Recognizing the pretension ways to get this ebook sun yat sen in hawaii activities and supporters is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to start getting this info. get the sun yat sen in hawaii activities and supporters partner that we manage to pay for here and check out the link.

You could purchase guide sun yat sen in hawaii activities and supporters or get it as soon as feasible. You could speedily download this sun yat sen in hawaii activities and supporters after getting deal. So, when you require the books swiftly, you can straight get it. Its so unquestionably easy and suitably fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this flavor.

Sun Yat-Sen in Hawaii-Yansheng Ma Lum 1999-01-01 During numerous visits to Hawaii, Sun Yat-sen formed the revolutionary society responsible for the first armed resistance against the Manchu regime and raised funds to support future uprisings in China. Here is the most comprehensive account in English of Sun's life and his revolutionary activities and supporters in Hawaii.

Sun Yat-sen and Hawaii-William Mark Zanella 1998* Features Dr. Sun's activities in Hawaii and overseas before and during the Xinhai Revolution.

China's Contested Capital-Charles D. Musgrove 2013-07-31 When the Chinese Nationalist Party nominally reunified the country in 1928, Chiang Kai-shek and other party leaders insisted that Nanjing was better suited than Beijing to serve as its capital. For the next decade, until the Japanese invasion in 1937, Nanjing was the "model capital" of Nationalist China, the center of not just a new regime, but also a new modern outlook in a China destined to reclaim its place at the forefront of nations. The historical underpinnings of the project by looking at the divisive debates surrounding the new capital's establishment as well as the ideological discourse of Sun Yat-Sen used to legitimize it.

China's Contested Capital-Charles D. Musgrove 2013-07-31 The case that, although it was unintended by party planners who promoted single-party rule, Nanjing's legitimacy was also a product of protests and contestation, which the party-state only partially succeeded in channeling for its own ends. China's Contested Capital is an important contribution to the literature on twentieth-century Chinese urban history and the social and political history of one of China's key cities during the Republican period.

Sun Yat-sen, Robert Wilcox and Their Failed Revolutions, Honolulu and Canton 1895-2013-06-28 Dynamite on the Tropic of Cancer is the radical, explosive retelling of the first decade of the Father of Modern China's Dr Sun Yat-sen's globally shaped formation as a professional revolutionary, and of the impact of the adult Sun's revolutionary relationship with Hawai'i and with his varied communities of supporters there during its most own turbulent political decade, the 1890s, years in which this remote island nation transformed from native monarchy, via sovereign independent republic, to become the USA's first overseas territory. Drawn from neglected primary sources, Dynamite reveals the hitherto untold story of the secret revolutionary alliance forged in Honolulu's backstreets between Sun's Xingzhonghui and the idiosyncratic italophile soldier Robert Wilcox, "Hawai'i's Garibaldi" and leader of the Kanaka/Native Hawaiian counterrevolution of January 1895. This failed uprising to restore Hawai'i's tragic last Queen, witnessed firsthand by Sun Yat-sen, became the archetype upon which ten months later Sun would base his first attempt at armed insurrection in China: the Canton uprising of 26 October 1895. With an epic sweep across the Pacific's Tropic of Cancer, Dynamite is the most important study yet written on the origins of Sun Yat-sen's Chinese Revolution and its dynamic interface with Hawaiian history.

Sojourners and Settlers, Chinese Migrants in Hawaii-Clarence Elmer Glick 1980

Sojourners and Settlers, Chinese Migrants in Hawaii-Clarence Elmer Glick 1980 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Big Sister, Little Sister, Red Sister-Jung Chang 2020-09-22 They were the most famous women in China. As the country battled through a hundred years of wars, revolutions and seismic transformations, the three Soong sisters from Shanghai were at the center of power, and each of them left an indelible mark on history. Red Sister, Ching-ling, married the 'Father of China', Sun Yat-sen, and rose to be Mao's vice-chair. Little Sister, May-ling, became Madame Chiang Kai-shek, first lady of pre-Communist Nationalist China and a major political figure in her own right. Big Sister, Ei-ling, became Chiang's unofficial main adviser - and made herself one of China's richest women. Big Sister, Little Sister, Red Sister is a gripping story of love, war, intrigue, bravery, glamour and betrayal, which takes us on a sweeping journey from Canton to Hawaii to New York, from exiles' quarters in Japan
and Berlin to secret meeting rooms in Moscow, and from the compounds of the Communist elite in Beijing to the corridors of power in democratic Taiwan. In a group biography that is by turns intimate and epic, Jung Chang reveals the lives of three extraordinary women who helped shape twentieth-century China.

Sun Yat-Sen-Bonnie J. Wong 1975

The Political Thought of Sun Yat-sen-A. Wells 2001-10-29 The significance of Sun Yat-sen's political thought has rarely been appreciated though he is hailed as the Father of Modern China. This is the first extended treatment of the subject, which will be invaluable to sinologists and historians of political thought. Dr Wells first traces the development of Sun's revolutionary ideas from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. She then considers the impact of Sun's political thought on Chinese revolutionary leaders and on Third World countries, arguing that it has been considerable. This subject has never before been so widely explored.

Elusive Destiny-Paul F. Hooper 2019-03-31 For nearly two centuries, Hawaii's leaders have endeavored to forge a unique international role for the Islands in Pacific and even in world affairs. Colorful figures such as Kalakaua, Walter Murray Gibson, and a host of others labored mightily to transform the Islands into an oceanic political power. Although their campaigns eventually failed, Hawaii was put forever on the diplomatic map with such ventures as the attempted annexation of a distant South Pacific islands group, the provocation of a quarrel with Germany that led to the brink of war, and the persistent defense of the interests of Pacific islanders in the capitals of Europe and America. A very different but nonetheless ambitious surge of activism followed Hawaii's annexation by the United States at the turn of the present century. Shortly after World War I, local internationalists formed the Pan-Pacific Union and the Institute of Pacific Relations as the "concerted effort to foster greater political and cultural understanding throughout the Pacific and the world. While both groups frequently created headlines with various programs and proposals, the latter organization became widely known when it came under the attack of the anticomunist movement during the late 1940's and 1950's. Related endeavors in more recent years have produced numerous activities in educational, political, scientific, and commercial circles that presently involve a fair proportion of the Island establishment as well as numerous prominent figures from abroad. Elusive Destiny brings the details of this little-known but always present impulse in Hawaiian history together for the first time and goes on to speculate about the likely causes of successes or failures. Carefully researched and documented, richly illustrated, and concisely written, the book should interest all persons concerned with the modern Hawaiian experience.

China in Disintegration-James E. Sheridan 2008-06-30 After the 1911 fall of the Manchus came the most horrible breakdown in Chinese history. Sheridan, a Northwestern University scholar, concentrates on the Kuomintang movement of Chiang Kai-shek, insisting that we judge a political force by whether it solves the problems posed to it, not, as Chiang's partisans prefer, by means of what-if's. Sheridan's focus on the KMT brings more material to light. The Kuomintang was a political party that was always the effective dictator or to mobilize fascists passions which could ensure willingness to "sacrifice. Thus the difficulty in squeezing enough wealth out of the peasantry to meet a foreign debt which totaled half the national revenue. The KMT did ensure that forced opium production took up at least a fifth of Chinese cropland by the 1929-1933 period, and they consolidated a soldier recruitment system that approximated Nazi roundups. However, the book underlines Chiang's failure to give the masses a "Strength through Joy" spirit; and, as wartime inflation of 300% operated, under the "twofold leadership" of municipal-level editors but with final authorization from the Communist Party Propaganda Department. Politics of Control looks behind the office doors, where the ideological split between Party chairman Mao Zedong and head of state Liu Shaoqi made pragmatic editors bite their pencil erasers and hope for the best. Book published following a similar multi-tier system, preventing undesirable texts from getting into the hands of the public. In addition to designing a plan to nurture a new generation of Chinese revolutionaries, the party-state developed community centers that served as cultural propaganda stations. New urban parks were used to stage political rallies for major campaigns and public trials where threatening sects could be attacked. A fascinating part of the story is the way in which architecture and museums were used to promote ethnic unity under the Chinese party-state umbrella. Besides revealing how interlocking systems resulted in a pervasive method of control, Politics of Control also examines how this system was influenced by the Soviet Union and how, nevertheless, Chinese nationalism always took precedence. Chang-tai Hung convincingly argues that the PRC's formative period defined the nature of the Communist regime and its future development. The methods of cultural control have changed over time, but many continue to have relevance today.

Return to the Middle Kingdom-Yuan-tung Chen 2008 The author chronicles three generations of her late husband's family, all of whom fought against the injustices they encountered in their homeland of China.

The Making of Modern Chinese Medicine, 1850-1960-Bridle Andrews 2014-04-01 Medical care in nineteenth-century China was spectacularly pluralistic: herbalists, shamans, bone-setters, midwives, priests, and a few medical missionaries from the West all competed for patients. This book examines the dichotomy between "Western" and "Chinese" medicine, showing how it has been greatly exaggerated. As missionaries went to lengths to make their medicine more acceptable to Chinese patients, modernizers of Chinese medicine worked to become more "scientific" by eradicating superstition and creating modern institutions. Andrews challenges the supposed superiority of Western medicine in China while showing how "traditional" Chinese medicine was deliberately created in the image of a modern scientific practice.

Politics of Control-Chang-tai Hung 2021-01-31 Using a unique interdisciplinary, cultural-institutional analysis, Politics of Control is the first comprehensive study of how, in the early decades of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party reshaped people's minds using multiple methods of control. With newly available archival material, internal circulars, memoirs, interviews, and site visits, the book explores the fascinating world of mass media, book publishing, education, religion, parks, museums, and architecture during the formative years of the republic. When the Communists assumed power in 1949, they projected themselves as not only military victors but also as peace restorers and cultural protectors. Believing that they needed to manage culture in every arena, they created an interlocking system of agencies and regulations that was supervised at the center. Documents show, however, that there was internal conflict. Censors, introduced early at the Beijing Daily, for example, often quarreled with each other. And while the PRC's formative period defined the nature of the Communist regime and its future development, many continue to have relevance today. The methods of cultural control have changed over time, but many continue to have relevance today.

Unfamiliar Fishes-Sarah Vowell 2012 An irreverent analysis of late-nineteenth-century imperialism in the United States focuses on the annexation of Hawaii as a defining historical milestone, covering such contributing factors as the missionary overthrow of the Hawaiian monarchy and the activities of whaling fleets.

From Kona to Yenan-Koji Ariyoshi 2000-01-01 "After returning to Hawaii, Ariyoshi plunged into union activities and, most notably, the editing of the Honolulu Record, the voice of labor during the turbulent and bitter postwar conflicts between unions and Hawaii's ruling elites. Following his 1951 arrest on charges of being a Communist, Ariyoshi became known as one of the "Hawaii Seven" and spent the next year writing "My Thoughts for which I Stand: Hawaii's 21st Century. The present volume gathers together in one place this energetic, thoughtful, and engaging work chronicling a life lived at the center of events that transformed Hawaii, America, and the world."--BOOK JACKET.

The Northern Expedition-Donald A. Jordan 2019-03-31 The Chinese state of the 1920s was one of disunified parts, ruled by warlords too strong for civilians to oust and too weak to resist the demands and bribes of foreign powers. China's treaty ports were crucibles of change in which congregated the educated elite, exposed to modern ways, who felt the need for a national revolution to revitalize their country and to provide her with a new, more integrated political system. Nationwide in their origins and representing varying political ideologies, this
elite formed a loose coalition to achieve a common goal. In 1926 the first step in the military campaign known as the Northern Expedition was launched to conquer the armed forces of the warlords, the greatest obstacle in the path toward reunification of China. Until now, historians have ascribed much of the success of the Northern Expedition, culminating in the capture of Peking, to the Communist-led mass organizations who were reported to have won over the populace in the territory ahead of the National Revolutionary Army. Dr. Jordan’s research, especially in Communist materials, has uncovered evidence indicating that, although the mass organizations did aid the army at particular points in 1925 and 1926, there had also been a side to the mass movement that was disruptive to the goal of reunification. Of additional import, some of the key participants in the later governments of Taiwan and Peking—among them Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, and Lin Piao—received their basic political training in the National Revolution.

The Valor of Ignorance—Homer Lea 1909

The Origins of the Modern Chinese Press—Xiantao Zhang 2007-09-12 This book traces the emergence of the modern Chinese press from its origins in the western Christian missionary press in the late nineteenth century. It shows how the western missionaries and their evangelical/educational newspapers changed the long-standing traditional practices, styles, content, print culture and printing technology of Chinese newspapers and, in the process, introduced some of the key ideas of western modernity which were to have a profound effect on Chinese society. Xiantao Zhang demonstrates how missionary publications reshaped print journalism, rather indirectly, from a centuries-long monopoly by the state—the Imperial press—to a pluralized, modernizing and frequently radical public journalism. She focuses in particular on the relationship between the missionaries and the class of ‘gentry scholars’—literati and civil servants, educated via the traditional state examination system in the Confucian classics, who were the prime target readers of missionary publications. This key group and the independent press they established at the end of the nineteenth century played a crucial role in shaping the ongoing struggle for a modern democratic media culture in China.

John Leighton Stuart’s Political Career in China—Hao Ping 2017-08-07 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 show 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.

Chaiyo!—Walter F. Vella 2019-03-31 Throughout his fifteen-year reign (1910-1925), King Vajiravudh, absolute monarch of Siam, attempted to foster a spirit of nationalism among the Thai, to unite the Thai people and make them proud of their land and their heritage. He hoped to save his country from expanding Western imperialism by developing the country’s constitutional monarchy, by modernizing the armed forces, and by providing a strong alternative to the British and French empires. His idealistic vision of a modernized, self-sufficient nation—his “Great King Vision”—remains an inspiring historical precedent for movements toward greater political and economic integration in the Pacific region and left an important legacy throughout Oceania. As the first non-Western state to gain full independence and to have a stable democracy, Thailand provides an important example of how a small, newly independent nation can strive to achieve international influence and autonomy in a world dominated by Western imperial powers.

A Power in the World—Lorenz Gonschor 2019-06-30 Few people today know that in the nineteenth century, Hawai`i was not only an internationally recognized independent nation but played a crucial role in the entire Pacific region and left an important legacy throughout Oceania. As the first non-Western state to gain full recognition as a co-equal of the Western powers, yet at the same time grounded in indigenous tradition and identity, Hawai`i’s political experience remains an inspiring example of how a small, newly independent nation can strive to achieve international influence and autonomy in a world dominated by Western imperial powers.

Hawai`i—James A. Michener 2013-11-26 Pulitzer Prize–winning author James A. Michener brings Hawaii’s epic history vividly to life in a classic saga that has captivated readers since its initial publication in 1959. As the volcanic Hawaiian Islands sprout from the ocean floor, the land remains untouched for centuries—until, little more than a thousand years ago, Polynesian seafarers make the perilous journey across the Pacific, flourishing in this tropical paradise according to their ancient traditions. Then, in the early nineteenth century, American missionaries arrive, bringing with them a new creed and a new way of life. Based on exhaustive research and told in Michener’s signature grand scale, this story of struggle and survival, of beauty and brutality, of loss and triumph, is a compelling story of how a people struggling to keep their identity alive in harmony, and, ultimately, join together. **BONUS:** This edition includes an excerpt from James A. Michener’s Centennial. Praise for Hawai′i “Wonderful . . . a mammoth epic of the islands.”—The Baltimore Sun “One novel you must not miss! A tremendous work from every point of view—thrilling, exciting, lusty, vivid,
An Unfinished Republic - David Strand 2011-07-06 In this cogent and insightful reading of China's twentieth-century political culture, David Strand argues that the Chinese Revolution of 1911 engendered a new political life—one that began to free men and women from the inequality and hierarchy that formed the spine of China's social and cultural order. Chinese citizens confronted their leaders and each other face-to-face in a stance familiar to republics worldwide. This shift in political posture was accompanied by considerable trepidation as well as excitement. Profiling three prominent political actors of the time—suffragist Tang Qunying, diplomat Lu Zhengxiang, and revolutionary Sun Yatsen—Strand demonstrates how a sea change in political performance left leaders dependent on popular support and citizens enmeshed in a political process productive of both authority and dissent.

The Lost Book of Sun Yatsen and Edwin Collins - Patrick Anderson 2016-11-25 Sun Yatsen (1866-1925) occupies a unique position in modern Chinese history: he is equally venerated as the founding father of the nation by both the mainland Communist government and its Nationalist rival in Taiwan. The first president of the Republic of China in 1911-12, the peasant-born yet Western-trained Dr Sun was also a dedicated political theorist, constantly in search of the ideal political and constitutional blueprint to underpin his incomplete revolution. A decade before the public emergence in Japan of his ‘Three Principles of the People’, and weeks before even his first slim publication in 1897, Kidnapped in London, Sun was already hard at work in the Reading Room of the British Museum, planning his most ambitious book yet: a comprehensive political treatise in English on the tyrannical misgovernment of the Chinese nation by the Manchus of the Qing Dynasty. Started then abandoned twice over, destined never to be completed, let alone published, we can only conjecture what title this revolutionary book might have had. The Lost Book of Sun Yatsen and Edwin Collins is the first study of this lost work in all scholarship, Western or Chinese. It draws its originality and its themes from three primary sources, all presented here for the first time. The first is a series of interconnected lost writings co-authored by Sun Yatsen between 1896 and 1898. The second is the mass of lost political interviews with, and articles dedicated to, Sun Yatsen and his politics, first published in the British press in the aftermath the dramatic world-famous rescue of Sun from inside the Chinese Legation in London in 1896. The third source is the ‘Apostle of the Simple Life for Children’, the Anglo-Jewish Rabbi Edwin Collins (1858-1936), a devotee and practitioner of Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s Émile and the New Education movement it inspired, who became Sun’s writing collaborator of choice during his years of political exile from China. Drawing on this wealth of neglected material, Patrick Anderson’s book offers a genuinely fresh perspective on Sun Yatsen and his political motivations and beliefs.

Pioneers of Modern China - Khoon Choy Lee 2005 Amongst the Chinese exists great cultural variety and diversity. The Cantonese care more for profit than face and are good businessmen, whereas Fujian R'n are frank, blunt and outspoken but daring and generous. Beijing R'n are more aristocratic and well-mannered, having stayed in a city ruled by emperors of different dynasties. Shanghai R'n are more enterprising, adventurous and materialistic but less aristocratic, having been at the center of pre-war gangsterism. Hainan R'n are more warlike and have produced more marshals and generals than any other province. Pioneers of Modern China is a fascinating book that paints a vivid picture of the unique cultural characteristics and behavior of the Chinese in the various provinces. Using leaders in the modern history of China, such as Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai Shek, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao and Wen Jiabao as representatives, it offers an in-depth look into the psyche of the Chinese people. It also pays tribute to writers, painters and kungfu experts, who have helped to develop the country socially and artistically.

Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese Republic - Paul Myron Linebarger 1925

Sun Yat-Sen, the Man and the Myth - Hawaii Committee for the Humanities 1991

Hawaiian Apartheid - Kenneth R. Conklin 2007-03-01 This book seeks to awaken the public to the dangers of the Hawaiian sovereignty movement. A gathering storm of racial separatism and ethnic nationalism threatens not only the people of Hawaii but the entire United States. The Hawaiian Government Reorganization bill, also known as the "Akaka bill" (currently S.310 and H.R.505), threatens to set a precedent for ethnic balkanization throughout America. It seeks to create a racially exclusionary government using federal and state land and money. Hawaii's independence activists want to rip the 50th star off the flag, either by international efforts or through the economic and political power the Akaka bill would give ethnic Hawaiians as a group. This book begins with an in-depth description and analysis of racial separatism and ethnic nationalism in today's Hawaiian sovereignty movement. Then it analyzes historical grievances, and the junk science of current victimhood claims, fueling the Hawaiian grievance industry. The book analyzes anti-military and anti-American activity. It describes the dangers of claims to indigenous rights, and why those claims are bogus in Hawaii. The book analyzes some Hawaiian sovereignty frauds including a billion dollars in Hawaiian Kingdom government bonds, the "Perfect Title" land title scam, and the "World Court" scam. The closing chapter offers hope for the future, describing an action agenda. Ken Conklin, author, has a Ph.D. in Philosophy. He has lived in Hawaii since 1992. He has devoted full time for 15 years to studying Hawaiian history, culture, and language, and the Hawaiian sovereignty movement; and speaks Hawaiian with moderate fluency. He is a scholar and civil rights activist working to protect unity, equality, and aloha for all. He has published numerous essays in newspapers, appeared on television and radio, taught a course on Hawaiian sovereignty at the University of Hawaii, and maintains a large website.

Above the Pacific - William Joseph Horvat 1966

My Seventy Nine Years in Hawaii - Chung Kun Ai 1960 Chinese businessman's life in Hawaii who created City Mill. The story includes famous figures like Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek. Some genealogical information with numerous images -- ebay.com

Memoirs of a Chinese Revolutionary - Yat-sen Sun 1927

Sun Yat Sen, Liberator of China - Henry Bond Restarick 1931

China's Republican Revolution - Shinkichi Eto 1994

The Day of the Saxon - Homer Lea 1912