

Chiang Kai Sheks Teacher And Ambassador

[#Wang Chonghui](#) [#Chiang Kai-shek's mentor](#) [#Chinese ambassador ROC](#) [#Republic of China diplomacy](#) [#Kuomintang legal scholar](#)

Explore the profound influence of figures like Wang Ch'ung-hui, who served Chiang Kai-shek not only as an intellectual mentor and 'teacher' but also as a distinguished 'ambassador' and legal scholar. His contributions were vital to the Republic of China's early diplomacy and judicial system, shaping its international presence and internal governance during a pivotal era.

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Chiang Kai-shek's Teacher and Ambassador

To people interested in the history of the Republic of China, this book is a must read. The author Hollington K. Tong was a member of President Chiang Kai-shek's inner circle. He had detail knowledge of many intriguing events of that time. After the founding of the Republic of China in 1911, the various parts of the country were controlled by many warlords. Chiang's successful Northern Expedition unified the country. But a civil war with the Communists started and followed by a Japanese invasion and World War II. General Stilwell's dislike of Chiang influenced a change in American policy towards Free China, which most likely caused the fall of mainland China to the Communists. Miraculously, Free China in Taiwan has survived and prospered to this day.

Chiang Kaishek's Last Ambassador to Moscow

This fascinating study examines wartime Chinese-Soviet relations from a Moscow-based, Chinese perspective at the ambassadorial level. The book includes descriptions of everyday life in Moscow, of embassy business, of contemporary events and diplomacy, of intelligence operations, of meetings with Stalin, and of communications to and from Chongqing.

John Leighton Stuart's Political Career in China

In China, John Leighton Stuart (1876-1962) is a controversial figure occupying an important position in the history of modern China and Sino-U.S. relations. As a scholar and educator, Stuart loved Chinese culture and contributed much to the development of Chinese education. While as a missionary, he was inherently prejudiced against Marxism. As the U.S. ambassador to China, Stuart executed U.S. government's policy, and was finally stereotyped as a symbol of "American imperialism". This book gives a detailed account of Stuart's complicated and deep political involvement in modern China. Stuart had close relationships with Chiang Kai-shek and other high-ranking officials of Kuomintang (KMT), while he was also an honored guest of Mao Tse-tung and Chinese Communist Party (CCP). During his tenure as the U.S. Ambassador to China, Stuart did implement U.S. government's policy of supporting KMT. But when the CCP's gaining power became inevitable, he took a pragmatic attitude and urged the U.S. government to normalize its diplomatic relations with the Communist Government. These seemingly contradictory behaviors reveal Stuart's complex features and the changeable era. By

collecting substantial relevant materials both at home and abroad, both published and unpublished, this book reveals Stuart's multidimensional characters, getting rid of the stereotype. Academic and general readers interested in Stuart, modern Chinese history and Sino-U.S. relations will be attracted by this book.

Chiang Kai-shek, His Life and Times

An extensively researched, comprehensive biography of Chinese Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek, one of the twentieth century's most powerful and controversial figures Chiang Kai-shek (1887–1975) led the Republic of China for almost fifty years, starting in 1926. He was the architect of a new, republican China, a hero of the Second World War, and a faithful ally of the United States. Simultaneously a Christian and a Confucian, Chiang dreamed of universal equality yet was a perfidious and cunning dictator responsible for the deaths of over 1.5 million innocent people. This critical biography is based on Chiang Kai-shek's unpublished diaries, his extensive personal files from the Russian archives, and the Russian files of his relatives, associates, and foes. Alexander V. Pantsov sheds new light on the role played by the Russians in Chiang's rise to power in the 1920s and throughout his political career—and indeed the Russian influence on the Chinese revolutionary movement as a whole—as well as on Chiang's complex relationship with top officials of the United States. It is a detailed portrait of a man who ranks with Stalin, Roosevelt, Hitler, Churchill, and Gandhi as leaders who shaped our world.

Victorious in Defeat

One of the most momentous stories of the last century is China's rise from a self-satisfied, anti-modern, decaying society into a global power that promises to one day rival the United States. Chiang Kai-shek, an autocratic, larger-than-life figure, dominates this story. A modernist as well as a neo-Confucianist, Chiang was a man of war who led the most ancient and populous country in the world through a quarter century of bloody revolutions, civil conflict, and wars of resistance against Japanese aggression. In 1949, when he was defeated by Mao Zedong—his archrival for leadership of China—he fled to Taiwan, where he ruled for another twenty-five years. Playing a key role in the cold war with China, Chiang suppressed opposition with his “white terror,” controlled inflation and corruption, carried out land reform, and raised personal income, health, and educational levels on the island. Consciously or not, he set the stage for Taiwan's evolution of a Chinese model of democratic modernization. Drawing heavily on Chinese sources including Chiang's diaries, *The Generalissimo* provides the most lively, sweeping, and objective biography yet of a man whose length of uninterrupted, active engagement at the highest levels in the march of history is excelled by few, if any, in modern history. Jay Taylor shows a man who was exceedingly ruthless and temperamental but who was also courageous and conscientious in matters of state. Revealing fascinating aspects of Chiang's life, Taylor provides penetrating insight into the dynamics of the past that lie behind the struggle for modernity of mainland China and its relationship with Taiwan.

The Generalissimo

News under Fire: China's Propaganda against Japan in the English-Language Press, 1928–1941 is the first comprehensive study of China's efforts to establish an effective international propaganda system during the Sino-Japanese crisis. It explores how the weak Nationalist government managed to use its limited resources to compete with Japan in the international press. By retrieving the long neglected history of English-language papers published in the treaty ports, Shuge Wei reveals a multilayered and often chaotic English-language media environment in China, and demonstrates its vital importance in defending China's sovereignty. Chinese bilingual elites played an important role in linking the party-led propaganda system with the treaty-port press. Yet the development of propaganda institution did not foster the realization of individual ideals. As the Sino-Japanese crisis deepened, the war machine absorbed treaty-port journalists into the militarized propaganda system and dashed their hopes of maintaining a liberal information order. “A superbly researched and well-nuanced account of an overlooked topic: nationalist China's propaganda system and the multiple ways in which it intersected with the treaty-port foreign-language press of the time. Combining a wealth of archival and newspaper sources, it is destined to be on the ‘must read’ list of all who are interested in state propaganda and news dissemination in the Republican period.” —Julia C. Strauss, professor of Chinese politics, SOAS, University of London “An absorbing and well-sourced study of KMT propaganda efforts to convince the United States to side with China rather than Japan in WWII. The study shows how the KMT, facing a massive power asymmetry compared to its Japanese opponent, managed to effectively

use the soft power of foreign propaganda.” —Rudolf G. Wagner, senior professor of Chinese studies, Cluster of Excellence Asia and Europe, Heidelberg University, Germany

News under Fire

The two Taiwan Strait crises took place during a particularly tense period of the Cold War. Although each incident was relatively brief, their consequences loom large. Based on analyses of newly available documents from Beijing, Taipei, and Washington, Pang Yang Huei challenges conventional wisdom that claims Sino-US misperceptions of each other's strategic concerns were critical in the 1950s. He underscores the fact that Washington, Taipei, and Beijing were actually aware of one another's strategic intentions during the crises. He also demonstrates conclusively that both "crises" can be understood as a transformation from tacit communication to tacit accommodation. An important contribution of this study is a better understanding of the role of ritual, symbols, and gestures in international relations. While it is true that these two crises resulted in a stalemate, the fact that all parties were able to cultivate talks and negotiations brought relations, especially between the US and China, to a new and more stable level. Simply averting the threat of war was a major achievement. *Strait Rituals* is an important micro-history of a significant moment during the Cold War and a rich interpretation of the theoretical use of multiple points of view in writing history. It sets a new standard for understanding China's place in the world. "Strait Rituals is a solidly detailed and thoroughly footnoted excursion into a critical stage of Cold War history. Dr. Pang's exhaustive archival work sets a real standard in the amalgamation of different sources to reevaluate the Taiwan Strait crises in the 1950s, the repercussions of which can still be felt today." —Hsiao-ting Lin, Hoover Institution, Stanford University "An excellent book for those interested in the Taiwan Strait crises in the context of the overall history of international affairs in the Asia-Pacific region. The book will prove to be of great value to those interested in the history of the region that is bound to increase in importance in the years to come." —Akira Iriye, Harvard University "Dispassionate, balanced, rigorous in the presentation of facts, much drawn from Chinese archival sources, Pang Yang Huei's work will be indispensable for anyone seeking to understand the issues surrounding this Cold War hangover that continues to trouble contemporary politics across the Taiwan Strait." —Geoffrey C. Gunn, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*

Strait Rituals

"The book ranges from Chiang's early life in Shanghai when he was mixed up with the Green Gang 'mafia,' through his sometimes puzzling relations with Roosevelt and Truman, Claire Chennault, Joe Stilwell, and George C. Marshall, to his government and exile on Taiwan." -- Dust jacket.

The Man who Lost China

In their struggle against wartime Japan and later against international Communism, the United States and Nationalist China were necessary but awkward allies, united by common enemies but divided by sharply conflicting national priorities and contradictory objectives.

Crosscurrents

"The mythologising of Tibet in the West and the Himalayan state's subsequent abandonment to China are recounted in this briskly-paced and revealing new history"--

Tibet

Following his acclaimed studies of the state of modern France and how Hong Kong has changed since the 1997 handover, Jonathan Fenby now turns his attention to one of the most interesting yet under-reported figures of twentieth-century history. Chiang Kai-shek was the man who lost China to the Communists. As leader of the nationalist movement, the Kuomintang, Chiang established himself as head of the government in Nanking in 1928. Yet although he laid claim to power throughout the 1930s and was the only Chinese figure of sufficient stature to attend a conference with Churchill and Roosevelt during the Second World War, his desire for unity was always thwarted by threats on two fronts. Between them, the Japanese and the Communists succeeded in undermining Chiang's power-plays, and after Hiroshima it was Mao Zedong who ended up victorious. Brilliantly re-creating pre-Communist China in all its colour, danger and complexity, Jonathan Fenby's magisterial survey of this brave but unfulfilled life is destined to become the definitive account in the English language.

China Memoirs

As World War Two ended, President Truman recognized ..".that Chiang's (China's) government fought side by side with us against our common enemy..." Washington records attest that both FDR and HST pledged vast aid to restore and rearm a devastated China. Within months, when Communist insurrection erupted, China urgently requested that promised aid. It was not to be. Two years later, U.S. Ambassador Stuart in China described the situation "America still delays the long promised aid on which survival of democratic institutions depends." And "The Chinese people do not want to become communists, yet they see the tide of communism running irresistibly forward." Ambassador Stuart's reports and other revealing documents have been ignored in material published over the past half-century. There was no vast aid. There was no popular revolt. Washington records, incriminating personal papers, archived news reports and Communist records provide the backbone for Abandoning an Ally, its exposure of the China betrayal and the price paid by young Americans. It was Stalin's second attempt to enslave 20% of the world's population. China was first targeted by Soviet Premier Lenin in 1922 and by 1926 Stalin had Russian advisers imbedded in Sun Yat-sen's (Sun Yixian's) fledgling Chinese government. When the Soviets incited their Red Chinese comrades to revolt, a young disciple of Sun moved decisively. Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Jieshi) stifled the uprisings, deported the Russians and outlawed the Chinese Communist party. China's great economic progress through the early 1930s made her less vulnerable to Stalin's plots but threatened Japan's dominance in Asia. Japan attacked, expecting a quick victory but China would not surrender. Chiang's Army tied down and bled the Japanese Army for three long years before America entered WW2. Meanwhile, Stalin's Asian plotting was interrupted when ally Hitler turned on his Soviet partner. Suddenly, Russia fought for survival and Moscow had no resources for the subversion of China. However, International Communism was thriving. This was an era President Dwight Eisenhower defined as "harrowing decades that partly poisoned our national life." Disciples in the west eagerly took on the Red mission. Their obstacle: full support of China by emerging world super power U.S. would render China invulnerable to Communist overthrow. The only tactic available was the "Big Lie." Propaganda poured forth sanctifying the avowed terrorist who would soon enslave hundreds of millions. Despite his early advocating and use of terror, Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong) was acclaimed the "Enlightened leader of agrarian reformers," "The Great Teacher," "The most selfless man ever encountered." Conversely, his opponent, the head of China's government, who rose from defeat and founded a thriving democratic nation, was demonized as a cruel, corrupt despot. A 180 degree character reversal, but the enablers were skilled communicators unhampered by ethics, and their anointed one, Mao, was a master propagandist. The key American in Communism's China strategy was a desk soldier with a talent for impressing politicians and collecting unearned accolades. A peculiar, aloof individual who exhibited less than full commitment to the war effort and consequently lost authority as WW2 progressed. At wars end, a new U.S President awarded him authority over U.S. - China relations. The indifferent conference room warrior of WW2 found new levels of commitment and sacrificed all ethics in order to seal China's fate. Dwight Eisenhower said we will never forget the "Harrowing decades that partly poisoned our national life." But until now, a half century later, the betrayers responsible for the death of tens of thousands of Americans and tens of millions of Chinese have been protected by a pervasive, drastic distortion of documented history. The victims of history's deadliest betrayal deserve a true accounting.

In Two Chinas

First printed in 1979, this series of illuminating letters was written between April and August, 1949, describing Nanking before, during and immediately after the Communist takeover. The author was in China on a research fellowship at the time of the takeover. The result is a fresh and lively close-up of this crucial phase in the Chinese Revolution. This collection is of considerable value because it contains an eye-witness account of the Chinese revolution. Such original sources are rare and especially useful for teaching purposes.

Generalissimo

One of the most momentous stories of the last century is China's rise from a self-satisfied, anti-modern, decaying society into a global power that promises to one day rival the United States. Chiang Kai-shek, an autocratic, larger-than-life figure, dominates this story. A modernist as well as a neo-Confucianist, Chiang was a man of war who led the most ancient and populous country in the world through a quarter century of bloody revolutions, civil conflict, and wars of resistance against Japanese aggression. In 1949, when he was defeated by Mao Zedong—his archrival for leadership of China—he fled to Taiwan,

where he ruled for another twenty-five years. Playing a key role in the cold war with China, Chiang suppressed opposition with his “white terror,” controlled inflation and corruption, carried out land reform, and raised personal income, health, and educational levels on the island. Consciously or not, he set the stage for Taiwan’s evolution of a Chinese model of democratic modernization. Drawing heavily on Chinese sources including Chiang’s diaries, *The Generalissimo* provides the most lively, sweeping, and objective biography yet of a man whose length of uninterrupted, active engagement at the highest levels in the march of history is excelled by few, if any, in modern history. Jay Taylor shows a man who was exceedingly ruthless and temperamental but who was also courageous and conscientious in matters of state. Revealing fascinating aspects of Chiang’s life, Taylor provides penetrating insight into the dynamics of the past that lie behind the struggle for modernity of mainland China and its relationship with Taiwan.

Abandoning an Ally

For four days in November 1943, Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek met in Cairo to discuss the future of the war in the China-Burma-India Theater and plans for the ultimate defeat of Japan. This would be the first and last time that these leaders would meet. This book chronicles the Cairo Conference, the events leading up to the conference, and the consequences of the decisions, understandings and misunderstandings that resulted from the summit. The only book-length study of the subject, this text examines the enormous impact the conference had on the course of the war in Asia and post-war Sino-Western relations.

Nanking Letters, 1949

Many researchers and China observers would agree that understanding how China pursues global communication is critical for assessing its growing soft power. While soft power as a concept has, in many ways, become almost inextricably linked with the PRC's (People's Republic of China) international diplomacy of the twenty-first century, the specific role of global media within soft power diplomacy and the corresponding influence of Western mediated public diplomacy within China is a lacuna that has remained largely unexplored. Moreover, the different Chinese and Western perspectives on the influence of global media and public diplomacy on Sino-Western relations, and the changing role of global media on this crucial aspect of international politics, have not yet been critically examined. This volume presents a broad social science audience with recent innovative scholarship and research findings on global media and public diplomacy concerning Sino-Western relations. It focuses on the implicit nexus between global media and public diplomacy, and their actual utilisation in and impact on the shifting relationships between China and the West. Special attention is given to the changing nature of globalised media in both China and Western nations, and how globalised media is influencing, shaping and changing international politics. The contributions delve deeply into both theory and practice, and focus especially upon the analysis of several key aspects of the issue from both Chinese and Western perspectives. This combination of approaches distinguishes the volume from most other published works on the topic, and greatly enriches our knowledge base in this important contemporary field.

The Generalissimo

The autobiography of a China scholar, who suffered the tragic loss of family members in an airplane accident at the end of the Sino-Japanese war in 1946. Chu Djang narrates the story of organizing an expedition to explore wreckage site in a remote area of China, his return to the United States and subsequent career in the United Nations and academia, where he retired as Associate Dean and Coordinator of Academic Affairs of the St. Johns University Center for Asian Affairs. The book also includes geneological highlights of the Djang family in China, and personal insights into the academic world of Chinese-American studies.

The Hemingway Review

The essays in this volume examine United States-East Asian relations in the framework of global history, incorporating fresh insights that have been offered by scholars on such topics as globalization, human rights, historical memory, and trans-cultural relations.

The Cairo Conference of 1943

Japan's invasion of China in 1937 saw most major campaigns north of the Yangtze River, where Chinese industry was concentrated. The southern theater proved a more difficult challenge for Japan because of its enormous size, diverse terrain, and poor infrastructure, but Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek made a formidable stand that produced a veritable quagmire for a superior opponent--a stalemate much desired by the Allied nations. In the first book to cover this southern theater in detail, David Macri closely examines strategic decisions, campaigns, and operations and shows how they affected Allied grand strategy. Drawing on documents of U.S. and British officials, he reveals for the first time how the Sino-Japanese War served as a "proxy war" for the Allies: by keeping Japan's military resources focused on southern China, they hoped to keep the enemy bogged down in a war of attrition that would prevent them from breaching British and Soviet territory. While the most immediate concern was preserving Siberia and its vast resources from invasion, Macri identifies Hong Kong as the keystone in that proxy war--vital in sustaining Chinese resistance against Japan as it provided the logistical interface between the outside world and battles in Hunan and Kwangtung provinces; a situation that emerged because of its vital rail connection to the city of Changsha. He describes the development of Anglo-Japanese low-intensity conflict at Hong Kong; he then explains the geopolitical significance of Hong Kong and southern China for the period following the German invasion of the Soviet Union. Opening a new window on this rarely studied theater, Macri underscores China's symbolic importance for the Allies, depicting them as unequal partners who fought the Japanese for entirely different reasons--China for restoration of its national sovereignty, the Allies to keep the Japanese preoccupied. And by aiding China's wartime efforts, the Allies further hoped to undermine Japanese propaganda designed to expel Western powers from its Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As Macri shows, Hong Kong was not just a sleepy British Colonial outpost on the fringes of the empire but an essential logistical component of the war, and to fully understand broader events Hong Kong must be viewed together with southern China as a single military zone. His account of that forgotten fight is a pioneering work that provides new insight into the origins of the Pacific War.

Global Media and Public Diplomacy in Sino-Western Relations

XIAOHONG LIU Xiaohong Liu brings twelve years of personal experience in the Chinese foreign service to this pathbreaking study. Drawing on her own direct observations, interviews, and newly available Chinese sources, she examines four generations of Chinese ambassadors, who served from 1949 to 1994. She charts the evolution of the Chinese diplomatic corps from its early military orientation to the emergence of career professionals and assesses the impact of various ambassadors on Chinese foreign policy. Chinese Ambassadors will appeal to readers interested in Chinese foreign affairs, international relations, and diplomacy.

From Loss to Renewal

The son of a prominent Chinese government official and general and the former schoolmate of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chi Wang personally experienced one of the most tumultuous periods in Chinese history, including the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong and mainland China, and the Chinese Civil War (1946-1949). In 1949, Wang left China for the United States, traveling through mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong during the final days of the Chinese Civil War. After arriving in America, he quickly made a life for himself and became active in the development of Sino-American relations. From sitting behind Secretary of State William Rogers and President Nixon's daughter during "ping-pong diplomacy," to orchestrating the release of Young Marshal Zhang Xueliang, to presiding over the exponential growth of the Chinese collection at the Library of Congress, Wang's memoirs provide unique Chinese insight in the development of Sino-American relations at a pivotal time in our shared history.

Asia Pacific in the Age of Globalization

Using recently declassified Soviet documents, Jamil Hasanli examines Soviet involvement in the anti-China rebellion in East Turkistan. Hasanli takes readers back to the early 1930s when the Turkic national movement was suppressed by the Soviet government and the USSR. Hasanli deftly illustrates how Stalin's policies toward the movement changed after the turning point of World War II and the treachery of Sheng Shicai, leading up to the 1944 establishment of the Eastern Turkistan Republic and the start of the Cold War.

Clash of Empires in South China

How did an ancient Indian spiritual discipline turn into a \$20+ billion-a-year mainstay of the global wellness industry? What happened along yoga's winding path from the caves and forests of the sages to the gyms, hospitals and village halls of the modern West? This comprehensive history sets yoga in its global cultural context for the first time. It leads us on a fascinating journey across the world, from arcane religious rituals and medieval body-magic, through muscular Christianity and the British Raj, to the Indian nationalist movement and the arrival of yoga in the twentieth-century West. We discover how the practice reached its present-day ubiquity and how it became embedded in powerful social currents shaping the world's future, such as feminism, digital media, celebrity culture, the stress pandemic and the quest for an authentic identity in the face of unprecedented change. Shearer's revealing history boasts a colorful cast of characters past and present, who tell an engaging tale of scholars and scandal, science and spirit, wisdom and waywardness. This is the untold story of yoga, warts and all.

Chinese Ambassadors

This book explores the role of universities in responding to ongoing changes in China, and in shaping the relations between the university and the state during periods of social change. Tsinghua University is selected as a case study to inform this important issue. By tracing the changes and continuities Tsinghua has experienced since 1911, this book gives an in-depth analysis of how the university strives to maintain autonomy while taking a leading role in implementing China's policy of higher education. By drawing on a vast literature of higher education theories, the book offers original insights into the university-state relationship and provides a new understanding on the complexities China faces in the era when the country is becoming a key global actor.

A Compelling Journey from Peking to Washington

This text chronicles and assesses the little-known involvement of US diplomat George F. Kennan - renowned as an expert on the Soviet Union-in US policy toward East Asia, primarily in the early Cold War years.

Daily Report, Foreign Radio Broadcasts

This book introduces intellectual and pedagogical problems in the case method of teaching international affairs. A growing international and interdisciplinary community of university and secondary schoolteachers and trainers of policy officials are introducing interactive learning methods for the classroom. This book offers lessons for them and provides new materials suitable for the classroom. Growing interest in interactive learning.

Íkòf

This vivid narrative history of Chinese intellectuals and public life provides a guide to making sense of China today. Timothy Cheek presents a map and a method for understanding the intellectual in the long twentieth century, from China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese war in 1895 to the 'Prosperous China' since the 2008 Beijing Olympics. Cheek surveys the changing terrain of intellectual life over this transformative century in Chinese history to enable readers to understand a particular figure, idea or debate. The map provides coordinates to track different times, different social worlds and key concepts. The historical method focuses on context and communities during six periods to make sense of ideas, institutions and individual thinkers across the century. Together they provide a memorable account of the scenes and protagonists, and arguments and ideas, of intellectuals and public life in modern China.

Soviet Policy in Xinjiang

Eating Bitter, a Chinese American Saga is a richly textured biography charting the long lives of Paul and Sonia Ho. It is about survival of the Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese occupation of Taiwan, the Communist Revolution and the prejudices the family encountered as immigrants to the United States. It is about memory - and conflicting memories. Eating Bitter is, above all, an American success story. It was Paul and Sonia's eldest son, David, whose groundbreaking work on AIDS made him Time Magazine's Person of the Year in 1996 and, a few years later, won him the Presidential Citizens Medal.

Gunji shigaku

The Story of Yoga

