June 23 (1968).
"I desire that the autonomy of China may be preserved ; that her independence may be maintained ; that she may have equality, and that she may dispense equal privileges to all the nations." [Twa24]
- 1868 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Loomis, A.W. *The old East in the new West*. In : *Overland monthly* ; vol. 1 (Oct. 1868).
<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moajrnl/browse/journals/over.html>. [Int]
- 1868 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Zhi, Gang. *Chu shi tai xi ji*. Vol. 1-4. In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao*. Vol. 11. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1877). [Aufzeichnungen über die Mission in Amerika und Europa 1868].
初使泰西記
[Zhi, Gang. Selections from *Record of the first diplomatic mission to the West*. Transl.by Sally Church and Susan Darubala. In : *Renditions* ; nos 53-54 (2000)]. [New]

1868

*Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa*Twain, Mark. *The treaty with China* [ID D29324].

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty, the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire for the purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any Power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire; but nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty. In or near one or two of the cities of China the Emperor has set apart certain tracts of land for occupation by foreigners. The foreigners residing upon these tracts create courts of justice, organize police forces, and govern themselves by laws of their own framing. They levy and collect taxes, they pave their streets, they light them with gas. These communities, through liberality of China, are so independent and so unshackled that they have all the seeming of colonies—insomuch that the jurisdiction of China over them was in time lost sight of and disregarded—at least, questioned. The English communities came to be looked upon as a part of England, and the American colonies as part of America; and so, after the Trent affair, it was seriously held by many that the Confederate ships of war would be as justifiable in making attacks upon the American communities in China as they would be in attacking New York or Boston. This doctrine was really held, notwithstanding the supremacy of China over these tracts of land was recognized at regular intervals in the most substantial way, viz., by way of payment to the Government of a stipulated rental. Again, these foreign communities took it upon themselves to levy taxes upon Chinamen residing upon their so-called "concessions," and enforce their collection. Perhaps those Chinamen were as well governed as they have been anywhere in China, perhaps it was entirely just that they should pay for good government—but the principle was wrong; it was an encroachment upon the rights of the crown, and caused the Government uneasiness; the boundary thus passed there was no telling how far the encroachment might be pushed. The municipal council which taxed these Chinamen was composed altogether of foreigners, so there was taxation without representation—a policy which we fought seven years to overthrow. The French have persistently claimed the right to exercise untrammelled jurisdiction over both natives and foreigners residing within their "concessions," but the present Minister, Monsieur Moustier, has yielded this position in favor of the anti-concession doctrine, and thus have ignored the "eminent dominion" of the Chinese Government. Under Article 1 of the new treaty, the question of whether an enemy of America can attack an American colony in China is answered in the negative. Under it the right of the Chinese Government to regulate the governing, taxing, and trying of its subjects resident within American "concessions" is recognized—in a word, its supreme control over its own people is recognized. Also (in the final sentence) its control over scattering foreigners (of nationalities not in treaty relations with China) not enrolled the regular concessions is "granted." During a war between Russia and Denmark, a Prussian man-of-war captured two Danish vessels lying at harbor in a Chinese harbor or roadstead, and carried them off. Article 1 of this treaty pledges that like offenses shall not be committed in Chinese waters by American cruisers, and looks to Chinese protection of American ships against such outrages.

ARTICLE 2.

The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

At a first glance, this clause would seem unnecessary—unnecessary because the granting of any privilege not stipulated in a treaty with China, must of course be a matter entirely subject to the pleasure of the Chinese Government. Yet the clause has its significance. There is in China a class of foreigners who demand privileges, concessions and immunities, instead of asking for them—a class who look upon the Chinese as degraded barbarians, and not entitled to charity—as helpless, and therefore to be trodden underfoot—a tyrannical class who say openly that the Chinese should be forced to do thus and so; that foreigners know what is best for them, better than they do themselves, and therefore it would be but a Christian kindness to take them by the throat and compel them to see their real interests as the enlightened foreigners see them. These people harass and distress the Government by constantly dictating to it and meddling with its affairs. They beget and keep alive a "distrust" of foreigners among the Chinese people. It will surprise many among us to know that the Chinese are eminently hospitable, by nature, toward strangers. It will surprise many whose notion of Chinamen is that they are a race who formerly manifested their interest in shipwrecked strangers by exhibiting them in iron cages in public, in a half-starved condition, as rare and curious monsters, to know that a few hundred years ago they welcomed adventurous Jesuit priests, who struggled to their shores, with great cordiality, and gave to them the fullest liberty in the dissemination of their doctrines. I have seen at St. Peter's, in Rome, a picture of certain restive Chinamen barbecuing some 80 Romish priests. This was an uncalled for stretch of hospitality—if it be proposed to call it hospitality at all. But the caging and barbecuing of strangers were disagreeable attentions which were secured to those strangers by their predecessors. As I have said, the Chinese were exceedingly hospitable and kind toward the first foreigners who came among them, 200 or 300 years ago. They listened to their preachings, they joined their Church. They saw the doctrines of Christianity spreading far and wide over the land, yet nobody murmured against these things. The Jesuit priests were elevated to high offices in the Government. China's confidence in the foreigners was not betrayed. In time, had the Jesuits been let alone, they would have completely Christianized China, no doubt; that is, they would have made of the Chinese, Christians according to their moral, physical, and intellectual strength, and then given Nature a few generations in which to shed the Pagan skin, and sap the Pagan blood, and so perfect the work. For, be it known, one Jesuit missionary is equal to an army of any other denomination where there is actual work to be done, and solid, unsentimental wisdom to be exercised. However, to pursue my narrative, some priests of the Dominican order arrived, and very shortly began to make trouble. They began to cramp the privileges of converts; they flouted the system of persuasion of the Jesuits, and adopted that of driving; they meddled in politics, they became arrogant and dictatorial, they fomented discords everywhere—in a word, they utterly destroyed Chinese confidence in foreigners, and raised up Chinese hatred and distrust against them. For these things they were driven out of the country. When strangers came, after that, the Chinese, with that calm wisdom which comes only through bitter experience, caged them, or hanged them. I spoke, a while ago, of a domineering, hectoring class of foreigners in China who are always interfering with the Government's business, and thus keeping alive the distrust and dislike engendered by their kindred spirits, the Dominicans, an age ago. They clog progress. Article 2 of the treaty is intended to discountenance all officious intermeddling with the Government's business by Americans, and so move a step toward the restoration of that Chinese confidence in strangers which was annihilated so long ago.

ARTICLE 3.

The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

And soon—perhaps within a year or two—there will doubtless be a Chinese Envoy located permanently at Washington. The Consuls referred to above will be appointed with all convenient dispatch. They will be Americans, but will in all cases be men who are capable of feeling pity for persecuted Chinamen, and will call to a strict account all who wrong them. It affords me infinite satisfaction to call particular attention to this Consul clause, and think of the howl that will go up from the cooks, the railroad graders, and the cobble-stone artists of California, when they read it. They can never beat and bang and set the dogs on the Chinamen any more. These pastimes are lost to them forever. In San Francisco, a large part of the most interesting local news in the daily papers consists of gorgeous compliments to the "able and efficient" Officer This and That for arresting Ah Foo, or Ching Wang, or Song Hi for stealing a chicken; but when some white brute breaks an unoffending Chinaman's head with a brick, the paper does not compliment any officer for arresting the assaulter, for the simple reason that the officer does not make the arrest; the shedding of Chinese blood only makes him laugh; he considers it fun of the most entertaining description. I have seen dogs almost tear helpless Chinamen to pieces in broad daylight in San Francisco, and I have seen hod-carriers who help to make Presidents stand around and enjoy the sport. I have seen troops of boys assault a Chinaman with stones when he was walking quietly along about his business, and send him bruised and bleeding home. I have seen Chinamen abused and maltreated in all the mean, cowardly ways possible to the invention of a degraded nature, but I never saw a policeman interfere in the matter and I never saw a Chinaman righted in a court of justice for wrongs thus done him. The California laws do not allow Chinamen to testify against white men. California is one of the most liberal and progressive States in the Union, and the best and worthiest of her citizens will be glad to know that the days of persecuting Chinamen are over, in California. It will be observed by Article 3 that the Chinese consuls will be placed upon the same footing as those from Russia and Great Britain, and that no mention is made of France. The authorities got into trouble with a French consul in San Francisco, once, and, in order to pacify Napoleon, the United States enlarged the privileges of French consuls beyond those enjoyed by the consuls of all other countries.

ARTICLE 4.

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

The old treaty protected "Christian" citizens of the United States from persecution. The new one is broader. It protects our citizens "of every religious persuasion"—Jews, Mormons, and all. It also protects Chinamen in this country in the worship of their own gods after their own fashions, and also relieves them of all "disabilities" suffered by them heretofore on account of their religion. This protection of Christians in China is hardly necessary now-a-days, for the Chinamen have about fallen back to their ancient ample spirit of toleration again as regards religion. Anybody can preach in China who chooses to do it. He will not be disturbed. The former persecution of Christians in China, which was brought about by the Dominicans, seldom extended to the maiming or killing of converts anyhow. They generally invited the convert to trample upon a cross. If he refused, he was proven a Christian, and so was shunned and disgraced. This diminished the list of Chinese Christians very much, but did not root out that religion by any means. Religious books have been written, and translations made, by Chinese Christians, and there are as many as a million converts in China at the present time. There are many families who have inherited their Christianity by direct descent through six generations. In fact, it is believed that Christianity existed in China 1,100 years ago. For many years the missionaries heard vaguely, from time to time, of a monument of the seventh century which was reported to be still standing over the grave of some forgotten Christian far out in the interior of China. Two of these missionaries, the Revs. Messrs. Lees and Williams, traveled west 1,000 miles and found it. This brings me back to the fact, before stated, that the religious toleration and protection guaranteed by Article 4, are needed more by Chinamen here than by Americans in China. Those two missionaries traveled away out into the heart of China, preaching the Gospel of Christ every day, always being listened to attentively by large assemblages, and always kindly and hospitably treated. Moreover, these missionaries sold—mind you, sold, for cash, to these assemblages—20,000 copies of religious books, thus wisely and pleasantly combining salvation with business. If a Chinese missionary were to come disseminating his eternal truths among us, we would laugh at him first and bombard him with cabbages afterward. We would do this because we are civilized and enlightened. We would make him understand that he couldn't peddle his eternal truths in this market. China is one of the few countries where perfect religious freedom prevails. It is one of the few countries where no disabilities are inflicted on a man for his religion's sake, in the matter of holding office and embezzling the public funds. A Jesuit priest was formerly the Vice-President of the Board of Public Works, an exceedingly high position, and the present Viceroy of two important provinces is a Mohammedan. There are a great many Mohammedans in China. The last clause of article 4 was not absolutely necessary, perhaps. Still, it was well enough to have it in. When the lower classes in California learn that they are forever debarred from mutilating living Chinamen, their first impulse will naturally be to "take it out" of the dead ones. But disappointment shall be their portion. A Chinaman's "tail" is protected by law in California; for if he lost his queue he would be a dishonored Chinaman forever, and would forever be an exile. He could not think of returning to his native land to offer his countrymen the absurd spectacle of a man without a tail to his head. The Chinese regard their dead with a reverence which amounts to worship. All Chinamen who die in foreign lands are shipped home to China for permanent burial. Even the contracts which consign the wretched Coolies to slavery at \$5 a month salary and two suits of clothes a year stipulate that if he dies in Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, or any other foreign land, his body must be sent home. There are vast vaults in San Francisco where hundreds of dead Chinamen have been salted away

by gentle hands for shipment. The heads of the great Chinese Companies keep a record of the names of their thousands of members, and every individual is strictly accounted for to the home office. Every now and then a vessel is chartered and sent to China freighted with corpses.

ARTICLE 5.

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and his allegiance, and also the mutual advantages of the free migration and immigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary immigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or a Chinese subject to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or a citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Article 5 aims at two objects, viz.: The spreading of the naturalization doctrine (Mr. Seward could not give his assent to a treaty which did not have that in it) and the breaking up of the infamous Coolie trade. It is popularly believed that the Emperor of China sells Coolies himself, by the shipload, and even at retail, but such is not the case. He is known to be exceedingly anxious to destroy the Coolie trade. The "voluntary" emigration of Chinamen to California already amounts to a thousand a month, and this treaty will greatly increase it. It will not only increase it, but will bring over a better class of Chinamen—men of means, character, and standing in their own country. The present Chinese immigration, however, is the best class of people—in some respects, though not in all—that comes to us from foreign lands. They are the best railroad hands we have by far. They are the most faithful, the most temperate, the most peaceable, the most industrious. The Pacific Railroad Company employs them almost exclusively, and by thousands. When a chicken roost or a sluice-box is robbed in California, some Chinaman is almost sure to suffer for it—yet these dreadful people are trusted in the most reckless manner by the railroad people. The Chinese railroad hands go down in numbers to Sacramento and often spend their last cent. Then they simply go to the Superintendent, state their case, write their names on a card, together with a promise to refund out of the first wages coming to them, and with no other security than this, railroad tickets are sold to them on credit. Mr. Crocker and his subordinates have done this time and again, and have yet to lose the first cent by it. In the towns and cities the Chinamen are cooks, chambermaids, washerwomen, nurses, merchants, butchers, gardeners, interpreters in banks and business houses, etc. They are willing to do anything that will afford them a living.

ARTICLE 6.

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation; but nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon the citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States. There will be weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth on the Pacific coast when Article 6 is read. For, at one sweep, all the crippling, intolerant, and unconstitutional laws framed by California against Chinamen pass away, and discover (in stage parlance) 20,000 prospective Hong Kong and Suchow voters and office-holders! Tableau. I am not fond of Chinamen, but I am still less fond of seeing them wronged and abused. If the reader has not lived in San Francisco, he can have only a very faint conception of the tremendous significance of this mild-looking, unpretentious Article 6. It lifts a degraded, snubbed, vilified, and hated race of men out of the mud and invests them with the purple of American sovereignty. It makes men out of beasts of burden. The first iniquity it strikes at is that same revolutionary one of taxation without representation. In California the law imposes a burdensome mining tax upon Chinamen—a tax which is peculiar in its nature and is not imposed upon any other miners, either native or foreign—and the legislature that created this rascality knew the law was in flagrant violation of the constitution when they passed it. Mr. Cushing, a great lawyer, and formerly minister to China, says that nearly all the Pacific coast laws relating to Chinamen are unconstitutional and could not stand in a court at all. The Chinese mining tax has been collected with merciless faithfulness for many years—often two or three times, instead of once—but its collection will have to be discontinued now. Treaties of the United States override the handiwork of even the most gifted of State legislatures. In San Francisco if a Chinaman enters a street car to ride with the Negroes and the Indians and the other gentlemen and ladies, the magnificent conductor instantly ejects him, with all the insolence that \$75 a month and official importance of microscopic dimensions confer upon small people. The Chinaman may ride on the front platform, but not elsewhere. Hereafter, under the ample shadow of Article 6, he may ride where he pleases. Chinamen, the best gardeners in America, own no gardens. The laws of California do not allow them to acquire property in real estate. Article 6 does, though. Formerly, in the police court, they swore Chinamen according to the usual form, and sometimes, where the magistrate was particularly anxious to come at the truth, a chicken was beheaded in open court and some yellow paper burned with awful solemnity while the oath was administered—but the Chinaman testified only against his own countrymen. Things are changed now, however, and he may testify against whom he pleases. No one ever saw a Chinaman on a jury on the Pacific coast. Hereafter they will be seen on juries, sitting in judgment upon the crimes of men of all nationalities. Chinamen have taken no part in elections, heretofore, further than to sweep out the balloting stations, but the time is near at hand when they will vote themselves; when they will be clerks and judges of election, and receive and account for the votes of white men; when they will be eligible to office and may run for Congress, if such be the will of God. We have seen caricatures in San Francisco representing a white man asking a Chinaman for his vote. It was fine irony then, but in a very little while the same old lithograph, resurrected, will have as much point as it ever had, only the subject of it will have become a solemn reality instead of an ingenious flight of fancy. In that day, candidates will have to possess other accomplishments besides being able to drink lager beer and twirl a shillalah. They will have to smoke opium and eat with chop-sticks. Influential additions will have to be made to election tickets and transparencies, thus: "THE COUNTRY'S HOPE, THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE—DONNERWETTER, O'SHAUGHNESSY, AND CHING-FOO" The children of Chinese citizens will have the entry of the public schools on the same footing as white children. Any one who is not blind, can see that the first ninety words of Article 6 work a miracle which shames the most dazzling achievements of him of the wonderful lamp. I am speaking as if I believed the

Chinamen would hasten to take out naturalization papers under this treaty and become citizens. I do believe it. They are shrewd and smart, and quick to see an advantage; that is one argument. If they have any scruples about becoming citizens, the politicians who need their votes will soon change their opinions. Article 6 does not confer citizenship upon Chinamen—we have other laws which regulate that matter. It simply gives them the privileges and immunities pertaining to "residence," in the same degree as they are enjoyed by the "subjects of the most favored nation." One of the chief privileges pertaining to "residence" among us is that of taking the oath and becoming full citizens after that residence has been extended to the legal and customary period. Mr. Cushing says the Chinamen had a right to become citizens before Article 6 was framed. They certainly have it now. Prominent senators refused to touch the treaty or have anything to do with it unless it threw the doors of citizenship open as freely to Chinamen as to other foreigners. The entire Senate knew the broadest meaning of Article 6—and voted for it. The closing sentence of it was added to please a certain Senator, and then he was satisfied and supported the treaty with all his might. It was a gratification to him to have that sentence added; and inasmuch as the sentence could do no harm, since it don't mean anything whatever under the sun, it was gratefully and cheerfully added. It could not have been added to please a worthier man. It sets off the treaty, too, because it is so gracefully worded and is so essentially and particularly ornamental. It embellishes and supports the grand edifice of the Chinese treaty, even as a wealth of stucco embellishes and supports a stately temple. It would hardly be worth while for a treaty to confer naturalization in the last clause of an article wherein it had already provided for the acquirement of naturalization by the proper and usual course. The idea of making negroes citizens of the United States was startling and disagreeable to me, but I have become reconciled to it; and being reconciled to it, and the ice being broken and the principle established, I am now ready for all comers. The idea of seeing a Chinaman a citizen of the United States would have been almost appalling to me a few years ago, but I suppose I can live through it now. Maybe it will be well to say what sort of people these prospective voters are. There are 50,000 of them on the Pacific coast at large, and 15,000 or 20,000 in San Francisco. They occupy a quarter just out of the business center of the city. They worship a hideous idol in a gorgeous temple. They have a theater, where the orchestra sit on the stage (drinking tea occasionally,) and deafening the public with a ceaseless din of gongs, cymbals, and fiddles with two strings, whose harmonies are capable of inflicting exquisite torture. Their theatrical dresses are much finer and more costly than those in the Black Crook, and the immorality of their plays is fully up to the Black Crook standard. Consequently they are ruined people. Their prominent instinct being just like ours, let us extend the right-hand of fellowship to them across the sea. Some of the men gamble, and the standing of the women is not good. The Chinese streets of San Francisco are crowded with shops and stalls mostly, but there are many Chinese merchant princes who do business on a large scale. The remittances of coin to China amount to half a million a month. Chinamen work hard and with tireless perseverance; other foreigners get out of work, and labor exchanges must look out for them. Chinamen look out for themselves, and are never idle a week at a time; they make excellent cooks, washers, ironers, and house servants; they are never seen drunk; they are quiet, orderly, and peaceable, by nature; they possess the rare and probably peculiarly barbarous faculty of minding their own business. They are as thrifty as Holland Dutch. They permit nothing to go to waste. When they kill an animal for food, they find use for its hoofs, hide, bones, entrails—everything. When other people throw away fruit cans they pick them up, heat them, and secure the melted tin and solder. They do not scorn refuse rags, paper, and broken glass. They can make a blooming garden out of a sand-pile, for they seem to know how to make manure out of everything which other people waste. As I have said before, they are remarkably quick and intelligent, and they can all read, write, and cipher. They are of an exceedingly observant and inquiring disposition. I have been describing the lowest class of Chinamen. Do not they compare favorably with the mass of other immigrants? Will they not make good citizens? Are they not able to confer a sound and solid prosperity upon a State? What makes a sounder prosperity or invites and unshackles capital more surely than good, cheap, reliable labor? California and Oregon are

vast, uncultivated grain fields. I am enabled to state this in the face of the fact that California yields twenty million bushels of wheat this year! California and Oregon will fill up with Chinamen, and these grain fields will be cultivated up to their highest capacity. In time, some of them will be owned by Chinamen, inasmuch as the treaty gives them the right to own real estate. The very men on the Pacific coast who will be loudest in their abuse of the treaty will be among those most benefited by it—the day-laborers. The Chinamen, able to work for half wages, will take their rough manual labor off the hands of these white men, and then the whites will rise to the worthier and more lucrative employment of superintending the Chinamen, and doing various other kinds of brain-work demanded of them by the new order of things. Through the operation of this notable Article 6, America becomes at once as liberal and as free a country as England—therefore let me rejoice. Singapore is a British colony. There are 16,000 Chinese there, and they are all British subjects—British citizens in the widest meaning of the term. They have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Englishmen. They hold office. One Chinaman there is a magistrate, and administers British law for British subjects. A Chinaman resident for three or four years in England, and possessing a certain amount of property, can become naturalized and vote, hold office, and exercise all the functions and enjoy all the privileges of citizens by birth.

ARTICLE 7.

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and reciprocally Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Article 7 explains itself.

ARTICLE 8.

The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His majesty and the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time, and manner, and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter His Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

Article 8 looks entirely unnecessary at a first glance. Yet to China—and afterward to the world at large—it is perhaps the most important article in the whole treaty. It aims at restoring Chinese confidence in foreigners, and will go far toward accomplishing it. Until that is done, only the drippings (they amount to millions annually) of the vast fountains of Eastern wealth can be caught by the Western nations. I have before spoken of an arrogant class of foreigners in China who demand of the Government the building of railways and telegraphs, and who assume to regulate and give law to the customs of trade, almost in open defiance of the constituted authorities. Their menacing attitude and their threatening language frighten the Chinese, who know so well the resistless power of the Western nations. They look upon these things with suspicion. They want railways and telegraphs, but they fear to put these engines of power into the hands of strangers without a guaranty that they will not be used for their own oppression, possibly their destruction. Even as it is now, foreigners can go into the interior and commit wrongs upon the people with impunity, for their "extra territorial" privileges leave them answerable only to their own laws, administered upon their own domain or "concessions." These "concessions" being far from the scene of the crime, it does not pay to send witnesses such distances, and so the wrong goes untried and unpunished. There are other obstacles to the immediate construction of the demanded internal improvements—among them the inherent prejudice of the untaught mass of the common people against innovation. It is sad to reflect that in this respect the ignorant Chinese are strangely like ourselves and other civilized peoples. Unfortunately, the very day that the first message passed over the first telegraph erected in China, a man died of cholera at one end of the line. The superstitious people cried out that the white man's mysterious machine had destroyed the "good luck" of the district. The telegraph had to be taken down, otherwise the exasperated people would have done it themselves. How precisely like our civilized, Christianized, enlightened selves these Chinese "men and brethren" are! The farmers of great Massachusetts turned out en masse, armed with axes, and resisted the laying of the first railroad track in that State. Thirty years ago, the concentrated wisdom of France, in National Assembly convened, gravely pronounced railroads a "foolish, unrealizable toy." In Tuscany, the people rose in their might and swore there should be bloodshed before a railroad track should be laid on their soil. Their reason was exactly the same as that offered by the Chinese—they said it would destroy the "good luck" of the country. Let us be lenient with the little absurd peculiarities of the Chinese, for manifestly these people are our own blood relations. Let us look charitably now upon a certain very serious obstacle which lies in the way of their sudden acceptance of a great railroad system. Let us remember that China is one colossal graveyard—a mighty empire so knobbed all over with graves that the level spaces left are hardly more than alleys and avenues among the clustering death-mounds. Animals graze upon the grass-clad graves (for all things are made useful in China), and the spaces between are carefully and industriously cultivated. These graves are as precious as their own blood to the Chinese, for they worship their dead

as ancestors. The first railroad that plows its pitiless way through these myriads of sacred hillocks will carry dismay and distress into countless households. The railways must be built, though. We respect the griefs of the poor country people, but still the railways must be built. They will tear heartstrings out by the roots, but they lead to the sources of unimaginable wealth, and they must be built. These old prejudices must and can be eradicated—just as they were in Massachusetts. With such encouragement from foreigners, and such guaranties of good will and just intent as Article 8 offers by simply agreeing that China may transact her own private business unmolested by meddlesome interference, the Emperor will cheerfully begin to open up his country with roads and telegraphs. It seems a simple thing and an easy one to accord to a man such manifest and indisputable rights, but beyond all doubt this assurance is what China craves most. Article 8, indorsed by all the Western powers, would unlock the riches of 400,000,000 of Chinese subjects to the world. Hence, to all parties concerned, it is perhaps, the important clause of the treaty. That China is anxious to build railways is shown in the fact that by the latest news from there, just officially enunciated to our State Department, it appears that the Viceroy of the three chief provinces of the Empire is about to begin a railroad from Suchow to Shanghai—80 miles—or, at least, has the project under serious consideration. The new treaty with America will tend to strengthen and encourage him in his design.

This is the broadest, most unselfish, and most catholic treaty yet framed by man, perhaps. There is nothing mean, or exacting, or unworthy in any of its provisions. It freely offers every privilege, every benefit, and every concession the most grasping suitor could demand, to a nation accustomed for generations to understand a "treaty" as being a contrivance whose province was to extort as many "advantages" as possible and give as few as possible in return. The only "advantage" to the United States perceptible on the face of the document, perhaps, is the advantage of having dealt justly and generously by a neighbor and done it in a cordial spirit. It is something to have done right—a species of sentiment seldom considered in treaties. In ratifying this treaty the Senate of the United States did themselves high credit, and all the more so that they did it with such alacrity and such heartiness. This is a treaty with no specific advantages noted in it; it is simply the first great step toward throwing all China open to the world, by showing toward her a spirit which invites her esteem and her confidence instead of her customary curses. There is nothing in it about China ceding to us the navigation of an ocean in return for the navigation of a creek; nor the monopoly of silk for a monopoly of beeswax; nor a whaling-ground in return for a sardine-fishery. Yet it is a treaty which is full of "advantages." It is more full of them than is any other treaty, but they are meted out with an even hand to all—to China upon the one hand, and to the world upon the other. It looks to the opening up, in China, of a vast and lucrative commerce with the world, and of which America will have only her just share, nothing more. It looks to the lifting up of a mighty nation and conferring upon it the boon of a purer religion and of a higher and better civilization than it has known before. It is a treaty made in the broad interests of justice, enlightenment, and progress, and therefore it must stand. It bridges the Pacific, it breaks down the Tartar wall, it inspires with fresh young blood the energies of the most venerable of the nations. It acquires a grand field for capital, labor, research, enterprise—confers science, mechanics, social and political advancement, Christianity. Is it not enough?

Mark Twain. [Twa3]

1868

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa

Twain, Mark. *The treaty with China : its provisions explained*. In : New York tribune ; Tuesday, Aug. 28 (1868).

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1868-1869

Geschichte : China - Amerika

John Ross Browne ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]

- 1868-1869 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.R. Brown ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1868-1870 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward R. Cunningham ist Chairman of the Municipal Council Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1868-1870 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Daenemark / Geschichte : China - Europa : Deutschland / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Europa : Frankreich / Geschichte : China - Europa : Niederlande / Geschichte : China - Europa : Schweden / Geschichte : China - Russland / Geschichte : China - Westen : Allgemein / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Erste offizielle chinesische Gesandtschaft nach Amerika, England, Frankreich, Schweden, Dänemark, Holland, Russland, Deutschland und Italien unter der Leitung von Anson Burlingame. Es nehmen Li Hongzhang, Zhi Gang, Zhang Deyi und Sun Jiagu daran teil. Der Vertrag gibt China das Recht, Botschafter nach Amerika zu schicken, Religionsfreiheit für Amerikaner in China, das Recht Bürger des Landes zu werden und Rechte zur Immigration. [Wik,Ren,Kuo,SunY,Jing]
- 1869 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chester Holcombe kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]
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Loomis, A.W. *Chinese in California : their sign-board literature*. In : *Overland monthly* ; vol. 2 (April 1869).
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1869

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte

Bowles, Samuel. *Our new West* [ID D29338].

The Human Nature Curiosity of California--The Sixty Thousand Chinese--Their Character, Habits and Occupations--The Pacific Railroad built by Them--How they are treated by the People--The Indian and the Chinaman--The Limitations of the Chinese Mind--Stony Soil for Missionary Labor--The True Elements of Influence over Them--The Bath-House and the Restaurant the Real Missionaries of Civilization and Christianity--The Morals, Religion and Vices of the Chinese--Picture of an Opium-Eater--A Grand Chinese Banquet to Mr. Colfax--A Specimen of "Pigeon English"--Description of the Dinner and how we Ate it,--and then went out to get Something to Eat--Summing up of the Chinaman in America. But Human Nature, too, has its curiosities in California. The presence of the Chinese in such large numbers in all the Pacific States, but especially in California, and the share they have taken already in the industry and growth of the country, will be a surprise to most strangers. They are freely scattered everywhere west of the Rocky Mountains and Utah; every considerable town has its Chinese quarter; they fairly line the Pacific Railroad; they swarm in the old mining gulches of the mountains; and in every village of California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and even of British Columbia, we shall find them in more or less of the kitchens, or gardening in the outskirts,

REPRESENTATIVE PORTRAITS.

or "taking in" washing and ironing, which, by a sort of prescription, has fallen almost exclusively into their hands in all the Pacific Coast States. They began to come in 1852, when there was an immigration of about twenty thousand; in all, over one hundred thousand have emigrated to California, but full forty thousand have returned, and the present number in all the States is about sixty thousand. They do not come to stay or become citizens, but simply to make their fortunes and go back home and enjoy them. Neither their families nor their priests follow them; they show no desire to domesticate themselves here; they dread nothing more than to die and be buried here, and nearly every China-bound steamer or ship carries back home the bodies of Chinamen, overtaken, as death overtakes us all, in the struggles of their labor and ambition.

There are a few men of great intelligence and wealth and ability among them. These are of longer stature and finer presence than the rest, who although not the poorest and most debased classes of the Chinese,--not the Coolies proper,--are yet of a low type, mentally and physically, and show little capacity for improvement. Most of them can read and write, but all their education lies in a simple, narrow range, and here, as in their work, they all show a certain sure and uniform attainment, beyond which it seems impossible for them to go. They can beat a raw Irishman in a hundred ways; but while he is constantly improving and advancing, they stand still in the old ruts. It is this power as well as disposition for illimitable growth, that distinguishes the

European races in contrast with the Asiatic, who seem to have been cast in an iron mould ages old. The superior men of the Chinese have somewhat the same limitation, though their type is broader and higher than the rest. They are mostly merchants, supplying their countrymen, and also dealing heavily in teas and silks with the Americans and Europeans here. They are generally men of personal and business honor, with aristocratic manners and impressive presence, and are much respected by the American citizens. Grouped around these as leaders or managers are gathered all the Chinese on the Coast. They are divided into six different companies, representing the different sections or localities in China from which they came; each company has head-quarters in San Francisco, to which all its followers resort for assistance and protection; and the managers send out for new immigrants, or return those who wish to go back to their homes, and engage to transmit the bodies of those who die for burial in China. They act, indeed, as jobbers in Chinese labor, and guardians of the interests of their countrymen in America.

The occupations of these people are various. There is hardly anything in the way of manual labor that they cannot turn their hands to,--the work of women as well as men. They do the washing and ironing for the whole population; and sprinkle the clothes as they iron them, by

squirting water over them in a fine spray from their mouths. Everywhere, in village and town, you see rude signs informing you that See Hop, or Ah Thing, or Sam Sing, or Wee Lung, or Cum Sing, wash and iron; How Tie is a doctor, and Hop Chang and Chi Lung keep stores. They are good house servants; cooks, table-waiters, and nurses; better, on the whole, than Irish girls, and as cheap--fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month and board. One element of their usefulness as cooks is their genius for imitation; show them once how to do a thing, and their education is perfected; no repetition of the lesson is needed. But they seem to be more in use as house servants in the country than the city; they do not share the passion of the Irish girls for herding together, and appear to be content to be alone in a house, in a neighborhood, or a town.

Good farm hands are the Chinese, also; in the simpler and routine mechanic arts they have proven adepts; in fact, there is hardly any branch of plain labor in which, under proper tuition, they do not or cannot succeed most admirably. The great success of the woolen manufacture here is due to the admirable adaptation and comparative cheapness of Chinese labor for the details. They are quick to learn, quiet, cleanly and faithful, and have no "off days," no sprees to get over. As factory operatives they receive twenty and twenty-five dollars a month, and board themselves, though quarters are provided for them on the mill grounds. Fish, vegetables, rice and pork are the main food, which is prepared and eaten with such economy that they live for about one-third what Yankee laborers can. Four or five hundred of the Chinamen are employed in the San Francisco woolen mills; there are two thousand of them making cigars in the same city; and seven hundred and fifty are enrolled washermen. Indeed, they are participating in all the various big and little manufactures that are so rapidly springing up in San Francisco; and their cheap and reliable labor lies at the bottom of the diversified manufacturing wealth of California.

Many are vegetable gardeners, too. In this even climate and with this productive soil, their painstaking culture, much hoeing and constant watering, make little ground very fruitful, and they gather in three, four and five crops a year. Their garden patches, in the neighborhood of cities and villages, are always distinguishable from the rougher and more carelessly cultured grounds of their Saxon rivals. But the greater number, as many as thirty thousand it is estimated, are gleaners in the gold fields of the interior. They follow in crowds after the white miners, working and washing over their deserted or neglected sands, and thriving on results that their predecessors would despise. A Chinese gold washer is content with one to two dollars a day; while the white man starves or moves on disgusted with twice that. A very considerable portion of the present gold production of California must now be the work of Chinese painstaking and moderate ambition. The traveler meets these Chinese miners everywhere on his road through the State; at work in the deserted ditches, or moving from one to another, on foot with their packs, or often in the stage, sharing the seats and paying the price of their aristocratic Saxon rivals.

But for the Chinese, too, the Pacific Railroad must have been delayed some years, and cost a third more money. Substantially, the grading of the whole road, through California and Nevada, was done by them; and as many as twelve thousand were employed upon the work at once during the last year. Their wages were about one dollar a day and board, which was half the cost of ordinary white labor. This is the usual proportion between the wages of the Chinese and other laborers; and though the former are not so strong as the Americans and Europeans, lack the force and flexibility of the latter, and fail in executive or superintending duties, yet they are so deft in details, so patient and plodding in their industry, so reliable and prompt always, that their work is, on the whole, worth about as much as that of the whites with whom they compete. Labor, cheap labor, being the one great palpable need of the Pacific States,--far more, indeed, than capital the want and necessity of their prosperity,--we should all say that these Chinese would be welcomed on every hand, their emigration encouraged, and themselves protected by law. Instead of which, we see them the victims of all sorts of prejudice and injustice. Ever since they began to come here, even now, it is a disputed question with the public, whether they should not be forbidden our shores. They do not ask or wish for citizenship; they show no ambition to become voters; but they are even denied protection in persons and property by the law. Their testimony is

inadmissible against the white man; and, as miners, they have long been subject to a tax of four dollars a month, or nearly fifty dollars a year, each, for the benefit of the County and State treasuries. Thus ostracised and burdened by the State, they, of course, have been the victims of much meanness and cruelty from individuals. To abuse and cheat a Chinaman; to rob him; to kick and cuff him; even to kill him, have been things not only done with impunity by mean and wicked men, but even with vain glory. Terrible are some of the cases of robbery and wanton maiming and murder reported from the mining districts. Had "John,"--here and in China alike the English and Americans nickname every Chinaman "John,"--a good claim, original or improved, he was ordered to "move on,"--it belonged to somebody else. Had he hoarded a pile, he was ordered to disgorge; and, if he resisted, he was killed. Worse crimes even are known against them; they have been wantonly assaulted and shot down or stabbed by bad men, as sportsmen would surprise and shoot their game in the woods. There was no risk in such barbarity; if "John" survived to tell the tale, the law would not hear him or believe him. Nobody was so low, so miserable, that he did not despise the Chinaman, and could not outrage him. Ross Browne has an illustration of the status of poor "John," that is quite to the point. A vagabond Indian comes upon a solitary Chinaman, working over the sands of a deserted gulch for gold. "Dish is my land,"--says he,--"you pay me fifty dollar." The poor Celestial turns, deprecatingly, saying; "Melican man (American) been here, and took all,--no bit left." Indian, irate and fierce,--"D--Melican man,--you pay me fifty dollar, or I killee you."

There is now a steadily growing improvement in public opinion on this question, however. It is less popular to curse and persecute the Chinese than it was; and the benefits conferred by their labor are more and more, realized and confessed. In some branches of work they unquestionably come in competition with white labor, both male and female, and tend to degrade its character and cheapen its price; but it is so clear that, except for them, many interests, now prosperous, never could have been developed; much wealth, now secure, never could have been harvested; many public improvements, now complete or in progress, would hardly be thought of, except as unattainable, that their value and their necessity stand vindicated and acknowledged. The clamor against them is mainly based upon the prejudices and jealousy of ignorant white laborers,--the Irish particularly,--who regard the Chinese as rivals in their field, and clothes itself in the plausible conceit about this being a "white man's country," and no place for Africans or Asiatics. But without regarding fealty to our national democratic principle of welcoming hither the people of every country and clime, the white man of America needs the negro and the Chinaman quite as much as they need him; the pocket appeal will override the prejudices of his soul,--and we shall do a sort of rough justice to both classes, because it will pay.

There is no ready assimilation of the Chinese with our habits and modes of thought and action. Their simple, narrow, though not dull minds, have run too long in the old grooves to be easily turned off. They look down even with contempt upon our newer and rougher civilization, regarding us barbaric in fact, and calling us in their hearts, if not in speech, "the foreign devils." And our conduct towards them has inevitably intensified these feelings,--it has driven them back upon their naturally self-contained natures and habits. So they bring here and retain all their home ways of living and dressing, their old associations and religion. Their streets and quarters in town and city are China reproduced, unalleviated. Missionaries have found it hard, slow work to make progress among them with our education and our religion. But latterly an entering wedge has been made with Sunday schools and evening schools for teaching the English language. The latter appeal especially to a necessity of their success among us, and several hundreds are now gathered in attendance upon these schools. It is also proposed to found in San Francisco a high school or college for thoroughly educating such of the Chinese as wish, in our language and science. But as laborers in our manufactories and as servants in our houses, besides their constant contact with our life and industry otherwise, these emigrants from the East cannot fail to get enlargement of ideas, freedom and novelty of action, and familiarity with and then preference for our higher civilization. Slowly and hardly, but still surely this work must go on; and their constant going back and forth between here and China must also transplant

new elements of thought and action into the home circles. Thus it is that we may hope and expect to reach this great people with the influences of our better and higher life. It is through modification and revolution in materialities, in manner of living, in manner of doing, that we shall pave the way for our thought and our religion. Our missionaries to the Five Points have learned to attack first with soap and water and clean clothes. The Chinese that come here are unconsciously besieged with better food and more of it than they have at home. The bath-house and the restaurant are the avant couriers of Christian civilization. The morals and the religion of these Chinese are as much an anomaly to the American mind as the singular contrast of their mental attainment and mental limitation. Their literature overflows with a sentimental moralism. The "be good and you will be happy" philosophy they know by heart. The wisdom of Confucius is on all their lips. But they are mean and nasty in their vices; cunning, revengeful and wicked in their differences with each other. Assassination is not uncommon among them. Leaving their wives at home, they import Chinese prostitutes, like merchandise, and fight among each other for the possession of them. In many cases these base women are taken as a sort of temporary wives, and children are reared by them. But as a rule there are no Chinese homes here. They live in close quarters, not coarsely filthy like ignorant and besotted Irish, but bearing a savor of inherent and refined uncleanness that is almost more disgusting. Their whole civilization impresses me as a low, disciplined, perfected, sensuous sensualism. Everything in their life and their habits seems cut and dried like their food. There is no sign of that abandonment to an emotion, to a passion, good or bad, that marks the western races. Their great vice is gambling; that is going on constantly in their houses and shops; and commercial women and barbaric music minister to its indulgence. Cheap lotteries are a common form of this passion. Opium-smoking ranks next; and this is believed to be indulged in more extensively among them here than at home, since there is less restraint from relatives and authorities, and the means of procuring the article are greater. The wildly brilliant eye, the thin, haggard face, and the broken nervous system, betray the victim to opium-smoking; and all tense, all excited, staring in eye and expression, he was almost a frightful object, as we peered in through the smoke of his half-lighted little room, and saw him lying on his mat in the midst of his fatal enjoyment.

The Chinese have no Sunday; they are ready to work seven days in the week, if it is desired, and they are paid for it. Their religion is the Buddhistic idolatry of India; and on their holidays, or occasions of death or departure of friends, they worship, in a cheap, sentimental way, various graven images in their little "Josh" Houses, that are, in style and ornament, an exaggeration of the ruder chapels among an ignorant Romish peasantry. These "Josh" Houses are not numerous, but seem to be run on commercial principles for whoever can own or control them. There are no public gatherings in them,--no forms of public worship,--only individual offerings of gifts to the gods,--or their owners,--with the burning of candles, and similar childish rites. The whole matter of the Chinese religion seems very negative and inconclusive; and apparently it has very little hold upon them. There is no fanaticism in it,--no appreciable degree of earnestness about it.

The impressions these people make upon the American mind, after close observation of their habits, are very mixed and contradictory. They unite to many of the attainments and knowledge of the highest civilization, in some of which they are models for ourselves, many of the incidents and most of the ignorance of a simple barbarism. It may yet prove that we have as much to learn from them as they from us. Certainly here in this great field, this western half of our Continental Nation, their diversified labor is a blessing and a necessity. It is all, perhaps more even, than the Irish and the Africans have been and are to our Eastern wealth and progress. At the first, at least, they have greater adaptability and perfection than either of these classes of laborers, to whom we are so intimately and sometimes painfully accustomed.

The managers of the six Chinese companies and the leading Chinese merchants of San Francisco all hold friendly relations with the leading citizens and public men of California. Occasionally, when distinguished people are visiting here, they extend to them the courtesy of a grand Chinese dinner. Such honor was proffered to Mr. Colfax and his companions.

The preliminary formalities were stately and extensive,--they would have sufficed for a banquet of the royal sovereigns of Europe, or the pacification of the ambitions and jealousies of the first families of Virginia; but when these were finally adjusted, questions of precedence among the Chinese settled, and a proper choice made among the many Americans who were eager to be bidden to the feast, all went as smooth as a town school examination that the teacher has been drilling for a month previous.

The party numbered from fifty to sixty, half Chinese, half white citizens. The dinner was given in the second story of a Chinese restaurant, in a leading street of the city. Our hosts were fine-looking men, with impressive manners. While their race generally seem not more than two-thirds the size of our American men, these were nearly if not quite as tall and stout as their guests. Their eyes and their faces beamed with intelligence; they were quick to perceive everything, and alert and au fait in all courtesies and politeness. An interpreter was present for the heavy talking; but most of our Chinese entertainers spoke a little English, and we got on well enough so far as that was concerned; though hand-shaking and bowing and scraping and a general flexibility of countenance, bodies and limbs had a very large share of the conversation to perform. Neither here nor in China is it common for the English and Americans to learn the Chinese language. The Chinese can and do more readily acquire ours, sufficiently at least for all business intercourse. Their broken or "pigeon" English, as it is called, is often very grotesque, and always very simple. Here is a specimen,--a "pigeon-English" rendering of "My name is Norval," etc.:--

My namee being Norval topside that Glampian Hillee,
 My father you sabee my father, makee pay chow-chow he sheep,
 He smallo heartee man, too muchee take care that dolla, gallo?
 So fashion he wantchee keep my, counta one piece chilo stope he own side,
 My no wantchee long that largee mandoli, go knockee alla man;
 Littee turn Joss pay my what thing my father no like pay
 That mourn last nightee get up loune, alla same my hat,
 No go full up, no got square; that plenty piece
 That lobbie man, too muchee qui-si, alla same that tiger,
 Chop-chop come down that hillee, catchie that sheep long that cow,
 That man, custom take care, too muchie quick lun away.
 My one piecie owne spee eye, look see that ladlone man what side he walkee,
 Hi-yah! No good chancie, findie he, lun catchie my flew:
 Too piecie loon choon lun catchie that lobbie man! he
 No can walkee welly quick, he pocket too much full up.
 So fashion knockee he largee.
 He head man no got shutte far
 My knockie he head, Hi-yah! my No. 1 strong man,
 Catchie he jacket, long he toousa, galo! You likee look see?
 My no likee takee care that sheep, so fashion my hear you got fightee this side.

My takee one servant, come your country, come helpie you,
 He heart all same cow, too muchie fear lun away.
 Masquie, Joss take care pay my come your house.

We were seated for the dinner about little round tables, six to nine at each table, and hosts and guests evenly distributed. There was a profusion of elegant China ware on each table; every guest had two or three plates and saucers, all delicate and small. Choice sauces, pickles, sweetmeats and nuts were also plentifully scattered about. Each guest had a saucer of flowers, a China spoon or bowl with a handle, and a pair of chop-sticks, little round and smooth ivory sticks about six inches long. Chi Sing-Tong, President of the San Yup Company, presided at Mr. Colfax's table.

Now the meal began. It consisted of three different courses, or dinners rather, between which was a recess of half an hour, when we retired to an ante-room, smoked and talked, and listened to the simple rough, barbaric music of a coarse guitar, viol drum and violin, and

meanwhile the tables were reset and new food provided.

Each course or dinner comprised a dozen to twenty different dishes, served generally one at a time, though sometimes two were brought on at once. There were no joints, nothing to be carved. Every article of food was brought on in quart bowls, in a sort of hash form. We dove into it with our chop-sticks, which, well handled, took up about a mouthful, and, transferring this to our plates, worked the chop-sticks again to get it or parts of it to our mouths. No one seemed to take more than a single taste or mouthful of each dish; so that, even if one relished the food, it would need something like a hundred different dishes to satisfy an ordinary appetite. Some of us took very readily to the chop-sticks; others did not,--perhaps were glad they could not; and for these a Yankee fork was provided, and our Chinese neighbors at the table were also prompt to offer their own chop-sticks to place a bit of each dish upon our plates. But as these same chop-sticks were also used to convey food into the mouths of the Chinese, the service did not always add to the relish of the food.

These were the principal dishes served for the first course, and in the order named: Fried shark's fins and grated ham, stewed pigeon with bamboo soup, fish sinews with ham, stewed chicken with water-cress, sea-weed, stewed ducks and bamboo soup, sponge cake, omelet cake, flower cake and banana fritters, bird-nest soup, tea. The meats seemed all alike; they had been dried or preserved in some way; were cut up into mouthfuls, and depended for all savoriness upon their accompaniments. The sea-weed, shark's fins and the like had a glutinous sort of taste; not repulsive, nor very seductive. The sweets were very delicate, but like everything else had a positively artificial flavor; every articles, indeed, seemed to have had its original and real taste and strength dried or cooked out of it, and a common Chinese flavor put into it. The bird-nest soup looked and tasted somewhat as a very delicate vermicelli soup does. The tea was delicious,--it was served without milk or sugar, did not need any such amelioration, and was very refreshing. Evidently it was made from the most delicate leaves or flowers of the tea plant, and had escape all vulgar steeping or boiling.

During the first recess, the presidents of the companies,--the chief entertainers,--took their leave, and the prominent Chinese merchants assumed the post of leading hosts; such being the fashion of the people. The second dinner opened with cold tea, and a white, rose-scented liquor, very strong, and served in tiny cups, and went on with lichens and a fungus-like moss, more shark's fins, stewed chestnuts and chickens, Chinese oysters, yellow and resurrected from the dried stage, more fungus stewed, a stew of flour and white nuts, stewed mutton, roast ducks, rice soup, rice and ducks' eggs and pickled cucumbers, ham and chicken soup. Between the second and third parts, there was an exchange of complimentary speeches by the head Chinaman and Mr. Colfax, at which the interpreter had to officiate.

The third and last course consisted of a great variety of fresh fruits; and the unique entertainment ended about eleven o'clock, after a sitting of full five hours. The American resident guests furnished champagne and claret, and our Chinese hosts, invariably at the entrance and departure of each dish, invited us, with a gracious bow, to a sip of the former, in which they all faithfully and with evident relish joined themselves.

The dinner was unquestionably a most magnificent one after the Chinese standard; the dishes were many of them rare and expensive; and everything was served in elegance and taste. It was a curious and interesting experience, and one of the rarest of the many courtesies extended to Mr. Colfax on this coast. But as to any real gastronomic satisfaction to be derived from it, I certainly "did not see it." Governor Bross's fidelity to the great principle of "when you are among the Romans to do as the Romans do," led him to take the meal seriatim, and eat of everything; but my own personal experience is perhaps the best commentary to be made upon the meal, as a meal. I went to the table weak and hungry; but I found the one universal odor and flavor soon destroyed all appetite; and I fell back resignedly on a constitutional incapacity to use the chopsticks, and was sitting with a grim politeness through dinner number two, when there came an angel in disguise to my relief. The urbane chief of police of the city appeared and touched my shoulder: "There is a gentleman at the door who wishes to see you, and would have you bring your hat and coat." There were visions of violated City ordinances and "assisting" at the police court next morning. I thought, too, what a polite way this man has of arresting a stranger to the city.

But, bowing my excuses to my pig-tail neighbor, I went joyfully to the unknown tribunal. A friend, a leading banker, who had sat opposite to me during the evening, and had been called out a few moments before, welcomed me at the street door with: "B--, I knew you were suffering, and were hungry,-- let us go and get something to eat,--a good square meal!" So we crossed to an American restaurant; the lost appetite came back; and mutton-chops, squabs, fried potatoes and a bottle of champagne soon restored us. My friend insisted that the second course of the Chinese dinner was only the first warmed over, and that that was the object of the recess. However that might be,--this is how I went to the grand Chinese dinner, and went out, when it was two-thirds over, and "got something to eat."

Every visitor to San Francisco will be piqued with the presence of these Orientals and the problems they suggest. He will be tempted to peep into their quarters, attend one of their theaters, look in at the brazen altars and idols of their "Josh" Houses,--certainly be seduced into their attractive stores, where genuine Chinese silks and Chinese wares are set out by first hands, and sold by Chinese grandees for the highest prices they will fetch. He will see that, though our American and European laborers quarrel with and abuse these strange people; though the law gives them no rights, but that of suffering punishment; though they bring no families, and seek no citizenship; though all the Chinese women here are not only commercial, but expressly imported as such; though they are mean and contemptible in their vices as in their manners; though they are despised and kicked about on every hand; still they come and thrive, slowly improve their physical and moral and mental conditions, and supply this country with the greatest necessity for its growth and prosperity,--cheap labor. What we shall do with them is not quite clear yet; how they are to rank, socially, civilly and politically, among us is one of the nuts for our social science students to crack,--if they can; but now that we have depopulated Ireland, and Germany is holding on to its own, and so the old sources of our labor supply are drying up, all America needs them, and, obeying the great natural law of demand and supply, Asia seems almost certain to pour upon and over us countless thousands of her superfluous, cheap-keeping, slow-changing, unassimilating, but very useful laborers. And we shall welcome, and then quarrel over and with them, as we have done with their Irish predecessors [BowS1]

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- 1869-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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1870

*Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*Twain, Mark. *A tribute to Anson Burlingame* [ID D29342].

On Wednesday, in St. Petersburg, Mr. Burlingame died after a short illness. It is not easy to comprehend, at an instant's warning, the exceeding magnitude of the loss which mankind sustains in this death—the loss which all nations and all peoples sustain in it. For he had outgrown the narrow citizenship of a state and become a citizen of the world; and his charity was large enough and his great heart warm enough to feel for all its races and to labor for them. He was a true man, a brave man, an earnest man, a liberal man, a just man, a generous man, in all his ways and by all his instincts a noble man; he was a man of education and culture, a finished conversationalist, a ready, able, and graceful speaker, a man of great brain, a broad and deep and weighty thinker. He was a great man—a very, very great man. He was imperially endowed by nature; he was faithfully befriended by circumstances, and he wrought gallantly always, in whatever station he found himself.

He was a large, handsome man, with such a face as children instinctively trust in, and homeless and friendless creatures appeal to without fear. He was courteous at all times and to all people, and he had the rare and winning faculty of being always interested in what-ever aman had to say—a faculty which he possessed simply because nothing was trivial to him which any man or woman or child had at heart. When others said harsh things about even unconscionable and intrusive bores after they had retired from his presence, Mr. Burlingame often said a generous word in their favor, but never an unkind one.

Achivalrous generosity was his most marked characteristic—alargecharity,anoble kindness that could not comprehend narrowness or meanness. It is this that shows out in his fervent abolitionism, manifested at atime when it was neither very creditable nor very safe to hold such a creed; it was this that prompted him to hurl his famous Brooks-and-Sumner speech in the face of an astonished South at atime when all the North was smarting under the sneers and taunts and material aggressions of admired and applauded Southerners. It was this that made him so warmly espouse the cause of Italian liberty—an espousal sopointed and sovigorous as to attract the attention of Austria, which empire afterward declined to receive him when he was appointed Austrian envoy by Mr. Lincoln. It was this trait which prompted him to punish Americans in China when they imposed upon the Chinese. It was this trait which moved him, in framing treaties, to frame them in the broad interest of the world, instead of selfishly seeking to acquire advantages for his own country alone and at the expense of the other party to the treaty, as had always before been the recognized "diplomacy."It was this trait which was and is the soul of the crowning achievements of his career, the treaties with America and England in behalf of China. In every labor of this man's life there was present a good and noble motive; and in nothing that he ever did or said was there anything small or base. In real greatness, ability, grandeur of character, and achievement, he stood head and shoulders above all the Americans of to-day, save one or two.

Without any noise, or any show, or any flourish, Mr. Burlingame did ascore of things of shining mark during his official residence in China. They were hardly heard of away here in America. When he first went to China, he found that with all their kingly powers, American envoys were still not of much consequence in the eyes of their countrymen of either civil or official position. But he was a man who was always "posted." He knew all about the state of things he would find in China before he sailed from America. And so he took care to demand and receive additional powers before he turned his back upon Washington. When the customary consular irregularities placidly continued and he notified those officials that such irregularities must instantly cease, and they inquired with insolent flippancy what the consequence might be in case they did not cease, he answered blandly that he would dismiss them, from the highest to the lowest! (He had quietly come armed with absolute authority over their official lives.) The consular irregularities ceased. A far healthier condition of American commercial interests ensued there.

To punish a foreigner in China was an unheard-of thing. There was no way of accomplishing it. Each Embassy had its own private district or grounds, forced from the imperial government, and into that sacred district Chinese law officers could not intrude. All

foreigners guilty of offenses against Chinamen were tried by their own country-men, in these holy places, and as no Chinese testimony was admitted, the culprit almost always went free. One of the very first things Mr. Burlingame did was to make a Chinaman's oath as good as a foreigner's; and in his ministerial court, through Chinese and American testimony combined, he very shortly convicted a noted American ruffian of murdering a Chinaman. And now a community accustomed to light sentences were naturally startled when, under Mr. Burlingame's hand, and bearing the broad seal of the American Embassy, came an order to take him out and hang him!

Mr. Burlingame broke up the "extraterritorial" privileges (as they were called), as far as our country was concerned, and made justice as free to all and as untrammelled in the metes and bounds of its jurisdiction, in China, as ever it was in any land.

Mr. Burlingame was the leading spirit in the co-operative policy. He got the Imperial College established. He procured permission for an American to open the coal mines of China. Through his efforts China was the first country to close her ports against the war vessels of the Southern Confederacy; and Prince Kung's order, in this matter, was singularly energetic, comprehensive, and in earnest. The ports were closed then, and never opened to a Southern warship afterward.

Mr. Burlingame "construed" the treaties existing between China and the other nations. For many years the ablest diplomatists had vainly tried to come to a satisfactory understanding of certain obscure clauses of these treaties, and more than once powder had been burned in consequences of failure to come to such understandings. But the clear and comprehensive intellect of the American envoy reduced the wordy tangle of diplomatic phrases to a plain and honest handful of paragraphs, and these were unanimously and thankfully accepted by the other foreign envoys, and officially declared by them to be a thorough and satisfactory elucidation of all the uncertain clauses in the treaties.

Mr. Burlingame did a mighty work, and made official intercourse with China lucid, simple, and systematic, thenceforth for all time, when he persuaded that government to adopt and accept the code of international law by which the civilized nations of the earth are guided and controlled.

It is not possible to specify all the acts by which Mr. Burlingame made himself largely useful to the world during his official residence in China. At least it would not be possible to do it without making this sketch too lengthy and pretentious for a newspaper article.

Mr. Burlingame's short history—for he was only forty-seven—reads like a fairy tale. Its successes, its surprises, its happy situations, occur all along, and each new episode is always an improvement upon the one which went before it.

He begins life an assistant in a surveying party away out on the Western frontier; then enters a branch of a Western college; then passes through Harvard with the honors; becomes a Boston lawyer and looks back complacently from his high perch upon the old days when he was a surveyor nobody in the woods; becomes a state senator, and makes laws; still advancing, goes to the Constitutional Convention and makes regulations wherewith to rule the makers of laws; enters Congress and smiles back upon the Legislature and the Boston lawyer, and from these smiles still back upon the country surveyor, recognizes that he is known to fame in Massachusetts; challenges Brooks and is known to the nation; next, with a long stride upward, he is clothed with ministerial dignity and journeys to the under side of the world to represent the youngest in the court of the oldest of the nations; and finally, after years go by, we see him moving serenely among the crowned heads of the Old World, a magnate with secretaries and under secretaries about him, a retinue of quaint, outlandish Orientals in his wake, and a long following of servants—and the world is aware that his salary is unbelievably enormous, not to say imperial, and like-wise knows that he is invested with power to make treaties with all the chief nations of the earth, and that he bears the stately title of Ambassador, and in his person represents the, mysterious and awful grandeur of that vague colossus, the Emperor of China, his mighty empire and his four hundred millions of subjects! Down what a dreamy vista his backward glance must stretch, now, to reach the insignificant surveyor in the Western woods!

He was a good man, and a very, very great man. America lost a son, and all the world a

servant, when he died. [Twa15]

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- 1871-1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gertrude Howe kommt in Jiujiang (Jiangxi) an. [And]
- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur Henderson Smith kommt in Tinajin an. [And]
- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Divie Bethune McCartee ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Asien*
Lobscheid, William. *Evidence of the affinity of the Polynesians and American Indians with the Chinese and other nations of Asia, derived from the language, legends and history of those races*. (Hongkong : Printed by De Souza & Co. 1872). [WC]

1872

*Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*Twain, Mark. *Roughing it* [ID D29326].

Chapter LIV. : The gentle, inoffensive Chinese.

Of course there was a large Chinese population in Virginia—it is the case with every town and city on the Pacific coast. They are a harmless race when white men either let them alone or treat them no worse than dogs; in fact they are almost entirely harmless anyhow, for they seldom think of resenting the vilest insults or the cruelest injuries. They are quiet, peaceable, tractable, free from drunkenness, and they are as industrious as the day is long. A disorderly Chinaman is rare, and a lazy one does not exist. So long as a Chinaman has strength to use his hands he needs no support from anybody; white men often complain of want of work, but a Chinaman offers no such complaint; he always manages to find something to do. He is a great convenience to everybody—even to the worst class of white men, for he bears the most of their sins, suffering fines for their petty thefts, imprisonment for their robberies, and death for their murders. Any white man can swear a Chinaman's life away in the courts, but no Chinaman can testify against a white man. Ours is the "land of the free"—nobody denies that—nobody challenges it. [Maybe it is because we won't let other people testify.] As I write, news comes that in broad daylight in San Francisco, some boys have stoned an inoffensive Chinaman to death, and that although a large crowd witnessed the shameful deed, no one interfered.

There are seventy thousand (and possibly one hundred thousand) Chinamen on the Pacific coast. There were about a thousand in Virginia. They were penned into a "Chinese quarter"—a thing which they do not particularly object to, as they are fond of herding together. Their buildings were of wood; usually only one story high, and set thickly together along streets scarcely wide enough for a wagon to pass through. Their quarter was a little removed from the rest of the town. The chief employment of Chinamen in towns is to wash clothing. They always send a bill, like this below, pinned to the clothes. It is mere ceremony, for it does not enlighten the customer much.

Their price for washing was \$2.50 per dozen—rather cheaper than white people could afford to wash for at that time. A very common sign on the Chinese houses was: "See Yup, Washer and Ironer"; "Hong Wo, Washer"; "Sam Sing & Ah Hop, Washing." The house servants, cooks, etc., in California and Nevada, were chiefly Chinamen. There were few white servants and no Chinawomen so employed. Chinamen make good house servants, being quick, obedient, patient, quick to learn and tirelessly industrious. They do not need to be taught a thing twice, as a general thing. They are imitative. If a Chinaman were to see his master break up a centre table, in a passion, and kindle a fire with it, that Chinaman would be likely to resort to the furniture for fuel forever afterward.

All Chinamen can read, write and cipher with easy facility—pity but all our petted voters could. In California they rent little patches of ground and do a deal of gardening. They will raise surprising crops of vegetables on a sand pile. They waste nothing. What is rubbish to a Christian, a Chinaman carefully preserves and makes useful in one way or another. He gathers up all the old oyster and sardine cans that white people throw away, and procures marketable tin and solder from them by melting. He gathers up old bones and turns them into manure. In California he gets a living out of old mining claims that white men have abandoned as exhausted and worthless—and then the officers come down on him once a month with an exorbitant swindle to which the legislature has given the broad, general name of "foreign" mining tax, but it is usually inflicted on no foreigners but Chinamen. This swindle has in some cases been repeated once or twice on the same victim in the course of the same month—but the public treasury was no additionally enriched by it, probably. Chinamen hold their dead in great reverence—they worship their departed ancestors, in fact. Hence, in China, a man's front yard, back yard, or any other part of his premises, is made his family burying ground, in order that he may visit the graves at any and all times. Therefore that huge empire is one mighty cemetery; it is ridged and wringled from its centre to its circumference with graves—and inasmuch as every foot of ground must be made to do its utmost, in China, lest the swarming population suffer for food, the very graves are cultivated and yield a harvest, custom holding this to be no dishonor to the dead. Since the departed

are held in such worshipful reverence, a Chinaman cannot bear that any indignity be offered the places where they sleep. Mr. Burlingame said that herein lay China's bitter opposition to railroads; a road could not be built anywhere in the empire without disturbing the graves of their ancestors or friends.

A Chinaman hardly believes he could enjoy the hereafter except his body lay in his beloved China; also, he desires to receive, himself, after death, that worship with which he has honored his dead that preceded him. Therefore, if he visits a foreign country, he makes arrangements to have his bones returned to China in case he dies; if he hires to go to a foreign country on a labor contract, there is always a stipulation that his body shall be taken back to China if he dies; if the government sells a gang of Coolies to a foreigner for the usual five-year term, it is specified in the contract that their bodies shall be restored to China in case of death. On the Pacific coast the Chinamen all belong to one or another of several great companies or organizations, and these companies keep track of their members, register their names, and ship their bodies home when they die. The See Yup Company is held to be the largest of these. The Ning Yeong Company is next, and numbers eighteen thousand members on the coast. Its headquarters are at San Francisco, where it has a costly temple, several great officers (one of whom keeps regal state in seclusion and cannot be approached by common humanity), and a numerous priesthood. In it I was shown a register of its members, with the dead and the date of their shipment to China duly marked. Every ship that sails from San Francisco carries away a heavy freight of Chinese corpses—or did, at least, until the legislature, with an ingenious refinement of Christian cruelty, forbade the shipments, as a neat underhanded way of deterring Chinese immigration. The bill was offered, whether it passed or not. It is my impression that it passed. There was another bill—it became a law—compelling every incoming Chinaman to be vaccinated on the wharf and pay a duly appointed quack (no decent doctor would defile himself with such legalized robbery) ten dollars for it. As few importers of Chinese would want to go to an expense like that, the law-makers thought this would be another heavy blow to Chinese immigration. What the Chinese quarter of Virginia was like—or, indeed, what the Chinese quarter of any Pacific coast town was and is like—may be gathered from this item which I printed in the Enterprise while reporting for that paper:

CHINATOWN.—Accompanied by a fellow reporter, we made a trip through our Chinese quarter the other night. The Chinese have built their portion of the city to suit themselves; and as they keep neither carriages nor wagons, their streets are not wide enough, as a general thing, to admit of the passage of vehicles. At ten o'clock at night the Chinaman may be seen in all his glory. In every little cooped-up, dingy cavern of a hut, faint with the odor of burning Josh-lights and with nothing to see the gloom by save the sickly, guttering tallow candle, were two or three yellow, long-tailed vagabonds, coiled up on a sort of short truckle-bed, smoking opium, motionless and with their lustreless eyes turned inward from excess of satisfaction—or rather the recent smoker looks thus, immediately after having passed the pipe to his neighbor—for opium-smoking is a comfortless operation, and requires constant attention. A lamp sits on the bed, the length of the long pipe-stem from the smoker's mouth; he puts a pellet of opium on the end of a wire, sets it on fire, and plasters it into the pipe much as a Christian would fill a hole with putty; then he applies the bowl to the lamp and proceeds to smoke—and the stewing and frying of the drug and the gurgling of the juices in the stem would well-nigh turn the stomach of a statue. John likes it, though; it soothes him, he takes about two dozen whiffs, and then rolls over to dream, Heaven only knows what, for we could not imagine by looking at the soggy creature. Possibly in his visions he travels far away from the gross world and his regular washing, and feast on succulent rats and birds'-nests in Paradise.

Mr. Ah Sing keeps a general grocery and provision store at No. 13 Wang street. He lavished his hospitality upon our party in the friendliest way. He had various kinds of colored and colorless wines and brandies, with unpronounceable names, imported from China in little crockery jugs, and which he offered to us in dainty little miniature wash-basins of porcelain. He offered us a mess of birds'-nests; also, small, neat sausages, of which we could have swallowed several yards if we had chosen to try, but we suspected that each link contained

the corpse of a mouse, and therefore refrained. Mr. Sing had in his store a thousand articles of merchandise, curious to behold, impossible to imagine the uses of, and beyond our ability to describe.

His ducks, however, and his eggs, we could understand; the former were split open and flattened out like codfish, and came from China in that shape, and the latter were plastered over with some kind of paste which kept them fresh and palatable through the long voyage. We found Mr. Hong Wo, No. 37 Chow-chow street, making up a lottery scheme—in fact we found a dozen others occupied in the same way in various parts of the quarter, for about every third Chinaman runs a lottery, and the balance of the tribe "buck" at it. "Tom," who speaks faultless English, and used to be chief and only cook to the Territorial Enterprise, when the establishment kept bachelor's hall two years ago, said that "Sometime Chinaman buy ticket one dollar hap, ketch um two tree hundred, sometime no ketch um anything; lottery like one man fight um seventy—may-be he whip, may-be he get whip heself, welly good."

However, the percentage being sixty-nine against him, the chances are, as a general thing, that "he get whip heself." We could not see that these lotteries differed in any respect from our own, save that the figures being Chinese, no ignorant white man might ever hope to succeed in telling "t'other from which;" the manner of drawing is similar to ours.

Mr. See Yup keeps a fancy store on Live Fox street. He sold us fans of white feathers, gorgeously ornamented; perfumery that smelled like Limburger cheese, Chinese pens, and watch-charms made of a stone unscratchable with steel instruments, yet polished and tinted like the inner coat of a sea-shell. As tokens of his esteem, See Yup presented the party with gaudy plumes made of gold tinsel and trimmed with peacocks' feathers.

We ate chow-chow with chop-sticks in the celestial restaurants; our comrade chided the moon-eyed damsels in front of the houses for their want of feminine reserve; we received protecting Josh-lights from our hosts and "dickered" for a pagan God or two. Finally, we were impressed with the genius of a Chinese book-keeper; he figured up his accounts on a machine like a gridiron with buttons strung on its bars; the different rows represented units, tens, hundreds and thousands. He fingered them with incredible rapidity—in fact, he pushed them from place to place as fast as a musical professor's fingers travel over the keys of a piano.

They are a kindly disposed, well-meaning race, and are respected and well treated by the upper classes, all over the Pacific coast. No Californian gentleman or lady ever abuses or oppresses a Chinaman, under any circumstances, an explanation that seems to be much needed in the East. Only the scum of the population do it—they and their children; they, and, naturally and consistently, the policemen and politicians, likewise, for these are the dust-licking pimps and slaves of the scum, there as well as elsewhere in America.

Sekundärliteratur

Ou Hsin-yun : *Roughing it* is a non-fictional account based on Twain's travels through Nevada and northern California in the 1860s. Chapter LIV focuses on the Chinese in Virginia city, Nevada, where the promising West was ironically also a land of racial prejudices, with white Christians acting against racial minorities. The accompanying illustrations exhibit nineteenth-century representations of Chinese physiognomy such as the queue and slit eyes, seemingly offering caricatures of negative personality. Some scholars suggest that Twain's writing still perpetuates racism, as it relies on the stereotypes in conventional yellowface minstrelsy. I would argue that, in expressing outrage at the abuse of Chinese laborers in California, Twain also attempts to criticize the injustices of his fellow countrymen, and to condemn American prejudice against the Chinese in spite of their peculiar appearance. Twain describes Chinese laborers who helped build the transcontinental railroad, and expresses indignation at anti-Chinese discrimination. He praises the diligence of the Chinese, and respects them for their virtues. He agrees with some of his contemporaries who appreciated the Chinese for their patience and peacefulness. Twain also mentions that, in April 1850, California enacted a tax on all foreigners working mining claims, but in fact the 'foreign' mining tax was usually inflicted on no foreigners but Chinese. Furthermore, he describes the Chinese as harmless sufferers of violence, and attacks the San Francisco police for their indifference, while stressing that he is merely describing what has really happened in his days. [Twa10,Twa4]

- 1872 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Oriental Languages and Cultures, University of California, Berkeley. [UC]
- 1872-1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Hopkins Twichell helped and sponsored the project 'Chinese Educational Mission', proposed by Rong Hong and approved by Li Hongzhang. [Twa24]
- 1872-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Russell Young ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou,Shav1]
- 1873 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick Low ist einer der ersten Ausländer, der zu einer Audienz beim Kaiser empfangen wird. [ANB]
- 1873 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an der Yale University. [Dee1]
- 1873-1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William N. Pethick ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Hopkins Twichell reported that ninety Chinese boys had already been sent to the New England states : "Here the boys are, and the Church of Christ is called upon to regard them with tender interest, to pray for them, and to watch them with real solicitude." [Twa24]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.Gratton Cass ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui und Jilong. [Dans1,Int]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David H. Bailey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph J. Henderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H. Selden Loring ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
N.C. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1874 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Morris Tindall ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1874 ca.-ca.
1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1874-1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Benjamin P. Avery ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1874-1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Graeme Purdon ist Chairman of the Municipal Council in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1874-1878 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse kommt nach seinem Abschlussexamen an der Harvard-University in China an und tritt in den Chinese Maritime Customs Service ein. [Cou,Com1]
- 1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin P. Parker kommt in China an. [Ben]
- 1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chen Lanbin und Rong Hong werden Botschafter für Amerika und Peru. [Ren]
- 1875 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]
- 1876 *Ethnologie und Anthropologie / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Brooks, Charles Wolcott. *Early migrations : origin of the Chinese race, philosophy of their early development, with an inquiry into the evidences of their American origin; suggesting the great antiquity of races on the American continent.* (San Francisco : Proceedings of the California Academy, 1876).
<http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/010822935>. [WC]
- 1876 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nye, Gideon. *The centennial celebration of American independence at Canton, China, on the 4th July, 1876.* (Canton : "Daily Advertiser", 1876). [WC]
- 1876-1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Seward ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er ist Förderer der Einführung westlicher Technologien, wie der Telegraph und die erste Dampf-Eisenbahn von Shanghai nach Wusong. Er beginnen den Vertrag über eingeschränkte Immigration für Chinesen nach Amerika aufzusetzen. [Cou,ANB]

- 1876-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chester Holcombe verlässt die American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions und ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter Russell Lambuth kommt in China an. [Ben]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Guilford Wiley Wells ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gibson, Otis. *The Chinese in America*. (Cincinnati : Hitchcock & Walden, 1877).
<https://archive.org/details/chineseinamerica00gibs>. [WC]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
How the U.S. treaty with China is observed in California : for the consideration of the American people and government. (San Francisco, Calif. : Friends of international right and justice, 1877).
<https://archive.org/details/howunitedstatest00unse/page/n2>. [WC]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Williams, S. Wells. *Our relations with the Chinese empire*. (San Francisco : [s.n.], 1877).
(Chinese immigration pamphlets ; 2).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100691923>.
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Cary, Thomas G. *The vigilance committee of San Francisco, 1851 ; The Chinese in California ; Clipper-ships and the China trade*. (Boston : [s.n.], 1877). In : Williams, Mary Floyd. *History of the San Francisco Committee of vigilance of 1851 : a study of social control on the California frontier in the days of the gold rush*. (Berkeley, Calif. : University of California Press, 1921).
<https://archive.org/details/historyofsanfran12will/page/n10>.
- b [WC]
- 1877 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Die Firma Russell & Co. verkauft die Shanghai Steam Navigation Company an die China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. [HeSi1]
- 1877-1878 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1877-1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Owen Nickerson Denny ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1878 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong nimmt als Vize-Botschafter für Washington an der Eröffnung der ersten chinesischen Delegation in Amerika teil. [Fair 1]
- 1878 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Chen Lanbin reist in diplomatischer Mission nach San Francisco und Washington D.C. [DesC1]

- 1878 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Chen, Lanbin. *Shi Mei ji lue*. In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao*. Vol. 12. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1878). Bericht über seine Reise nach Amerika 1878.
使美記畧
- 1878-1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse gibt Englischunterricht im College für Übersetzer in Beijing. [Com1]
- 1878-1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]
- 1878-1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1878-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Mosby ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1878-1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gideon Nye ist Vize-Konsul des Konsulats in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Wik]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ulysses Simpson Grant besucht Shanghai. [New]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Soong reist als Schiffsjunge nach Amerika. [ChuS1]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Seward wird wegen finanziellen Unregelmässigkeiten am Konsulat beschuldigt. [ANB]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David H. Bartley ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Williams, S. Wells. *Chinese immigration : a paper read before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, september 10, 1879*. (New York, N.Y. : C. Scribner's Sons, 1879).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/100332794>.
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Erste chinesische Sprachkurse an der Harvard University. [Int]
- 1879 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Harvard University beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1879-1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1879-1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse arbeitet im London Office des Chinese Maritime Customs Service. [Cou]
- 1879-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lewis Charles Arlington dient in der chinesischen Navy. [Shav1]

- 1879-1982 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse ist Übersetzer bei der Anschaffung von Schiffen für die chinesische Marine. [Com1]
- 1879-ca. 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David H. Bailey ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chinesisch-amerikanischer Immigrations-Vertrag unter James Burrill Angell. Der Vertrag erlaubt, dass Amerika die Immigranten von Chinesen reduzieren aber nicht voll verbieten kann. Nur Diplomaten, Studenten und Handelsleute dürfen einreisen. Heirat zwischen Chinesen und Amerikanern ist verboten. Der Opium Handel mit Amerika wird verboten. [ANB,Chro1,Imm1]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Absalom Sydenstricker kommt in Shanghai an und lernt Suzhou Dialekt. [Lodw1]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Verhandlungen über die Anerkennung der Unabhängigkeit Koreas von China zwischen Robert Wilson Shufeldt und Li Hongzhang in Tianjin. Chester Holcombe ist sein Assistent und Dolmetscher. [ANB]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Seward wird von seinem Posten abberufen und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William S. Scruggs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Colen C. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1880 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Densmore, G.B. *The Chinese in California : description of Chinese life in San Francisco. : their habits, morals and manners*. Ill. by Stewart Voegtlin. (San Francisco : Pettit & Suss, 1880).
<http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/hb4d5nb078/>. [WC]
- 1880-1881 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James B. Angell ist Gesandter an der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1880-1881 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Person Mangum ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ManW1]

- 1880-1881 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
 Letter from Mark Twain to William Dean Howells ; 24 Dec. (1880), Harford, Conn. Xmas Eve.
 "Next day I attended to business—which was, to introduce [Joseph Hopkins] Twichell to Gen. [James Hope] Grant & procure a private talk in the interest of the Chinese Educational Mission here in the U. S. Well, it was very funny. Joe had been sitting up nights building facts & arguments together into a mighty & unassailable array, & had studied them out & got them by heart—all with the trembling half-hearted hope of getting Grant to add his signature to a sort of petition to the Viceroy of China; but Grant took in the whole situation in a jiffy, & before Joe had more than fairly got started, the old man said: "I'll write the Viceroy a letter—a separate letter—and bring strong reasons to bear upon him; I know him well., & what I say will have weight with him; yes, & with the advers I will attend to it right away. No, no thanks—I shall be glad to do it—it will be a labor of love."
 Letter from James Hope Grant to Mark Twain. (1881).
 "Li Hung Chang is the most powerful and most influential Chinaman in his country. He professed great friendship for me when I was there, and I have had assurances of the same thing since. I hope, if he is strong enough with his government, that the decision to withdraw the Chinese students from this country may be changed."
 Letter from Mark Twain to James Hope Grant ; March 16 (1881).
 "Your letter to Li Hung Chang [Li Hongzhang] has done its work, & the Chinese Educational Mission in Harford is saved. This cablegram mentions the receipt of your letter, & at the same time it commands the minister Chin to take Yung Wing [Rong Hong] into his consultations." [Twa14]
- 1880-1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1880-1883 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Owen Nickerson Denny ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1880-1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Enoch J. Smithers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]
- 1881 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Seward, George F. *Chinese immigration, in its social and economical aspects*. (New York, N.Y. : C. Scribner's Son, 1881).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011597199>.
- 1881-1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Chester Holcombe ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Sin10]
- 1881-1883 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 James Clay Zuck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]
- 1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
 Zhang, Deyi. *Ou mei huan you ji : zai shu qi*. (Changsha : Hunan ren min chu ban she, 1981). (Zou xiang shi jie cong shu). [Bericht über seine diplomatischen Reisen in Europa und Amerika 1868-1905].
 西海纪游草
- 1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Gilbert Reid kommt in Yantai (Shandong) an. [Bays]

- 1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chinesisch-amerikanischer Immigrations-Vertrag. Die Erlaubnis einer Immigration von chinesischen Arbeitern nach Amerika wird für 10 Jahre aufgehoben. [Chro1]
- 1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney kommt in Taigu (Shanxi) an. [ANB]
- 1882 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
David Lawrence Anderson kommt in China an und ist Evangelist bei Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1882-1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist verantwortlich für das amerikanische Konsulat in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1883 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der American Modern Languages Association. [SonX1]
- 1883-1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leo Allen Bergholz ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]
- 1883-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse hält sich im Auftrag des Chinese Maritime Customs Service in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai und den Häfen Qingzhou (Fujian), Beihai (Guangxi) und Longzhou (Guangxi) auf. [Cou,Com1]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Dean kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [LOC]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Laura Haygood kommt in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph C.A. Wingate ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [Qing1]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilfred Christy ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jilong und Danshui. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Marcellus A. Churchill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John J. Coffey ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai.
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John P. Cowles ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Elwell Goldsborough ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.J. Howard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William T. Jones ist Consular Agent des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.J. Jordan ist Consular Agent des amerikanischen Konsulats in Haikou. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Beverly Clarke Mosby ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
A.R. Platt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1884 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Enoch J. Smithers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1884 ca. *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Haikou.
- 1884 ca. *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jilong.
- 1884 ca.-ca.
1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo.
- 1884 ca.-ca.
1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou.
- 1884-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julius H. Stahel ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1884-1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Frankreich*
Lewis Charles Arlington ist Drill Instructor im französisch-chinesischen Krieg. [Who2]
- 1884-1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing, nach einem Tibetisch-Studium in Paris. [Cor60]
- 1884-1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Isaac F. Shepard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra,Int]
- 1884-1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George T. Bromley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]
- 1884-1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Dolmetscher der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1884-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Seymour ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

- 1884-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.J. Frederick Bandinel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry M. McCandliss kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [And]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse überwacht den Gefangenaustausch nach dem chinesisch-französischen Krieg. [Com1]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank Patrick Gilman kommt in Guangzhou (Guangdong) an. [ANB]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Denby und Charles Denby, Jr. kommen in Beijing an. [ANB]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
28 chinesische Minen-Arbeiter werden in Wyoming ermordet. [CohW1:S. 37]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George H. Scidmore ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Enoch J. Smithers ist Charché d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1885 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Norton McGiffin ist Leutnant der Imperial Chinese Navy und Professor des Naval College in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1885-1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Enoch J. Smithers ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1885-1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse ist Berater der China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. [Com1]
- 1885-1889 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert E. Withers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1885-1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Benjamin J. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1885-1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William N. Pethick ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1885-1894 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist zweiter Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1885-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Denby ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er vermittelt zwischen China und dem Westen. [PoGra,ANB]

- 1885-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Bestehen der Beijing Oriental Society, einer Studentengruppe die sich für China interessiert. [Dee1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse plant die Öffnung des oberen Yangzi für die Dampfschiffahrt. Der Plan scheitert. [Com1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Soong kehrt nach China zurück. [ChuS1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Soong kehrt nach Shanghai zurück. [ChuS1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
F.L. Hawks Pott kommt in Shanghai an. [Pott1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T.G. Gowland ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Medizin und Pharmazie / Religion : Christentum*
Virgil C. Hart gründet ein Spital in Nanjing. [HartV2]
- 1886 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie*
Barrows, Charles Dana. *The expulsion of the Chinese : what is a reasonable policy for the times.* (San Francisco : Samuel Carson, 1886). [WC]
- 1886-1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill ist verantwortlich für das amerikanische Konsulat in Korea. [Cor60]
- 1886-1889 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Enoch J. Smithers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1886-1889 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Spanien*
Zhang Yinhuan ist chinesischer Gesandter in Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Ark2]
- 1886-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander C. Jones ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]
- 1886-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wason, Charles William. *The forum : China and the Chinese.* (New York, N.Y. : The Forum Printing Company, 1886-1915). [WC]
- 1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse führt ein Aktiensystem in Shanghai ein. [Com1]
- 1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson kommt in Nanjing an und studiert Chinesisch. [FerJ1]
- 1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sarah Luella Miner kommt in Baoding (Hebei) an und lernt Chinesisch. [ANB]

- 1887 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Allgemein*
Culin, Robert Stewart. *The religious ceremonies of the Chinese in the Eastern cities of the United States.* (Philadelphia : Franklin, 1887).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2554043>. [WC]
- 1887-1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum*
Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Mission in Sichuan. [Shav1]
- 1887-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Missionar des Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China in Nanjing. [Shav1,FerJ1]
- 1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse wird stellvertretender Kommissar des Chinese Maritime Customs Service. [Com1]
- 1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard L. Williams ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft der Mongolei. [PoGra]
- 1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Whitney, James A. *The Chinese, and the Chinese question.* (New York, N.Y. : Tibbals Book Co., 1888).
<https://archive.org/details/chineseandchine02whitgoog>. [WC]
- 1888 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Wilfred Christy ist Angestellter von Russell & Co und Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1,DCC1]
- 1889-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chester Holcombe ist gelegentlicher Berater für chinesische Angelegenheiten und gibt Vorlesungen über chinesische Kultur und Gesellschaft. [ANB]
- 1889-1993 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Bowman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]
- 1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harlan Page Beach kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T.G. Gowland ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Poche, Richard von. *Nordamerika und China : drei Vorträge.* (Wien : A. Holzhausen, 1890). [WC]
- 1890 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der American Lutheran Church kommen in Hubei an. [Yam]
- 1890-1892 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Absalom Sydenstricker hat Heimurlaub in Amerika. [Lodw1]
- 1890-1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Levis Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Grac2]

- 1890-1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Bedloe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1890-1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]
- 1890-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wason, Charles William. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science : relating to China and the Chinese*. (Philadelphia, Pa. : American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1890-1914). [WC]
- 1891 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Methodist Church of Canada kommen unter der Leitung von Virgil C. Hart in China an und reisen nach Chengdu (Sichuan). [Yam]
- 1892 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gilbert Reid reist nach Amerika. [Bays]
- 1892 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Forbes, Robert Bennet. *Personal reminiscences ; to which is added rambling recollections connected with China*. (Boston : Little, Brown, 1892).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009025852>. [WC]
- 1892 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Spanien*
Yang Ru wird Diplomat für Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Ren]
- 1892 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Medizin und Pharmazie*
Virgil C. Hart gründet eine Apotheke in Shanghai. [AustA1:S. 55]
- 1892-1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Graeme Purdon ist Chairman of the Municipal Council in Shanghai. [FFC1]
- 1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Courtney Hixson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Ningbo. [PoGra]
- 1893 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Reid, Gilbert. *Chinese exclusion : its bearing on American interests in China*. (Rochester, N.Y. : Union and Adverting Press, 1893). Abhandlung über Chinas Beziehungen zu Amerika.
- 1893-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jacob T. Child ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1893-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas R. Jernigan ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Wik]
- 1893-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sheridan P. Read ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [FFC1]
- 1894 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fryer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Cou]

- 1894 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gilbert Reid geht nach China zurück. [Bays]
- 1894 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philo Norton McGiffin dient im Chinesisch-japanischen Krieg und nimmt an der Schlacht von Yalu teil, wo er verwundet wird. [Shav1]
- 1894 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gu, Houkun. *Meiguo di li bing yao*. In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao xu bian*. Vol. 12. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1894).[Abriss über Geographie und Armee Amerikas].
美國地理兵要 [AOI]
- 1894-1895 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse nimmt an diplomatischen Unterhandlungen im Chinesisch-Japanischen Krieg in Taiwan teil. [Com1]
- 1894-1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist Vizekonsul in Tianjin. [ANB]
- 1894-1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist erster Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. 1894 und 1896 vertritt er seinen Vater Charles H. Denby. Er ist Vermittler bei den Verträgen zwischen China und Japan. [ANB]
- 1895 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Denby vermittelt im Chinesisch-japanischen Krieg. [ANB]
- 1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gilbert Reid ist als Reformier in Beijing tätig. [Bays]
- 1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Logan H. Roots kommt in China an. [And]
- 1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kang Cheng kehrt nach Jiujiang (Jiangxi) zurück. [And]
- 1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die University of California beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1896 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of East Asian Languages an der University of California, Berkeley. [UC]
- 1896-1899 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Smithers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1896-1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Übersetzer des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Willi1]
- 1896-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

- 1896-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Chong1]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred Alf ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
R.F. Eastlack ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry A.C. Emery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John A. Hunt ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William E. Hunt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Martin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rockhill, William Woodville. *Diplomatic missions to the court of China : the Kotow question*. In : American historical review ; vol. 2, nos 3-4 (1897). [Cor60]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Spanien*
Wu Tingfang wird Diplomat für Amerika, Spanien und Peru. [Fair 1]
- 1897 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Spanien / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Cui, Guoyin. *Chu shi Mei Ri bi guo ri ji*. In : Wang, Xiqi. *Xiao fang hu zhai yu di cong chao xu bian*. Vol. 11. (Shanghai : Zhu yi tang, 1897). [Tagebuch eines Diplomaten in Amerika, Spanien und Peru 1894].
出使美日秘國日記 [AOI]
- 1897-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rounseville Wildman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Shav1]
- 1897-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James W. Davidson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Shav1]
- 1897-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Isaac E. Avery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int,PoGra]
- 1897-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anson Burlingame Johnson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yiamen. [PoGra]
- 1897-1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles P. Bryan ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

- 1897-1899 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Bedloe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1897-1899 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sylvester G. Hill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1897-1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Wilson Ragsdale ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1897-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Goodnow ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1897-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson hält sich in Shanghai auf. [FerJ1]
- 1897-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Levis Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1897-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Gründung und Bestehen der American Advent Mission Society in China. [Shav1]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse wird selbständiger Kommissar des Chinese Maritime Customs Service. [Com1]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amerikanisches Gesetz, dasd Chinesen, die in Amerika geboren sind, ihre Nationalität behalten können. [Chro1]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Homer Lea beginnt sich dafür zu interessieren, in China Reformen durchzuführen. [ANB]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Denby kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jacob T. Child ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George H. Eichelberger ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Spencer P. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George E. Sevey ist Konsulats Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Zhenjiang. [PoGra]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur H. White ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E.T. Williams ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Gründung der United Missionary Society = Mennonite Brethren Mission in China. [Shav1,Tied1]
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : Frankreich*
Cordier, Henri. *Américains et français à Canton au XVIIIe siècle*. (Paris : Hôtel dessociétés savantes, 1898). (Repr. du Journal de la société des américanistes de Paris). [Guangzhou (Guangdong)].
http://www.persee.fr/doc/jsa_0037-9174_1898_num_2_1_3309.
- 1898 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie*
Beck, Louis J[oseph]. *New York's Chinatown : an historical presentation of its people and places*. (New York, N.Y. : Bohemia Publ. Co., 1898).
[http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Beck%2C%20Louis%20J.%20%28Louis%20Joseph%29%2C%201867-](http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/lookupname?key=Beck%2C%20Louis%20J.%20%28Louis%20Joseph%29%2C%201867-.). [WC]
- 1898-1899 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H. von Varchmin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1898-1899 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry R. Williams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1898-1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rounsevelle Wildman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Shav1]
- 1898-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James H. Davidson ist konsularischer Agent des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]
- 1898-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl Johnson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1898-1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Levi S. Wilcox ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1898-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin H. Conger ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1898-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Ratgeber der Gouverneure von Nanjing. [FerJ1]
- 1899 *Bibliographie / Bibliophilie / Bibliothekswesen / Verlagswesen / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mary Elizabeth Wood kommt in Shanghai an und katalogisiert die Büchersammlung der St. John's School Library. [ANB]
- 1899-1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse ist an der Öffnung des Hafens Yuezhou beteiligt. [Com1]

- 1899-1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Hay first articulated the concept of the "Open Door" in China in a series of notes in 1899–1900. These Open Door Notes aimed to secure international agreement to the U.S. policy of promoting equal opportunity for international trade and commerce in China, and respect for China's administrative and territorial integrity. [HayJ1]
- 1899-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1899-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
Henry F. Merrill gründet Poststellen in China. [Shav1]

20. Jahrhundert

- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Pearl S. Buck geht mit ihren Eltern des Boxer-Aufstandes wegen nach Shanghai und dann nach Amerika. [Buck1]
- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sarah Luella Miner kommt in Gefangenschaft der Boxer. [ANB]
- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Coltman ist Korrespondent des Chicago record während des Boxer-Aufstandes. [Wik]
- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry B. Miller ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Religion : Christentum / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Gründung der Cheeloo Universität [Qi lü da xue] durch Hunter Corbett der American Presbyterian Mission, der English Baptist Mission, der Anglican und Canadian Presbyterian Mission. [Wik]
- 1900 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Vereinigungen*
Homer Lea wird Präsident der Chinese Empire Reform Association (Bao huang hui) in San Francisco. Er reist nach China um militärische Aktivitäten durchzuführen, die aber ein Geheimnis bleiben. [ANB]
- 1900-1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin H. Conger und William Woodville Rockhill sind Bevollmächtigte der amerikanischen Regierung zur Vermittlung im Boxer-Aufstand in Beijing. [Cor60]
- 1900-1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist Generalsekretär der provisorischen Regierung der Alliierten in Tianjin. [ANB]
- 1900-1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sarah Luella Miner hält sich in Amerika auf, schreibt Bücher und hält Vorträge über China. [ANB]
- 1900-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
A. Noris Wilkinson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

- 1900-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Ratgeber der Gouverneure von Wuchang (Hubei). [FerJ1]
- 1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H.G. Squiers ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stephen Paul Barchet wird am amerikanischen Konsulat in Shanghai tätig. [Int]
- 1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Westen : Allgemein*
Coltman, Robert. *Beleaguered in Peking : the Boxer's war against the foreigner*. Ill. with seventy-seven photo-engravings. (Philadelphia : F.A. Davis, 1901).
<https://archive.org/details/beleagueredinpe00coltgoog>. [WC]
- 1901 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Lehrstuhls für chinesische Sprache und Literatur an der Columbia University, New York. [SonX1]
- 1901 ca.-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Robert Coltman ist Anwalt der Standard Oil Company in Tianjin. [Wik]
- 1901-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Marshall Langhorne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1901-1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William A. Rublee ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1901-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willard Dickerman Straight ist für den Chinese Imperial Customs Service in China tätig. [ANB]
- 1901-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry B. Miller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [Shav1]
- 1901-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Sekretär für Chinesisch an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Willi1]
- 1901-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wason, Charles William. *Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science : relating to China and the Chinese*. (Baltimore : The University, 1901-1910). [WC]
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rong Hong kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Fair 1,Yung]
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matilda Thurston geht mit ihrem Mann nach China, müssen aber seiner Krankheit wegen zurück nach Amerika.
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julian H. Arnold wird Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick D. Cloud ist Student Interpreter des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Mediengeschichte / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen / Sozialgeschichte : Vereinigungen*
John Calvin Ferguson promoviert an der Boston University und wird mit Hilfe von Sheng Xuanhuai Sekretär des Chinese Ministry of Commerce. [ANB]
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die Yale Foreign Missionary Society kommt in China an und beginnt ihre Tätigkeit in Changsha (Hunan). [Cou]
- 1902 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Gründung der der American Lutheran Brethren Mission in China. Die ersten Missionare kommen in Hubei und Hunan an. [Yam]
- 1902-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1902-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist Ratgeber des Gouverneurs der Provinz Zhili. [ANB]
- 1902-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John H. Fesler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1903 *Epochen : China : Qing (1644-1911) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chamberlin, Wilbur J. *Ordered to China : letters written from China while under commission from the New York Sun during the Boxer uprising of 1900 and the international complications which followed.* (New York, N.Y. : F.A. Stokes, 1903).
<https://archive.org/details/orderedtochinale00cham>. [WC]
- 1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank Patrick Gilman hat Heimurlaub in Amerika. [ANB]
- 1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sarah Luella Miner kehrt nach China zurück. [ANB]
- 1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert M. McWade ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

1903

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Literatur : Westen : Amerika

Dos Passos, John R. *The Anglo-Saxon century and the unification of the English-speaking people*. IV. Russia, China, France – their relations to each other and to the world. [ID D33695].

...But the powers mentioned above [United States, Germany, England, Russia] must assume that her internal policy will succeed, and the probabilities of such success, at least for some years to come, make it important for them to act conjointly and promptly in matters pertaining to China, South-eastern Europe and Asia. No matter how they may diverge in other questions, upon the subject of China their true interests demand joint action. Under no circumstances, at least for many years, will Russia be a general commercial rival to these four powers. She has no ambition, for instance, in the direction of Africa, now covered by England, Germany, and France ; nor has she any present intention of exploiting the fields of South America or Mexico. The sphere of her external policy embraces South-eastern Europe, Asia, and China, and in these fields she has always met and been checked by Great Britain. It is an absolute, indisputable fact of history, that but for the predominating influence and power of England, Russia would to-day be the complete master of China, Turkey, Persia, and other parts of Asia — in fact, of all Asia. England, alone, might still continue to check Russia's designs on these countries, but in so doing she would be acting not only for Germany, but for the United States, hence the Eastern policy of England must be radically changed, or she must act co-operatively with the United States, France, and Germany, or with one or two of these powers. She cannot for ever continue in the unavowed invidious role of defender of Europe against this gigantic, ever-advancing, all-absorbing antagonist. But eternal gratitude is due to her from the United States and the other powers of Europe for what she has already done in this direction.

Unless some general check, such as is suggested in these pages, be applied, the dream of Peter the Great would seem to be in a fair way of fulfilment. That dream was, first, the acquisition of all Asia; second, the conquest of all Europe — the latter by the instrumentality of its own dissensions, and the playing off of the rival interests, as Austria against France, afterwards France against Germany — a state of things which has an approach to realisation at the present moment. The royal dreamer did not embrace America within the scope of his vision, — a very important and ever-growing factor in the general problem, whether for good or evil.

In the new diplomatic advent, the United States, Germany, England, and Russia, and, perhaps, France, must be the principal factors. What shall their policy be ? Undoubtedly England, the United States, and Germany would never consent to allow Russia to carry out her present ambition to become the owner of China and the other Eastern possessions, which every one knows she covets, and covets quite naturally, because her contiguity to these territories makes it of vital importance for her to obtain a predominating control there, when they pass from the weak hands in which they now rest. Moreover, the strong, despotic government of Russia is suited to Chinese education and intelligence, perhaps much more so than that which any European power could establish there. But behold the proportions and strength of the Russian Empire with China and the Chinese under her control ! Does any European power look with equanimity upon such a picture ? Naturally, Russia will hesitate long before she will consent to relinquish her cherished dream of eventually controlling these possessions.

It has been manifest for years that China could not take care of herself, and what little diplomacy exists in modern times has been exercised in guarding the present and future integrity of that country from the grasp of rival foreign powers. Until the late war (if the anomalous events which recently transpired in China can be correctly called a war) these diplomatic questions had really involved only England and Russia. At present, the situation is as follows : China and the East must be opened to meet the increasing commercial growth of the United States, England, Germany, and France. There are not enough customers to go round; the domain of commercial activity is too narrow ; competition is becoming so close and hot, especially when the United States invades those grounds heretofore exclusively

occupied by England Germany, and France, that new territories must be found, and fresh fields of trade exposed. The doors of China must be thrown wide open to the manufacturers of all these countries, on terms of equality. The policy of Russia is to delay the consummation of this event. She may at some future time be in a situation where she can occupy the disputed field against all comers. She is near the ground, and is becoming more powerful every day, in proportion as her internal policy is fixed, and her laws, religion, and government are made satisfactory to her subjects.

If all these things turn out favourably for Russia, and she can secure the co-operation of China, it is not unlikely or improbable that she will one day say to the other powers, "Hands off!" and be prepared to enforce her words.

Under these circumstances, it is the unquestionable policy of England, the United States, Germany, and France, at least so far as China is concerned, to have their relations with Russia settled at once. If Russia can maintain the status quo until events are ripe for her to act aggressively, it is her plain policy to do so. On the other hand, England, the United States, France, and Germany can gain nothing by the delay, but everything by quick, present, concerted action. The division of China once made, Russian ambition and diplomacy are for ever checked. Of course there is the Franco-Russian alliance. I pay no attention to it. It is a farce — a diplomatic paradox ; so suicidal to France's real interest that it is liable to drop to pieces at any change in the French Ministry.

Another phase of the subject, i. e., the internal condition of China.

In the aspect in which I am considering the subject, I do not think I am wrong in saying that China bears the same relation to the civilised world as the continent of America did to Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. There are, of course, great differences — China has more people — she has a more developed internal trade, her citizens have more intelligence and certain inventive and business qualities, and there are other very material features too obvious to mention, which distinguish the Chinese from the American aborigines, but in the sense in which I am speaking, the comparison is correct. China has made no distinct advance for centuries, in a civilising direction, in the sciences and arts, in commercial and manufacturing pursuits, to say nothing of political, religious, and moral improvements, schools and eleemosynary establishments. She has stood dead-still, if she has not actually taken a step backward. As a nation, China is oblivious to anything progressive. In fact, so low is she in the scale of modern civilisation, that the United States, whose commendable policy has been to invite immigrants to her shores, has deliberately shut her doors to China, and has unceremoniously refused to receive the latter's subjects either as citizens or as travellers. In ordinary circumstances, in the estimation of independent thinkers, this policy of exclusion would be intolerable, but its justification has been sustained upon the ground that the Chinese are not regarded as fit associates for American citizens, and no persons are wanted in this country who do not meet this requirement. In a word, China is out of harmony in her relations to the civilised powers. With but few exceptions her policy has been to close her doors to the outside world, to shut herself up in a shell upon the approach of strangers. China, in respect to modern development, must be opened by the corkscrew of progress. She does not respond with effervescence to the approaches of civilisation. The massacre of an ambassador of a great power, the altogether unjustifiable slaughter of helpless missionaries, invited and induced to reside there by treaty, and the turbulent confusion which reigns inside of her borders, form complete evidence of the utter incapacity of the nation for respectable, stable government. She is old, childish, helpless, and if her territories are to be opened and developed, if her people are to be educated, enlightened and made prosperous, it must be by the strong hands of the civilised powers. Of course, touching and effective arguments may be made against the right of nations forcibly and bodily to take possession of Chinese soil, and intelligent and cultivated Chinese statesmen and gifted scholars like Wu Ting-Fang, the late Chinese Ambassador to the United States, may make pathetic appeals against such a movement, based upon the superior moral and legal right of the Chinese to their own soil and government. But we must look the question fairly in the face, undisturbed and unaffected by arguments which, ordinarily, would have preponderating weight. The Indians who occupied the soil of North

America, the Britons who occupied the soil of England, had the same arguments. Nothing is finer than the pictured eloquence of the Indian chiefs as they spiritedly protested against the invasion of their soil and the dispersion and extinguishment of their tribal governments. But before the march of progress and the underlying necessities of civilisation, these cries of sentiment and sympathy will not long be heard. The invincible spirit of progress must go on. Like quicksilver, it will noiselessly run into every portion of the globe where voids created by political weakness and barbarism exist. Sympathy cannot be allowed for ever to block human advancement. In the contest between the higher and the lower order of things, it is impossible to adjust the details to our liking. There is always an intermediate period of partial injustice and confusion before the solution is reached. China can prove no exception to this view. Railroads will eventually appear in the highways of China in place of the ancient and worn-out methods of transportation which now prevail ; manufacturing and mining pursuits will be established, her fields will be opened, cultivated, and enriched by modern methods and implements of agriculture. It will be in vain for the Chinese to undertake to support their religion and methods of thought and life by appeals to Confucius and other teachers. These must give way under the influence of modern progress. Why ? Because they have produced no fruit. A tree that bears nothing is valueless. China's ethics, laws, religion, and philosophy are barren. Primitively and simply beautiful they may be, but they are without practical value except as historical monuments marking the advance of nations. Her present condition attests the value of her institutions: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

In face of all these facts, it is hard to realise that the allied powers should precipitately have left China. Yet the reason is plain. England and the United States each had a war upon its hands. The Chinese difficulty happened at a most inopportune time, and when the United States inaugurated and persisted in a movement of abandonment of China, England was reluctantly forced to give up her convictions and to join in the retrograde march. Had England been entirely free to act, no doubt she would have forced a different settlement. The McKinley administration exhibited a natural weakness in its policy. It had to fight shy of the Imperialistic cry which had been dinned in its ears ad nauseam with respect to the Philippine possessions ; it feared another broadside from opposition newspapers, which was imminent if it pursued a strong policy in China, and hence one was hit upon of apparent magnanimity towards the Chinese, but which was at once superficial, weak, and misleading, and withal the worst measure for China which could be imagined. The allied powers entered China without a studied or concerted plan, and they left it without a clear solution or settlement of the questions involved. Their going in was as their coming out — hasty, ill-conceived, and impolitic. The commencement and the conclusion were both befogged. No sooner were the allied troops removed than internal dissensions appeared, and the weakness, wretchedness, and incompetence of the Chinese government was soon more plainly revealed than ever. By abandoning China, the United States played directly into the hands of Russia. England and Germany must have seen this, but they could not combat a plan of action which seemed on its face so magnanimous to a fallen people, especially with France co-operating with Russia.

The whole business must be gone over again. The weakness of China will soon be revealed in plots and revolutions all over the Empire ; indignities will be again perpetrated upon foreigners, and armed intervention will follow... [Dos1]

1903

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa

Dos Passos, John R. *The Anglo-Saxon century and the unification of the English-speaking people*. (New York, N.Y. : G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1903).

IV. Russia, China, France – their relations to each other and to the world.

https://archive.org/stream/anglosaxoncentur00dosp/anglosaxoncentur00dosp_djvu.txt

- 1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Spanien*
Liang Cheng wird Gesandter der chinesischen Gesandtschaft in Washington D.C., Madrid, Spanien und Lima. [Wik]
- 1903 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada*
Liang Qichao reist in Amerika und reist von Montreal nach Vancouver in Kanada. Er trifft Homer Lea in Los Angeles. [Ren,Wic6:S. 75]
- 1903 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian.
- 1903-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lottie Moon hat Urlaub in Amerika und gibt Vorträge über das chinesische Volk. [ANB]
- 1903-1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Marshall Langhorne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1903-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry Prather Fletcher ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1903-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Martin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1903-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward S. Bragg ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1903-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Sekretär der Imperial Chinese Railway Administration. [FerJ1]
- 1903-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Wilson Ragsdale ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Leighton Stuart kommt in China an. [And]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Homer Lea gründet die Western Military Academy in Los Angeles um chinesische Kadetten für Reformen in China zu fördern. Er gründet weitere Abteilungen in andern amerikanischen Städten. [ANB]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James W. Davidson ist Commercial Attaché des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und Konsul in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Vize-Konsul und Handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick D. Cloud ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]

- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl Johnson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Brown, Arthur Judson. *New forces in old China : an inevitable awakening.* (New York, N.Y. : F.H. Revell, 1904).
<https://archive.org/details/newforcesinoldch00brow>. [WC]
- 1904 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Evangelical Church of North America kommen in Hunan an. [Yam]
- 1904 ca.-ca. 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong.
- 1904 ca.-ca.1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hangzhou.
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George E. Anderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry M. Hobbins ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Marshall Langhorne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James W. Davidson ist Konsul des amerikaischen Konsulats in Andong und Leiter des Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1904-1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin V. Morgan ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willard Dickerman Straight ist als Korrespondent des Reuters News Service in Korea und in der Mandschurei um über den Russisch-japanischen Krieg zu berichten. [ANB]
- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Shav1]

- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1904-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julius G. Lay ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1904-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse ist Sekretär für Statistik des Chinese Maritime Customs Service in Shanghai. [Cou]
- 1904-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Liang Cheng ist Gesandter der chinesischen Gesandtschaft in Washington D.C. [Wik]
- 1904-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fowler ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1904.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Sheny1]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kang Youwei, als Präsident der Chinese Empire Reform Association, besucht Homer Lea in Los Angeles und befördert ihn zum Generalleutnant. [ANB]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin Hurd Conger verlässt China und wird Botschafter in Mexiko. [ANB]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Wheeler Davidson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Wik]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander C. Lambert ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.J. Frederick Bandinel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick D. Cloud ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence Clow ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry A.C. Emery ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]

- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Johnston (2) ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry B. Miller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1905 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amos L. Sorle ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas Holcomb ist Leutnant an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George E. Anderson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J.G. Coolidge ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hongkong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart K. Lupton ist Vize-Konsul und stellvertretender Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas N. Sammons ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1905-1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Dai, Hongci. *Chu shi jiu guo ri ji*. (Beijing : Di yi shu ju, 1906). [Neuauf. (Changsha : Hunan ren min chu ban she, 1982). (Zou xiang shi jie cong shu)]. [Tagebuch über seine diplomatische Mission in Japan, Amerika und Europa 1905-1906].
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[Dai, Hongci. Selections from *Diplomatic mission to nine countries*. Transl. by Marthy P.Y. Cheung. In : Renditions ; nos 53-54 (2000)]. [AOI,Boot]
- 1905-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist Chefsekretär des Ostasien-Departements des State Department in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1905-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Edward Jones ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1905-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Linn Rodgers ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1905-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Phillips ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

- 1905-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mason Mitchell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1905-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou,Cor60]
- 1905-ca. 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick D. Cloud ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Int]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anthony Cotta kommt in Tianjin an. [And]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thornwell Haynes ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Martin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T.E. Moore ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Student Interpreter in China. [Shav1]
- 1906 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stephen Paul Barchet wird Dolmetscher des United States Court for China in Shanghai. [Int]
- 1906 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao.
- 1906 ca.-ca.
1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin.
- 1906-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1906-1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rea Hanna ist Vize-Konsul und stellvertretene Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

- 1906-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willard Dickerman Straight ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB]
- 1906-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1906-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1906-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1906-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amos Parker Wilder ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1906-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Lebbeus Redman Wilfley ist Richter des amerikanischen Gerichts in China. [Shav1]
- 1906-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart J. Fuller ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1906-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1906-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1906-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
Lewis Charles Arlington ist Mitarbeiter des Chinese Postal Service in Tianjin, Nanjing, Changsha und Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur Henderson Smith nimmt an der Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai teil. Er wird Vorsitzender des China Continuation Committee. [And,ANB]
- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse kehrt nach England zurück. [Com1]
- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alden Ames ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin.
- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry L. Paddock ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest Vollmer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

- 1907 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
How a Chinese congregation gave its apportionment. (New York, N.Y. : Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, 1907). [WC]
- 1907-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 E. Carleton Baker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1907-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 W. Roderick Dorsey ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1907-1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 1907-1908 George Marvin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Shav1]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Wu Tingfang wird Diplomat für Washington. [Fair 1]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Clarence E, Gauss ist im Auftrag des State Department Washington D.C. handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Charles Denby ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Nelson T. Johnson studiert Chinesisch in Beijing. [JohNT1]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 George P. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1907-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Ernest Vollmer ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1907-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Henry Prather Fletcher ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1907-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 James C. McNally ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1907-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Paul M.W. Linebarger ist Berater von Sun Yat-sen. [Shav1]
- 1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Victor Guy Plymire kommt in Shanghai an, reist nach Huanggang (Hubei), Nanzheng (Shaanxi) bis Lintan (Gansu). [BGC]
- 1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Ailie Gale kommt in Nanchang (Jiangxi) an. [Lodw1]
- 1908 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Albert W. Pontius ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

- 1908 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin.
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl F. Dykman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E. Carleton Baker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl F. Deichman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fred D. Fisher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank W. Hadley ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1908-1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [Willi1]
- 1908-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Marvin ist Public Relations Officer des Imperial Government of China. [Shav1]
- 1908-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1908-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Henry Williams ist Konsular Marschall (1908-1911) und handelnder Generalkonsul (1910-1911) des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1908-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
May-ling Soong Chiang studiert in Macon, Georgia. [ChuS1]
- 1908-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist chinesischer Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1908-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1908-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Roderick Dorsey ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1908-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Assistant Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]

- 1908-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas Holcomb ist Naval attaché in China. [ANB]
- 1908-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matthew G. Faulkner ist konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1908-1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Gründung und Bestehen der Church of the Brethren Mission in China. [Tied1]
- 1908-ca. 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Esson M. Gale ist Student Interpreter, dann Diplomat der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [GaleE1]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse tritt aus den Diensten des Chinese Maritime Customs Service aus. [Com1]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist Mitglied der amerikanischen Delegation der International Opium Commission. [ANB]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [DavisJ1]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin L. Neville ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon Paddock ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Xu Jianzhen ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in San Francisco. [ChiCan9]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Sozialgeschichte : Erziehung und Schulung*
Gründung der Imperial Chinese School = Da qing zhong hua xue xiao in Victoria, Kanada. Eröffnung durch Xu Jianzhen.
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Yung, Wing [Rong, Hong]. My life in China and America [ID D7870].
The breaking of the 'Chinese Educational Commission' and the young students in 1881 was not brought about without a strenuous effort on the part of some thoughtful men... who came forward in their quiet and modest ways to enter a protest against the revocation of the Mission. Chief among them were my life-long friend, the Rev. J.H. Twichell, and Rev. John W. Lane, through whose persistent efforts Presidents Porter and Seelye, Samuel Clemens [Mark Twain], T.F. Frelinghuysen, John Russell Young and others were enlisted and brought forward to stay the work of retrogression of the part of the Chinese. [Twa24]
- 1909 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Pentecostal Missionary Union kommen in Shanghai an. [Yam]

- 1909-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [JohNT1]
- 1909-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon Paddock ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1909-1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin, [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E. Carleton Baker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace J. Dickinson ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank W. Hadley ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edgar Kopp ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Sargent ist Konsul Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thaddeus White ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1909-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Assistent Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs des Department of State. [Willi1]
- 1909-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. Calhoun ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Während der Xinhai Revolution arrangiert er für Präsident William Howard Taft den Schutz der Gesandtschaft durch Marine-Soldaten. [PoGra,Cou]
- 1909-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel C. Reat ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

- 1909-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Willard Dickerman Straight ist Mitglied des International Banking Consortium, das sich mit der Entwicklung von Chinas Infrastruktur und den Eisenbahnen in der Mandschurei beschäftigt, in China. [ANB]
- 1909-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amos Parker Wilder ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Wild16:S. 3]
- 1909-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fred D. Fisher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1909-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel S. Knabenshue ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sun Yatsen als Präsident der Chinese Revolutionary Alliance Society (Zhongguo go ming tong meng hui) und Homer Lea vereinbaren einen militärischen Plan um Reformen in China durchzuführen, was aber scheitert. [ANB]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George E. Chamberlin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Kanada / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Gründung der West China Union University (Hua xi xie he da xue) in Chengdu (Sichuan). Sie wird betreut durch die American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Church Missionary Society of England, Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain and Ireland, und die Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Omar L. Kilborn ist Mitbegründer und erster Vorsitzender. [Kilb2,Lutz1,Ricci]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Gründung der North China Union Language School in Beijing zur Schulung von amerikanischen und englischen Missionaren, Geschäftsleuten und Diplomaten. [CGU]
- 1910 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Pentecostal Assemblies of the World U.S.A. kommen in Shanxi an. [Yam]
- 1910 ca.-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Richard T. Evans ist Professor of Law der Peiyang Universität in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [JohNT1]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hamilton Butler ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Algar E. Carleton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Maco. [Wiki4]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Paul Jameson ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert B. Mosher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Sargent ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1910-1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Irland*
Francis William O'Connor ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]
- 1910-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilbur T. Gracey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1910-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles L.L. Williams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [Who2]
- 1910-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill ist Botschafter zuerst in Russland und dann in Konstantinopel. [Cor60]
- 1910-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1910-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles F. Brissel ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1910-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin W. Gilbert ist Vze-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1910-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William P. Kent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1910-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James C. McNally ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1910-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George E. Anderson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur de C. Sowerby reist nach Xi'an (Shaanxi). [Int]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sun Yatsen wird in Nanjing zum ersten Präsidenten der Republik China gewählt. Homer Lea wird sein persönlicher militärischer und diplomatischer Berater. [ANB]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson wird Leiter des Famine Relief Committe und Vizepräsident des chinesischen Roten Kreuzes. [ANB]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [HanG1]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederic A. Boardman ist Konsularischer Marschall des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John K. Caldwell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roy S. Anderson ist General der chinesischen Armee und nimmt an der Belagerung von Nanjing teil. [Shav1]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph X. Strand ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Tenney ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E.T. Williams ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ross, Edward Alsworth. *The changing Chinese : the conflict of Oriental and Western cultures in China.* (London : Unwin, 1911).
<https://archive.org/details/changingchinese00rossuoft>. [WC]

- 1911 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Sekretär des Ministry of Posts and Communications in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1911-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1911-1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin L. Neville ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1911-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matilda Thurston hält sich der Unruhen in China wegen in Amerika auf. [ANB]
- 1911-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Bronson Rea ist Berater von Sun Yatsen. [Shav1]
- 1911-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. 1911 und 1913 Chargé d'Affaires.
- 1911-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [ANB]
- 1911-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E. Carleton Baker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1911-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Esson M. Gale ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1911-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas P. Thompson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1911-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Vize-Generalkonsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [JohNT1]
- 1911-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1911-192 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1911-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl Crow lebt in Shanghai. [Wik]

- 1912 *Epochen : China : Qing (1644-1911) / Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Russland*
Bland, John Otway Percy. *Recent events and present policies in China*. (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Company 1912).
<https://archive.org/details/recenteventspres00blan>. [WC]
- 1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Delegierter Chinas an der 9th International Red Cross Convention in Washington D.C. [FerJ1]
- 1912 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Kenneth Scott Latourette kehrt krankheitshalber nach Amerika zurück. [Chr]
- 1912-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist Konsul der amerikanischen Botschaft in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1912-1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [HanG1,PoGra]
- 1912-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph W. Ballantine ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1912-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1912-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1912-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1912-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fleming D. Cheshire ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1912-1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1912-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei.
- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matilda Thurston kommt in Nanjing an. [ANB]
- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Song Faxiang besucht die Philadelphia branch des U.S. Mint Inspector General of Mints des Chinese Ministry of Finance. [Pou49]
- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Max D. Kirjassoff ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Tenney ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [TenR1]
- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E.T. Williams ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1913 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Evangelical Lutheran Mission kommen in Sichuan an. [Yam]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [HanG1]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [PoGra]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1913-1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Frank J. Goodnow ist Rechtsberater der chinesischen Regierung. [Shav1]
- 1913-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul S. Reinsch ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [SteA1:S. 597]
- 1913-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas N. Sammons ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1913-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Benjamin Chew Wilcocks ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Shav1]
- 1913-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Morgan Palmer ist Beamter der Chinese Government Salt Revenue Administration vor allem in der Mandschurei. [Who4]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill kommt in Beijing an. [Cor60]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Woodville Rockhill richtet seine Sammlungen in Edgehill, Litchfield, Conn. ein und macht seine letzte Reise nach China. [Cor60]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson hält sich in Newton, Mass. auf. [FerJ1]

- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Song Faxiang reist von New York nach London. [Pou49]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [Shav1]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Crawford M. Bishop ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles F. Brissel ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John A. Bristow ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Fowler ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Holliday ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Paul Jameson ist Vize-Konsul und handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Morton ist handelnder Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace Remillard ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Southard P. Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Asien / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein*
Riegelsberger, [Josef]. *Japan und Deutschland : ihre kulturellen und politischen Beziehungen und die japanische Gefahr für China, Amerika und Europa.* (Heidelberg : C. Winters, 1914).
http://digital.slv.vic.gov.au/view/action/singleViewer.do?dvs=1566110017576~583&locale=de&object_ratio=10&show_metadata=true&VIEWER_URL=/view/action/singleViewer.do?&preferred_type=VIEW_MAIN&DELIVERY_RULE_ID=10&frameId=1&usePid1=true&usePid2=true. [WC

- 1914 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die ersten Missionare der Pentecostal Holiness Church kommen in China an. [Yam]
- 1914-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [HanG1]
- 1914-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1914-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1914-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Van A. MacMurray ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1914-1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Vize-Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1914-1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [PoGra]
- 1914-1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1914-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1914-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wilfred H. Webber ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1914-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Chief of Division of Far Eastern Affairs des Department of State. [Willi1]
- 1914-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist chinesischer Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1914-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [Shav1]
- 1914-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles K. Moser ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1914-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Charles Sumner Lobinger ist Richter des amerikanischen Gerichts in China. [Shav1]
- 1914-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julean H. Arnold ist Commercial Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo wird Gesandter für China in Washington D.C. [Cra1]

- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kuo Pingwen kehrt nach China zurück. [Colu]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mary Moninger reist von San Francisco über Hawaii, Japan, die Philippinen und Hong Kong nach Hainan (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing (Sichuan). [JohNT1]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yingkou. [HanG1]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Crawford M. Bishop ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John A. Bristow ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
John Lossing Buck kommt in Shanghai an. [Conn]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
Gründung der Chinese Science Society in Cascadilla Hall, Ithaca. Zhao Yuanren nimmt daran teil. [ZhaoY]
- 1915 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Vereinigungen*
Gründung des American Returned Students' Club in Nanjing und der American Returned Students' Association of East China in Shanghai. [Kee3:S. 16]
- 1915 ca.-ca.
1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha.
- 1915-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Ratgeber des Department of State in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1915-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [HanG1]
- 1915-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1915-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Paul Jameson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1915-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1915-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha (Hunan). [JohNT1]

- 1915-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matthew G. Faulkner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1915-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond C. Mackay ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1915-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1915-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Chen Zhimei studiert am Cornell College in Iowa. [Pet1]
- 1915-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [DavisJ1]
- 1915-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Morton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1915-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson hält sich in Beijing auf. [FerJ1]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ANB,Shav1]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert M. McLane kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Student Interpreter in China. [Nell1]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin L. Neville ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erle R. Dickover ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin W. Gilbert ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harold C. Huggins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John F. Jewell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles P. McKiernan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles P. McKiernan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace Remillard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verkehr, Technologie und Handwerk*
Contract for the construction of railways in China : copies of agreements and correspondence between the republic of China and Siems and Carey, and between the Republic of China and the American International Corporation. Jiao tong bu.; Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, American International Corporation. (New York, N.Y. : [s.n.], 1916).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/008924825>. [WC]
- 1916 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Julean H. Arnold ist Gründer des American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Westel Woodbury Willoughby ist juristischer Berater der chinesischen Regierung in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fred D. Fisher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Tianjin. [FisF1]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Adolph A. Williamson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. Cannon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander Krisel ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Eugene M. Lamb ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dillard B. Lasseter ist Language Officer der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing.
. [LasD1]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester L. Schnare ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H. Hoyle Sink ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence J. Spiker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Otto E. Vongehr ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1916-1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Carleton Lacy ist District Superintendent in Jiangxi. [Shav1]
- 1916-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert M. McLane nimmt am 1. Weltkrieg in Europa teil. [ANB]
- 1916-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1916-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen (Fujian). [ANB]
- 1916-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
E. Carleton Baker ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1916-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester Maynard ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1916-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao, Shanghai und Tianjin. [PoGra,Shav1]
- 1916-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Upton Close ist Leiter des American legation espionage service in Shandong. [Shav1]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene ist während den Überschwemmungen und der Hungersnot in Nord-China in der Administration des Roten Kreuzes tätig. [ANB]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [Nel1]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Algar E. Carleton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leighton Hope ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William S. Howe ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace Remillard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *The history of early relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844*. (New Haven, Conn. : Yale University Press, 1917). Diss. Yale Univ., 1909.
- 1917 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
May-ling Soong Chiang graduiert am Wellesley College, Mass. und reist nach China zurück. [ChuS1]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [HanG1]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Ames Burr ist Vize-Konsul der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert C. Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William T. Collins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Nicholson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1917-1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester L. Schnare ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Van A. MacMurray ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Legation in Beijing. [Wik]
- 1917-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Max D. Kirjassoff ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

- 1917-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1917-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1917-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Ratgeber von Xu Shichang. [ANB]
- 1917-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maud Russell ist Sozialarbeiterin der Young Women's Christian Association in China. [RusM1]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur de C. Sowerby lässt sich in Shanghai nieder. [Int]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ida Pruitt ist nach Ihrem Abschluss am Columbia Teachers' College New York Lehrerin an der Wai Ling School for girls in Yantai (Shandong). [Pru1,Pru10]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist Berichterstatter für das War Trade Board des State Department Washington D.C. in China. [ANB]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Nell1]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James W. Bennett ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert C. Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang und Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles W. Holman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles E. Kline ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Langdon Warner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]

- 1918 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Cornell University erhält die Büchersammlung über Ostasien von Charles William Wason.
More than 700,000 monographs, which include 420,000 volumes in Chinese, 168,000 volumes in Japanese, 20,000 volumes in Korean, and 92,000 volumes in Western languages.
<http://asia.library.cornell.edu/ac/Wason/index>. [CorU]
- 1918 ca.-ca. 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan.
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul und Interpret des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [Nell1]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert J. Clarke ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harold N. Elterich ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul F. Faison ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rodney Gilbert ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Allen G. Loehr ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph C. Nardini ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1918-1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1918-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [HanG1]
- 1918-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]

- 1918-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1918-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Douglas Jenkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1918-1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson arbeitet in der Division of Far Eastern Affairs des Department of State in Washington D.C. [JohNT1]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Minnie Vautrin kehrt nach einem Aufenthalt in Amerika nach China zurück. [ANB]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck ist Berater für Ostasien an der Friedenskonferenz in Paris. [ANB]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Franklin Clarkin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H. Gilbert King ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles E. Kline ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence J. Spiker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hugh C. Stanard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Bronson Rea ist technischer Berater der chinesischen Delegation der Peace Conference in Paris. [Shav1]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rea, George Bronson. *The breakdown of American diplomacy in the Far East.* ([S.l. : s.n.], 1919). [Charleston, N.Y. : Nabu Press, 2010]. [WC]

- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Woodbridge, Samuel Isett. *Fifty years in China : being some account of the history and conditions in China and of the missions of the presbyterian church in the United States there from 1867 to the present day.* (Richmond : Presbyterian Committee of Publication, 1919). [Yale]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edward Thomas Williams ist Delegierter der amerikanischen Regierung an der Friedenskonferenz in Versailles. [Willi1]
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *China, the United States and the war : Chino-Japanese negotiations, 1915-1918 : Shantung and its status.* (Boston : World Peace Foundation, 1919).
- 1919 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des American Council of Learned Societies. [ACLS]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew J. Brewer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond C. Mackay ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul / Assistant Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra,Wik]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas M. Wilson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1919-1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul S. Reinsch ist juristischer Berater der chinesischen Regierung. [Shav1]
- 1919-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ray Atherton ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Who2]
- 1919-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul und Interpret des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan und Qingdao. [Nell1]
- 1919-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leo Allen Bergholz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

- 1919-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Calvin B. Griffin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1919-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart K. Lupton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1919-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry B. Hitchcock ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1919-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart J. Fuller ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1919-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dillard B. Lasseter ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin, dann Konsul der amerikanischen Konsulate in Andong, Mandschurei und Hankou. [LasD1]
- 1919-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
P. Steward Heintzleman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1919-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist handelnder Chinese Secretary, dann Chinese Secretary der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1919-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
Lewis Charles Arlington ist Mitarbeiter des Directorate General of Posts in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1919-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Ker Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [DavisJ1]
- 1919-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin Sheddan Cunningham ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1919.09.12 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*
Dewey, John. *The American opportunity in China*. In : New Republic ; vol. 21, Sept. 12 (1919). In : Dewey, John. The middle works. Vol. 11 : 1918-1919. Ed. by Jo Ann Boydston. (Carbondale, Ill. : Southern Illinois University Press, 1976-1983). [EZ]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Benjamin Powell schickt seinen Sohn John William Powell zur Erziehung und Schulung nach Amerika. [O'Bri]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John C.H. Wu geht nach Amerika. [Mal 4]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hosea Ballou Morse ist Berater der chinesischen Delegation der Wirtschaft- und Finanzkonferenz der Liga der Nationen in Brüssel. [Com1]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Barbour kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]

- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton kommt in China an. [ANB]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain wird Student Interpreter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [TPG1]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Erste Kurse für chinesische Sprache, Literatur und Geschichte an der University of Hawaii. [SonX1]
- 1920 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an der University of Washington, Seattle. [Dee1]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton ist zuständig für die ostasiatische Abteilung des United States Foreign Service an der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George F. Bickford ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles R. Crane ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1920-1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Howell, Glenn F. *Gunboat on the Yangtze : the diary of Captain Glenn F. Howell of the USS Palos, 1920-1921*. Ed. by Denis L. Noel. (Jefferson, N.C. : McFarland, 2002).
- 1920-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert W. Pontius ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1920-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederic Edward Lee ist Wirtschafts-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing [Who2,Int]
- 1920-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Stilwell lernt Chinesisch an der University of California, Berkeley und anschliessend in Beijing und reist durch China. [ANB]
- 1920-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan (Shandong). [PoGra]

- 1920-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Algar E. Carleton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1920-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1920-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Magruder ist Assistant Military Attaché der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1920-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter B. Wilson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1920-1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Richard T. Evans ist Jurist in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1920-ca. 1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry I. Dockweiler ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Who2]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gilbert Reid kehrt aus dem Exil in Manila nach Shanghai zurück. [Int]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Ratgeber der chinesischen Delegation an der Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. [ANB]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Daniel Tenney kehrt nach Palo Alto, Calif. zurück. [ANB]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und Chongqing. [Nell1]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David C. Berger ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Howard Bucknell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leighton Hope ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest B. Price ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]

- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [DS]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward B. Thomas ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
L.P.Peet ist Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [Shav1]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China : Mandschurei / Mediengeschichte*
Ray Gifford Marshall untersucht die Besetzung der Mandschurei und von Shandong für das Chinese Foreign Office für eine Conference on Disarmament in Washington D.C. [Shav1]
- 1921 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Die Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Mission beginnt ihre Tätigkeit in der Inneren Mongolei. [Yam]
- 1921 ca.-ca.
1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan.
- 1921-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Westel Woodbury Willoughby ist Berater der chinesischen Delegation an der Washington Conference on Arms Reduction. [ANB]
- 1921-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1921-1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hugh S. Miller ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1921-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Assessor International des Mixed Court Shanghai. [Nell1]
- 1921-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph W. Ballantine ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1921-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. McCafferty ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1921-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Gale ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1921-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]

- 1921-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sherwood A. Cheney ist Military Attaché der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Who4,Int]
- 1921-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Meng Zhi studiert Soziologie an der Columbia University. Er ist Sprecher des Chinese Student Government und befasst sich mit chinesischen und amerikanischen Aktivitäten und Organisationen. [Colu]
- 1921-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jacob Gould Schurman ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. Er bemüht sich, die amerikanischen und westlichen Rechte in China zu schützen und reist zu allen amerikanischen Konsulate. [SteA1:S. 598,ANB]
- 1921-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred Sao-ke Sze leitet die chinesische Gesandtschaft für Amerika. [Wik]
- 1921-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul M. Dutko ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1921-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Mediengeschichte*
George Sokolsky ist Korrespondent des *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, des *London Daily Express*, schreibt für die *Shanghai Gazette* und ist politischer Berater von Sun Yat-sen [Wik]
- 1921-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Sawyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1921-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin F. Stanton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang, in Kalgan (1924-1926), in Tianjin, Sekretär der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing, Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan (1927-1929), in Guangzhou, in Hankou und Shanghai (1938). [Shav1]
- 1921.11.02,09 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*
Dewey, John. *A parting of the ways for America*. In : *New Republic* ; vol. 28, Nov. 2, 9 (1921). In : Dewey, John. *The middle works*. Vol. 13 : 1921-1922. Ed. by Jo Ann Boydston. (Carbondale, Ill. : Southern Illinois University Press, 1976-1983). [EZ]

1921.11.14-17 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*

Dewey, John. *The issues at Washington*. III-IV [ID D28494].

III. China's Interest

China's relation to the Conference and to the possibility of war is a peculiar one. She is admitted on all hands to be the storm centre. But her share is passive, not active. She breeds trouble by exciting the cupidity of other nations, not by what she herself does. Yet what she is and still more what she isn't, her internal disorganization and inefficiency is such a factor in making her a lure for other nations that it must be reckoned with.

There are, so to speak, three Chinas. There is the China which generates friction and antagonism among the nations, the China of international relationships. There is domestic China, torn, distracted, factional, largely corrupt in government. And there is the China of the Chinese people, populous, patient, industrious, self-governing by nonpolitical methods, solid, enduring and persistent beyond the power of the Western imagination to figure, the real China of the past and of the potential future when China is transformed.

In objecting to international coordination of finance for railways and mines as a solution of present difficulties, on the ground that it treats China as a patient rather than as an active living force, it is the second and third of these Chinas that are in mind. Mr. Brailsford expressly provides for the first China. He stipulates that she 'must be an active and willing partner' in the arrangements made; that Chinese bankers must share in the syndicate; that she must retain political control of her railways; that provision be made for ultimate reversion of economic ownership and control; that an arbitral tribunal be established to which China can appeal against the 'tremendous power' of syndicated international finance. There is no slighting on Mr. Brailsford's part of the rightful share of China in fixing her international relationships.

Why, then, object to his plan? Because, to put it dogmatically and briefly, the worst thing in China, its present political and administrative condition, makes it impossible for China to be an active and willing partner, while the good things in China, her transformation into what she may and should become, make it undesirable—first, for herself and then for the world—that she should be a passive and coerced partner. The interest of China is that she have an opportunity to develop, and to develop in her own way. In my judgment, this is also the interest of the peace of the world, since any peace secured by other means is a temporary truce which only postpones an ultimate explosion.

Present domestic internal conditions in China make the formula of China's entrance into an international arrangement as an active and willing partner a barren thing. It is as remote from facts as the formulae of the past about its territorial and administrative integrity. Like them, it is a form of words when realistically confronted with actual conditions. There is danger that, like them, it will become a means by which foreign offices will quiet their consciences and deceive their peoples while predatory activities go on which are harmful to China and in the end productive of new sources of friction among the nations.

There is no Government in China capable of speaking for the country, none having jurisdiction, none having the power to execute the conditions of the proposed agreement. It could be carried out only by continual foreign interference in Chinese domestic affairs. It is natural that Chinese, especially those in political life, speaking to foreigners should put the best face possible on her present state. But it is no kindness to China to gloss over the fact that the Government at present recognized by foreign powers is a hollow shell whose jurisdiction hardly extends beyond the walls of Peking. It lacks the confidence and support of the educated and the commercial class, of all bankers except those political bankers who have profited by its corruption and inefficiency. It is largely dominated by self-appointed military provincial governors and generals.

This does not mean that foreign powers should recognize and deal with some other Government, such as the Cantonese. At present the latter is more decent and progressive. But its active jurisdiction hardly extends beyond two provinces. It is a fiction due to distance and ignorance which causes many Americans to think that the disturbed condition of China is due simply to a conflict between north and south. The importance of this conflict

for China is immensely exaggerated. The fact is that there is a double conflict going on all over China which is independent of the conflict between north and south. One is the factional struggle of a large number of military provincial governors for increased power and revenue. To this are due the tremendous unproductive expenditure for soldiers, the ruling administrative inefficiency, neglect of schools and constant interference with normal commercial development. For legitimate industrial enterprises are now only an invitation to governmental graft and plunder.

The other and promising conflict is that of the enlightened class—teachers, students, the more farsighted merchants, the bankers, the convinced republicans—against existing governments, both national and provincial. This movement now finds expression in a desire for local self-government and provincial autonomy. It is a movement based upon recognition of the fact that the revolution of 1911 was abortive, that the republic then established has now become a name, that as respects political administration—though not social and intellectual affairs—the country is now worse off than it was under the Manchus. Its purpose is to change the nominal revolution into a fact. The failure of the hopes entertained in 1911 only makes it the clearer that this transformation will not be accomplished in a day or in a few years.

This state of affairs makes it impossible for China to enter as an active partner into any proposed international arrangement for her economic exploitation. Any agreement to which the nominal assent of China is given would involve constant interference in Chinese domestic politics. It would require increasing supervision of her affairs, a supervision which in a crisis could not be made effective without the presence of foreign soldiers. And Japan, be it noted, is the only country near enough to deliver large numbers of soldiers at short notice, and the country in which there would be least popular objection to armed interference in China. Moreover, Japan in such a situation would act as the authorized agent of the powers that had entered into the agreement involving international regulation of China's economic interests.

To add that such an arrangement would tend to arrest the normal political development of China from within is perhaps a consideration too disinterested to appeal to any but idealists. But it also enlists American self-interest. If the United States became in the present state of China a partner in any arrangement for international exploitation of China, the effect would be to destroy the greatest asset of America in China—the good will of the Chinese people. The future cannot be predicted. But under certain circumstances the scheme might ultimately throw China into the arms of a Japanese Pan-Asianism, especially if Japan were to show more tact and sense than she has in the past. Under other circumstances, it might create what would be virtually an offensive and defensive alliance with a restored Russia, or with Russia and Germany.

That the proposed arrangement would arrest and distort the normal economic development of China is also a remote and disinterested suggestion. China has so far resisted the rapid introduction of Western industrialism. To most this seems to be a piece of stupid conservative inertia. To a few, it appears to be an expression of a sound instinct to resist the introduction of forces which man has not learned to control and which have caused the exploitation of man by man and brought about bitter class conflict. Educated Chinese have a unanimous and lively sense of the dangers of industrialism. In a vague and ethical sense of the word, they are almost to a man socialistic. If the Chinese are permitted to work out their own economic destiny, it is conceivable that they will evolve some better scheme than that which now troubles Western nations. The natural resources of China in coal and iron have been enormously exaggerated. The capacities of its vast and industrious working population with its habituation to low standards of living have been underestimated. He is a recklessly brave spirit who will take the risks of forcing the pace of the industrialization of China.

There is a practical detailed objection to the proposed scheme. It is proposed that various nations should make pro-rata contributions to the syndicated fund. What nations are in condition to do so at the present time? The existing consortium is cited as a beginning in the right direction. So far the consortium has brought good rather than harm to China, barring the implied reservation of Japanese special rights in Manchuria. But so far its action has

been negative and preventive. It has stopped national monopolistic loans. One reason for its failure to function in a more positive way has been the inability of England and European countries to export capital, an inability consequent upon the war. They have no desire to see the United States and Japan the active agents in financing China. An enlarged proposition of the same general nature would, in effect, mean that the United States and Japan would mainly supply the funds allotted to other nations. Hence the scheme would work out to give these two countries an economic lead in China. Such an arrangement does not appear calculated to reduce international friction.

IV. Suggested Measures

Previous articles have been given up to stating some of the conditions in the Far East which produce international friction. Conclusions so far have been chiefly negative. On the one hand, we have China, which moves slowly, which is just beginning her transformation socially and politically. On the other hand, there are acute urgent clashes of interest between Japan and the United States and remoter difficulties between England and the United States. Is it possible to find measures which will both safeguard China's slow but normal and independent development and also remove the sources of discord among other nations? This seems to me to define the basic problem at Washington. A solution is not easy. It almost reminds one of the old question of what will happen when an irresistible force meets an insurmountable obstacle.

The present writer has no cut and dried solution to offer. It does seem possible, however, to indicate the helpful way of approaching the problem. Coordination of action among other nations in respect to the issues of the Far East is a necessity. But there is a wide difference between a coordination of foreign powers which is directed at China and one which is directed toward one another. A solution should be sought which involves the minimum of international supervision and control of China, while it involves the maximum of practicable international supervision and control of individual nations' activities toward China. Let us try out international regulation on one another before we try it out on China.

This seems to me the first formula with which to attack the problem of combining justice to China—and Siberia—with lessening of friction between other nations. This general formula translates into the concrete in some such fashion as follows: The Conference should establish a permanent international commission for Far Eastern affairs. In order to secure proper supervision of foreign activities in China without unduly interfering with China itself the Conference should establish a kind of constitution to govern the conduct of the commission. This should cover the following points:

1. All monopolies and monopolistic contracts should be absolutely forbidden. More space than these articles occupy would be required to give a history of monopolistic contracts which in the past have brought friction between other nations and limited the freedom of action of China. The nations should agree that every contract of China for public services and properties should be submitted to the commission, not for confirmation but for rejection if it implies any monopolistic features.
2. All consenting nations should agree to submit to the commission all existing contracts involving governmental action of Chinese governments, national and provincial. They should agree to gradual, if not immediate, cancellation of all monopolies provided for in these contracts, though, of course, this need not involve abandonment of specific works already undertaken.
3. All loans to Chinese governments, national and provincial, should be prohibited which make possible a diversion of Chinese funds to unproductive purposes, including so-called administrative loans. Such loans as are made by nationals of any of the countries entering into the agreement should establish credits to be drawn upon as work is actually done in constructing ports, building railways, developing mines, etc.

Why has China given so many concessions and bartered away so many resources in the past? Not wholly because of foreign pressure. Internal corruption and inefficiency have played a part. The ordinary technique is as follows: Some group of Chinese officials needs money, partly for settling accounts, partly for their own pockets. Some foreign concern with banking affiliations offers to loan a certain number of millions, provided they are given a

monopolistic concession or provided China will buy some materials, wireless apparatus, airplanes or whatever the foreign concern wishes to dispose of. The loan is not, however, in the form of a credit for the specified purchase. The loan is used to pay current debts and is squandered in 'administration', mostly squeeze. It becomes accordingly another debt to be met when it falls due by a repetition of the same process. If the Conference can take steps absolutely to prevent this sort of operation in the future it will be to the benefit of China, and will also eliminate one source of friction between the lending nations.

4. The commission should make an honest effort to list all Chinese obligations, including indemnities, which are outstanding, with full information regarding their terms. It should then see what can be done in the way of pooling and refunding. At present it is practically impossible in Peking itself to discover just what are the debts and revenues of China, especially the domestic ones. China's ability to avoid bankruptcy and meet its foreign obligations is so great that foreign nations holding Chinese securities are entitled to secure a definite system of auditing and publicity as a precondition of any more foreign loans for any purpose whatever.

This involves some supervision of Chinese administrative finance, just as our third provision requires supervision, technological and by auditing, of expenditure on credits established. But it is a supervision for specific purposes that involves no political interference, and it is in the interest of a more honest and intelligent administration of public funds in China. As such, free from all the interference which accompanies present methods, it would be welcomed by intelligent Chinese.

5. There should be provision for the maximum of publicity about public works to be undertaken whether nationally or provincially, and for open bidding. China recently needed some locomotives for the only railway built wholly under Chinese direction and under exclusive Chinese management. The wants were made known and there was free international bidding. As a result, a Belgian firm secured the contract for most of the locomotives, an American firm for the remainder. If this practice could be made universal and compulsory for all purchases of supplies—in connection with the abolition of monopolies and 'preferences'—it would automatically do away with many of the financial practices which now create international friction and which further domestic corruption in China.

6. The consortium, already in existence, forms a nucleus for the commission on the side of finance. It should, however, be freed from its monopolistic features, its limitation to four powers and to select groups of bankers in the four countries. It should also be openly associated with authorized representatives of the governments concerned.

There is now a tacit, a disguised alliance between the consortium bankers and their respective governments. It should be made avowed, so that there would be political responsibility and publicity for the bankers' activities. Up to the present the consortium has not been recognized by the Chinese Government, largely because the Government wants unproductive administrative loans which the consortium will not make. Its existence, however, has been the chief factor in stopping loans which meant only the further alienation of Chinese resources.

However, the expenses of maintaining a consortium can hardly be kept up indefinitely for the sake of protecting China against the incapacity—and rapacity—of its own officials. The Governments should assume their share of the expense. Then the consortium might function in a small way as an international syndicate, confining itself, at least until it had been tried out, to minor undertakings, branch railways and those having no strategic or political importance.

7. The Conference should take steps which will result in restoring to China control over her foreign tariffs. Foreign control of Chinese customs was established because of foreign debts and indemnities. It seemed to be the only way—probably it was the only way—by which foreign nations could be assured of repayment of loans and meeting of indemnities. But as a consequence, confirmed by a network of treaties, China cannot now regulate her tariff on imports. Not only that, but the assent of other nations to any change requires unanimity. Any single nation can now block an increase of a tariff which was fixed at 5 per cent ad

valorem on an arbitrary basis and is not now over 7 1/2 per cent. The inability of China to increase her national revenues through customs charges is one of the occasions that make her resort to continuous foreign loans. The Conference should by concerted action and by moral or economic pressure on recalcitrant nations remedy this serious abuse.

The suggested program will meet with two opposite objections. It will be regarded as too modest, as failing in constructive sweep. It will also be regarded as going too far, impracticable, involving too much surrender of vested interests by foreign nations, especially by Japan. For it implies a surrender of her claims to 'special' interests in China. There is no space to argue the whole matter. But it may be pointed out that action on these or similar concrete proposals is a test of the sincerity of the loud profession of the nations regarding their supreme hope for peace. Japan's economic interests, however it may be with her political, lie in establishing good relations with the Chinese people.

At present her industrialists say they are compelled to employ courses which they would prefer not to use in getting hold of raw materials, etc., because of the corruption of provincial officials. Put the whole matter of purchases aboveboard and she would have the advantages of proximity and would not need to resort to measures which give her possession of materials only at the expense of irritating and alienating Chinese and making her an object of suspicion to the rest of the world.

The United States ought also to assist in guaranteeing Japan direct access to oil supplies for industrial purposes, even if that means Mexico. It needs to be borne in mind that general advantage to traders and industrialists as distinct from profit to small groups of concessionaires and bankers depends wholly upon an increase of purchasing power by the Chinese people. China as she now stands isn't a market that ranks high; it is not worth the fuss made over it. Give her a chance to develop herself and she will become a great market for regular peaceful trade, in which Japan has many natural advantages.

It cannot be stated too often that the essence of the Chinese question is time. The West and Japan are in too much of a hurry. The war has increased impatience till the world is almost in a state of hysteria about the Far East. Such measures as are indicated, even though they are largely negative, will secure a breathing space. During this period the world can recover from the shock to its nerves and regain sanity. There will be opportunity for further needed measures to reveal themselves, and in a normal way. Put a stop to the piecemeal partition of China and the alienation of its resources from without; put a stop to the building of warships and the problems of the Far East will gradually present themselves in a proper perspective. It will not then be many years before the world will be able to look back with a smile at its state of alarm over the problems of the Pacific in 1921. Fail to do these things, and the small causes of friction will go on accumulating and present fears will be realized. After the catastrophe men will realize how little was actually at stake in comparison with the evil done and how a moderate amount of prevision and good-will might have prevented the conflagration. [DewJ38]

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1921.11.2, 9 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*
 Dewey, John. *A parting of the ways for America* [ID D28492].

I

The realities of American policy in China and toward China are going to be more seriously tested in the future than they ever have been in the past. Japanese papers have been full of protests against any attempt by the Pacific Conference to place Japan on trial. Would that American journals were full of warnings that America is on trial at the Conference as to the sincerity and intelligent goodwill behind her amicable professions. The world will not stop with the Pacific Conference; the latter, however important, will not arrest future developments, and the United States will continue to be on trial till she has established by her acts a permanent and definite attitude. For the realities of the situation cannot be exhausted in any formula or in any set of diplomatic agreements, even if the Conference confounds the fears of pessimists and results in a harmonious union of the powers in support of China's legitimate aspirations for free political and economic growth.

The Conference, however, stands as a symbol of the larger situation; and its decisions or lack of them will be a considerable factor in the determination of subsequent events. Sometimes one is obliged to fall back on a trite phrase. We are genuinely at a parting of the ways. Even if we should follow in our old path, there would none the less be a parting of the ways, for we cannot consistently tread the old path unless we are animated by a much more conscious purpose and a more general and intelligent knowledge of affairs than have controlled our activities in the past.

The ideas expressed by an English correspondent about the fear that America is soon to be an active source of danger in the Far East are not confined to persons on foreign shores. The prevailing attitude in some circles of American opinion is that called by President Hibben cynical pessimism. All professed radicals and many liberals believe that if our course has been better in the past it has been due to geographical accidents combined with indifference and with our undeveloped economic status. Consequently they believe that since we have now become what is called a world-power and a nation which exports instead of importing capital, our course will soon be as bad as that of any of the rest of them. In some quarters this opinion is clearly an emotional reaction following the disillusionments of Versailles. In others, it is due to adherence to a formula: nothing in international affairs can come out of capitalism and America is emphatically a capitalistic country. Whether or not these feelings are correct, they are not discussable; neither an emotion nor an absolute formula is subject to analysis.

But there are specific elements in the situation which give grounds for apprehension as to the future. These specific elements are capable of detection and analysis. An adequate realization of their nature will be a large factor in preventing cynical apprehensions from becoming actual. This article is an attempt at a preliminary listing, inadequate, of course, as any preliminary examination must be. While an a priori argument based on a fatalistic formula as to how a "capitalistic nation" must conduct itself does not appeal to me, there are nevertheless concrete facts which are suggested by that formula. Part of our comparatively better course in China in the past is due to the fact that we have not had the continuous and close alliance between the State Department and big banking interests which is found in the case of foreign powers. No honest well-informed history of developments in China could be written in which the Russian Asiatic Bank, the Foreign Bank of Belgium, the French Indo-China Bank and Banque Industrielle, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, etc., did not figure prominently. These banks work in the closest harmony, not only with railway and construction syndicates and big manufacturing interests at home, but also with their respective foreign offices. It is hardly too much to say that legations and banks have been in most important matters the right and left hands of the same body. American business interests have complained in the past that the American government does not give to American traders abroad the same support that the nationals of other states receive. In the past these complaints have centred largely about actual wrongs suffered or believed to have been suffered by American business undertakings carried on in a foreign country. With the present expansion of capital and of commerce, the same

complaints and demands are going to be made not with reference to grievances suffered, but with reference to furthering, to pushing American commercial interests in connection with large banking groups. It would take a credulous person to deny the influence of big business in domestic politics. As we become more interested in commerce and banking enterprises what assurance have we that the alliance will not be transferred to international politics? It should be noted that the policy of the open door as affirmed by the great powers—and as frequently violated by them—even if it be henceforth observed in good faith, does not adequately protect us from this danger. The open door policy is not primarily a policy about China herself but rather about the policies of foreign powers toward one another with respect to China. It demands equality of economic opportunity for different nations. Were it enforced, it would prevent the granting of monopolies to any one nation: there is nothing in it to render impossible a conjoint exploitation of China by foreign powers, an organized monopoly in which each nation has its due share with respect to others. Such an organization might conceivably reduce friction among the great powers, and thereby reduce the danger of future wars—as long as China herself is impotent to go to war. The agreement might conceivably for a considerable time be of benefit to China herself. But it is clear that for the United States to become a partner in any such arrangement would involve a reversal of our historic policy in the Far East. It might be technically consistent with the open door policy, but it would be a violation of the larger sense in which the American people has understood and praised that ideal. He is blind who does not see that there are forces making for such a reversal. And since we are all more or less blind, an opening of our eyes to the danger is one of the conditions of its not being realized.

One of the forces which is operative is indicated by the phrase that an international agreement on an economic and financial basis might be of value to China herself. The mere suggestion that such a thing is possible is abhorrent to many, especially to radicals. There seems to be something sinister in it. So it is worth explaining how and why it might be so. In the first place, it would obviously terminate the particularistic grabbing for 'leased' territory, concessions and spheres of influence which has so damaged China. At the present time, the point of this remark lies in its implied reference to Japan, as at one time it might have applied to Russia. Fear of Japan's aims in China is not confined to China; the fear is widespread. An international economic arrangement may therefore be plausibly presented as the easiest and most direct method of relieving China of the Japanese men-ace. For Japan to stay out would be to give herself away; if she came in, it would subject Japanese activities to constant scrutiny and control. There is no doubt that part of the fear of Japan regarding the Pacific Conference is due to a belief that some such arrangement is contemplated. The case is easily capable of such presentation as to make it appeal to Americans who are really friendly to China and who haven't the remotest interest in her economic exploitation.

The arrangement would, for example, automatically eliminate the Lansing-Ishii agreement with its embarrassing ambiguous recognition of Japan's special interests in China.

The other factor is domestic. The distraction and civil wars of China are commonplaces. So is the power exercised by the military governors and generals. The greater one's knowledge, the more one perceives how intimately the former evil is dependent upon the latter. The financial plight of the Chinese government, its continual foreign borrowings which threaten bankruptcy in the near future, depend upon militaristic domination and wild expenditure for unproductive purposes and squeeze. Without this expense, China would have no great difficulty henceforth in maintaining a balance in her budget. The retardation of public education whose advancement—especially in elementary schools—is China's greatest single need is due to the same cause. So is the growth in official corruption which is rapidly extending into business and private life.

In fact, every one of the obstacles to the progress of China is connected with the rule of military factions and their struggles with one another for complete mastery. An economic international agreement among the great powers can be made which would surely reduce and possibly eliminate the greatest evils of 'militarism'. Many liberal Chinese say in private that they would be willing to have a temporary international receivership for government finance, provided they could be assured of its nature and the exact date and conditions of its

termination—a proviso which they are sensible enough to recognize would be extremely difficult of attainment. American leadership in forming and executing any such scheme would, they feel, afford the best reassurance as to its nature and terms. Under such circumstances a plausible case can be made out for proposals which, under the guise of traditional American friendship for China, would in fact commit us to a reversal of our historic policy.

There are radicals abroad and at home who think that our entrance into a Consortium already proves that we have entered upon the road of reversal and who naturally see in the Pacific Conference the next logical step. I have previously stated my own belief that our State Department proposed the Consortium primarily for political ends, as a means of checking the policy pursued by Japan of making unproductive loans to China in return for which she was getting an immediate grip on China's natural resources and preparing the way for direct administrative and financial control when the day of reckoning and foreclosure should finally come. I also said that the Consortium was between two stools, the financial and the political and that up to the present its chief value had been negative and preventive, and that jealousy or lack of interest by Japan and Great Britain in any constructive policy on the part of the Consortium was likely to maintain the same condition. I have seen no reason thus far to change my mind on this point, nor in regard to the further belief that probably the interests of China in the end will be best served by the continuation of this deterrent function. But the question is bound to arise: why continue the Consortium if it isn't doing anything? The pressure of foreign powers interested in the exploitation of China and of impatient American economic interests may combine to put an end to the present rather otiose existence led by the Consortium. The two stools between which the past action of the American government has managed to swing the Consortium may be united to form a single solid bench.

At the risk of being charged with credulous gullibility, or something worse, I add that up to the present time the American phase of the Consortium hasn't shown perceptible signs of becoming a club exercised by American finance over China's economic integrity and independence. I believe the repeated statements of the American representative that he himself and the interests he represents would be glad if China proved her ability to finance her own public utilities without resorting to foreign loans. This belief is confirmed by the first public utterance of the new American minister to China who in his reference to the Consortium laid emphasis upon its deterrent function and upon the stimulation it has given to Chinese bankers to finance public utilities. And it is the merest justice to Mr. Stevens, the American representative, to say that he represents the conservative investment type of banker, not the 'promotion' type, and that thus far his great concern has been the problem of protecting the buyer of such securities as are passed on by the banks to the ultimate investor—so much so that he has aroused criticism from American business interests impatient for speedy action. But there is a larger phase of the Consortium concerning which I think apprehensions may reasonably be entertained.

Suppose, if merely by way of hypothesis, that the American government is genuinely interested in China and in making the policy of the open door and Chinese territorial and administrative integrity a reality, not merely a name, and suppose that it is interested in doing so from an American self-interest sufficiently enlightened to perceive that the political and economic advancement of the United States is best furthered by a policy which is identical with China's ability to develop herself freely and independently: what then would be the wise American course? In short, it would be to view our existing European interests and issues (due to the war) and our Far Eastern interests and issues as parts of one and the same problem. If we are actuated by the motive hypothetically imputed to our government and we fail in its realization, the chief reason will be that we regard the European question and the Asiatic problem as two different questions, or because we identify them from the wrong end.

Our present financial interest in Europe is enormous. It involves not merely foreign governmental loans but a multitude of private advances and commitments. These financial entanglements affect not merely our industry and commerce but our politics. They involve

much more immediately pressing concerns than do our Asiatic relations, and they involve billions where the latter involve millions. The danger under such conditions that our Asiatic relations will be sacrificed to our European is hardly fanciful.

To make this abstract statement concrete, the firm of bankers, J- P. Morgan & Co., which is most heavily involved in European indebtedness to the United States, is the firm which is the leading spirit in the Consortium for China. It seems almost inevitable that the Asiatic problem should look like small potatoes in comparison with the European one, especially as our own industrial recuperation is so closely connected with European relations, while the Far East cuts a negligible figure. To my mind the real danger is not that our big financial interests will determine to set out upon selfish exploitation of China: intelligent self-interest, tradition and the fact that our chief asset in China is our past freedom from a predatory course, dictate a course of cooperation with China. The danger is that China will be subordinated and sacrificed because of primary preoccupation with the high finance and politics of Europe, that she will be lost in the shuffle.

The European aspect of the problem can be made more concrete by reference to Great Britain in particular. That country suffers from the embarrassment of the Japanese alliance. She has already made it sufficiently clear that she would like to draw America into the alliance, making it tripartite, since that would be the easiest way of maintaining good relations with both Japan and the United States. There is no likelihood that any such step will be consummated. But British diplomacy is experienced and astute. And by force of circumstances our high finance has contracted a sort of economic alliance with Great Britain. There is no wish to claim superior virtue for America or to appeal to the strong current of anti-British sentiment. But the British foreign office exists and operates apart from the tradition of liberalism which has mainly actuated English domestic politics. It stands peculiarly for the Empire side of the British Empire, no matter what Party is in the saddle in domestic affairs. Every resource will be employed to bring about a settlement at the Pacific Conference which, even though it includes some degree of compromise on the part of Great Britain, will bend the Asiatic policy of the United States to the British traditions in the Far East, instead of committing Great Britain to combining with the United States in making a reality of the integrity of China to which both countries are nominally committed. It does not seem an extreme statement to say that the immediate issues of the Conference depend upon the way in which our financial commitments in Europe are treated, either as reasons for our making concessions to European policy or on the other hand as a means of securing an adherence of the European powers to the traditional American policy. A publicist in China who is of British origin and a sincere friend of China remarked in private conversation that if the United States could not secure the adherence of Great Britain to her Asiatic policy by persuasion (he was deploring the Japanese alliance) she might do so by buying it—through remission of her national debt to us. It is not necessary to resort to the measure so baldly suggested. But the remark at least suggests that our involvement in European, especially British, finance and politics may be treated in either of two ways for either of two results.

In this article I have set forth as conservatively as possible some of the reasons which seem to justify reasonable apprehension regarding our course at the Conference and in the future. In a further article I shall set forth the reasons for hoping that our ways will not part in this direction, and the main factor that seems to me involved in our deliberate entrance upon a better course.

II

That the Chinese people, generally speaking, has a less antagonistic feeling towards the United States than towards other powers seems to me an undoubted fact. The feeling has been disturbed at divers times by the treatment of the Chinese upon the Pacific coast, by the exclusion act, by the turning over of our interest in the building of the Peking-Canton (or Hankow) railway to a European group, by the Lansing-Ishii agreement, and finally by the part played by President Wilson in the Versailles decision regarding Shantung. Those disturbances in the main, however, have made them dubious as to our skill, energy and intelligence rather than as to our goodwill. Americans, taken individually and collectively,

are to the Chinese—at least such was my impression—a rather simple folk, taking the word in its good and its deprecatory sense. In noting the Chinese reaction to the proposed Pacific Conference, it was interesting to see the combination of an almost unlimited hope that the United States was to lead in protecting them from further aggressions and in rectifying existing evils, with a lack of confidence, a fear that the United States would have something put over on it.

Friendly feeling is, of course, mainly based upon a negative fact, the fact that the United States has taken no part in 'leasing' territories, establishing spheres and setting up extra-national postoffices. On the positive side stands the contribution made by Americans to education, especially medical and that of girls and women, and to philanthropy and relief. Politically, there are the early service of Burlingame, the open door policy of John Hay (though failure to maintain it in fact while securing signatures to it on paper has a great deal to do with the Chinese belief in our defective energy) and the part played by the United States in moderating the terms of the settlement of the Boxer outbreak, in addition to a considerable number of minor helpful acts. China also remembers that we were the only nation to take exception to the treaties embodying the Twenty-one Demands. While our exception was chiefly made on the basis of our own interests which these treaties might injuriously affect, a sentiment exists that the protest was a pledge of assistance to China when the time should be opportune for raising the whole question. And without doubt the reservation made on May 16, 1915, by our State Department is a strong card at the forthcoming Conference if the Department wishes to play it.

From the American standpoint, the open door principle represents one of the only two established principles of American diplomacy, the other being, of course, the Monroe Doctrine. In connection with sentimental or idealistic associations which have clustered about it, it constitutes us in some vague fashion, in both Chinese and American public opinion, a sort of guardian or at least spokesman of the interests of China in relation to foreign powers. Although, as was pointed out in a former article, the open door policy directly concerns other nations in their relation to China rather than China herself, yet the violation of the policy by other powers has been so frequent and so much to the detriment of China, that American interest, prestige and moral sentiment are now implicated in such an enforcement of it as will redound to the advantage of China.

Citizens of other countries are often irritated by a suggestion of such a relationship between the United States and China. It presents itself as a proclamation of superior national virtue under cover of which the United States aims to establish its influence in China at the expense of other countries. The irritation is exasperated by the fact that the situation as it stands is an undoubted economic and political asset of the United States in China. We may concede without argument any contention that the situation is not due to superior virtue but rather to contingencies of history and geography—in which respect it is not unlike many things that pass for virtues with individuals. The contention may be admitted without controversy because it is not pertinent to the main issue. The question is not so much how the state of affairs came about as what it now is, how it is to be treated and what consequences are to flow from it. It is a fact that up to the present the intelligent self-interest of America has coincided with the interests of a stable, independent and progressive China. It is also a fact that American traditions and sentiments have gathered about this consideration so that now there is widespread conviction in the American people of moral obligations of assistance and friendly protection owed by us to China. At present, no policy can be entered upon that does not bear the semblance of fairness and goodwill. We have at least so much protection against the dangers discussed in the prior article.

Among Americans in China and presumably at home there is a strong feeling that we should adopt stronger and more positive policies for the future than we have maintained in the past. This feeling seems to me fraught with dangers unless we make very clear to ourselves in just what respects we are to continue and make good our traditional policy in a more positive manner. To some extent our past policy has been one of drifting. Radical change in this respect may go further than appears upon the surface in altering other fundamental aspects of our policy. What is condemned as drifting is in effect largely the same thing that

is also praised as non-interference. A detailed settled policy, no matter how 'constructive' it may appear to be, can hardly help involving us in the domestic policies of China, an affair of factions and a game which the Chinese understand and play much better than any foreigners. Such an involvement would at once lessen a present large asset in China, aloofness from internal intrigues and struggles.

The specific protests of Chinese in this country—mainly Cantonese—against the Consortium seem to me mainly based on misapprehension. But their general attitude of opposition nevertheless conveys an important lesson. It is based on a belief that the effect of the Consortium will be to give the Peking government a factitious advantage in the internal conflict which is waging in China, so that to all intents and purposes it will mark a taking of sides on our part. It is well remembered that the effect of the 'reorganization' loan of the prior Consortium—in which the United States was not a partner—was to give Yuan Shih-kai the funds which seated him, and the militarist faction after him, firmly in the governmental saddle. Viewing the matter from a larger point of view than that of Canton vs. Peking, the most fundamental objection I heard brought by Chinese against the Consortium was in effect as follows: The republican revolution in China has still to be wrought out; the beginning of ten years ago has been arrested. It remains to fight it out. The inevitable effect of increased foreign financial and economic interest in China, even admitting that its industrial effect was advantageous to China, would be to create an interest in stabilizing China politically, which in effect would mean to sanctify the status quo, and prevent the development of a revolution which cannot be accomplished without internal disorders that would affect foreign investments unfavorably. These considerations are not mentioned for the sake of throwing light on the Consortium: they are cited as an illustration of the probability that a too positive and constructive development of our tradition of goodwill to China would involve us in an interference with Chinese domestic affairs injurious to China's welfare, to that free and independent development in which we profess such interest. But how, it will be asked, are we to protect China from foreign depredations, particularly those of Japan, how are we to change our nominal goodwill into a reality, if we do not enter upon much more positive and detailed policies? If there was in existence at the present time any such thing as a diplomacy of peoples as distinct from a diplomacy of governments, the question would mean something quite different from what it now means. As things now stand the people should profoundly distrust the politicians' love for China. It is too frequently the reverse side of fear and incipient hatred of Japan, colored perhaps by anti-British feeling.

There should be no disguising of the situation. The aggressive activities of other nations in China, centring but not exhausted at this time in Japan, are not merely sources of trouble to China but they are potential causes of trouble in our own international relationships. We are committed by our tradition and by the present actualities of the situation to attempt something positive for China as respects her international status. To live up to our responsibility is a most difficult and delicate matter. We have on the one side to avoid getting entangled in quasi-imperialistic European policies in Asia, whether under the guise of altruism, of putting ourselves in a position where we can exercise a more effective supervision of their behavior, or by means of economic expansion. On the other side, we have to avoid drifting into that kind of covert or avowed antagonism to European and Japanese imperialism which will only increase friction, encourage a combination especially of Great Britain and Japan—or of France and Japan—against us, and bring war appreciably nearer.

We need to bear in mind that China will not be saved from outside herself. Even if by a successful war we should relieve China from Japanese encroachments, from all encroachments, China would not of necessity be brought nearer her legitimate goal of orderly and prosperous internal development. Apart from the question of how far war can now settle any fundamental issues without begetting others as dangerous, there is the fact that China of all countries is the one where settlement by force, especially by outside force, is least applicable and most likely to be enormously disserviceable. China is used to taking time for her problems: she can neither understand nor profit by the impatient methods of the

western world which are profoundly alien to her genius. Moreover, a civilization which is on a continental scale, which is so old that the rest of us are parvenus in comparison, which is thick and closely woven, cannot be hurried in its development without disaster.

Transformation from within is its sole way out, and we can best help China by trying to see to it that she gets the time she needs in order to effect this transformation, whether or not we like the particular form it assumes at any particular time.

A successful war in behalf of China would leave untouched her problems of education, of factional and sectional forces, of political immaturity showing itself in present incapacity for organization. It would affect her industrial growth undoubtedly, but in all human probability for the worse, increasing the likelihood that she would enter upon an industrialization which would repeat the worst evils of western industrial life without the immunities, resistances and remedial measures which the west has evolved. The imagination cannot conceive a worse crime than fastening western industrialism upon China before she has developed within herself the means of coping with the forces which it would release. The danger is great enough as it is. War waged in China's behalf by western powers and western methods would make the danger practically irresistible. In addition we should gain a permanent interest in China which is likely to be of the most dangerous character to ourselves. If we were not committed by it to future imperialism, we should be luckier than we have any right to hope to be. These things are said against a mental protest to admitting even by implication the prospect of war with Japan, but it seems necessary to say them.

These remarks are negative and vague as to our future course. They imply a confession of lack of such wisdom as would enable me to make positive definite proposals. But at least I have confidence in the wisdom and goodwill of the American and other peoples to deal with the problem, if they are only called into action. And the first condition of calling wisdom and goodwill into effective existence is to recognize the seriousness of the problem and the utter futility of trying to force its solution by impatient and hurried methods. Pro-Japanese apologetics is dangerous; it obscures the realities of the situation. An irritated anti-Japanism that would hasten the solution of the Chinese problem merely by attacking Japan is equally fatal to discovering and applying a proper method.

More specifically and also more genetically, proper publicity is the greatest need. If, as Secretary Hughes has intimated, a settlement of the problems of the Pacific is made a condition of arriving at an agreement regarding reduction and limitation of armaments, it is likely that the Conference might better never be held. In eagerness to do something which will pass as a settlement, either China's—and Siberia's—interests will be sacrificed in some unfair compromise, or irritation and friction will be increased—and in the end so will armaments. In any literal sense, it is ridiculous to suppose that the problems of the Pacific can be settled in a few weeks, or months—or years. Yet the discussion of the problems, in separation from the question of armament, may be of great use. For it may further that publicity which is a precondition of any genuine settlement. This involves public diplomacy. But it also involves a wider publicity, one which will enlighten the world about the facts of Asia, internal and international.

Scepticism about Foreign Offices, as they are at present conducted, is justified. But scepticism about the power of public opinion, if it can be aroused and instructed, to reshape Foreign Office policies means hopelessness about the future of the world. Let everything possible be done to reduce armament, if only to secure a naval holiday on the part of the three great naval powers, and if only for the sake of lessening taxation. Let the Conference on Problems devote itself to discussing and making known as fully and widely as possible the element and scope of those problems, and the fears—or should one call them hopes?—of the cynics will be frustrated. It is not so important that a decision in the American sense of the Yap question be finally and forever arrived at, as it is that the need of China and the Orient in general for freer and fuller communications with the rest of the world be made clear—and so on, down or up the list of agenda. The commercial open door is needed. But the need is greater that the door be opened to light, to knowledge and understanding. If these forces will not create a public opinion which will in time secure a lasting and just settlement of other problems, there is no recourse save despair of

civilization. Liberals can do something better than predicting failure and impugning motives. They can work for the opened door of open diplomacy, of continuous and intelligent inquiry, of discussion free from propaganda. To shirk this responsibility on the alleged ground that economic imperialism and organized greed will surely bring the Conference to failure is supine and snobbish. It is one of the factors that may count in leading the United States to take the wrong course in the parting of the ways. [DewJ36]

1921.11.29

*Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*Dewey, John. *Underground burrows* [ID D28609].

Ever since the Conference was called I have believed that in the end publicity would be more important than the particular decisions reached. We are at a point where the chief guarantees for the peace and security of the world are found in the trust of the nations in one another's good faith and good will. Publicity is the way to develop mutual trust. Nations who have no sinister plans have everything to gain from making their attitude known; nations with predatory policies are best restrained by the knowledge that their operations are subject to exposure and general discussion. Publicity means, of course, the utmost possible in the way of open diplomacy. But it also means an education of the public so that it will be immune against dishonest propaganda and reasonably intelligent in passing judgment on events as they happen.

Coming to Washington for a few days with this prepossession in mind, my first concern was naturally to try to get an idea of the atmosphere. I wanted to know how much ventilation and circulation there was, whether things were stifling and close or open and relaxed.

Thanksgiving was a critical time.

At the beginning of the Conference the American eagle had made a great flight in the open. No one had expected so much frankness; having had a good taste of it, we all hoped for as much candid publicity in the discussion of Far Eastern issues.

But it didn't come. The American eagle seemed to be idly perched on a tree half asleep, while moles and woodchucks were burrowing underground and rabbits scurrying for cover. Two of the European nations at the Conference were accusing France of insincere statements and a desire to promote her own advantage, even if it wrecked the Conference. It was reported that the Chinese so resented the interpretation put by British delegates objected to even the measure of publicity involved in keeping records of meetings; that the Chinese delegation was losing the support of Chinese unofficial representatives because they were dickered privately with the Japanese over Shantung; that the British were saying nothing and lying low; that the Japanese after saying at first that a 50 per cent, navy was adequate for defensive purposes were holding out for 70 per cent.; that the Root principles were meant to refer only to the future and out of deference to Japanese and British susceptibilities would consolidate the status quo—and so on and so on.

In short, there was an unmistakable atmosphere of nervousness; there was an air of distrust. The nervousness and distrust were associated with shutting down on the publicity that accompanied the naval proposals. The latter days of the week brought official denials of a number of the rumors mentioned above. There followed an unmistakable letting down of the tension of the previous days. Some of the reports, however, were not denied; they were confirmed. Out of the combination of denials and confirmations there formed in my mind a picture of the situation which I give for what it may be worth.

As compared with the earlier days, there is an absence of disclosures on important topics. The public has no such clear and authorized idea of the position of the various nations on Far Eastern issues as it has on their attitude toward naval reductions. This, however, is not so much because important events going on behind the scenes are kept from the public as because the leading nations are hesitating from bringing up any issue which is so important that to talk about it would result in committing the nation and giving away its position. If there weren't so much public publicity there might be, so to speak, more private, more diplomatic, publicity. As it is, the nations seem to feel that they are approaching a mined field. No one wishes to step on it first for fear of the resulting explosion. Each delegation is rather waiting in hopes that some other delegation is going to make a false move which will redound to its own advantage.

This means in effect that there are a series of committee meetings, occupied in part in reducing to stated form decisions already reached and in part with discussion of minor points, minor comparatively speaking. Extra-territoriality, postoffices and customs are not exactly minor points for China, the last in particular. But they are much less explosive than the 21 demands and Manchuria, or than Shantung. For it seems likely that the Chinese could get large concessions about the latter if they were willing to join other nations in admitting

Japan's special rights and privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia. The present disposition seems to be to assist China in getting what she can on minor points, lest raising the bigger points would result in a breakup and China would depart having gained nothing. This phase of diplomacy was probably inevitable. It denotes some marking time and some deploying to sound other nations out, and to discover a policy by which each nation can later justify itself, in case nothing significant is done about the Far East. The Conference is entitled to breathing spells, especially when during them routine business is accomplished. But they cannot last indefinitely. The dangerous questions exist and they must be faced. The most important of all the issues of the Conference is still in suspense. When the 21 demands, Manchuria, Shantung and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are dealt with is it to be in the light of open and avowed statements of the respective positions of Japan, Great Britain and the United States? Or are the main issues to be lost in a fog of irrelevant issues, pious generalities, evasions, dickerings, private understandings? The United States appears committed by a high authority to the former alternative. The next best thing to getting results is for the public of all countries to know just why they were not got and who has stood in the way and why. It is not too much to say that the failure or success of United States policies now depends upon their being backed up by an adequate demand for publicity on the part of all nations. Underground burrows have got to be dug open. Meantime Great Britain, to my mind, is the sphinx. I have found no one who professes to know exactly where she stands on any specific issue. Speaking for myself alone, I shall judge the probable outcome of the Conference by watching to see whether in the next week or two she breaks her sphinxlike silence. We know in general what the United States and China want. We know what Japan would like, although we do not know just what she would be willing to accept. It seems to be Great Britain's turn to come forward and tell what she wants. Opportunism is well enough under some circumstances. An excess of opportunism on the part of the British may spoil the Conference. [DewJ148]

1921.11.29

Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika

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1921.12.07

*Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*Dewey, John. *The Conference and a happy ending* [ID D28610].

If the American people are going to bring an enlightened public opinion to bear on the Conference, we need more sob sisters and fewer joy brothers to report the Conference. The nations and diplomats who are interested in maintaining the status quo in the Far East have everything to gain by spreading a Pollyanna atmosphere over the doings of the Conference. Foreign diplomats are well aware of American national psychology. They know our sentimental optimistic streak and our desire to feel that we are playing a great part in promoting the idealistic welfare of the world. They know that when all is said and done, it is going to be important to the Washington administration to have the American people believe that American policies have won out as regards the Far East, and that it is essential to the administration to secure results as to navies. These things are among the best cards held by foreign diplomats. A disposition of the American public to put the best face possible on everything done by the Conference is one of the surest ways to help some of the worst things happen or at least to fail to get done some of the possible good things.

Matters have reached, as this is written, the point where it is much more important to note what isn't done and said than what is said, because the former decides the meaning of the latter. The obvious exception is in the case of the reduction of armaments, where there are specific, statistical conditions to keep track of, not such generalities as are being fed to the public as regards the Far East. I suggest three matters, one for the United States, one for Great Britain and one for Japan, which will bear watching. What happens with reference to them will give a fair test for the reader of the daily news to apply to the outgivings from Washington, and will give him a means by which he can decide which way things are really going.

Everything that has so far occurred bears out the original information as to the general instructions under which the Japanese delegates were to operate. The information was that Japan was to favor in a hearty and sincere manner the reduction of armaments, provided that it was confined to the navy and applied in fair ratio to the three great powers; but was to discourage, so far as possible, the discussion of Far Eastern policies and secure postponement if some action threatened. It was also understood that she would put emphasis upon the disorganized state of China—as of course she is entitled to do up to a certain point—and insist that if anything was done about China it would require a political concert of the powers with a supervisory control of China to make sure of execution.

The point of the latter policy is obvious. If it is accepted, Japan becomes, because of inevitable geographical facts, the trustee of the powers for China. If it fails, Japan can throw the blame upon others, especially upon the United States. She will say in effect that after talking as usual a great deal about her interest in China, the United States as usual failed to come to the point when it was a matter of doing something. It does not take much ingenuity to see that her policy may be to shape things so that there will be but two alternatives; one, doing nothing, leaving the status quo with all its advantages for Japan; the other, forcing to the front a plan for joint action which the United States will reject. Of course this policy does not preclude a number of incidental concessions which the Sino-Japanese relations call for anyway, and which a happy and hopeful American public will greet as victories for American policies.

Admiral Kato helped create the wave of indiscriminate optimism by his prompt assent to the Hughes proposals. It was heralded to the American people as a wonderful concession to the United States, and accepted as such by those who had been taught that Japan was always a militaristic nation and who do not know the pressure she is under from the burden of naval expense, nor how small a navy actually suffices Japan for defensive purposes or even for offensive aims under the generous conditions of American reduction proposed by Hughes. Probably Japan got more than she had hoped for. There is nothing to object to in this fact. It is in the interest of the world as well as of Japan that the plan should be adopted. The significant thing is that publicity began to pour forth that Japan needed an 8 or at least 7 ratio to 10-10, instead of a 3-5-5 ratio.

There is no unworthy suspicion of Japan attaching to the supposition that this is a mask for

some real aim, and that what she is not talking about is more important than what she is loudly saying. It is no secret to Japan that American public opinion is much more active and informed on the subject of armaments than it is on the Far East. It is no secret to her that the administration has a great deal politically at stake in the success of the reduction of armament part of the Conference. It is no secret that while there is a good disposition toward China there is no absorbing interest nor exacting judgment as to what happens. It is possible that at the proper time Japan will reluctantly concede in the matter of naval armaments substantially what is asked of her, out of regard for her good friend, the United States, and her regard for the peace of the world—the proper time being gauged by the state of negotiations concerning China. Or she may stiffen up and imperil the success of limitation of armaments unless things go her way as to China.

The gush about Briand and the French necessities for land armament must have been highly pleasing to Japan. It practically disposed of any chance for consideration that the question of reduction of soldiery and abolition of conscription may ever have had. Those who were in Japan at the time of the Versailles Peace Conference know the one thing which made a great popular impression. It was erroneously reported at one time that the abolition of conscription had been decided upon. It was several days before the error was corrected. It is impossible to imagine the extent of official consternation and the amount of popular satisfaction during this short period. The Japanese are a very patriotic people. But if anyone believes they are in love with compulsory military service, the enormous sigh of relief that greeted the false report was the lesson of a lifetime. The optimistic American outburst of sentiment that met the eloquence of Briand would perhaps have been dampened if it had been realized that if there had been a definite understanding between the French and Japanese, the French position is just the one that Japan would have asked France to take, so that Japan might be relieved of the burden of defending her system of conscription and her huge army.

The optimists of the press also report Great Britain backing the American policy as to China. At the same time, it is reported that she insists upon keeping the Anglo-Japanese alliance. One set of newspaper headlines says 'Britain backing China and America but insists on entente with Japan'. This is much like saying that Britain wants white but insists upon black. The 'entente' means the alliance, although enlarged to take in the United States if possible. And the alliance is just the thing, so far as the Far East is concerned, which stands between Great Britain on the one hand and China and the United States on the other. But from all sources, even from far New Zealand, come in just the nick of time reports as to the necessity of continuing the alliance, with the United States if possible, without us if necessary.

It doesn't show undue suspicion of Great Britain to ask what is the concealed aim, what is Great Britain really after. She knows well enough that the United States will not come into a tripartite agreement, that the Senate would not ratify it, even if the American diplomats agreed—which they know the Senate and American opinion too well to do. It is also familiar to them that in all human probability Canada stands ready to repudiate the dual alliance if it is renewed, and that opinion in England itself is so rapidly crystallizing against it that the power of the Foreign Office to renew it is uncertain. Why didn't Great Britain renew when the stage was all set, and when there was much less opposition at home than there is now, if her heart is so unalterably fixed? This talk is obviously trading talk, or aimed at some as yet unavowed point. Is it to back up Japan's policy at a critical moment on the ground that the United States declines to enter into the only arrangement which is practicable? Quite likely not, but what then? There is a desire to create some situation which will bring pressure on the United States in some direction.

As for the United States's policy so far as revealed, the test question is whether Mr. Root's four points are meant to sanction the status quo in China. If events as they continue to develop show that such is their main intent, then we may be sure that the administration in order to secure itself politically with the American people, is willing to bargain with Japan and Great Britain at the expense of China. There has been a cryptic intimation that the recognition of China's sovereignty by these Root principles is equivalent to enforcing

against her all the treaties and commitments which she has signed—for otherwise China would not be sovereign in her treaty-making power! This ingenious device is worthy of that type of American legal mind which has found that it is interference with the liberty of the American workingman to do anything to place him in a secure position of freedom. But it is almost inconceivable—unfortunately not quite—that the problems of the Far East should be approached in this spirit.

Of course it is something to improve China's condition for the future. But the forces which are operating because of the things that have been done in the past will not stop operating because a Conference of powers in Washington decides that such and such things shall be done in the future. The only successful way to regulate the future is by dealing with conditions that now exist. Diplomats are wont to square the circle and perform other impossibilities. To consecrate the status quo in China and then to resolve that things shall be done differently in the future is another of these miracles of diplomacy.

Is the American press going to feed that portion of the American public which requires a happy ending to every novel and drama? Or is it going to take the risk of offending American sentiment and pride by ceasing to proclaim every move as a great advance, and every remark of a foreign diplomat as a tribute to American success, and a reason for swelling American pride? The danger is the greater because our vanity got such a terrible prick at Versailles—a wound that had much to do with our withdrawal into our shell. Now that we have put our heads out again, we are looking for solace and compensation. There are foreign diplomats skilled enough to salve our wounds while they achieve in fact their own ends. If we are not too much inclined to spend our energy in gladsome cheering, we are more likely to attain that

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1921.12.07 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika*
Dewey, John. *The Conference an a happy ending*. In : New Republic ; vol. 29 (Dec. 7, 1921). [EZ]

1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anthony Cotta geht nach Amerika. [And]

- 1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Francis O. Seidle ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1922 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [TenR1]
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Willoughby, Westel W[oodbury]. *China at the conference : a report.* (Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins Press, 1922). Conference on the Limitation of Armament (1921-1922), Washington D.C.
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<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001258136>. [WC]
- 1922-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles Denby ist Abgeordneter des U.S. Shipping Board in China. [ANB]
- 1922-1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lester L. Schnare ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1922-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Nell1]
- 1922-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David C. Berger ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1922-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Howard Bucknell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1922-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey T. Goodier ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1922-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1922-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [HAN1]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton ist zuerst Vizekonsul, dann Dolmetscher und 1924 Konsul in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Meng Zhi wird Präsident der Chinese Students' Christian Association in North America. [Colu]
- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert M. McLane kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]

- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Eli Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian, dann in Shenyang. [DS]
- 1923 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Marshall McHugh lernt Chinesisch in China. [Shav1]
- 1923-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB,PoGra]
- 1923-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [TPG1]
- 1923-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1923-1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [TenR1]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wu Yaozong reist nach Amerika. [Boo]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent kommt in Changsha (Hunan) an. [ANB]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Flavius J. Chapman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert A. Collins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clement H. Cornish ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James P. Davis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Francis P. Dormady ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles I. Graham ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul L. Gross ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William E. Larkin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William J. McCafferty ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter E. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence J. Spiker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Stephan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jake R. Summers ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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Maurice Walk ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Leroy Webber ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 John T. Wright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1924 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa*
 Bynner, Witter. *An import of China : an appeal to the American business man to watch his step in his relations with China.* (Newark, N.J. : Newark Museum and Public Library, 1924). [WC]
- 1924 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming.
- 1924-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Westel Woodbury Willoughby ist Berater der chinesischen Delegation an der Opium Konferenz in Genève. [ANB]
- 1924-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 John Van A. MacMurray ist Assistant Secretary of State in China. [Wik]
- 1924-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Howard Bucknell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1924-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 William F. Nason ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1924-1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Granville O. Woodward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1924-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [ANB,Shav1]
- 1924-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1924-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Edwin F. Stanton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1924-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Leo D. Sturgeon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1924-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 George C. Marshall ist als Offizier der Infanterie in Tianjin. [ANB]
- 1924-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 John Carter Vincent ist Vizekonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha (Hunan) und anschliessend in Hankou (Hubei). [ANB]
- 1924-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]

- 1924-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest B. Price ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1924-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist stellvertretender Militärattaché der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Chu1]
- 1924-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Douglas Jenkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1924-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hiram E. Newbill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdago. [PoGra]
- 1924-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman arbeitet als Anwalt in Shanghai und dient während des 2. Weltkriegs im Office of Strategic Services für CIA. [Wik]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry M. McCandliss kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [And]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger W. Howes kommt in China an. Mary Howes kommt in China an. [BGC]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Coltman kehrt nach Washington D.C. zurück. [Wik]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [TPG1]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George R. Paschal ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Congqing. [PoGra]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George W. Strong ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willoughby, W[estel] W[oodbury]. *Opium as an international problem : the Geneva conferences.* (Baltimore, Md. : John Hopkins Press, 1924).
<https://archive.org/details/opiumasinternati00will>.
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des American Institute of Pacific Relations. [SonX1]
- 1925 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die University of Hawaii beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1925-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Selden Chapin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

- 1925-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1925-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Smyth ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1925-1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Volksreligion und Mythologie / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : Deutschland*
Erkes, Eduard. *Chinesisch-amerikanische Mythen Parallelen*. In : T'oung pao ; vol. 24 (1925-1926).
https://www.jstor.org/stable/4526775?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents. [Erk1]
- 1925-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton ist Konsul in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1925-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [TPG1]
- 1925-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1925-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1925-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles L. de Vault ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1925-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Van A. MacMurray ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1925-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Nanjing. [Pax1]
- 1925-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger C. Tredwell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1925-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur Henderson Smith kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William P. Hunt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changsha. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John J. Muccio ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles H. Stephan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry E. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George W. Strong ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander G. Swaney ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Philosophie : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des China Institute in America in New York, N.Y. durch Kuo Pingwen, John Dewey und Hu Shi. [Colu]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Bishop. Crawford Morrison. *American extraterritorial jurisdiction in China*. In : *American journal of international law* ; vol. 20, no 2 (1926).
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/2188918.pdf>. [ZB]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Jennie Fitzwilliam kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Yangzhou (Jiangsu). [BGC]
- 1926 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an der Princeton University. [Dee1]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [ANB,PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Prescott Childs ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]

- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Y. Jarvis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mahlon Fay Perkins ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence J. Spiker ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Andong. [PoGra]
- 1926-1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry S. Waterman ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Stilwell ist Kommandant der amerikanischen Truppen in Tianjin. [ANB]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Flavius J. Chapman ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harold Shantz ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert B. Streeper ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1926-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick L. Thomas ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kenneth C. Krentz ist Vize-Ksoul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1926-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leroy Webber ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1926-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Epochen : China : Qing (1644-1911) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Morse, Hosea Ballou. *In the days of the Taipings : being the recollections of Ting Kienchang, otherwise Meisun, sometime scoutmaster and captain in the ever-victorious army and interpreter-in-chief to General Ward and General Gordon : an historical retrospect.* (Salem, Mass. : Essex Institute, 1927).

- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alice Tisdale Hobart und Earle Tisdale Hobart fliehen vor der nationalistischen Regierung von Changsha (Hunan) nach Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alice Tisdale Hobart und Earle Tisdale Hobart werden von der nationalistischen Regierung aus Nanjing vertrieben, müssen Hab und Gut zurücklassen, und kehren nach Amerika zurück. [ATH]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson wird Ratgeber der Guomindang und von Chiang Kai-shek in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward H. Hume kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [HumE2]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles A. Bay ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Yantai.
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lewis Clark ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kalgan. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Thomas Hodgens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry E. Stevens ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Harvard University Chinese and Japanese Library. [SonX1]
- 1927-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1927-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claude A. Buss ist Service Officer der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [BusC1]
- 1927-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]

- 1927-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Russland / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Anna Louise Strong reist mit Mikhail Borodin und berichtet über die Guomindang und die Kommunisten, bis sie zur Flucht gezwungen werden. Sie reisen von Shanghai durch China, durch die Wüste Gobi bis Ulan Bator. [ANB]
- 1927-1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Pearl S. Buck und John Lossing Buck fliehen nach Japan und halten sich in Unzen auf. [Buck2]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Evans F. Carlson ist Nachrichtenoffizier der Marine in Shanghai. Er lernt Chinesisch und schreibt Artikel über die politische Situation. [ANB]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Foster H. Kreis ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James E. McKenna ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Meyer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John J. Muccio ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George R. Paschal ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin F. Stanton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1927-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1927-1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas Holcomb ist Kommandant der Marine an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1927-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton ist Mitarbeiter der Division of Far Eastern Affairs des U.S. Department of State in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1927-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard P. Butrick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]

- 1927-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1927-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry Spencer Houghton hält sich in Amerika auf. [ANB]
- 1927-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas B. Clark ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1927-1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward H. Hume arbeitet für die Yale-in-China Mission, die Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China und das American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. [Wik]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alexander Krisel ist Commissioner des U.S. Court for China. [Wik]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Mediengeschichte*
Gründung der *Shanghai Evening Post und Mercury* durch Carl Crow.. [Mee1:S. 62]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
Gründung des Harvard-Yenching Institute an der Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. William Hung ist Mitbegründer und wird Sekretär. [Frè]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn eines Kurses für chinesische Sprache an der University of Chicago. [SonX1]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Division of Orientalia der Library of Congress. [SonX1]
- 1928 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Das American Council of Learned Societies gründet das Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies. [Dee1]
- 1928-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1928-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1928-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew G. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1928-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1928-1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph E. Jacobs ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1928-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Perry N. Jester ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1928-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1928-1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Agnes Smedley ist Journalistin der *Frankfurter Zeitung*, *Manchester Guardian*, *New Masses* und *New Republic* in Shanghai. Sie trifft Lu Xun und schreibt Artikel über Chiang Kai-shek und den Bürgerkrieg. [ANB]
- 1928-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck ist Leiter der Far Eastern Division des State Department, Washington D.C. Er kämpft 1933-1938 gegen die amerikanische Einmischung in Ostasien und fordert eine objektive Politik zwischen China und Japan. [ANB]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [TPG1]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Roderick Dorsey ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert M. Guptill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert P. Joyce ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai.
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Mayo Newhall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ernest B. Price ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa*
Smedley, Agnes. *Daughter of earth*. (New York, N.Y. : Coward-McCann, 1929).
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Smedley, Agnes. *Eine Frau allein : mein Lebensroman*. Aus dem amerikanischen Manuskript übersetzt von Julian Gumperz. (Frankfurt a.M. : Frankfurter Societäts-Druckerei, 1929). [2. Aufl. (Berlin : Dietz, 1949)].
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Vincent Sheean ist im Auftrag der North American Newspaper Alliance als Journalist in Shanghai, Nanjing, Hankou (Hubei) und Beijing. Er trifft Chiang Kai-shek und die Witwe von Sun Yat-sen. [ANB]

- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Freer Gallery of Art in Washington D.C. beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
John M. Allison kommt in China an und wird Werbemanager der General Motors Corporation in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB]
- 1929-1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Russell B. Jordan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1929-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb studiert Chinesisch in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1929-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles S. Reed ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1929-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1929-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Language Attaché des amerikanischen Konsulats in Beijing. [Pax1]
- 1929-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zhang Qian ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in San Francisco. [PorChi3]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart Allen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Atcheson ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George M. Graves ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jay C. Huston ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T. Leonard Lilliestrom ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew G. Lynch ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Myrl S. Myers ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1929-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward B. Thomas ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]

- 1929-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas F. Millard ist Berater der Guomindang. [Shav1]
- 1929-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Verne G. Staten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1929-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nelson T. Johnson ist Gesandter / Botschafter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft / Botschaft in Beijing. [JohNT1,PoGra]
- 1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Allison verliert seinen Posten bei General Motors Corporation und wird Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulates in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward T. Wailes ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1930 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Arthur Saunders kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Anqing (Anhui). [BGC]
- 1930-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1930-1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Page ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1930-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph W. Ballantin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [BalW1]
- 1930-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1930-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Tillman Durdin reist als Seemann nach Shanghai. Er wird Reporter für die *Shanghai Evening Post* und später Herausgeber der *China Post*. [Durd3]
- 1930-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Paul M.W. Linebarger ist juristischer Berater des Chinese Nationalist Government. [Shav1]
- 1930-1967 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Meng Zhi ist Direktor des China Institute, New York. [Colu]
- 1930-???? *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Liu Zunqi arbeitet für den United States Information Service. [AOI]
- 1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Westel Woodbury Willoughby ist Berater der chinesischen Delegation an der Opium Konferenz in Genève und für den chinesisch-japanischen Konflikt über die Mandschurei an der League of Nations. [ANB]
- 1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hayward G. Hill ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]

- 1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zhang Qian ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in New York, N.Y. [PorChi3]
- 1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Danton, George Henry. *The culture contacts of the United States and China.* (New York, N.Y. : Columbia University Press, 1931). [WC]
- 1931 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Arlington, Lewis Charles. *Through the dragon's eyes : fifty years' experiences of a foreigner in the Chinese government service.* (London : Constable, 1931). [WC]
- 1931-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1931-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Hanson ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin.. [HanG1]
- 1931-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Culver B. Chamberlain ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [TPG1]
- 1931-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1931-1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Hubner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1931-1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou (Hubei). [PoGra]
- 1931-1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward T. Wailes ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1931-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Allison ist Sekretär Vize-Konsul zuerst in Kobe, dann Tokyo Japan. [ANB]
- 1931-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist bei der U.S. Army Intelligence in Tianjin. [Chu1]
- 1931-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Ketcham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1931-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1931-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claude A. Buss ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [BusC1]
- 1931-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1931-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Willys R. Peck ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]

- 1931-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rose Hum Lee arbeitet am Guangdong Raw Silk Texting Bureau in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Lee1]
- 1931-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Clarke Vyse ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1931-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William Langhorne Bond ist Vize-Präsident der China National Aviation Corporation. Er kommt 1931 in Shanghai an. Der erste Flug geht von Hankou nach Chongqing, entlang dem Yangzi ; der zweite von Shanghai nach Beijing. [Wik]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Otto Frederick Schoerner kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Sprachenschule der China Inland Mission in Anqing (Anhui) und reist nach Urumchi (Xinjiang). [BGC]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Barbour kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gerald Warner ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George V. Allen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arnold van Benschoten ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James E. Black ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ralph J. Blake ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles J. Brennan ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Buell ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon L. Burke ist Vize-Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Augustus S. Chase ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lewis Clark ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert C. Coudray ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Donald D. Edgar ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Andrew W. Edson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lynn W. Franklin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leonard N. Green ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick W. Hinke ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Douglas Jenkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Bliss Lane ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Cecil B. Lyon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl D. Meinhardt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert B. Mosher ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John J. Muccio ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James K. Penfield ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James B. Pilcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John R. Putnam ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles S. Reed ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lincoln C. Reynolds ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace H. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]

- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Smyth ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl O. Spamer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles C. Sundell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Howard C. Taylor ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ralph Townsend ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Angus I. Ward ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1932 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carter R. Whittaker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1932 ca.-ca.
1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Monroe B. Hall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Int]
- 1932-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [Pax1]
- 1932-1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1932-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1932-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard P. Butrick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1932-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Carl O. Hawthorne ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Hatem kommt in Shanghai an. [Wik]
- 1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Cai, Yuanpei. *Zhong Mei wai jiao shi*. Cai Yuanpei, Wu Jingheng, Wang Yunwu bian ; Tang Qingzeng zhuan shu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1933). [Geschichte
Beziehung China-Amerika].

- 1933 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Meng Zhi wird Direktor der Chinese Educational Mission in the U.S. und ist zuständig für die Betreuung chinesischer Studenten. [Colu]
- 1933-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Evans F. Carlson ist als Nachrichtenoffizier in Shanghai und reist nach Beijing an die Botschaft und gründet eine Sprachen-Schule für Diplomaten. [ANB]
- 1933-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Shav1,ANB]
- 1933-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service ist Angestellter des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming (Yunnan). [TL]
- 1933-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Marshall McHugh ist Offizier des Fourth Marines and U.S. Asiatic Fleet in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1933-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Verwaltung - Administration*
John Earl Baker ist Manager des Chinese-American Wheat Syndicate des Ministry of Finance. [Shav1]
- 1933-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hong Kong. [Shav1]
- 1933-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hasell H. Dick ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1933-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jack Belden reist von Hong Hong über Shanghai nach Beijing. Er wird Reporter der *Shanghai Evening Post* in Shanghai, dann der *United Press*. [ANB]
- 1933-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Norbert Kates hält sich in Beijing auf und studiert Chinesisch. [Atw10]
- 1933-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Paton Davies ist Konsul in Kunming, Beijing, Shenyang und Hankou. [DavJP1]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Karl August Wittfogel emigriert nach Amerika. [Mar 1]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dick Hillis kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch an der Schule der China Inland Mission in Huaning (Anhui). [BGC]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul Gieser kommt in Shanghai an. [BGC]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Helen Anderson kommt in China an. [BGC]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard J. Walsh wird Herausgeber von *Asia*. Pearl S. Buck und Richard Walsh kehren nach Amerika zurück. [Conn]

- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmung Clubb ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Edikt von Kaiser Daoguang.
"Now that the English barbarians have been allowed to trade, whatever other countries there are, the United States and others, should naturally be permitted to trade without discrimination, in order to show Our tranquilizing purpose." [CohW1:S. 11]
- 1934 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
A. Viola Smith ist Mitarbeiterin des Court for China in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1934-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter P. McConaughy ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1934-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1934-1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Irland / Recht und Gesetz*
Joseph Bailie ist Berater des Gerichtes in Hexian, Anhui. [Shav1]
- 1934-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter A. Adams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1934-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [Pax1]
- 1934-1937 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Agnes Smedley ist als Journalistin in China. Sie reist mit der Roten Armee in Shaanxi und trifft Chiang Kai-shek in Xi'an (Shaanxi), wird von kommunistischen Rebellen gefangen gehalten und trifft Mao Zedong in Yan'an (Shaanxi). [ANB]
- 1934-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph W. Ballantine ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [Dans1]
- 1934-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1934-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Allison ist Vize-Konsul in Tokyo, dann mit konsularischen Aufgaben in Dongbei (Mandschurei) und Dalian. [ANB]
- 1934-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1934-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul R. Josselyn ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1934-1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung und Bestehen des Institute of Pacific Relations in New York, N.Y.
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Emily Hahn kommt in Shanghai an. [Hahn2]

- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sun, Zhiyu. *Meiguo xian dai shi*. Zhuan shu zhe Sun Zhiyu ; zeng ding zhe Chen Yiyi ; zhu bian zhe Wu Jingheng, Cai Xuanpei, Wan Yunwu. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1935). (Xin shi dai shi di cong shu). [Geschichte von Amerika].
美國現代史
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Westen : Allgemein*
Willoughby, Westel Woodbury. *The Sino-Japanese controversy and the League of Nations*. (Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins Press, 1935).
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Departement of Oriental Studies an der University of Hawaii. [Haw]
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Das Department of Oriental Studies der University of Hawaii ändert den Namen in Institute of Oriental Studies. [SonX1]
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Claremont University beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1935 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an den Associated Colleges of Claremont, Calif. [Dee1]
- 1935 ca. *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1935-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred Sao-ke Sze ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1935-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Monnett B. Davis ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1935-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward S. Maney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1935-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul Wyatt Caraway ist Offizier des 15th Infantry Regiment in Tianjin. [Shav1]
- 1935-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George R. Merrell ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1935-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service ist Language Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [TL]
- 1935-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John K. Caldwell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1935-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philip D. Sprouse ist Schreiber der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1935-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Stilwell ist Militärattaché in Beijing. [ANB]

- 1935-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1935-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1,ANB]
- 1935-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank P. Lockhart ist Berater der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft / Botschaft in Beijing. [Shav1]
- 1935-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Marshall McHugh ist Assistant Naval Attaché der amerikanischen Botschaften in Nanjing, Hankou und Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1935-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Royal Leonard ist Privatpilot von Chiang Kai-shek. [Wik]
- 1935-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
F. Russell Engdahl ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai und geht 1941 nach Hong Kong. [Diplo]
- 1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sadie Custer kommt in China an. [BGC]
- 1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Oriental Languages an der University of Chicago. [SonX1]
- 1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Graue, Erwin. *Die Auswirkungen des Silberankaufsprogramme der amerikanischen Regierung auf den Handel zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und China*. In : *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv* ; Bd. 44, H. 3 (1936).
https://www.jstor.org/stable/40431117?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents. [WC]
- 1936-1929 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick W. Hinke ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1936-1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Gest Library ändert ihren Standort an das Institute for Advanced Study der Princeton University in Princeton, N.Y. [Gest1]
- 1936-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rose Hum Lee arbeitet bei der National City Bank of New York und der Sun Life Assurance Company in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Lee1]
- 1936-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1936-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wang Zhengting ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1936-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matilda Thurston hält sich in Amerika auf. [ANB]

- 1936-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Verantwortlicher für China an der Far Eastern Division des State Department in Washington D.D. [ANB]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Seymour Letcher kommt in Beijing an. Er besucht die Ming-Gräber. [Jea1]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rose Hum Lee arbeitet für die Red Cross Women's War Relief Association, die Overseas Relief Unit und das Guangdong Emergency Committee for the Relief of Refugees in Guangzhou (Guangdong). Beim Einfall der Japaner wird sie Mitarbeiterin des Radios. [Lee1]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault kommt in China an und wird Berater der chinesischen Regierung für Luftfahrt. [ANB]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Benjamin Powell ist als Journalist in Shanghai tätig. [ChuS1]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Murray Forbes kehrt nach Boston zurück. [ANB]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Minnie Vautrin verteidigt Frauen und Kinder des Ginling Colleges for Women gegen die Japaner. [ANB]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hanson Haldore ist Mitarbeiter der Associated Press in Beijing. [Bay4]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin T. Rowe ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist zweiter Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Pax1]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Asien*
[Willoughby, Westel Woodbury]. *Zhong Ri jiu fen yu guo lian*. Weiluo bei zhu ; Xue Shouheng deng yi. (Shanghai : Shang wu yin shu guan, 1937). Übersetzung von Willoughby, Westel Woodbury. *The Sino-Japanese controversy and the League of Nations*. (Baltimore, Md. : Johns Hopkins Press, 1935).
中日糾紛與國聯
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Allgemein / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : England*
Hughes, E[rnest] R[ichard]. *The invasion of China by the Western world*. (London : A. and C. Black, 1937). (The pioneer histories). [2nd ed. ; ed. by R[aymond] S. Dawson. (London : Black, 1968)].
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Wu Yaozong reist nach England und Amerika. [Boo]
- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Division of Far Eastern Languages, das heutige Department of East Asian Languages and Civilization an der Harvard University. [Harv]

- 1937 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Princeton University erhält die Gest Collection chinesischer Bücher und beginnt selbst zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1937-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rose Hum Lee arbeitet beim Guangdong Municipal Telephone Exchange in Guangzhou (Guangdong). [Lee1]
- 1937-1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Espy ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai, dann in Nanjing. [LuS2]
- 1937-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Seymour Letcher ist Kommandant der Company B., Marine Detachment, an der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Jea1]
- 1937-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist Militärattaché in Hankou. [Shav1]
- 1937-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Evans F. Carlson ist Nachrichtenoffizier zur Beobachtung des chinesischen und japanischen Militärs in China. Er begleitet die Rote Armee und kommunistische Rebellen. [ANB]
- 1937-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George R. Merrell ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [Shav1]
- 1937-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault leitet eine Schule für Luftfahrt in Kunming (Yunnan). [ANB]
- 1937-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gerald Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. 1937-1939 in Danshui. [Dans1,PoGra]
- 1937-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hu Shi ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [CGU]
- 1937-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maxwell Hamilton ist Leiter der Division of Far Eastern Affairs des U.S. Department of State in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1937-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Tillman Durdin ist Korrespondent der *New York Times*. Er schreibt über den Chinesisch-japanischen Krieg, begleitet die chinesischen Truppen und erlebt das Nanjing Massaker. [Durd3]
- 1937-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Xu Shaochang ist Vize-Konsul des chinesischen Konsulats in Los Angeles. [Wik]
- 1937-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Das Hauptquartier des United States Information Service ist in Chongqing. [Fai1]
- 1937-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harrison Forman ist Kriegskorrespondent in China. [Shav1]

- 1938 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa*
Smedley, Agnes. *China fights back : an American woman with the Eight Route Army*. (New York, N.Y. : Vanguard Press, 1938).
<https://archive.org/details/chinafightsbacka008945mbp/page/n8>.
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Smedley, Agnes. *China blutet : vom Sterben des alten China*. (Basel : Universum Bu#cherei, 1936). (Universum-Bu#cherei : Bd. 261 = Jahresreihe 1936, Sonderbd. 20).
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Logan H. Roots kehrt nach New York zurück. [And]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Pierce Beaver kommt in Beijing an. [ANB]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene wird Vorsitzender des American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression. Er möchte Sanktionen gegen Japan ergreifen, um China im Krieg gegen Japan zu helfen. [ANB]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Haldore E. Hanson reist mit der Achten Roten Armee in Hebei, Shanxi und Shaanxi und trifft Mao Zedong in Yan'an. [Bay4]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao (Shandong). [Shav1]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Addison E. Southard ist Generalkonsul von Hong Kong. [Int]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John B. Ketcham ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shantou. [Dans1]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stuart Allen ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Yantai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Allison ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leland C. Altaffer ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xiamen. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin W. Bandy ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
H. Merrell Benninghoff ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David C. Berger ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gordon L. Burke ist Konsul des deutschen Konsulats in Tianjin.

- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Augustus S. Chase ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles A. Cooper ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Davies ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Monroe B. Hall ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederick W. Hinke ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Y. Jarvis ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Douglas Jenkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sidney K. Lafoon ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George D. La Mont ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William R. Langdon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Irving N. Linnell ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Ludden ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Cecil B. Lyon ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qngdao. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
W. Leonard Parker ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maurice Pasquet ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]

- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alvin T. Rowe ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Horace H. Smith ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Jinan. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel Sokobin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin F. Stanton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John F. Stone ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry E. Stevens ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul E. Tenney ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William T. Turner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert S. Ward ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T. Eliot Weil ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kenneth J. Yearns ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Whitney Young ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Namen-Index : Westen*
Robert M. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Wilson Plumer Mills wird Chairman International Committee for the Nanking Safety Zone. [BDCC]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Goodrich, L. Carrington. *China's first knowledge of the Americas*. Address before the convocation of the College of Chinese studies, May 1937. (Peking : College of Chinese Studies, 1938). [GooL1]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Erste Vorlesung zur Geschichte Chinas an der Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. durch Knight Biggerstaff. [Coch]

- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Erstmals werden Chinesischkurse und chinesische Literatur an der Stanford University, School of Letters angeboten. [Stan]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die University of Pennsylvania beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1938 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an der University of Pennsylvania. [Dee1]
- 1938-1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles A. Cooper ist Sekretär des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Int]
- 1938-1940 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Agnes Smedley sammelt in Hankou (Hubei) Geld für das chinesische Rote Kreuz und reist mit der kommunistischen Armee. [ANB]
- 1938-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John K. Emmerson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taiwan. [Shav1]
- 1938-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul E. Tenney ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1938-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Recht und Gesetz*
Richard T. Evans ist Jurist des United States Court for China. [Shav1]
- 1938-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Allison ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Nanjing und wird Konsul in Osaka. [ANB]
- 1938-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service ist Vize-Konsula am Generalkonsulat in Shanghai. [TL]
- 1938-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Addison E. Southard ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. Er kommt zu Beginn des 2. Weltkriegs in japanische Gefangenschaft. [Int]
- 1938-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist Vorsitzender der Canton Refugee Areas Relief Commission. [Guangzhou]. [Shav1]
- 1938-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [Pax1]
- 1938-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Mediengeschichte*
Theodore H. White ist Korrespondent des *Time magazine* für Ostasien. [ANB]
- 1938-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philip D. Sprouse ist Sprachstudent in Beijing, Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou, Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Chongqing, Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [Shav1]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Seymour Letcher kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Jea1]

- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Emily Hahn reist des chinesisch-japanischen Konflikts wegen nach Chongqing (Sichuan). [Cla]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Rose Hum Lee kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Lee1]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb verwaltet als Vize-Konsul die amerikanische Botschaft in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joy Homer reist als Korrespondentin des Interdenominational Church Committee for China Relief nach Yan'an. [Bay4]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Hersey ist Korrespondent für die *Time* in Chongqing. [Wik]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Shelley Smith Mydans und Carl Mydans sind als Reporter und Fotograf für *Life* in Chongqing. [Wik]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Tillman Durdin hält sich während des Bombardement in Chongqing auf. [Durd3]
- 1939 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Fuzhou. [PoGra]
- 1939-1936 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
F.L. Hawks Pott hält sich in Amerika auf. [Pott1]
- 1939-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Die Japaner stellen Mary Moninger unter Hausarrest. [ANB]
- 1939-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Evans F. Carlson schreibt und gibt Vorträge über China in Amerika. [ANB]
- 1939-1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb verwaltet als Vizekonsul die amerikanische Botschaft in Shanghai. [ANB]
- 1939-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Samuel J. Fletcher ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1939-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
M. Searle Bates ist Vorsitzender des Nanjing International Relief Committee. [Shav1]
- 1939-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
A. Viola Smith ist Konsulin der amerikanischen Botschaft in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1939-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jack Belden ist Korrespondent des *Time magazine* und hält sich in Chongqing (Sichuan) auf. [ANB]

- 1939-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred Kohlberg ist Vorsitzender des Executive Committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. [ANB]
- 1939-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist Militärattaché in Chongqing (Sichuan). [Chu1]
- 1939-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Matilda Thurston ist von den Japanern interniert. [ANB]
- 1939-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger Sherman Greene ist Berater für medizinische Angelegenheiten in China des Department of State's Cultural Affairs Division in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Melvin David Suttie kommt in China an und lernt Chinesisch in Qingdao (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alice Frame kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Birch kommt in Shanghai an und studiert Chinesisch. [ANB]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Minnie Vautrin fällt in Depressionen und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dairen (Mandschurei). [Shav1]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Die chinesische Regierung in Chongqing knüpft neue ausenpolitische Kontakte. Amerika wird Hauptverhandlungspartner : Gewährung von ersten Krediten zur Absicherung des Militärgüternachschubs und zur Währungsstabilisierung. [Leut7:S. 115]
- 1940 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Carlson, Evans Fordyce. *Twin stars of China : a behind-the-scenes story of China's valiant struggle for existence ; by a U.S. Marine who lived & moved with the people*. Illustrated from photographs taken by the author. (New York, N.Y. : Dodd, Mead & Co., 1940).
- 1940-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Louis Hill Gourley ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin (Heilongjiang). [Shav1]
- 1940-1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank P. Lockhart ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1940-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman ist Mitglied des Shanghai Municipal Council. [Wik]
- 1940-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Emily Hahn hält sich in Hong Kong auf, im ersten Jahr zusammen mit Charles Boxer. [Hahn2]

- 1941 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bombardierung von Pearl Harbor, Hawaii durch Japan. Amerika und China werden Verbündete. [ChuS1]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Benjamin Powell kommt in japanische Gefangenschaft. [O'Bri]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Owen Lattimore ist Berater von Chiang Kai-shek. [ODNB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lemuel N. Bell kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Die Japaner stellen Mary Moninger unter Hausarrest in Qiongschan und Haikou (Hainan, Guangdong). [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault ist Kommandant der American Volunteer Group zum Schutz der Route von Burma nach China. Lauchlin Currie ist sein Mitarbeiter. [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lauchlin Currie führt im Auftrag von Franklin Roosevelt und der amerikanischen Regierung Verhandlungen mit Chiang Kai-shek und Zhou Enlai in Chongqing (Sichuan). [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amadeus William Grabau ist von den Japanern in der britischen Botschaft interniert. [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb verwaltet als Vize-Konsul die amerikanische Botschaft in Nanjing. [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent kommt in Shanghai an. [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Annalee Whitmore Fadiman hält sich in Chongqing auf und schreibt Reden für May-ling Soong Chiang. [Fadi1]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Roosevelt reist als Assistent Naval Attaché mit den British Middle Eastern Forces durch Mittel- und Ostasien. [Int]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter P. McConaughy ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [Wik]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Glen W. Bruner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Danshui. [Dans1]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]

- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Bisson, Thomas Arthur. *American policy in the Far East, 1931-1940*. (New York, N.Y. : Institute of Pacific Relations, 1941). [WC]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Agnes Smedley kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Swisher, Earl. *The character of American trade with China, 1844-1860*. (Boulder, Colo. : University of Colorado, 1941). (Studies series C. Studies in the social sciences / University of Colorado ; vol. 1, no 2, pt. 4).
- 1941 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Association for Asian Studies an der University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. [AAS]
- 1941-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward Hyers Clayton ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]
- 1941-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frank P. Lockhart ist von den Japanern interniert. [Shav1]
- 1941-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Magruder ist Chef der American Military Mission in China. [Shav1]
- 1941-1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin F. Stanton ist von den Japanern interniert. [Shav1]
- 1941-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jennie Fitzwilliam ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft in Yantai (Shandong), dann in Weixian (Shandong). [BGC]
- 1941-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist erster Sekretär, dann Berater der amerikanischen Botschaft in Chongqing (Sichuan). Er ist überzeugt, dass Chiang Kai-sheks Regierung wirtschaftliche und militärische Reformen braucht, was von Harry S. Truman abgelehnt wird. [ANB]
- 1941-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service ist Dritter, dann 1943 Zweiter Sekretär der Botschaft in Chongqing (Sichuan). [TL]
- 1941-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert B. Ekvall ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]
- 1941-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft. [Shav1]
- 1941-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence E. Gauss ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra,ANB]
- 1941-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry Spencer Houghton ist politischer Gefangener der Japaner in Beijing. [ANB]

- 1941-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist in japanischer Gefangenschaft im Lager in Weixian (Shandong) und flieht 1944. [Hum10]
- 1941-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Brooks Atkinson ist Korrespondent der New York Times in China und schreibt über den Krieg mit Japan und die chinesische kommunistische Partei. Er trifft Mao Zedong in Yan'an (Shaanxi), [Wik]
- 1941-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred T. Wellborn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming, dann in Chongqing. [WelA1]
- 1941-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
David Howard Adeney und Ruth Adeney halten sich in Amerika auf. [BGC]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mary Moninger muss Hainan verlassen. Sie reist über Taiwan, Shanghai, Afrika und Rio de Janeiro nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault ist Kommandant der China Air Task Force. [ANB]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
May-ling Soong Chiang ist Vorsitzende eines Treffens zwischen amerikanischen und chinesischen Offizieren in Chongqing (Sichuan) um über die Luftwaffe zu diskutieren. Anwesend sind u.a. Joseph Stilwell und Claire Lee Chennault. [ChuS1]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Lauchlin Currie versucht zwischen Chiang Kai-shek und Joseph W. Stilwell bei ihren Differenzen in Chongqing (Sichuan) zu vermitteln. [ANB]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist zweiter Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft zuerst in Chongqing (Sichuan), dann in Lanzhou (Gansu). [ANB]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Paton Davies beteiligt sich am Chinesisch-burmesisch-indischen Kriegssplatz. [DavJP1]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George D. La Mont ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert M. Taylor ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hornbeck, Stanley Kuhl. *The United States and the Far East : certain fundamentals of policy.* (Boston : World Peace Foundation, 1942). [WC]
- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Geschichte : China - Russland*
First Washington Conference. Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Maksim Litvinov und Song Ziwen unterschreiben die Declaration of the United Nations. [ChiRus3:S. 239,Int]

- 1942 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Leonard, Royal. *I flew for China*. (Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday, Doran and Co., 1942).
[Bericht als Privat-Pilot von Chiang Kai-shek und Zhang Xueliang und zuletzt für die
Chinese National Aviation Corporation Airline 1935-1941]. [WC]
- 1942-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Pierce Beaver reist aus Gesundheitsgründen nach Hong Kong und kommt in
japanische Gefangenschaft. [ANB]
- 1942-1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Shelley Smith Mydans und Carl Mydans, als Reporter und Fotograf für *Life*, werden von
den Japanern in Manila und dann Shanghai inhaftiert. [Wik]
- 1942-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter Lowdermilk arbeitet für die chinesische Regierung in Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1942-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Stilwell ist Oberbefehlshaber der chinesischen Armee und militärischer Berater von
Chiang Kai-shek und ist Kommandant der Truppen in China, Burma und Indien. [ANB]
- 1942-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Lee Scott fliegt im 2. Weltkrieg mit der Staffel 'Flying Tigers', stationiert in Yunnan,
um die chinesischen Streitkräfte zu unterstützen. [Wik]
- 1942-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1942-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Birch ist als Übersetzer, Offizier, Funker und Kartograph von Claire Lee Chennault in
Chongqing (Sichuan) tätig. [ANB]
- 1942-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wei Daoming ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1943 ca.-ca.
1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guilin.
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Hall Glover reist nach Amerika zurück. [And]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John William Powell kommt nach Amerika und reist für das U.S. Office of War Information
nach China. [O'Bri]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jennie Fitzwilliam verlässt China. [BGC]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Emily Hahn kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Hahn2]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Amerikanisches Gesetz, das Chinesen das Recht zur Immigration bekommen und die
amerikanische Nationalität annehmen dürfen. [Chro1]

- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Pierce Beaver kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Calvin Ferguson ist Gefangener der Japaner in der britischen Botschaft in Beijing. Nach einem Gefangenenaustausch zwischen Japan und Amerika reist er über Shanghai, Goa, Hong Kong, Manila, Saigon, Südafrika und Rio de Janeiro nach New York, N.Y. [ANB]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb eröffnet ein Konsulat in Ürümqi (Xinjiang) [ANB]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philip F. Cherp ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Ludden ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard M. Service ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [PoGra]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles W. Smith ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Harbin. [PoGra]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chiang, May-ling Soong. *Addresses delivered before the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives on Thursday, Febr. 18, 1943 ; together with other addresses delivered during her visit to the United States.* (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943).
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Englische und Amerikanische Bürger kommen in Gefangenschaft in Weixian (Shandong). [ANB]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Wiedereröffnung der englischen und amerikanischen Konsulate in Urumchi = Ürümqi (Xinjiang). [ChiRus2:S. 178]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Kanada*
Konferenz in Kairo zwischen Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill und Chiang Kaishek. W.A.C.H. Dobson ist Dolmetscher für Winston Churchill. [Dob]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada*
May-ling Soong Chiang reist durch Amerika, nach New York, N.Y., durch New England bis Chicago nach San Francisco und Los Angeles. Sie besucht Ottawa und Toronto. Sie hält Vorträge über die Beziehungen zwischen Amerika und China. [ChuS1]
- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Biggerstaff, Knight. *The Far East and the United States.* (Ithaca, N.Y. : Cornell University Press, 1943). (Cornell University curriculum series in world history ; no 2).

- 1943 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Chinese Language School, des späteren Institute of Far Eastern Languages an der Yale University. [Yal]
- 1943 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qiongzhou.
- 1943 ca.-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen des amerikanischen Konsulats in Urümqi.
- 1943-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Edward Stratemeyer ist Generalmajor der Luftwaffe der Army Air Forces im China-Burma-Indien Konflikt zum Schutz der Flugroute nach China, der Koordination des Lufttransportes und zum Training von Chinesen und Amerikanern, sowie als Berater von Joseph W. Stilwell. [ANB]
- 1943-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Nach einem Aufenthalt in Amerika arbeitet George Norbert Kates im Office of Strategic Services in Chongqing. [Atw10]
- 1943-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur R. Ringwalt ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Guilin. [PoGra]
- 1943-1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Marshall Plumer ist Organisator und Administrator des China Unit of the Army Map Service of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. [Shav1]
- 1943-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault ist Kommandant der Fourteenth Air Force in China. [ANB]
- 1943-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service ist Political Officer im Stab von Joseph W. Stilwell. Er nimmt an der Dixie Mission in Yan'an teil. [TL,Wik]
- 1943-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John K. Emmerson ist amerikanischer Political Adviser in China. [Shav1]
- 1943-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes sind in japanischer Gefangenschaft in Shanghai. Roger ist Pastor der Union Church und Mary gibt Sonntagsschule. [BGC]
- 1943-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey L. Milbourne ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1943-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung und Bestehen der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration durch Amerika, Russland / Sowjetunion, England und China. [Wik]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist Mitglied der amerikanischen Dixie Mission in Yan'an (Sichuan). [Chu1]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Joseph Stilwell wird wegen seinen Differenzen mit britischen Offizieren, Chiang Kaishek und Claire Lee Chennault nach Amerika zurückgerufen. [ANB]

- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Clarence Edward Gauss kehrt nach Washington D.C. zurück. [ANB]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Franklin Roosevelt und das U.S. War Department wollen die Teilnahme Chinas im Krieg gegen Japan. Er schickt Abgesandte zu Chiang Kai-shek um ihn von der alliierten militärischen Strategie zu überzeugen. Clarence Edward Gauss schlägt vor, bewaffnete chinesische Kommunisten gegen die Japaner einzusetzen, was Chiang Kai-shek ablehnt. [ANB]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Patrick Jay Hurley versucht in Chongqing zwischen Joseph Stilwell und Chiang Kai-shek zu vermitteln, was ihm nicht gelingt. [ANB]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Stanley Kuhl Hornbeck wird Direktor des Office of Far Eastern Affairs. [ANB]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Paton Davies ist politischer Attaché von Joseph Stilwell. [DavJP1]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul Wyatt Caraway ist Planer der United States Forces in Chongqing und Guangzhou gegen die Japaner. [Cara2]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Michael Joseph Manfield hat eine vertrauliche Mission in China um Präsident Franklin D. Roosevelt eine Übersicht über die politische und militärische Situation zu verschaffen. [Shav1]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chen Zhimai ist Counselor der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington, D.C. [ChiMal1]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Chang, Chi-yun. *The centenary celebration of Sino-American intellectual friendship : an address delivered before the Oriental Society of Harvard University on September 20, 1943.* In : *Far Eastern quarterly* ; vol. 3, no 3 (1944). = *Emerson and Confucius*. In : *Sino-American relations*, vol. 1, no 3 (1975). [AOI]
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Snow, Edgar. *People on our side.* (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1944). [Neuauf. unter dem Titel Snow, Edgar. *Glory and bondage.* (London : V. Gollancz, 1945)]. [Betr. 2. Weltkrieg].
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : England*
[Lattimore, Owen]. *Meiguo yu Yazhou.* Owen Lattimore'er zhu ; Lü Yimin yi. (Chongqing : Shi dai sheng huo chu ban she, 1944). (Shi dai sheng huo cong shu ; 7). Übersetzung von Lattimore, Owen. *America and Asia : problems of today's war and peace of tomorrow.* Foreword by Admiral H.E. Yarnell. (Claremont, Calif. : Claremont Colleges for the three associated Colleges at Claremont, 1943).
美國與亞州
- 1944 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Chinese Studies an der Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. [Coch]

- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Patrick Jay Hurley ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert C. Wedemeyer ist Kommandant der Armee Chiang Kai-sheks und kämpft gegen die Kommunisten. [ANB]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Carter Vincent ist Leiter der China Division des State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John C. Caldwell ist am Office of War Information in Washington D.C. und in China tätig. [Shav1]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist Mitglied des 14th U.S. Air Force in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John F. Melby ist Sekretär und Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [Shav1]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Kanada*
James Endicott ist Berater der U.S. Military Intelligence. [EndJ1]
- 1944-1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Kanada*
William L. Holland ist Leiter des Office of War Information in Chongqing (Sichuan). [HolW]
- 1944-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist amerikanischer Cultural Attaché in China. [Pax1]
- 1944-1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert B. Ekvall dient in der U.S. Army in Burma und China. [Shav1]
- 1945 *Epochen : China : Republik (1912-1949) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George C. Marshall ist Sonderbotschafter bei den Friedensverhandlungen zwischen Guomindang und den Kommunisten. Li Huang ist an den Verhandlungen beteiligt. Er trifft Zhou Enlai. [MarsG1,LiH8]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Roger W. Howes und Mary Howes kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault hält sich in Amerika auf. [ANB]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Leighton Stuart flieht aus japanischer Gefangenschaft nach Chongqing (Sichuan) und nimmt an den Verhandlungen zwischen den Kommunisten und Nationalisten teil. Er trifft Mao Zedong und Zhou Enlai. [ChuS1]

- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Edward Stratemeyer ist Generalkommandant der Army Air Forces und Überwacher der chinesischen nationalistischen Truppen. [ANB]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry Spencer Houghton kehrt nach New York zurück. [ANB]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. arbeitet bei der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China. [Hum10]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John S. Service kehrt nach Amerika zurück. Er wird verhaftet, angeklagt, dann frei gesprochen wegen seinen Sympathien mit den chinesischen Kommunisten.
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gerald Warner ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hungerford B. Howard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing, dann in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Beppo R. Johansen ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James E. McKenna ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Meyer ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Frillmann dient in der U.S. Army Air Forces und dem Office of Strategic Services. [Shav1]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hungerford B. Howard ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing, dann in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
John Birch wird Offizier des Office of Strategic Services und leitet eine Mission mit 12 Leuten von Anhui nach Qingdao (Shandong). Die Gruppe wird von chinesischen kommunistischen Partisanen gefangengenommen. John Birch wird nach Huanghe (Guangdong) gebracht und ermordet. [ANB]
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Snow, Edgar. *Glory and bondage*. (London : V. Gollancz, 1945)]. [Neuaufl. von Snow, Edgar. *People on our side*. (New York, N.Y. : Random House, 1944). [Betr. 2. Weltkrieg].
- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Stanford University Library beginnt alles Material ab 20. Jh. über China zu sammeln. [SonX1]

- 1945 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die Chinese Language School der Yale University ändert den Namen in Institute of Far Eastern Languages. [Yal]
- 1945-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Hinton ist als Beobachter im Auftrag des U.S. Office of War Information in Chongqing (Sichuan) und nimmt an den Friedensgesprächen zwischen der Guomindang und der Kommunistischen Partei teil. Er trifft Mao Zedong und Zhou Enlai. [Wik]
- 1945-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul Wyatt Caraway ist General der Chongqing Army Liaison Group und Deputy Chief of Staff for operations, plans and intelligence for the United States Forces in China in Shanghai. [Cara2]
- 1945-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Knight Biggerstaff ist Sekretär der amerikanischen Botschaft in Chongqing (Sichuan) und Assistent von George C. Marshall. [Coch2]
- 1945-1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
James Biddle ist Bevollmächtigter der amerikanischen Regierung in China, Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing und knüpft Handelsverbindungen in China. [Cou,ANB,Sin10]
- 1945-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist stellvertretender Direktor der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1945-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Henry Lieberman ist als Reporter für die *New York Times* in China. [French1]
- 1945-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John C. Caldwell arbeitet für den U.S. Information Service in China und Korea. [Shav1]
- 1945-1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Italien*
Quirino Vittorio Gerli arbeitet für den amerikanischen Geheimdienst und wird Militärattaché der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [BerH2]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fei Xiaotong sucht Zuflucht im amerikanischen Konsulat in Kunming, nachdem er mit der Regierung und dem Guomindang in Konflikt kommt. [Boo]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Das Hauptquartier des United States Information Service wird von Chongqing nach Shanghai versetzt. [Fai1]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred Kohlberg schliesst sich der antikommunistischen American China Policy Association an. Er wird Vize-Präsident, dann Vorsitzender. Die Association, die sich hinter Chiang Kai-shek stellt, ist nicht erfolgreich. [ANB]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault kehrt nach China zurück. [ANB]

- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anna Louise Strong ist in Yan'an (Shaanxi) um ein Interview mit Mao Zedong zu machen. [ANB]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang (Liaoning). [ANB]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Edward Stratemeyer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ANB]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. arbeitet für die United China Relief Agency. [Hum10]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Hinton kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Wik]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Monnett B. Davis ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William E. Wallace ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hahn, Emily. *Hong Kong holiday*. (Garden city, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1946).
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
U.S. policy toward China with general foreign and Far Eastern policy : statement, letter and speeches. By President Harry S. Truman, State secretary James F. Byrnes and Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, State Department John Carter Vincent ; with Chinese translation. (Shanghai : International Publishers, 1946).
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dulles, Foster Rhea. *China and America : the story of their relations since 1784*. (Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, 1946).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000659321>. [Limited search]. [WC]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Wallace, Henry A. *Soviet Asia mission*. With the collaboration of Andrew J. Steiger. (New York, N.Y. : Reynal & Hitchcock, 1946). [Betr. Treffen mit Chiang Kai-shek in Chongqing].
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Wallace, Henry Agard. *Sondermission in Sowjet-Asien und China*. Übertragung von William G. Frank. (Zürich : Steinberg, 1947).
. [WC]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *The United States moves across the Pacific : the A.B.C.'s of the American problem in the western Pacific and the Far East*. (New York, N.Y. : Harper & Brothers, 1946).
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Asiatic and Slavic Studies, Stanford University. [Stan]

- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Far East and Russian Studies an der University of Washington, D.C. [SonX1]
- 1946 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Zhou Youguang reist nach New York um Shanghaier Privatbank eine Bankkarriere zu beginnen und studiert gleichzeitig an der New York University. [Int]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jack Belden hält sich in China auf um über den Bürgerkrieg zu berichten. [ANB]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Changchun (Heilongjiang). [ANB]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Tillman Durdin ist Chef des *New York Times* China Bureau. [Durd3]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert Anderson ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Frillmann ist Offizier des U.S. Information Service in Shenyang. [Shav1]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John F. Melby ist Sekretär und Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1946-1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Australien*
Teresa Wardell arbeitet in der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Qingdao.
- 1946-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist stellvertretender Militärattaché in China. [Shav1]
- 1946-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Larue R. Lutkins studiert Chinesisch am Department of State und in Beijing. [TuckN1]
- 1946-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin W. Martin ist Vize-Konsul der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1946-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Leighton Stuart ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. Er trifft sich öfters mit Chiang Kai-shek. [ChuS1,PoGra]
- 1946-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
J. Hall Paxton ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Xinjiang. [Pax1]
- 1946-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
David Howard Adeney und Ruth Adeney sind für das Chinese Inter-Varisty Fellowship für Universitäts-Studenten in Nanjing und Shanghai tätig. [BGC]
- 1946-1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maud Russell ist Executive Director des Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy in New York. [RusM1]

- 1946-1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erwin Engst ist Mitarbeiter bei der Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft und beim späteren Aufbau der sozialistischen Wirtschaft in China. [Wik]
- 1946-1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Cra1]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Vincent Crossett und Margaret Crossett kehren nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault ist Präsident der CNRRA Air Transport in China. [ANB]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Albert C. Wedemeyer prüft im Auftrag von George C. Marshall die Lage in China und Korea. Er verlangt Hilfe für die Armee und Regierung Chiang Kai-sheks, was nicht bewilligt wird. [ANB]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Hinton reist im Auftrag der United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration nach Hebei unter der Guomindang Regierung, um die Bevölkerung über moderne Anbaumethoden zu instruieren. Er unterrichtet Englisch an der Northern University bei Changzhi (Shanxi). [Wik]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas D. Bowman ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William E. Wallace ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Mission of Vice President Wallace to China, June 1944 : conversations between Vice President Wallace and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. (Zürich : Steinberg, 1947). [Bericht über seine politische Mission in Russland und China 1944].
<http://images.library.wisc.edu/FRUS/EFacs/1944v06/reference/frus.frus1944v06.i0006.pdf>.
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Caldwell, John C. *American agent.* (New York, N.Y. : H. Holt, 1947). [The story of John Caldwell, American agent in China, 1943-1944, as told to Mark Gayn ; betr. Zweiter Weltkrieg in China]. [WC]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Yan, Renying. *Lü Mei lin zhao.* (Tianjin : Da gong bao guan, 1947). [Bericht über seine Reisen in Amerika und die Meinung Amerikas zum chinesisch-japanischen Konflikt 1937-1945].
旅美麟爪 [Ark]
- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Reiseberichte und Gesandtschaftsberichte*
Fei, Xiaotong. *Chu fang Meiguo.* (Shanghai : Sheng huo shu dian, 1947). [Bericht über seinen Aufenthalt in Amerika].
初訪美国

- 1947 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie*
Lee, Rose Hum. *The growth and decline of Rocky Mountain chinatowns.* (Chicago : [s.n.], 1947). Diss. Univ. of Chicago School of Social Work and Administration. [Lee1]
- 1947-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John F. Melby ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [Shav1]
- 1947-1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Hochschulen*
Chen Zhimei ist vom Methodist Mission Board nach Amerika eingeladen und reist um Kirchen zu besuchen und finanzielle Unterstützung für das Anglo-Chinese College in Fuzhou (Fujian) zu erhalten. [Pet1]
- 1947-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Frillmann ist Offizier des U.S. Information Service in Shanghai. [Shav1]
- 1947-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Generalkonsul in Beijing. [ANB]
- 1947-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul E. Paddock ist Vize-Konsul, dann Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Dalian. [Shav1]
- 1947-1976 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Fulbright Program China-United States 1947-1949. Wiederaufnahme 1976. [RobP1:S. 182]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Theodore H. White ist Herausgeber der *Stilwell papers*. [ANB]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erwin Engst arbeitet in einer Landwirtschafts-Fabrik in Shanxi. [Bay4]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Hinton nimmt am Projekt für Landreform der Northern University bei Shanxi in Zhangzhuang (Long Bow) teil. [Wik]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist Berater der Provinz-Regierung in Guangdong. [Shav1]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philip D. Sprouse ist Chef der Division of Chinese Affairs des Department of State, Washington D.C. [Shav1]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England*
Die Mehrzahl der Amerikaner und Engländer werden von der amerikanischen Kriegsmarine aus China evakuiert. [Schmi2:S. 426]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Lindbeck, John M.H. *American missionaries and the politics of the United States in China, 1898-1901.* (New Haven, Conn. : Yale University, 1948). Diss. Yale Univ., 1948. [WC]

- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Fairbank, John K. *The United States and China*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Cambridge University Press, 1948). [New ed., completely rev. and enl. (New York, N.Y. : Viking Press, 1962) ; new ed., completely rev. and enl. (Cambridge : Harvard University Press, 1958) ; 4th ed. enl. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1983)].
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die University of Michigan beginnt mit Chinesisch-Kursen und beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [Dee1,SonX1]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Die University of Southern California beginnt chinesische Bücher zu sammeln. [SonX1]
- 1948 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Beginn von Chinesisch-Kursen an der University of Wisconsin, Madison. [Dee1]
- 1948 ca. *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edgar Snow gerät wegen seiner Verbindung mit der chinesischen kommunistischen Bewegung in Verdacht der amerikanischen Regierung. [Sno]
- 1948-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dick Hillis ist in kommunistischer Gefangenschaft. [BGC]
- 1948-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault ist Gründer und Leiter der Civil Air Transport in China und fliegt für die Central Intelligence Agency im Kampf gegen die Kommunisten. [ANB]
- 1948-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Larue R. Lutkins ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Kunming. [TuckN1]
- 1948-1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin W. Martin ist Vize-Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1948-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter P. McConaughy ist Leiter des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Shanghai. [Dans1]
- 1948-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Italien*
Antonio Riva ist für den amerikanischen Geheimdienst tätig. [BerH2]
- 1948-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Mediengeschichte*
Theodore H. White ist europäischer Korrespondent für die *Overseas News Agency*. [ANB]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur de C. Sowerby reist nach Washington D.C. [Int]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Victor Guy Plymire kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Dick Hillis muss China verlassen. [BGC]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John Leighton Stuart verlässt Nanjing und kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [ChuS1]

- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harry S. Truman entscheidet, dass Chiang Kai-shek keine Unterstützung von Amerika bekommt, er möchte mit Mao Zedong verhandeln, was dieser ablehnt. [ANB]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wang Shenfu immigrated to the United States. [Pou16:S. 172]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Cabot ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shanghai. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leo J. Callanan ist Genralkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Hankou. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Kenneth C. Krentz ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Raymond P. Ludden ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James E. McKenna ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Nanjing. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Karl L. Rankin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Robert L. Smyth ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William T. Turner ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Qingdao. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Frederik van den Arend ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Chongqing. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Angus I. Ward ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Shenyang. [PoGra]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
United States relations with China : with special reference to the period 1944-1949. United States, Department of State. (Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949). <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000334653>. [WC]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China : Tibet*
Lowell Thomas wird von der tibetischen Regierung zu einer Reportage über Tibet nach Lhasa eingeladen um die Unterstützung der USA für Tibet vor der sich abzeichnenden Invasion Chinas zu gewinnen. (Cla) [Cla]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Fairbank, John K. [et al.]. *Next step in Asia.* (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1949).
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und*

- Asienkunde : Europa : Oesterreich*
Joseph F. Rock muss China verlassen. [Rock]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Institute of East Asian Studies an der University of California, Berkeley durch Woodbridge Bingham. [Bing1]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Weatherhead East Asian Institute, Columbia University. [WEAI]
- 1949 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie*
Lee, Rose Hum. *The decline of chinatowns in the United States.* ([S.l. : s.n., 1949). [Lee1]
- 1949-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edwin W. Martin ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Taipei. [PoGra]
- 1949-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David L. Osborn ist Information officer des U.S. Information Service in Taipei. [Int]
- 1949-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Karl L. Rankin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1949-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alfred T. Wellborn ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats in Tianjin. [WelA1]
- 1949-1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Philip D. Sprouse ist Direktor des Office of Chinese Affairs, Washington D.C. [Shav1]
- 1949-1959 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Ye Gongchao ist Aussenminister in Taiwan. [HalT1]
- 1949-1968 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Konflikte, Krisen und militärische Konfrontationen zwischen China und Amerika. [Ver]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
M. Searle Bates kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [And]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Melvin David Suttie kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Chu1]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ailie Gale kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Lodw1]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Norwood F. Allman kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [Wik]
- 1950 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Italien*
Antonio Riva wird wegen Spionage für die USA und eines Komplottes, Mao Zedong umzubringen, zum Tode verurteilt. [BerH2,Wik]

- 1950-1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chinesische Kommunisten stellen sich im Korea-Krieg auf die Seite Nord-Koreas. Douglas MacArthur will die Ausweitung des Konfliktes auf das chinesische Festland ausweiten und rückt mit seiner Armee der nordkoreanisch-chinesischen Grenze entlang des Yalu Flusses. Harry S. Truman widersetzt sich seinen Forderungen und beruft ihn von seinem Posten ab. [Wik,ANB]
- 1950-1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Direktor des Office of Chinese Affairs des State Department in Washington D.C. [ANB]
- 1950-1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Walter P. McConaughy ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong und Macao. [Wik]
- 1950-1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David D. Barrett ist Militärattaché in Taiwan. [Shav1]
- 1950-1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Karl L. Rankin ist Chargé d'affaires der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taipei. [Wik]
- 1950-1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Paul W. Frillmann ist Chef des U.S. Information Service in Hong Kong. [Shav1]
- 1950-1955 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Claire Lee Chennault fliegt die Civil Air Transport für die Central Intelligence Agency in Taiwan und kämpft gegen den Kommunismus. [ANB]
- 1950-1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
David Howard Adeney und Ruth Adeney halten sich in Amerika auf. [BGC]
- 1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur Saunders kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ruth Elliott kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Yang, Gang. *Meiguo zha ji*. (Beijing : Shi jie zhi shi chu ban she, 1951). [Notes on America].
美国札记 [LiJ10]
- 1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Westen : Allgemein / Kommunismus / Marxismus / Leninismus*
Utley, Freda. *The China story*. (Chicago, Ill. : H. Regnery, 1951).
<http://umaclib3.umac.mo/record=b2156124>.
=
Utley, Freda. *Drama China : Hintergründe einer Katastrophe*. Übers. von Egon Heymann. (München : Pohl, 1951). [WC]
- 1951 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des ersten akademischen Programms über asiatisches Theater an der University of Hawaii. [Haw]

- 1951-1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James McClure Henry ist Chef der Overseas Chinese Section of the Committee for Free Asia der amerikanischen Regierung in Washington D.C. [Shav1]
- 1951-1954 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Howard P. Jones ist diplomatischer amerikanischer Berater in Taiwan. [Shav1]
- 1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
T.C. Chao wird wegen seiner Zusammenarbeit mit den Amerikanern an der Yanjing Universität angeklagt und entlassen. [Glü]
- 1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zhang, Junmai. *Meiguo gong he min zhu liang dang zhi ming da hui pang ting ji.* (Xianggang : Zai sheng za zhi she, 1952).
美國共和民主兩黨指名大會旁聽記
- 1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *The American record in the Far East, 1945-1951.* (New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, 1952).
- 1952 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
Li, Tien-yi. *Woodrow Wilson's China policy, 1913-1917.* (Kansas City : University of Kansas City Press, 1952). [WC]
- 1952-1954 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julian F. Harrington ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
William H. Hinton kehrt nach Amerika zurück und unternimmt noch etliche Reisen nach China. [Wik]
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Swisher, Earl. *China's management of the American barbarians : a study of Sino-American relations, 1841-1861 ; with documents.* (New Haven, Conn. : Published for the Far Eastern Association by Far Eastern Publications, Yale University, 1953). (Far Eastern Association. Monograph ; no 2). Übersetzung von *Chou ban yi wu shi mo*].
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gale, Esson McDowell. *Salt for the dragon : a personal history of China, 1908-1945.* (East Lansing : Michigan State College Press, 1953).
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009977278>. [WC]
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Liu, Ta-nien [Liu, Danian]. *Istorija amerikanskoj agressii v Kitae.* (Moskva Izdat. inostr. lit. 1953).
=
Lju, Da-njän [Liu, Danian]. *Geschichte der amerikanischen Aggression in China.* (Berlin : Dietz, 1956). [WC]

- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Latourette, K[enneth] S[cott]. *Meiguo dui Hua zheng ce de shi bai*. Guo Zhisong yi. (Taipei : Zhong yang wen wu gong ying she, 1953). Übersetzung von Latourette, Kenneth Scott. *The American record in the Far East, 1945-1951*. (New York, N.Y. : Macmillan, 1952).
美國對華政策的失敗
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
China's management of the American barbarians : a study of Sino-American relations, 1841-1861 ; with documents. (New Haven, Conn. : Yale University, Far Eastern Publications ; published for the Far Eastern Association, 1953). (Monograph. Far Eastern Association ; no 2). Übersetzung von *Chou ban yi wu shi mo*].
- 1953 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
Amerika verhängt ein Embargo für den Export nach China. [MenH1]
- 1953-1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Karl L. Rankin ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taipei. [Wik]
- 1953-1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Keenan ist Konsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1953-1966 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton arbeiten auf einer Farm bei Xi'an. [Wik]
- 1953-1989 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maud Russell gibt Vorträge über China und ist Herausgeberin des *Far East reporter*. [RusM1]
- 1954 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Loehr, George R. *A.E. van Braam Houckgeest : the first American at the Court of China*. (Princeton : [s.n.], 1954). [WC]
- 1954 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty, Verteidigungspakt zwischen den USA und Taiwan in Washington D.C. [Ger]
- 1954-1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey J. Feldman ist Consular officer in Hong Kong. [Feld2]
- 1954-1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Larue R. Lutkins ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Hong Kong. [TuckN1]
- 1954-1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist Generalkonsulonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hongkong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1955 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wang Shenfu erhält den B.A. in English des Dartmouth College. [Pou16:S. 172]
- 1955 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Politik / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Reischauer, Edwin O. *Wanted : an Asian policy*. (New York, N.Y. : Knopf, 1955).

- 1955 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
American missionaries in China : papers from Harvard seminars. Ed. and with an introd. by Kwang-ching Liu. (Cambridge, Mass. : East Asian Research Center ; Harvard University Press, 1955). (Harvard East Asian monographs ; 21). [WC]
- 1955 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Gründung des Center for East Asian Research, Harvard University durch John K. Fairbank. [Fai31]
- 1955-1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Claire Lee Chennault fliegt für die Central Intelligence Agency und lebt in Monroe (Louisiana) und in Taiwan. [ANB]
- 1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Richard M. Nixon besucht Taipei mit einer persönlichen Nachricht von Dwight David Eisenhower an Chiang Kai-shek. [ChiRus3:S. 353]
- 1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 O'Leary, Cedric Patrick. *A shamrock up a bamboo tree : the story of eight years behind the 8-ball in Shanghai, 1941-49.* (New York, N.Y. : Exposition Press, 1956). [WC]
- 1956 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Gründung des Language Teaching Program, das spätere Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Study in Taipei durch die Cornell University. [CorU]
- 1956-1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Hollington K. Tong ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1956-1967 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Religion : Christentum*
 David Howard Adeney ist Sekretär des International Fellowship of Evangelical Students in Hong Kong. [BGC]
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Chiang, May-ling Soong. *Selected speeches.* (Taipei : Government Information Office, 1957).
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Graf, Helga. *Die Aussenpolitik der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika in Ostasien von 1905-1914.* Diss. Univ. München, 1957. [China, Japan]. [WC]
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
 Barnett, A. Doak. *Turn East toward Asia : a report on the 6th National Conference convened by the United States National Commission for UNESCO.* (Washington : D.C. : United States National Commission for UNESCO, 1957).
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Gründung des Committee on American Far Eastern Policy Studies. John K. Fairbank ist Mitbegründer. [Fai1]
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Gründung des Center for the Study of World Religions, Harvard Divinity School. [Int]

- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Asia Society mit Hauptsitz in New York, N.Y. durch John D. Rockefeller III. [Int]
- 1957 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Center for Chinese Studies an der University of California, Berkeley. [UC]
- 1957-1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Larue R. Lutkins ist handelnder Direktor des Office of Chinese Affairs des Department of State. [TuckN1]
- 1957-1970 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Anna Louise Strong lebt und schreibt in China. Sie trifft Zhou Enlai und Mao Zedong. [ANB]
- 1957-???? *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : Deutschland*
Rudolf Loewenthal ist für die United States Information Agency bibliographisch tätig. Später arbeitet er für ein Computer Übersetzungs-Projekt und eine Zusammenarbeit des United States Senate Committees mit China und Russland. [LoeR1]
- 1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Isaacs, Harold R. *Scratches on our minds : American images of China and India*. (New York, N.Y. : J. Day, 1958). [WC]
- 1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Isaacs, Harold R. *Images of Asia : American views of China and India*. (New York, N.Y. : Capricorn Books, 1958). [WC]
- 1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
China im Kampf gegen die militärischen Provokationen der USA in der Strasse von Taiwan : (eine Sammlung der wichtigen Dokumente). (Peking : Verl. für fremdsprachige Literatur, 1958). [WC]
- 1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Committee of American Library Resources for the Far East, das den Namen 1967 in Committee on East Asian Libraries ändert. [Dee1]
- 1958 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Wirtschaft und Handel*
China übertrifft die USA in der Weizenproduktion. (Peking : Verlag für fremdsprachige Literatur, 1958). [WC]
- 1958-1959 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James B. Pilcher ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1958-1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Ye Gongchao ist Botschafter für Amerika in Taiwan. [HalT1]
- 1958-1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Everett F. Drumright ist amerikanischer Botschafter in Taiwan. [PoGra]
- 1959 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John M. Steevens ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]

- 1959 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Chiang, May-ling Soong. *Selected speeches, 1859-1959*. Madame Chiang Kaishek. (Taipei : Office of the President, 1959).
- 1959 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Europa : Deutschland*
Franke, Wolfgang. *Zum Verhältnis Chinas zu den Vereinigten Staaten*. (München : R. Oldenbourg, 1959). [WC]
- 1959-1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Julius C. Holmes ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edgar Snow besucht als erster amerikanischer Korrespondent das kommunistische China. Er wird von *Look*, Random House und der Regierung in Washington D.C. unterstützt. [Sno,ANB]
- 1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Barnett, A. Doak. *Communist China & Asia : challenge to American policy*. (New York, N.Y. : Harper and Row, 1960).
- 1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
Irick, Robert L. ; Yü, Ying-shih ; Liu, Kwang-ching. *American-Chinese relations, 1784-1941 : a survey of Chinese-language materials at Harvard*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University, Department of History, Committee on American Far Eastern Policy Studies ; Harvard University Press, 1960). [WC]
- 1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der American Comparative Literature Association, Austin, Texas. [ACLA]
- 1960 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sozialgeschichte : Soziologie*
Lee, Rose Hum. *The Chinese in the United States of America*. (Hong Kong : Hong Kong University Press, 1960). [Lee1]
- 1960-1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
C.K. Stribling ist Gesandter der amerikanischen Gesandtschaft in Beijing. [Cou]
- 1960-1966 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Oliver Edmund Clubb ist Mitherausgeber des Columbia University research project on men and politics in modern China [ANB]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wang Shenfu erhält den M.A. des San Francisco State College. [Pou16:S. 173]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sam P. Gilstrap ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hornbeck, Stanley Kuhl. *A brief study of some facts and many not-facts regarding "China" and United States "China policy"*. (New York, N.Y. : American-Asian Educational Exchange, 1961). [WC]

- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erich, Wolfgang. *Die amerikanische Chinapolitik von 1911 bis 1918*. Diss. Univ. Kiel, 1961. [WC]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia. [Int]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Center for Chinese Studies, Michigan University, Ann Arbor. [Int]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der American Association of Teachers of Chinese Language and Culture in Chicago. [SonX1]
- 1961 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Council on East Asian Studies an der Yale University, New Haven, Conn. [Int]
- 1961-1963 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Marshall Green in Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Konsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
- 1961-1965 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jiang Tingfu ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1961-1966 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Edwin O. Reischauer ist Botschafter für Amerika in Japan. [ANB]
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Asien / Geschichte : China - Russland*
Club, Oliver E[dmund]. *The United States and the Sino-Soviet bloc in Southeast Asia*. (Washington D.C. : Brookins Institution, 1962).
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : England / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : China*
Liu, Kwang-ching. *Anglo-American steamship rivalry in China, 1862-1874*. (Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1962). (Harvard East Asian studies ; 8). [WC]
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Russland / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Snow, Edgar. *China, Russia, and the U.S.A. : changing relations in a changing world*. (New York, N.Y. : Marzani & Munsell, 1962).
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika : Prosa / Literatur : Westen : China als Thema*
McKenna, Richard. *The sand pebbles : a novel*. (New York, N.Y. : Harper & Row, 1962). [McKennas zweijähriger Dienst auf einem Kanonenboot auf dem Yangzi].
=
McKenna, Richard. *Die Sandjacken : Roman*. Übers. von Paul W. Schultz. (München : Lichtenberg, 1964). [WC]
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Center of Chinese Studies for American Students, das spätere Inter-University Program for Chinese Language Studies an der Stanford University. [Dee1]

- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung der Chinese Language Teachers Association in Honolulu, Hawaii. [CLTA]
- 1962 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of Asian Studies, College of Arts and Sciences der Cornell University, Ithaca N.Y. [Coch]
- 1962-1963 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Harvey J. Feldman studiert die chinesische Sprache in Taizhong. [Feld2]
- 1962-1963 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Alan G. Kirk ist Botschafter in Taiwan. [Wik]
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- 1963-1965 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jerauld Wright ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taiwan. [PoGra]
- 1963-1965 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Harvey J. Feldman ist political-military officer in Taipei. [Feld2]

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Edgar Snow besucht China und erhält ein Interview mit Mao Zedong und Zhou Enlai. [Sno]
- 1964-1967 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Edward E. Rice ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Hong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1965 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
May-ling Soong Chiang trifft den amerikanischen Staatssekretär und den Verteidigungssekretär, den chinesischen Botschafter und zwei Senatoren in Washington D.C. um über die Beziehungen zwischen Amerika und Taiwan zu diskutieren. [ChuS1]
- 1965-1968 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Deputy chief of Mission in Taipei. [Hum10]
- 1965-1971 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zhou Shukai ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
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Gründung des National Committee on United States-China Relations in New York, N.Y. [NCUSC]
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Walter P. McConaughy ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Taiwan. [Wik]

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 Gründung des Chinese Program of Pennsylvania State University, die Chinesisch-Kurse anbietet. [PSU]
- 1967 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
 Gründung des China Material Development Center, das spätere Center for Chinese Research Materials, durch die Association of Research Libraries in Washington D.C. [Dee1]
- 1967-1970 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Edwin W. Martin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats onsulats Hong Kong und Macao.
- 1967-1974 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
 Tillman Durdin ist Chef des *New York Times* Bureau in Hong Kong. [Durd3]
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Gründung des Department of East Asian Studies der Princeton University, des früheren Department of Oriental Studies. [Mote2]
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Gründung des Department of Asian Languages and Literatures, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
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David L. Osborn ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Wiki4]
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Die ersten amerikanischen Journalisten besuchen die Volksrepublik. [Fai1]
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Tillman Durdin, der als erster amerikanischer Journalist ein Visa für China erhält, reist mit einer Gruppe von englischen Journalisten in China. [Durd3]
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Henry Kissinger unternimmt zwei geheime Reisen nach Beijing um in Gesprächen mit Zhou Enlai den Weg für Richard M. Nixons Besuch und eine Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen China und den USA zu bereiten. [Wik]
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我所知道的斯特朗：她的生活，思想和著作
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Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Deputy Assistant Secretary of State für East Asian and Pacific Affairs. [Hum10]

1972

Epochen : China : Volksrepublik (1949-) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika

Michener, James A. *China diary* [ID D34712].

Peking, Monday, February 21. As we waited for President Nixon's plane to land on that beautiful wintry morning, I was shocked. Most of the 87 members of the American press contingent had arrived in Peking on Sunday night, and now, as we stood at the airport, it seemed to many that the Chinese had decided to snub the American President.

What had happened? China, a land of 750 million, whose leaders can produce a cheering multitude at will, had provided an entourage that was little larger than our press corps.

When I surveyed the field, I saw our interpreters, a band, a minimal honor guard, and a small delegation of officials. In addition, there were 18 Chinese, probably members of the secret service. Premier Chou En-lai did not appear for the brief formalities until the last minute.

We were unprepared for such a cold reception. Some of us overheard an American official talking by radio to the plane as it approached: "That's right. There is no crowd." Peter Lisagor, of the Chicago Daily News, cracked, "When Nixon sees the size of this crowd, he's going to come out for busing." This evoked laughter, but our interpreter, Fu Fung-kud, rebuked us sternly: "In China we love our leaders and would never think of making a joke about them."

On the long drive into Peking, the highways were empty. Here and there a peasant driving an oxcart to market had been halted some distance from the highway. Foresters, removing fallen branches, looked up briefly, saw the motorcade and resumed their work. It was obvious that no one along that road knew that President Nixon was visiting China.

Now we entered Peking itself, a magnificent city on the uplands of Asia, and drove down Changan Avenue, six car-lanes wide. It was empty, and we sped along in silence. At intersections, I noticed that wherever people might have gathered to cross, soldiers had stopped them at least 150 yards back so as to avoid the appearance of a welcoming throng. Had I not peered down the side streets I would have missed them.

The city was empty. I felt acutely aware of this, because I had recently studied a set of photographs showing the arrival of Emperor Haile Selassie the previous October, when at least half a million dancing, roaring citizens had lined the streets to honor him. As our silent motorcade halted, we compared notes and agreed that it was an ominous start. Those of us who knew the Orient, and the importance of face, recognized that the leaders of China wanted to indicate at the start that they intended to be formal toward President Nixon but by no means warm or encouraging.

When we asked an interpreter if he didn't find the reception cold, he replied, "Why? Your President asked permission to come here, and the permission was granted." A newsman asked sardonically, "When does the kowtow take place?" The Chinese did not find this funny.

There would be no American kowtow. This delicate matter had been decided in 1859, when the American envoy, John E. Ward, became the first American representative to enter Peking. The Chinese emperor demanded the kowtow—which meant that Ward would have to get down on his knees three times, and knock his forehead on the ground thrice at each kneeling. There ensued an angry impasse, and for a while it looked as if Ward would have to go home without a treaty; but someone connected with the Chinese court suggested a happy solution. Ward would not have to prostrate himself, and there need be no knocking of the forehead, but in decency he must at least touch the floor with one knee.

Ward refused even that, and never saw the emperor. But then another underling found a solution. He reported that Americans were so socially uncouth they couldn't comprehend the niceties of diplomacy. This the emperor understood, and a treaty was arranged; but it could not be signed in Peking, for the American had not properly kowtowed.

My apprehensions about the Chinese reception were heightened that afternoon when I waited in the cold outside the Great Hall of the People to witness a scheduled appearance of President Nixon and Premier Chou. An hour went by. No Chou, we were told. Another hour passed. Still no Chou. "My God!" a man near me whispered. "If this thing blows up, it's

going to be a scandal." A Chinese official, obviously flustered, invited us inside for tea. And then, as we sat staring into our cups, an electric whisper flashed through the crowd. It wasn't Chou who was late. It was President Nixon. He had been having a meeting with Chairman Mao Tse-tung. A Chinese told us, "No head of state has ever had a meeting with Mao on the first day."

Next day, the Peking Peoples Daily carried an unprecedented set of large photographs on the front page, showing Mao and President Nixon in amiable discussion. Within a few hours these newspapers were posted, under glass, throughout Peking. At first blinking, almost unbelieving, the Chinese stood in lines to see their Chairman welcoming China's archenemy, the man they had been taught to hate. Then the reality of the epic turnabout sank in. It was true. The American President was in Peking, and had been accepted by Mao. From that moment on, we, too, were accepted. The people of China welcomed us, and whatever we wanted to see was thrown open to us.

I MET Chou En-lai that evening before the opening banquet at the Great Hall of the People. I had first met him in the spring of 1955 at the Bandung conference of Asian-African "third world" nations in Indonesia. I had interviewed him twice. I found him icy-cold, efficient and gifted at turning away questions without antagonizing the questioner. He seemed a better disciplined man than his contemporaries, stable where Nehru was apt to be flighty, permanent where Nehru was transitory, and completely knowledgeable where Nasser was uncertain.

I saw him just after he had enunciated the five principles that would govern China's policies henceforth: 1) mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; 2) mutual non-aggression; 3) non-interference in others' internal affairs; 4) equality and mutual benefits; 5) peaceful coexistence.

At that time, Chou was 57, trim, laconic and increasingly self-assured. I remember how his eyes would dart from one face to another when he stood surrounded. He spoke briefly in either Chinese, French or halting English, and seemed in total command of the conference. None of us who saw him then doubted that he would remain in a controlling position in China during the decades ahead. He became the hero of Bandung and, when he left, more than half a million people lined the roads to wave good-by. He had reassured the Chinese who lived in Indonesia that he would protect them, and he had given the Indonesian communists much encouragement.

Alas, within a few years China would ignore the five principles by invading Tibet, waging an imperialist war on India and spurring the Indonesian communists to a revolution that ended in terrible bloodshed. But within the Chinese hierarchy, Chou fortified his position until he stood firmly as the perpetual No. 3 man. Tough and durable, he proved as adroit in internal struggle as he was in international negotiation.

Now he was 73, perhaps the strongest man in China. Later, Marshall Green, the State Department Far East expert, told friends, "It's amazing to see this man work. In the midst of talks with President Nixon or Kissinger, aides come to him with memoranda on internal problems and after studying the issue briefly he will make rapid-fire decisions." The American team was surprised when the editor of People's Daily brought Chou the dummy of a front page for approval.

Chou has the habit, when he recognizes someone in a crowd, of suddenly drawing back, cocking his head to the right and raising his left arm awkwardly. When he saw me, he did not remember my name ; but after his interpreter told him that I had known him at Bandung, he said, "Of course ! That was a good meeting." I recalled his propounding of the five principles, and this pleased him, for he grabbed my arm and said, "Those principles still apply. They remain the foundation of China's policy." He said this so spontaneously that one had to conclude that he had recently been studying the matter. The five principles stressed "territorial integrity," and to China this meant that Taiwan was theirs. If there had been any hopes that the Chinese would ease their position on this issue, I knew then that they were in vain.

At the banquet, during a superb ten-course dinner, my misgivings about the visit disappeared, for Chou set a firm seal of approval on the venture with a gracious toast.

EACH of the 87 newsmen had done an enormous amount of homework, and yet in China each American would come upon something for which he was intellectually unprepared. My surprise was the Mao cult.

I knew that Mao had replaced Confucius as the spiritual leader of the nation. I was familiar with his Little Red Book, having read it in both English and Spanish. I knew about the Mao posters. Indeed, Mao's countenance was as familiar to me as that of any living man.

But I had no concept of the manner in which this stocky, round-shouldered, smiling man with the wart on his chin dominated China. At every crossroads, or wherever city streets came to a dead end, we found enormous billboards proclaiming some revolutionary slogan in handsome characters. Each was a quotation from Chairman Mao. "Wherever there is oppression, there is resistance. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, the people want revolution. This has become the irresistible trend of history." "Master the teachings of Mao and protect the Revolution." I cannot recall walking as much as a quarter of a mile without seeing one of the Mao slogans. In every factory, 15 or 20 giant signs reminded the workers that they were prospering because of Mao and communism.

In schools, three of which I visited, Mao dominated everything. At the theater, only plays extolling communism were performed, and even at athletic exhibitions homage was paid constantly to Mao: "I am able to play better because of the teachings of Chairman Mao." At a commune I was told, "We are able to grow more pigs than before because we listen to the teachings of Chairman Mao," and "We have been able to irrigate more wisely because Mao taught us the way."

At a porcelain factory, the chairman of the revolutionary committee solemnly told me, "Prior to the Revolution we used only seven colors. Now, thanks to the guidance of Chairman Mao, we use more than 100." At a children's theater, dancers performed a Tibetan dance while a chorus chanted a song of praise supposed to have been composed by the happy peasants of Tibet: "A great sun shines in Peking and illuminates the whole of China. O, Great Leader Mao, you are the sun for all of us. From Peking you send us your brightness and make the universe light. O, Great Chairman Mao."

The Mao cult is best understood as a virulent form of puritanism. At a soiree given for President and Mrs. Nixon, nine excellent acrobatic acts were performed by a group of handsome young men and a bevy of beautiful girls. The latter, even when performing feats requiring maximum leg freedom, wore long, thick pants totally covering their legs, and blouses covering their arms. Even a magician's two pretty assistants were clad from head to toe. Mao had decreed that it be so.

A young diplomat from a European embassy was declared *persona non grata* and sent home by the Chinese because he held hands in public with a young secretary from another embassy. The charge was immoral conduct tending to destroy the stability of the Revolution.

Under such repression, Chinese culture has suffered terribly. Later, in Shanghai, I found only two movies were being shown in the entire city. Each portrayed imaginary heroic scenes from the Revolution.

The Red Detachment of Women, a filmed ballet soon to be seen in American theaters, is a miserable *mélange* of melodrama. It is well danced by China's leading star, Hsueh Ching-hua, who plays the part of a peasant girl who escapes from the "Tyrant of the South" to join the communists. "With profound proletarian feelings" declare the program notes, "they direct her to the Red Base Area." What is remarkable about this ballet is not the superb staging but the fact that not once does any character display any human emotion other than revenge or military triumph. There was so much gunfire in this peace-loving representation that I lost count after the 60th fusillade. Yet this was the masterpiece of the Chinese communists' theater. The humanity of Shakespeare, Molière and Chekhov was pitifully missing.

But the statues of Mao startled me most – enormous, brooding things 30 and 40 feet tall; they seemed to crop up everywhere as if grown from the soil. You enter a public building, and – Pow! – standing before you, four times life size, is the Chairman.

Then, just as you are about to conclude that China has gone insane in its adulation, you

remember that everywhere in the country you see, in addition to the sayings of the Chairman, four gigantic, overpowering photographs. They look down on you from all angles, and appear at the strangest places: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin. Two Germans and two Russians as the patron saints of the new China! I doubt if there has ever been another nation in world history that has so idolized as its spiritual founders four men of other countries, and note even of the same race.

In every department store you can buy portraits of the four founders embroidered in silk, or painted on cotton, or on large paper posters. One Chinese speculated, "It is quite possible that if Mao ever falls into disrepute, his images might disappear. But for the four foreigners? Never. They're part of China forever."

THE Hotel of the Nationalities, where we stayed in Peking, was immaculately clean. Each floor had a contingent of alert derks and room attendants who would accept no tips. Give them a bag of laundry before nine in the morning, and it was back on your bed by five in the afternoon. Tear a pair of pants, as I did, and you have them back in an hour, beautifully mended.

An unusual feature was a bowl filled with Chinese candy wrapped in rice paper (which one also eats). Shortly before we arrived, two members of the advance team of American technicians, in violation of the agreement with the Chinese, had given interviews to a European journalist. The problem arose as to how to discipline them. The Chinese didn't want to jail the technicians, and they wouldn't fine them, because they were workingmen, and it wouldn't be proper for communists to take away a man's wages. So they took away their bowls of candy.

"I was really worried," one technician said. "I recognized this as very strong discipline." When it became evident that the men would henceforth behave themselves, the candy reappeared—to their great relief.

The hotel staff had a way of leaping to the rescue when we seemed to have lost something. One day, Diane Sawyer, a beautiful White House press assistant, decided she was finished with the panties she wore under her miniskirt. She junked them in her bedroom wastebasket. Not long after, her room attendant rushed through the lobby shouting her name. Not finding her, he came to where our buses were departing, waving the panties until he located their owner, who blushing accepted them and stuffed them into her handbag.

COMMUNIST China is the most frozen-faced society I have ever seen. I met no one who greeted me voluntarily with a smile and only a few who would smile back if I tried to break the ice. The people are regimented beyond belief. In one of his books, Edgar Snow objected to a phrase coined by some Caucasian writer—"Mao's blue ants"—pointing out that not everyone wears blue. He must have been speaking of summer, for on this winter trip more than 95 percent of the men and women I saw on the streets were dressed in the same blue-cotton padded coats and trousers.

The cities were so clean that no American or European city could even come close. Chairman Mao has decreed: "China will be cleaned up." I saw not one stray piece of paper or any other kind of litter. Streets even have spittoons, opened by a foot pedal.

In the countryside, no shred of land seems to go untended and all appear to be producing. The farm people, too, look somewhat happier than those in the cities. The cities of China are gloomy places; you see few policemen and fewer soldiers (although armed guards were posted outside every hotel we stayed at) but their omnipotence is felt as one watches the vast experiment in repression that is the People's Republic of China.

Nanyuan People's Commune, Tuesday, February 22. "How many people live here?" I asked. "Thirty thousand," was the startling reply.

Obviously, this commune, 12 to 15 miles south of Peking, was different from the small kibbutz I had known in Israel or the medium-size kolkhoz in Russia. It was broken into smaller units called brigades, and I chose to inspect the one that specialized in growing vegetables.

It operates something like a cooperative, in that people share the work of production, sell their produce to government buying agencies, and live on a cash economy. There were stores in the commune, and a bank at which everyone I met had saved a little money.

Indoctrination was incessant, by radio, poster and exhortation. A good many of the workers were city people assigned to the commune for six-week periods "so that they may experience the soil and the life of the peasant." Invariably such people told me, "If was a good thing I was sent here. Now I understand rural life."

People dressed well and had adequate food. They paid three percent of their wages for rent and got fairly good houses for about 68 cents a month, which included fees for heat and electricity.

As the guides were taking me through the commune, I suddenly stopped and said, "I'd like to inspect that house, if I may." They agreed, and I entered a small, three-room, one-floor house that was immaculate. It was owned by one Chao Yu-chen, who had built the house himself, having saved enough money to purchase the materials. It was comfortable and contained three portraits of Mao, whom Chao praised extravagantly. "In the old days, the landlord could take away a man's house. That would be impossible now. Chairman Mao wouldn't allow it."

Chao lived well. He used charcoal bought from the commune store for cooking and for the brazier under his bed. His food he bought at reasonable prices. The house contained no signs of luxury, but it was weather-proof, a far cry from the hovels in which Chinese peasants used to live. The commune raised vegetables, sometimes in hothouses, for the Peking market. Everyone worked long hours, exhorted by the loudspeaker perched atop a tall pole. Revolution was praised constantly, and workers were reminded that they lived well solely because of the great ideas propounded by Mao.

I spent some time in the commune school where, from the age of three, children are indoctrinated daily in the philosophy of Mao. On the wall are Mao slogans, and nothing else. Each subject is taught so as to enforce Mao principles, and in addition there is a special class in Mao doctrine. Physical exercise often consists of brandishing wooden guns against an invisible enemy, usually America.

Even the children's dances are performed to chants extolling Mao.

At the school, I asked several children what they wanted to be when they grew up. Always they said, "I will serve anywhere the Revolution needs me." Later, in talking with adults, I always asked, "How did you get your job?" I was invariably told, "When I left school I was sent here."

In spite of the incessant indoctrination, the children were not cowed. They played with vigor, danced with freedom, and acted in plays without self-consciousness. It was obvious that a major intellectual revolution was under way, a total drive to control the minds of the oncoming generation. I judged that everyone who grew up in the commune atmosphere would graduate a confirmed revolutionary ready to give his life to protect the new China. SOMETIME around the year 475 B.C., early doctors, experimenting with sharp stones, discovered that by puncturing the fleshy area between the thumb and forefinger, pain in other parts of the body could be diminished. Silver needles were devised, and by A.D. 220 the system of acupuncture had been recognized in dictionaries. At some point between A.D. 265 and 429, the first book on the process appeared, listing 649 specific points on the human body where needles could be inserted with good effect.

During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), another exposition of acupuncture was published, and this branch of medical specialization seemed solidly established. But the Manchu Dynasty outlawed it in 1822, and in 1929 Chiang Kai-shek directed doctors to look to Western medicine. Acupuncture persisted only in rural areas, where its simplicity and cheapness kept it popular.

Then came the Revolution. When the Red Army was fighting guerrilla actions against Chiang Kai-shek, it had no access to stationary hospitals, so Mao commanded his doctors: "Give both Chinese and Western treatment." Thus began an experiment in reviving the ancient art of acupuncture. During the civil war, it was used only to relieve pain already in existence. But starting in 1958, and solely as a result of Mao's urging, doctors began experimenting with it as a way to prevent even future pains from occurring.

We had several extraordinary demonstrations of the art. At the commune dispensary, I watched as a "barefoot doctor," that is, one without medical training at a university, used

acupuncture to cure a farm-woman's headache. He inserted two needles near the nose, one at the right ear, and two directly into the scalp. In each case, the needles disappeared to a depth of about an inch and, if the woman felt pain, she masked it. In fact, she talked with me during the procedure, and assured me that as the needles took effect her headache ceased. President's special adviser on consumer affairs) ... then take the money you are now earning and, instead of just "getting by" on it, turn it into hard cold cash you can spend on more important things.

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At Peking, the guide, Huang Wei-chin, took about 20 Americans to Hospital No. 3, where he told them they would see something special. He was right. A pregnant woman was about to undergo a full Caesarean section with acupuncture as her only anesthesia.

The visitors were led into the operating room, where they set up their cameras and tape recorders. Eight needles were inserted into various parts of the woman's body, after which the surgeon began a standard Caesarean operation. During the 90 minutes that this required, the woman talked with her visitors and told one of them, "Don't look so worried."

At the height of the operation a disaster occurred. Huang Wei-chin, the guide, passed out cold, and the doctor had to leave the woman for a moment to care for him. The operation itself was a complete success.

Later, one of the Secret Service contingent guarding the President witnessed an operation at Shanghai No. 2 Medical College in which a patient, anesthetized by only two needles in his leg, underwent major brain surgery extending over several hours. During that time he ate mandarin oranges and talked much with the Secret Service man.

"It was weird," the American said. "The doctor drilled four holes in the man's skull, then passed a thin silver wire like a hacksaw blade into one of the holes, along the surface of the brain and out another hole. He sawed back and forth for some time then repeated the process. Finally, I watched him as he applied pressure with his thumbs, and the man's skull cracked open. They worked for some time, removing a large tumor. That's when the man began eating the mandarin oranges. Finally, they replaced the skull and sewed him back up. He said he felt fine."

The proponents of acupuncture say it is superior to ether in operations on the larynx (because the patient can test his voice to check whether the doctor is cutting too deep) and in work relating to toes and fingers (because the patient can move them as the cutting

proceeds). I have heard of spectacular results in curing low-back pains and believe that many Americans (including me) who suffer from sacroiliac problems could have them cured, or at least alleviated, by silver needles. Athletes could also recover more quickly from sore arms and muscle pulls. In fact, Sam McDowell, former Cleveland Indian pitching ace now with the San Francisco Giants, attributes his recovery from a sore left shoulder to acupuncture applied by the trainer of a touring Japanese ball club.

Dongfanghong Automobile Plant, Wednesday, February 23. This morning my guide offered me a list of nine places to visit. I picked an automobile plant. We rode to the southern outskirts of Peking, where a row of neat, low buildings sat within a hospital-clean compound. It was run by two men who had not been trained in automotive work: Ching Ping, 54, a former army officer, and Fung Ke, 49, a Party official. They were intelligent and obviously eager to have me inspect. They said that in 1958 the plant had been merely a repair shop; now it was a full-fledged factory.

"We were able to make such improvement because we followed the precepts of Chairman Mao," Ching Ping explained. "It was his genius that showed us how to invent new machines to do our work. Our men, thanks to Mao, have invented 270 new machine tools."

I asked to see some of the inventions, and Ching took me to a crude assembly line. "In the old days," he explained, "the chassis of a jeep stood in one place, and each workman had to walk to it. In 1965, a workman, inspired by Mao, had the idea of placing the chassis on a moving belt, so that it came to the men!"

I suggested that perhaps this radical idea had been discovered elsewhere, say in a Ford factory in America, but Ching said, "No! Only the genius of Chairman Mao could have inspired the man." The same thing happened in the next aisle, where I talked with Miss Li Chin-ming, who operated a multiple drill press. She said that in the old days her drill had had only one head. But a clever mechanic, relying on Mao's guidance, had developed the idea of fitting on two additional drill heads. She was sure that factories in America had nothing so brilliant. By now, I had not the heart to disabuse her.

The workmen put in eight-hour days, six days a week, for which they receive from \$21 to \$45 a month. Fringe benefits? Certain jobs provide free clothing. Medical care costs little. Rents are kept low. I asked if there was a system of incentive pay. Ching said, "In the past, yes, we had bonuses. But, with the Cultural Revolution, we became more politically conscious, and now no one would think of accepting a bonus for merely doing what is expected."

I asked what a Peking jeep cost. "Our price is 14,000 yuan (\$5880), but we never sell any. They all go to the state. Army mostly. We figure the actual cost at 11,000 yuan, with 3000 yuan profit." I asked what happened to the profit. He said, "The government must accumulate money to build new additions."

How good was the jeep? I climbed into one, put it into low-low drive and found it practically identical to the one I drive back in the States. The factory needed modern machine tools. Its present heavy presses come from Italy, England and Germany. It could use a lot more. But it was producing 10,000 jeeps a year, plus auxiliary parts for assembly elsewhere.

FEW of us in the West appreciate the violent upheaval that China went through during her recent Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Starting in 1966, a vigorous intellectual battle developed in Chinese communism between Mao Tse-tung, who called for an ever more basic revolution, and Liu Shao-chi, who wanted to consolidate what had so far been accomplished. The Mao group stressed "uninterrupted revolution," while the Liu faction argued for "production and consolidation." Mao partisans characterized their adversaries as "power holders taking the road to capitalism," and described them as "freaks and monsters, rats and snakes." At the height of the contest, Mao called into being the famous Red Guard, a gang of violent young people between the ages of 16 and 23 who rampaged over the countryside, beating up and even killing people suspected of reactionary tendencies. They stormed across China for three years. Most editors of this magazine, most publishers of American newspapers and a large percentage of American university professors would have been liquidated by the Red Guard, had the Guard operated in the United States.

I had known the history of the Cultural Revolution, but until I caught glimpses of its terrible destruction I had not appreciated its ramifications. I had not known of the May 7 Schools, a chain of rural reformatories to which intellectuals and bureaucrats who survived the Red Guard purges were sent for reeducation. Spending from six months to two years in these schools (named after the date of a speech by Mao calling for the elimination of revisionist tendencies in communist thought) former leaders learn what discipline means. In spartan surroundings, they are re-educated to become peasants, to forget book learning, to trust only in Mao's teachings. I had the opportunity of meeting two graduates of the May 7 Schools. Each said, "In the school, I learned that only Mao can save China. I recognized my former error and came out a much better man."

The Great Wall, Thursday, February 24. It is not listed among the Seven Wonders of the World, for that list was parochial and contained only structures in the Mediterranean area. The Great Wall is so vast an accomplishment that it stands by itself, comparable to nothing. When astronauts leave the earth and fly into space, this Wall is the last human handiwork that can be identified.

It is unbelievably huge—1684 miles long. Each cross section is a major construction 25 feet thick at the base, up to 30 feet high, broad enough across the top to accommodate horse-drawn vehicles. At intervals of several hundred feet, massive towers rise 40 feet into the air. Most visible parts are of hewn rock or brick; the interior is packed earth.

What surprised me was that rarely did this massive wall run in a straight line. It twisted and turned and doubled back on itself until at times it looked like a maze. It kept always to the very crest of the Pa-Ta Ling Mountains (some of them 4000 feet high). Like a great golden snake it crept across China.

How could men in the third century before Christ, working only with shovels and hammers, excavate the earth and dress the rocks? How were the 300,000 workmen clothed and fed during the 20 years of major construction? How were portions hundreds of miles apart ultimately hooked together to form one unbroken masterpiece? Most important, how could the leaders of that time have visualized such a massive work? Who had had the courage to authorize its building?

As a defense, the Great Wall was not a total success. Its principal function was to demarcate the nomads to the north from the sedentaries to the south. It served also as a means of communication across northern China. Twice, defenders of Peking foolishly invited marauders from the north to pass through the Wall as allies. On the first occasion, the Mongols (Yuan dynasty) captured the government and stayed for 128 years. On the second, the Manchus (Ching dynasty) stayed for 268 years.

President Nixon was scheduled to visit the Great Wall at Nan-kou Pass, a defile in the mountains through which Mongols had often invaded China before the Wall was built. At Nan-kou, we found there was not one wall but several, so that if invaders did crack the first Great Wall, they would find themselves pinned down by those that followed. On our way we passed through several of these back-up walls, any one of which would have been a major site. Then, in the heart of Nan-kou Pass, I looked ahead and saw the Great Wall rising from the hills, enormous, slithering over the mountain crests, dropping precipitously into valleys and rising again. If my guide had told me, "It was built last year," I would have believed him, for there was no sign of ruin or neglect.

I jumped out of the bus and rail to the approaches, where I was informed that President Nixon would take his walk along the eastern portion. To the west there was a very high tower, requiring a steep climb. "From the top, a great view," a local official said, and I set forth.

The sides of the Wall, for as far as the eye could see, terminated in crenellations through which defenders might fire arrows or guns at those below; thus the Wall was more like an endless castle than a mere blockade. Also, the intermittent towers were much bigger and more stable than I had imagined; they were, in fact, substantial forts built so well that they were also works of art.

From the top I could survey an immense distance. A new snow had fallen, for the mountains showed white as they reached across the top of China—and wherever they went, the Wall

pursued them as if it had a will of its own. I counted no fewer than 14 major directions in which the Wall headed, even in this restricted area. Sometimes it looked as if there were not one Wall but four, yet always it was this same incredible construction built long before the birth of Christ.

In ancient days the enemy from the north had been Mongol or Manchu. Today it is Russia. In my conversations with the Chinese, whenever we got beyond polite amenities, the talk turned to the Soviet Union, and I learned how deeply China fears Russia. Some years ago, Soviet leaders openly discussed whether or not to bomb China before the latter had time to develop a nuclear capability: Russia keeps many divisions at the ready along her 4500-mile border with China, and the threat of invasion is always real.

The Great Wall would provide no protection against the Russians, and it occurred to me that China had needed the Nixon-Chou talks just as much as we had, and perhaps more. Last autumn, Chou En-lai gave an extraordinary interview to a Yugoslav journalist in which he said that China was threatened on the north by Russia, on the east by Japan, on the west by India and on the south by America (because of our presence in Vietnam). He boasted that China could handle all these adversaries, even if they attacked simultaneously, but he must have known this was mere bravado.

Now he was trying to neutralize his potential southern enemy. He wanted friendship with the United States so that he could direct his attention to two greater problems: Russia and Japan. Our great permanent problems are also Russia and Japan. Thus, Chinese-American relations will, for the rest of this century at least, be of only tertiary importance. It will be desirable to build good relations with China; it will be vital to do so with Russia and Japan. Peking, Friday, February 25. The most instructive sight in China, however, was not the Great Wall. I came upon an even more remarkable spectacle by accident, after I had worked through the night at the press office. When I left, at five o'clock in the morning, I discovered that a rather heavy fall of snow had covered the city. As I stepped into the darkness, I felt the tail end of the storm whipping flakes of snow against my face, and it felt good.

As I walked to the street, there were muffled sounds which I could not identify at first, but which I heard as a soft, persistent brushing. Then I saw them! Scores at first, then hundreds, then thousands, and finally half a million men and women in blue, armed with brooms and shovels, sweeping the streets clear of snow. They worked silently and in darkness, and I stayed with them until daylight broke. It was as if the entire city had come out to sweep away the snow.

Each man and woman has an assigned position to which he must report whenever snow accumulates. Each citizen swept vigorously, pushing the snow into gutters, from which it was lifted by others who piled it about the roots of trees so that when it melted it would irrigate them.

As I watched, a contingent of about 500 soldiers ran by at a dogtrot, heading for some point that needed special attention. They moved like gray, ghostlike shadows through the gloom, then disappeared. The sweepers did not even look up. They continued to work in unison, as many as 100 in a group, shoulder to shoulder. There were no sudden outbursts of laughter, no banter, no snowball fights. There was not even a word of small talk as the people continued to sweep and shovel in a steady, regimented rhythm. By 9 a.m., there was no snow visible in the city streets except around the roots of trees. For this work the citizens receive no pay. A guide told me, "If we allowed snow to accumulate in a city this large, it would hamper travel for weeks. So, as soon as it starts to fall, each citizen knows his station, and his job. And he does it."

FOR many, the most staggering shock of the trip was Peking University, which had been purged during the Cultural Revolution. We went to the university to meet with Chou Pei-yuan, a distinguished scholar with his PhD. from the University of Chicago. Obviously, he could speak good English, but on this day he spoke only Chinese, so that the thought-control people planted in the audience could check his opinions. In meek submissiveness, he explained how he had fallen into error. Fortunately, a thought-propaganda team had been sent by Mao to identify his error and help him correct it. What had he done wrong? He had tried to develop excellence in his students. He had wanted

the bright boys to learn something. This, said the investigating team that grappled with the problem for a whole year, proved he was an elitist. The university was closed for three years.

Eric Sevareid was particularly bitter and sad about what he saw. "This great university has become an inferior junior college," he said. "This can't continue for long. Any society needs educated men and women."

Theodore White, author of that fine series of books on the making of U.S. Presidents, snorted, "At Harvard we give more courses on Chinese culture and history than they give at Peking University. And we teach them at a higher level."

I asked two communists about this, and one said, "You don't understand. Our need is not for scholars versed in past events but for workers who will revolutionize China."

The Forbidden City. In the center of Peking, across from the Great Hall of the People, stands a huge plot of ground surrounded by a red wall topped by a golden roof. It breathes an air of mystery, augmented by the two massive gates that provide entrance, each a handsome two-tiered building by itself.

This is the Forbidden City, a collection of some three dozen palaces and attendant buildings. The buildings are laid out with fierce symmetry; a sense of order prevails throughout. Inside the walls are more than 9000 rooms, numerous gardens, bronze statuary and priceless jeweled antiques. It is a staggering monument to the last two dynasties that used it as their capital, from 1406 to 1911.

Within these walls, protected by concentric circles of power, the Chinese emperors thought of themselves as ruling not an ordinary country but the inner kingdom of the world. Any nation beyond the borders of China had to be barbarian.

A heavy snow was falling when President Nixon toured the palaces, and his guide had to caution him about the icy wooden stairs. Bareheaded, the President visited the various throne rooms and was reminded that "today we Chinese do not refer to this as the Forbidden City but as the former Imperial Palaces." Actually, the city is something of an embarrassment to the communists, for it exemplifies the grandeur of the imperial period. They have therefore come up with a neat rationalization. The Forbidden City does not reflect the way emperors lived; instead it "demonstrates the wisdom, talent and highly accomplished building technique of China's ancient laboring people."

Toward the back wall of the city is a museum displaying archeological treasures unearthed since 1949. Two newly found items are works of art equal to any in the world. A sixtier castle of gray-green glazed pottery dates back perhaps to 200 B.C. It is so delicate as to constitute a marvel of the potter's art. Even better is a bronze horse some 2000 years old, running so fast that it has stepped upon a swallow in flight. This surely must be one of the great sculptures of history, one that would have pleased Phidias.

How do the communists who have so little to point to in their own art or architecture explain these incomparable works? A guidebook offers this stunning comment: "Tempered in the Cultural Revolution and advancing along the revolutionary path pointed out by Chairman Mao, Chinese archeologists are providing rich evidence for historical materialism."

In all seriousness, my guide told "These works of art were discovered solely through the brilliance of Chairman Mao." Perhaps I should have known better, but I tried to point out that similar discoveries were being made throughout the world. My guide angrily pointed to a sign: "People and people alone are the motivating force of history.— Chairman Mao."

I WAS perpetually surprised at what the Chinese did not know. At the banquet given for the Chinese by President Nixon, packages of American cigarettes appeared on each table. A well-educated Chinese woman read the inscription "...cigarette smoking is dangerous to your health." Like all the Chinese I met, she smoked almost constantly and asked me in some surprise, "Do you mean to say that cigarettes are bad for you?" Most Chinese are still not aware that men have walked on the moon.

Hangchow, Saturday, February 26. The Chinese government was prudent when it decided that we must visit Hangchow, 710 miles to the south. Peking has a climate much like western Kansas, while Hangchow resembles the Carolinas. But it was not only the more congenial climate that attracted us. Hangchow is the city of legendary beauty. Of it Marco

Polo exclaimed, "The greatest city in the world, where so many pleasures may be found that one fancies oneself to be in paradise." Even so, I was not prepared for the exquisite quality of this setting.

There was a lake of some amplitude, dotted with islands and crossed by causeways, and a substantial river opening onto a magnificent bay. Mountains encroached from two sides, and the air was soft. The hardness of Peking was absent, and people moved in leisurely fashion. The food and tea were the best in China.

The beauty of Hangchow is timeless, and I could see no evidence that the communists have diminished it. It struck all of us the same way, and after breakfast James D. Cary, Robert P. Martin, William F. Buckley, Jr., and I decided to walk along the lakefront to the city. We slipped away from our guides, and set forth on a walk which the Chinese have been taking for 3000 years, past the islands and the causeways and the lovely trees. Flowers were beginning to bloom, children were playing, and the day was as gentle as any I can remember in Asia.

We had been gone about an hour and a half when we were overtaken by a breathless young man riding a bicycle. In perfect English he asked,

"Would you like me to act as your guide?"

"No."

"Don't you want me to interpret for you?"

"No."

He wheeled his bicycle in front of us and asked, "Would you object if I stayed with you?"

Before we could reply, he had dismounted and joined us. The transient freedom we had known was gone. After another hour he said, "Why don't I telephone for a car so that you can get safely back to the hotel?" A car drew up and whisked us back to where we belonged.

Shanghai, Sunday, February 27. We arrived in Shanghai, once the most Western city in China, early Sunday morning. It was here that the communique summarizing whatever agreements had been reached would be released. Then we would leave for Alaska on the first leg of the long journey home.

During the trip, I had seen a good deal of the President. We met at the Great Wall, again in the snow at the Forbidden City and in the lovely park at Hangchow. Once he had told me that the trip was going somewhat better than expected.

In Shanghai, at an industrial exhibition, I was alone with him and Chou for a moment. They were talking about the push-button age. President Nixon said, "We must all be careful not to push the wrong button." Chou's head snapped back, and he agreed. "We should push buttons only for constructive results," he said.

I thought the President handled himself superbly throughout the trip. He was amiable, well-groomed, unflappable. He often broke away from protocol and displayed a good deal of easy charm, eating with chopsticks and drinking innumerable toasts. He may well have been just what Chinese-American relations needed at this moment in history—a friendly man who got along well with his hosts.

Prior to leaving for China, I had no strong feelings about our First Lady. I knew her as a charming hostess, and that was about all. Since I had to meet no daily deadline, I was often given jobs that hard-pressed newsmen could not fill. Thus I was assigned to follow Mrs. Nixon on her various visits.

The more I observed this gracious lady in action, the more I came to respect her. She was always surrounded by pushing, pulling people, but not once did she lose her patience. Not once did she betray indignation. Her smile was always ready, and she spoke without affectation.

She photographed sensationally, but she also knew the right thing to do. At one school, when she was tired, the director suggested, "To see the next group of children you must climb two flights of stairs, and we have no heat up there. Perhaps you would like to skip that?" She replied that the children would feel disappointed and climbed the stairs.

At the end of our trip, I concluded that Pat Nixon is a captivating woman, an adept politician, a strong-minded gal, and just about the perfect First Lady to take to a difficult area like China. I cannot think of many who would have handled this assignment better than

she. As a good Democrat, I shuddered every time she moved before the television cameras, because I knew that she was gathering votes by the score. Well, she earned them.

I was much interested in the extent to which China had liberated its women. In my copy of the Little Red Book, a whole section is given over to women's rights, and what it says is instructive: "Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work." Repeated inquiries among women satisfied me that this principle is being observed.

But the real secret of Mao's program for women comes elsewhere in the Little Red Book. Women are to be liberated so they can work in factories and fields: "In agriculture, our fundamental task is to adjust the use of labor power in an organized way and to encourage women to do farm work." "China's women are vast resources of labor power. This reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country."

Again and again I visited workshops where half the labor force were women, but in only one did I find a woman director. I was told there are eight pay grades, from \$14 a month to \$45, and within any grade men and women are paid equally, but only rarely are women promoted to the higher grades. When I saw a photograph of the leaders of China, I saw 17 men and one woman, and she was Chiang Ching, wife of the Chairman. At two different communes I talked with perhaps 20 leaders, and found only one woman among them. Still, when I watched heavy work being done, women composed about 50 percent of the work force. Street sweeping, gathering crops, working in factories and tending store are the jobs of women. Management is the prerogative of men.

At 5 p.m., we were summoned to a large meeting hall. There a four-page communiqué was handed out, and never have you seen 100 grown men and women read so silently and with such care.

The differences between China and the United States were so deep that each side restated its unshakable principles. Among our points: "The United States will work for a just and secure peace ... supports individual freedom and social progress for all people of the world." The Chinese said: "China firmly supports the struggles of all the oppressed people.... It firmly opposes the revival and outward expansion of Japanese militarism."

The communiqué then proceeded to list certain agreements: a desire for normalization of relations; reduction of the danger of military conflict; opposition to hegemony in the Asia-Pacific area by China, the United States or any third party (meaning Russia or Japan); and a promise that neither China nor the United States would try to negotiate on behalf of third states. Furthermore, the two countries agreed to engage in due time in cultural exchanges, to enlarge trade, to meet diplomatically "from time to time".

There remained the gnawing problem of Chiang Kai-shek on Taiwan, and here the gulf was deep and unbridgeable. China reiterated its position : that Taiwan is a province of China, and that all U.S. forces must be withdrawn from Taiwan. The United States conceded that "there is but one China, and Taiwan is a part of China.... It reaffirms its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves. ... It will progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in the area diminishes." When we had read the communiqué, there was a surge of disappointment through the room, for it seemed on first glance that we were giving away a great deal and getting nothing. Bitter opening sentences were composed orally, only to be dropped after sober consideration: "Richard M. Nixon departed China today, leaving Taiwan behind." The Philadelphia Inquirer would headline its report: "They Got Taiwan. We Got Eggroll."

Reflection, however, showed that much good had been accomplished. No startling breakthrough had occurred regarding Vietnam, and no U.S. ambassador would be taking up residence in Peking; but the dreadful animosity of the past two decades was ended, some kind of normal relations could be established, and the leaders of China and the United States had had an opportunity to size each other up. Those were considerable accomplishments.

What of Taiwan ? The fact is that our new stance has altered little. Both the communist and the nationalist factions have for years admitted that Taiwan is a part of China (even though the native Taiwanese and some Japanese might argue otherwise). The 8500 troops that we maintain there relate not to Taiwan but to the Vietnam war, and if the latter dies down our troops will naturally depart. China's new stance has altered much. For it has promised to

settle international disputes "without resorting to force".

The miracle of this visit was that it took place at all. Ten years ago, Richard Nixon often lambasted Communist China. Only a year ago, Chairman Mao uttered these inflammatory thoughts: "While massacring the people in other countries, U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people in its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. I am convinced... that fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated." Each side did an about-face, swallowed old prejudices and started anew— and each did so gracefully.

On OUR last day, we writers received a painful rebuke. The Chinese government, out of appreciation for the fact that the Americans had given them no serious trouble, presented each of us with a present. Technical crews received valuable porcelain vases; newsmen received five pounds of hard candy. When I asked an interpreter why the discrimination, he said, "Technicians are workers. They deserve the best." I asked what he thought reporters were. He replied, "We think of writers as parasites."

As I prepared to leave China, I was filled with conflicting sentiments. I had learned much. Unless I had gone there, I would not have understood, for example, that China is a young nation run by old men. If one judges from the extreme violence of the Cultural Revolution, China should anticipate trouble when Mao and Chou depart. On the other hand, I find no reason to think that the Chinese people are now dissatisfied. Things are better than before Mao took over; there is food; there is an orderly state.

But I cannot dispel my lasting impression of contemporary China as a dreadfully dull place, cowed by dictatorship and obsessed by puritanism. I will never forget an incident at a factory employing 800 young men and women when an American journalist inquired what would happen if one of the young men fell in love with one of the girls and had an affair. His guide was shocked. "It could never happen," he protested. The American asked, "But suppose it did?" The guide thought for a moment, then said, "I suppose the couple would be called before the revolutionary committee, who would try to persuade them of the error of their ways."

The American asked, "And if they persisted in being in love?" "Then," said the guide, "the committee would have no alternative but to put them in jail for disobeying the precepts of Chairman Mao and wasting time that should be spent more constructively."

For the past quarter-century, I have known the boisterous Chinese of Honolulu, Singapore and Hong Kong. There, the men at dusk play mah-jongg with such gusto that you can hear their shouting and laughter a block away. I have seen how they enjoy dancing and ogling pretty girls. I cannot believe that Mao has permanently subdued this love of living. It simply must reappear.

At first, no American who saw the admirable cities of China, free from so much social disruption, could keep from asking, "Why can't our cities be like this?" Two technicians told me, "Maybe it's time we adopted some of Mao's ideas at home." but by the end of the trip, almost everyone agreed that China's advances have been made at too great a price in the loss of human freedom. The job of China today is to find a way to retain order while permitting some kind of liberty. The job of the United States is to retain freedom while regaining a sense of order.

We shall not be able to assess the long-term political accomplishments of this trip for several years. But the lasting victory of this week is clear now. After 20 years, Americans have seen China again. Via TV, they dined with Premier Chou, hiked with President Nixon along the Great Wall, penetrated the Forbidden City, met Chinese workers and children. And Chinese leaders saw Americans at close hand. Chinese newsmen met and argued with U.S. journalists and were struck by the freedom we enjoy. They witnessed the miracle of satellite television. Repeatedly, they praised us Americans for our technical competence. I agree with the judgment President Nixon made on his return to Washington: "The primary goal of this trip was to re-establish communications with the People's Republic of China after a generation of hostility. We achieved that goal." [MichJ1]

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Richard Nixon besucht als erster amerikanischer Präsident Beijing, China. John S. Service ist ein Begleiter. James A. Michener besucht als Korrespondent für China und Russland mit Nixon Moskau und China. [Mey]
- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Maud Russell ist Mitglied der United States People's Friendship Association und reist in China. [RusM1]
- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton arbeiten für die Beijing Red Star Commune. [Wik]
- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Wang Shenfu promoviert an der University of Southern California. [Pou16:S. 173]
- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Frankreich / Literatur : Westen : Frankreich*
André Malraux ist Berater für Richard Nixon, der eine offizielle Reise nach China plant. He gave Nixon in Washington a lecture about geostrategy, communism and the mysteries of the East. He told him : "You will probably think that he [Mao Zedong] is speaking to you, but in reality he will be addressing death." [Mal3]
- 1972 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Sino-American relations, 1949-71. Documented and introd. by Roderick MacFarquhar. (New York, N.Y. : Praeger, 1972).
- 1995-2001 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Mitbegründer und Mitglied der U.S.-China Policy Foundation. [Hum10,CPF]
- 1973 *Archäologie und Epigraphie / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Reise der ersten amerikanischen Chinese Archaeology Delegation nach China. [Cah]
- 1973 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Austausch von Verbindungsämtern mit Amerika. [Wie 1]
- 1973 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China : Mandschurei / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
Hunt, Michael H. *Frontier defense and the open door : Manchuria in Chinese-American relations, 1895-1911*. (New Haven, Conn. : Yale University Press, 1973). (Yale historical publications ; 95). Diss. Yale Univ., 1971. [WC]
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- 1973-1974 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
David K.E. Bruce ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1973-1975 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Harvey J. Feldman ist Counselor for political affairs in Taipei. [Feld2]
- 1973-1977 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Huang Zhen ist Vorsitzender des Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in America. [Wik]
- 1973-1978 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zha Peixin ist Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]
- 1974 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1974-1975 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
George Bush ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1974-1977 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Charles T. Cross ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1975 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
John C. Chin geht nach Amerika. [BGC]

- 1975 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika*
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- 1975 ca. *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Sinologie und Asienkunde : Amerika : Allgemein*
Gründung des Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, University of Oregon. [Ore]
- 1976 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Sadie Custer kehrt nach Amerika zurück. [BGC]
- 1976-1979 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas S. Gates ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1976-2003 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
May-ling Soong Chiang lebt in Amerika. [ChuS1]
- 1977 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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Das Center for East Asian Research ändert den Namen in Fairbank Center for East Asian Research, Harvard University, Cambridge Mass. John K. Fairbank wird Direktor. [Fai 1]
- 1977-1979 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : Taiwan*
Harvey J. Feldman ist Country director for Republic of China affairs. [Feld2]
- 1977-1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Thomas P. Shoosmith ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
- 1978 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Diplomatische Anerkennung Chinas durch Amerika. [Mey]
- 1978 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
James Carter verkündet die Normalisierung der Beziehungen zwischen Amerika und China. [Int]
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Maud Russell reist in China. [RusM1]
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Chai Zemin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
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Zhou Wenzhong ist Attaché der chinesischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]
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- 1979- *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1979-1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard L. Williams ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats in Guangzhou. [Int]
- 1979-1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Leonard Woodcock ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1979-1983 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hu Dingyi ist Generalkonsul des chinesischen Generalkonsulats in San Francisco. [Wik]

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Harold R. Isaacs reist in China.
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Beginn eines chinesischen Programmes an der University of North Carolina. [UNC]
- 1980-1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika / Literatur : Westen : Amerika*
Two Fulbright programs at Beijing University to train English teachers from colleges and universities in China. The Fulbright scholars taught survey courses on American history, culture, and literature, and special courses on individual American writers, including Faulkner. [Faul5]
- 1981 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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Gründung der T'ang Studies Society an der University of Colorado, Boulder. [AOI]
- 1981-1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Botschafter der amerikanischen Botschaft in Beijing. [PoGra]
- 1981-1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Richard L. Williams ist handelnder Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [Int]
- 1982 *Epochen : China : Volksrepublik (1949-) / Geschichte : China - Amerika / Geschichte : China - Europa : Deutschland / Literatur : China : Prosa / Reiseberichte und*

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- 1982 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Arthur W. Hummel Jr. ist Vermittler im United States-China Joint Communiqué on U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan. [Hum10]
- 1982 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Erwin Engst und Joan Hinton ziehen auf eine Farm in der Nähe von Beijing. [Wik]
- 1982 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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Burtin Levin ist Generalkonsul des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Hong Kong und Macao. [PoGra]
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Gründung des Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, University of Hawaii. [Haw]
- 1983-1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Hu Dingyi ist Berater der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [HuDi1]
- 1983-1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Zhang Wenjin ist Botschafter der chinesischen Botschaft in Amerika. [Wik]
- 1984 *Epochen : China : Volksrepublik (1949-) / Geschichte : China / Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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- 1984 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Ronald Reagan besucht China. [OPJ8]
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Gründung des Ricci Institute for Chinese-Western Cultural History der University of San Francisco. [Ricci]

- 1984-1990 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Jiang Chengzong ist Counsellor der chinsischen Botschaft in Washington D.C. [CV]
- 1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
Gründung des amerikanischen Generalkonsulats Chengdu. [Chengdu1]
- 1985 *Geschichte : China - Amerika*
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