

## **Annotated Bibliography - NHD 2024 - Alicia Fu**

### **Primary Sources:**

#### ***Documents:***

**“UNITED STATES of AMERICA and UNION of SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS Agreement on the Prevention of Nuclear War. Signed at Washington on 22 June 1973.” (ÉTATS-UNIS D’AMÉRIQUE et UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES Accord Relatif à La Prévention de La Guerre Nucléaire. Signé à Washington Le 22 Juin 1973.) Accessed 14 Feb. 2024**  
**[treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20917/volume-917-I-13089-English.pdf](https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20917/volume-917-I-13089-English.pdf).**

These were the official SALT documents signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon. This document goes into heavy detail of presumably what the two nations discussed during their visits, and details the agreements of nuclear arms usage in both countries. I used this document in the “Soviet Detente” page of my website.

**United States Information Agency. “Shanghai Communiqué, (First Joint Communiqué of the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China).” taiwandocuments.org, 2024 Accessed 14 Feb. 2024.**  
**[www.taiwandocuments.org/communique01.htm](http://www.taiwandocuments.org/communique01.htm) .**

This written form of the Shanghai communique laid out the different principles and points in the Joint agreement between the two nations. It provides information on their agreements about Taiwan, Japan, hegemony, Indochina relations, and future communications. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**Jonathan Movroydis. “Joint Communiqué” Microsoft Word - shanghaicomunique.docx. Accessed 14 Feb. 2024.**  
**<https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/Media%20Kits/shanghaicomunique.pdf>.**

This official document of the Joint Shanghai Communiqué outlines the agreement between the Chinese government and American government during the historical 1972 visit. This document provides a visual representation of the significant document that marked huge developments in Sino-American relations. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**“H.R.4444 - 106th Congress (1999-2000): To Authorize Extension of Nondiscriminatory Treatment (Normal Trade Relations Treatment) to the People’s Republic of China, and to Establish a Framework for Relations between the United States and the People’s Republic of China.” Accessed 20 Feb. 2024. [www.congress.gov/bill/106th-congress/house-bill/4444](http://www.congress.gov/bill/106th-congress/house-bill/4444).**

This is the official document of the Normal Trade Relations for The People's Republic of China, and highlights the changes made with Chinese trade after the establishment of relations in 1972. I used excerpts of this document in my “Diplomatic Changes” page of my website to show the direct language used in the official documents. This document in itself was also a significant turning point in trade relations between the PRC and US.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “National Security Decision Memorandum 17.” Issuu, 8 July 2015, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/nsdm\\_017/1](http://issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/nsdm_017/1) .**

This National Security Decision Memorandum, of 1969 relaxed economic controls on China. The passing of this document allowed for the start of Chinese-American relationships to begin to thaw. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website to highlight the significant changes made for the leadup of Nixon’s trip in 1972.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “From a Head to a Head.” Issuu, 25 Sept. 2015, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/from\\_a\\_head\\_to\\_a\\_head/1](http://issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/from_a_head_to_a_head/1) .**

This letter written by Zhou Enlai to President Richard Nixon invites him to Peking for negotiations. Zhou offers outlets for negotiations and potential topics and times to meet up and discuss. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website to provide visuals to these monumental letters.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “Presidential Acceptance.” Issuu, 25 Sept. 2015, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/presidential\\_acceptance/1](http://issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/presidential_acceptance/1) .**

This letter is President Richard Nixon’s response to Zhou Enlai’s proposal. He agreed to Zhou’s proposal and reiterated his hopes for this potential trip. He also offers the idea of Henry Kissinger traveling to the PRC first to establish the groundwork for Nixon’s later visit. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” portion of my website to provide a visual representation of Nixon and Zhou’s letter exchange.

**Richard Nixon Foundation, “Kissinger to Nixon, My October China Visit Discussions of the Issues, 11 November 1971.” *Issuu*, 24 Sept. 2015, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024. [issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/kissinger\\_to\\_nixon\\_my\\_october\\_chin/1](https://issuu.com/richardnixonfoundation/docs/kissinger_to_nixon_my_october_chin/1) .**

This report by Henry Kissinger gives insight into his actual conversations with Zhou Enlai. They go into detailed discussion on trade, economical networking, and problems with other countries for both nations. Kissinger also repeatedly briefed Zhou Enlai on America’s goals for this diplomacy and the improved relations that can come out. I used this document in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**Richard Nixon Library. “Memorandum for the President's File Discussion with P.M Chou Enlai, February 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 1972” February-21-Nixon-Chou.pdf, 19 Sept. 2013, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024 <https://cdn.nixonlibrary.org/01/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/19110530/February-21-Nixon-Chou.pdf> .**

This transcript of conversation between the US delegation and Chinese officials was one of the first sit-down talks the two nations had. They go into a brief overview on their goals for this trip and what to expect out of their respective governments moving forward. I used these documents in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website.

**Natasha Lawrance. “Joint Statement between New Zealand and the People’s Republic of China on the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.” 27, June, 2023. [beehive.govt.nz](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2023-06/PM%20China%20Visit%20June%202023%20Joint%20Statement%20-%20Final.pdf), [PM China Visit June 2023 Joint Statement], Accessed 4 April. 2024 [www.beehive.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2023-06/PM%20China%20Visit%20June%202023%20Joint%20Statement%20-%20Final.pdf](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2023-06/PM%20China%20Visit%20June%202023%20Joint%20Statement%20-%20Final.pdf).**

This document highlights the strong and developing relationship between China and New Zealand, and how they plan to move forward with their relationship following the 1972 Joint Communiqué. It further discusses future bilateral agreements, reaffirming their strong partnership in the global scheme. I used this source in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website.

**Wang Xiaolong. “China’s Foreign Policy and China-New Zealand Relations in the New Era.” [China-Embassy.gov.cn](https://china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/gdxw/202211/t20221114_10974385.html), 14 November, 2022. Accessed 13, Mar. 2024 [nz.china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/gdxw/202211/t20221114\\_10974385.html](https://china-embassy.gov.cn/eng/gdxw/202211/t20221114_10974385.html). Accessed 12 Apr. 2024.**

This text-version of Wang Xiaolong’s speech at the NZIIA reaffirm’s China and New Zealand’s strong relationship and overviews recent additions and past bilateral

enhancements made between the two countries. He discusses a potential vision between the two countries in the next few years, and restates China's position and goals to bettering the world with New Zealand. I used this source in the "Diplomatic Changes" section of my website.

**National Archives, SN 67-69, Pol Chicom-USSR. "U.S. State Department, Bureau of Intelligence and Research: Intelligence Note, "Communist China: Peking Inflates Soviet War Threat," 3 June 1969, Secret/No Foreign Dissemination, Accessed 13, Mar. 2024**

**[sino.sov.4.pdf \(gwu.edu\)](#)**

This document from the US Department of State discusses Soviet plans to wage Nuclear war on China, and describes USSR plans to amplify missile sites and military troop deployments near Sino-Soviet borders. This document continues to discuss Chinese border plans and their wishes to not fight a war against the Soviet Union. I used this document in the "Background" section of my website to highlight why the Chinese were worried about Soviet advancements and why they sought out U.S help as a result.

**National Archives, SN 67-69, Pol 32-1 Chicom-USSR. "U.S. State Department, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Office of Asian Communist Affairs, "Implications of Sino-Soviet Developments: Meeting of June 21." 23 June 1969, Secret, Accessed 16, Mar. 2024**

**[sino.sov.7.pdf \(gwu.edu\)](#)**

I used this document in the "Soviet Detente" section of my website to highlight the rising tensions between the USSR and PRC and how the border disputes led to both the Soviet Union and PRC to seek out US cooperation in order to counterbalance the other nation. This document also briefly highlights the Soviet Union's response to the Sino-American rapprochement and their increase of military strength in fear of China.

**National Archives, SN 67-69, Pol-Chicom-US. "State Department cable 130100 to U.S. Embassy, Taipei, "Nur Khan's Meeting with Chou En-lai." 5 August 1969, Secret, Exdis, Accessed 16, Mar. 2024**

**[sino.sov.8.pdf \(gwu.edu\)](#)**

This document shows Zhou Enlai's brief communications with the U.S on potential cooperation, and how he made a great deal of the Chinese fear over the Soviet's. This document shows how the Chinese officials were responding to the threats. I used this document in the "Background" section of my website to highlight the Chinese perspective of the disputes and threats.

**National Archives, Nixon Presidential Materials Project, box 839, China. “Letter from Allen S. Whiting to Henry Kissinger, 16 August 1969, enclosing report, “Sino-Soviet Hostilities and Implications for U.S. Policy”” 16 August 1969, Accessed 16, Mar. 2024**

**sino.sov.9.pdf (gwu.edu)**

This document discusses the Soviet Troop advancements and territory expansions between 1966 and 1969, and how they specifically targeted the PRC by establishing military bases near the Chinese nuclear production facilities. I used this document in the “Background” section of my website to highlight the Soviet advancements and deployments specifically targeting Chinese nuclear production bases, threatening the PRC into seeking out Sino-American relations.

### *Newspaper Articles:*

**Edward C. Burks. “Ethnic Pride Among Young Chinese-Americans Is Increasing” New York Times, March 12, 1972, Pg. 67. Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1972/03/12/91322078\_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale.**

I used this newspaper article in the “Cultural Changes” section of my website to highlight the changes within Chinese-Americans during this time of relaxed relations between the U.S and China. This article title really highlights the changes felt amongst the Chinese public in America.

**John Berbers / The New York Times. “Nixon will Visit China Before Next May To Seek A ‘Normalization of Relations’; Kissinger Met Chou In Peking Last Week.” New York Times Archives, 16 July, 1971. Accessed 13 Mar. 2024.**

**https://s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/07/16/79402671\_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale**

I utilized this front page of the New York Times newspaper in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to highlight the significance of this diplomacy. Also pointing out how the mass coverage of this topic by major newspapers, magazines, and journalists shows how monumental these meetings were for its time.

**The San Francisco Examiner / Newspapers.com. “The San Francisco Examiner from San Francisco, California” 27 August, 1873. Accessed 13 Mar. 2024.**

**www.newspapers.com/image/457529865/?clipping\_id=77828659&fcfToken=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJmcmVlZXZpZXctaWQiOiJQ1NzUyOTg2NSwiaWF0IjoxNzEzNDAwNDU4LCJleHAiOiJlE3MTM0ODY4NTh9.g5cz4Xr7pOziANyJqwY74GDBLPKMHKiWQ4bxIGjGo20.**

I used this newspaper clipping from the San Francisco Examiner in the “Background” page of my website to highlight the obvious and rampant racism Chinese-Americans suffered. This clipping also showcases how the Chinese in the U.S were considered an “invasion”.

**Grand Rapids Evening Letter. “Chinese Must Go” 24 December 1885, Accessed 13 Mar. 2024.**

**[www.historygrandrapids.org/document/640/chinese-must-go](http://www.historygrandrapids.org/document/640/chinese-must-go)**

I used this newspaper clipping to show the anti-Chinese sentiment in America at the time and what newspaper articles were headlining for the American public to see. This newspaper clipping shows the obvious distaste for the Chinese, and the efforts to get them out of America. I used this source in the “Background” section of my website.

**Hannah Natanson / The Washington Post. “7,000 Arrested In Disruptions” 4 May 1971, Washingtonpost.com, 2024, Accessed 13 Mar. 2024.**

**[www.washingtonpost.com/wp-apps/imrs.php?src=arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/GGAYDFHJ2BFCTLRUTUJQPGMX.Y.png&w=916](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-apps/imrs.php?src=arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/GGAYDFHJ2BFCTLRUTUJQPGMX.Y.png&w=916).**

I used this newspaper article to highlight the amount of people who were in protest of America’s participation in the Vietnam war. This newspaper title also highlights the amount of people protesting and causing ruckus which was making the US government on edge, encouraging the connection between China. I used this newspaper clipping in the “Background” section of my website.

### ***Videos:***

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “President Nixon Announces Trip to China.” YouTube Video | 0:08-0:45 | 14 May 2010, Accessed 30 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ps34mVys8o](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Ps34mVys8o).**

This is Richard Nixon’s full announcement to the public of his upcoming China trip in February. He highlights his reason for opening the door between the US and China, for an increase in diplomatic relationships. He reveals Kissinger’s secret trip that occurred earlier in 1971. I used this video in my “Nixon’s Visit” page, to highlight Nixon’s approach at the time.

**Iconic. “Richard Nixon Speech on China.” YouTube Video, | 0:00 - 0:26 | 4 November 2011, Accessed 30 Jan. 2024. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=yj83G0Vbotw](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yj83G0Vbotw) .**

This was a video of Nixon’s farewell speech before he left for China in February, 1972. He reiterates his hopes for this historical trip, and expectations for

China-American diplomacy from the trip. I used this clip in my “Nixon’s Visit” page on my website to highlight his public approach before he left.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “President Nixon Welcomes Leonid Brezhnev to the United States.” YouTube Video, | 11:28-12:09 | 18 June 2014, Accessed 13 Jan. 2024. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=B9IcLbgzfY&t=1s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B9IcLbgzfY&t=1s) .**

This is President Richard Nixon and Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev’s signing of the Nuclear Arms Control Treaties in 1973. This video shows the leadup and aftermath speeches of the signing, and showcases Nixon’s goals through establishing these relations with the Soviets. I used this video in the “Soviet Detente” section of my website to highlight Nixon’s goals through this treaty.

**Adam Guan. “Nixon Talked about China on the Great Wall in 1972.” *You Tube*, YouTube Video, | 1:42-2:08 | August 2020, Accessed 13 Jan. 2024. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNbba1mhw60](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNbba1mhw60) .**

This is a clip of Richard Nixon discussing his goals for the upcoming negotiations during his trip on the Great Wall of China. He uses the wall as an analogy for Chinese-American relations, and expresses his desire to work towards normalization between the two countries for the sake of the entire world. I included this clip in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to re-highlight Nixon’s goals for the trip.

### ***Images:***

**Archive Photos. "U.S. President Richard Nixon says goodbye to China’s Premier Chou En-lai at Shanghai Airport, Monday, Feb. 28, 1972 before departing for Alaska, winding up his eight-day China visit." Upenn.edu. Accessed 1 Jan. 2024. [penntoday.upenn.edu/sites/default/files/2022-02/Nixon-Chou-En-Lai.jpg](https://penntoday.upenn.edu/sites/default/files/2022-02/Nixon-Chou-En-Lai.jpg).**

This photo of Richard Nixon and Zhou Enlai bidding each other goodbye after their week-long negotiations was perfect for the “Thesis” page of my website as it highlights the negotiations between the two countries. I think this image encapsulated the entire topic as a whole, and is why I chose it for such an important place.

**Thomas Nast. “The Chinese Must Go, 1871” Wbez.org, 2015, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.[cdn.wbez.org/image/0b7d8d43a32cb2a8de89ec2aea31ae08](https://cdn.wbez.org/image/0b7d8d43a32cb2a8de89ec2aea31ae08) .**

I chose this image for the “Background” page of my website to highlight the hate Chinese people in America were receiving. This image acted as a visual to build up

to the passive turning point that would later occur. “The Chinese Must Go” is an excellent example of how social atmosphere for Chinese-Americans was back then.

**Shober & Carqueville Lith Co. “Uncle Sam kicks out the Chinaman” is an 1886 advertisement referring both to the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and to the “George Dee Magic Washer,” which the machine’s manufacturers hoped would displace Chinese laundry operators.” Brightspot.cloud, 2024, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

**static.kcet.kcet.production.k2.m1.brightspot.cloud/dims4/default/6c1f9fc/2147483647/strip/true/crop/1650x866+0+34/resize/1200x630!/quality/90/?url=http:%2F%2Fkcet-brightspot.s3.amazonaws.com%2Flegacy%2Fsites%2Fkl%2Ffiles%2FThumbnails%2dImage%2F02758u\_thumbnail\_0.jpeg.**

This political cartoon and ad campaign used in a washing machine manufacturing commercial of an American man kicking down a Chinese man encapsulates the hate Chinese people were receiving during the mid 1950s. This image serves as proof of overall racism and absolute hatred from Americans during this time of labor shortage because of the Chinese immigrants. I used this image in the “Background” portion of my website to highlight the Chinese hate at the time.

**Getty Images / American Stock Archive / Archive Photos. “A Group of Protesters Demonstrate Holding Placards against Communist...” 1 December, 1960, HISTORY.com Editors, 18 Nov. 2021, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

**www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/group-of-protesters-demonstrate-holding-placards-against-news-photo/1354029776?phrase=Red+Scare&adppopup=true..**

I used this photograph of people in the streets protesting Communism in America to showcase the hate that Chinese immigrants were receiving at the time. I used this image in the “Background” section of my website to provide visuals to the protests, and to show how hostile and frightening they were.

**Frank C. Curtain, Archive Photos. “The Vietnam War” October 16, 1965, Washingtonpost.com, Sept. 2017, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

**www.washingtonpost.com/resizer/UysddGs73-ce1s0NUyFGZXvm2Mw=/1484x0/arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/KQQW43EXZ4I6PAXE6EDW63LBKI.jpg.**

This image of Boston College students protesting the Vietnam War showcases the backlash the American government was receiving at the time and why Nixon sought out Chinese negotiations in an attempt to ease the Vietnam war. I used this image in the “Background” section of my website.

**Chris Barber, The Richard Nixon Presidential Library. “The Sino-Soviet Border Conflict, March 4, 1969” Flickr, 9 Jul. 2015. Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**  
**[www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19366467098/in/dateposted-public/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19366467098/in/dateposted-public/) .**

I used this image of the Ussuri River Border disputes between the PRC and USSR to provide a visual representation of the miniature wars the two nations were fighting. These disputes lead to the PRC to seek out help from the United States. I used this photo in the “Background” section of my website.

**The Richard Nixon Presidential Library. “POLO I” Flickr, July 8, 2015 | Chris Barber | Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**  
**[www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19526213972/in/dateposted-public/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19526213972/in/dateposted-public/) .**

I used this photo of Henry Kissinger and Zhou Enlai discussing with each other to provide visuals to the two of them negotiating important matters during Kissinger’s secret diplomacy in 1971. I used this image in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**Davies, Hannah J., and Danielle Stephens, REX / Shutterstock. “Richard Nixon, centre, meets Henry Kissinger, right, and US Secretary of State William P Rogers, left. Kissinger was reporting to Nixon and Rogers about his secret trip to Beijing, China to meet with Zhou Enlai..” The Guardian, 11 June 2021, [www.theguardian.com/tv-and-radio/2021/jun/11/inside-kissingers-secret-trip-to-china-podcasts-of-the-week#img-1](https://www.theguardian.com/tv-and-radio/2021/jun/11/inside-kissingers-secret-trip-to-china-podcasts-of-the-week#img-1). Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

I used this image of Kissinger reporting his conversations with Zhou Enlai to Richard Nixon to highlight the diplomacy and communication seen between Nixon, Kissinger, and Chinese officials during the initial leadup to negotiations. I used this image in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**Henry Kissinger Archives / Library of Congress. “Zhou Enlai, left, and Henry Kissinger in Beijing in 1971.” The New York Times, 9 May 2011, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**  
**[static01.nyt.com/images/2011/05/10/arts/jp-book/jp-book-jumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp](https://static01.nyt.com/images/2011/05/10/arts/jp-book/jp-book-jumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp).**

I included this image of Kissinger and Zhou Enlai eating at the State Banquet in Peking in 1971 to showcase extra moments of Kissinger’s historical visit, and the normalities they had during the trip as well. I used this image in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**The White House Years. “US National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger tours the Forbidden City in Beijing with the US delegation during Kissinger’s secret visit**

**to Beijing in July 1971.” *Taipeitimes.com*, 2001, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.  
[www.taipeitimes.com/images/2001/09/12/20010911194531.jpeg](http://www.taipeitimes.com/images/2001/09/12/20010911194531.jpeg).**

I included this image of Henry Kissinger touring the Forbidden Palace to highlight lesser-known moments of his secret diplomacy in 1971. This image also showcases the Chinese Official’s priorities of being a good host country. I used this image in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**The Richard Nixon Presidential Library. “President Nixon Shakes Hands With Premier Chou En-Lai (Zho Enlai), Symbolically Ending 17 Years of Sino-American Tension.” *Aetnd.com*, 2024, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.  
[assets.editorial.aetnd.com/uploads/2022/02/nixon-china-gettyimages-1354389586.jpg?width=1080&height=709&crop=1080%3A709%2Csmart&quality=75&auto=webp](https://assets.editorial.aetnd.com/uploads/2022/02/nixon-china-gettyimages-1354389586.jpg?width=1080&height=709&crop=1080%3A709%2Csmart&quality=75&auto=webp).**

I included this image of Richard Nixon extending his hand to Premier Zhou Enlai to showcase the monumental action of a US president shaking hands with a Chinese official. This was also monumental at the time because Zhou had previously been rejected a handshake by a previous US official. I included this photo in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website.

**Associated Press Photos. “President Nixon waves to those gathered at Andrews Air Force Base near in Washington on Feb. 17, 1972 to see him off on his historic trip to China. Following him from the helicopter to Air Force One are Mrs. Nixon, Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, left, the Presidential adviser who first arranged for the trip.” *Townnews.com*, 2019 Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.  
[bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timeloggles.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/8/6e/86e3e2c4-345b-11e9-ab12-1b660a17ec70/5c6c217c20cad.image.jpg?resize=1035%2C671](https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timeloggles.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/8/6e/86e3e2c4-345b-11e9-ab12-1b660a17ec70/5c6c217c20cad.image.jpg?resize=1035%2C671) .**

I included this image of Richard Nixon and his wife (front center) Pat Nixon, and the US Delegation, waving goodbye to the American public while they boarded their private plane to China in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website. I added this photo to showcase President Richard Nixon and the US delegation before they made their historical China diplomacy, and to give visuals as well.

**Associated Press Photos. "President Richard Nixon and first lady Pat Nixon lead the way as they take a tour of China's famed Great Wall, near Beijing, Feb. 21, 1972." *Townnews.com*, 2019 Accessed 1 Jan. 2024  
[bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timeloggles.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/9/03/9031272e-345b-11e9-9130-c33482fe1ddb/5c6c218bb597b.image.jpg?resize=1200%2C787](https://bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timeloggles.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/9/03/9031272e-345b-11e9-9130-c33482fe1ddb/5c6c218bb597b.image.jpg?resize=1200%2C787).**

I included this photo of Richard and Pat Nixon and the other Chinese officials on the Great Wall of China to showcase activities their group did during their visit in China. I used this image in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website. I also had a video clip next to this image as well, so they were cohesive together.

**HUM Images / Universal Image Group / Getty Images. “President Nixon meets with his National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger, En Route To China, 1972.”**

**Aetnd.com, 2024, Accessed 30 Jan. 2024**

**Aassets.editorial.aetnd.com/uploads/2022/02/nixon-kissinger-gettyimages-1354478393.jpg?width=1080&height=608&crop=1080%3A608%2Csmart&quality=75&auto=webp.**

I used this image of Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon on the plane to China to showcase the moments of quick discussion and brief before they landed in China. I used this image in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website.

**Getty Images. “Richard Nixon (2nd from right) with Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong (center), Premier Zhou Enlai (left) and Henry Kissinger (right).” Business Insider.in, 2024, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024**

**<https://www.businessinsider.in/photo/105630085/Master.jpg>**

I used this photo of Mao Zedong, Nixon, and Henry Kissinger in the “Home” page of my website to provide visuals to their diplomacy. This picture was from one of their first sit-down conversations held, and acted as a phenomenal introduction picture.

**Universal History Archive / Getty Images. “President Richard Nixon (USA) toasts Zhou Enlai the Chinese Prime Minister during a state banquet in Beijing in 1972.” Historytoday.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

**<https://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/president-richard-nixon-toast-s-zhou-enlai-the-chinese-prime-news-photo/113493601>**

I used this photo in the “Nixon’s Visit section of my website to highlight their state banquet dinner and the toast between Zhou Enlai and Henry Kissinger. These images of Chinese and US officials toasting each other and getting along highlights the normalization of relations achieved in this trip.

**AP Photo / Bill Achatz. “A huge table, decorated with food, faces President Richard and first lady Pat Nixon and China’s Premier Zhou Enlai, far side of table, at state dinner in Peking on Feb. 21, 1972 to climax the first day of Nixon’s visit to the People’s Republic of China.” Townnews.com, 2019. Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**  
**<bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timegoggles.com/content/tncms/assets/v>**

3/editorial/9/71/971f75e0-345b-11e9-a824-cf31c215d182/5c6c21975e27e.image.jpg?resize=1035%2C681 .

I used this photo of the 1972 state banquet in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to provide a visual to their dinner. This massive table of guests showcases the atmosphere of the event, and provides visual insight on just how massive the dinner was.

**Bob Daugherty / Associated Press. “Who got the better deal in 1972, President Nixon, left, or Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai? They toasted each other at a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on the first day of Nixon’s historic trip.” Brightspotcdn.com, 2024, Accessed Jan 1. 2024**

**ca-times.brightspotcdn.com/dims4/default/79b4ecd/2147483647/strip/true/crop/1857x1293+0+0/resize/1200x836!/format/webp/quality/75/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fcalifornia-times-brightspot.s3.amazonaws.com%2Ff3%2Fa2%2F1636d3eb4534afd5431ab0bb91c3%2Fap711228370005.jpg.**

I used this photo of Zhou Enlai and Richard Nixon toasting in the “Nixon’s visit” section of my website to provide a visual to their state banquet and the solidification of historical relations.

**Bettmann Archive/Getty Images. “Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, Richard Nixon and Shanghai Communist Party leader Chang Chun-chiao attend a farewell banquet for the US president at the end of his 1972 visit to China.”**

**I-Scmp.com, 2024, Accessed 19 March. 2024**

**[https://cdn.i-scmp.com/sites/default/files/styles/1200x800/public/d8/images/canvas/2021/06/03/dd6c925c-69ec-4429-a95e-74f1f187cbbf\\_439e99ec.jpg?itok=o\\_aIPQyr&v=1622701344](https://cdn.i-scmp.com/sites/default/files/styles/1200x800/public/d8/images/canvas/2021/06/03/dd6c925c-69ec-4429-a95e-74f1f187cbbf_439e99ec.jpg?itok=o_aIPQyr&v=1622701344)**

I included this image of Zhou Enlai and Richard Nixon eating together at the state banquet in the “Nixon’s Visit” page of my website. I think that these photographs showcase the natural human relations during the trip, and highlight interactions between the two countries.

**Wikimedia Commons. “President Gerald Ford and Daughter Susan Watch as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Shakes Hands with Mao Tse-Tung.**

**Washingtonpost.com, 2019. Accessed 13 March, 2024**

**<rwww.washingtonpost.com/wp-apps/imrs.php?src=arc-anglerfish-washpost-prod-washpost.s3.amazonaws.com/public/Y6HJMSMCLBHGIMBJT3ASRGTU2Y.JPG&w=916> .**

I included this image of President Ford spectating Mao Zedong and Henry Kissinger shaking hands to highlight the later trips and diplomacy that continued to be carried

out by him even after Nixon resigned. I utilized this image in the “Nixon’s Visit” page of my website, under the “Direct Aftermath” subcategory.

**HWG / Associated Press Photos. "Toasting the thaw: Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Premier Zhou Enlai at a state banquet in Beijing."**

**Almendron.com, 2019, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024**

**[www.almendron.com/tribuna/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/the-road-to-confrontation.jpg](http://www.almendron.com/tribuna/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/the-road-to-confrontation.jpg) . Accessed 1 Jan. 2024.**

I included this photograph of Kissinger and Zhou Enlai drinking their toast shots after Nixon’s speech during the dinner banquet in the “Nixon’s Visit” portion of my website. I believe this picture flowed nicely after my semi-excessive additions of the officials toasting.

**Getty Images / Corbis. “President Nixon and Soviet Premier Brezhnev shake hands after signing the first SALT treaty.” Accessed 12 Feb. 2024**

**[www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/president-and-soviet-premier-brezhnev-shake-hands-news-photo/615320920](http://www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/president-and-soviet-premier-brezhnev-shake-hands-news-photo/615320920)**

I included this image of Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon Directly after the signing of their SALT agreements in the “Soviet Detente” section of my website. This image provides visuals to their historic negotiations, and their handshake signifies a new era of peace and diplomacy.

**Frank Cancellare / UPI. “*Upi.com*, 2024, President Richard Nixon and Soviet**

**Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev exchange pens used in signing an agreement on June 22, 1973 to avoid military confrontations and threats of force that might trigger nuclear war. The ceremony was in the East Room of the White House in Washington.” UPI.com.” *UPI*, 2024, Accessed 1 Jan. 2024. [www.upi.com/News\\_Photos/view/upi/96f1cfdcb09c65ea3b1a196d8ab4ba02/President-Richard-Nixon-and-Soviet-Communist-Party-Chief-Leonid-Brezhnev-exchange-pens-after-signing-agreement/](http://www.upi.com/News_Photos/view/upi/96f1cfdcb09c65ea3b1a196d8ab4ba02/President-Richard-Nixon-and-Soviet-Communist-Party-Chief-Leonid-Brezhnev-exchange-pens-after-signing-agreement/).**

I included this photo of Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon exchanging pens during their Nuclear War Agreements signing as background insight on their historical negotiations. I used this image in the “Soviet Detente” portion of my website.

**Keystone/ Getty Images / Hulton Archive. “US President Richard Nixon (1913 - 1994, right) and Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev (1906 - 1982, left) share a champagne toast after signing two Treaty Declarations at the White House in Washington, DC, 21st June 1973. The treaties will limit the use and stockpiling of nuclear weapons.” Getty Images, 6 July 2018, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/president-richard-nixon-and-russian-leader-leonid-brezhnev-news-photo/994250540](http://www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/president-richard-nixon-and-russian-leader-leonid-brezhnev-news-photo/994250540). Accessed 14 Apr. 2024.**

I used this image of Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon toasting to the crowd and to each other to showcase their newfound diplomatic relationships after the signing. They also look very satisfied and joyful in this photo, which pushed me to include it in the “Soviet Detente” portion of my website.

**Getty Images/ Consolidated News Pictures. “Russian leader Leonid Brezhnev (left) and US President Richard Nixon wave from the balcony of the White House in Washington, DC, during their week of talks, June 1973.” *Getty Images*, 13 Mar. 2018, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/russian-leader-leonid-brezhnev-and-us-president-richard-news-photo/931412716](http://www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/russian-leader-leonid-brezhnev-and-us-president-richard-news-photo/931412716). Accessed 14 Apr. 2024.**

I used this image of Nixon and Brezhnev waving to their peoples down below after the signing of their historical agreements in the “Soviet Detente” portion of my website. I thought the photo was appropriate because it highlights the new beginning of their relationship.

**Getty Images / Corbis. “President Nixon signing the first SALT treaty with other Soviet officials. ” *Getty Images*, 18 Oct. 2016, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/president-nixon-signing-the-first-salt-treaty-with-other-news-photo/615321208](http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/president-nixon-signing-the-first-salt-treaty-with-other-news-photo/615321208) .**

I used this image of Richard Nixon and other Soviet officials at the Nuclear Arms (SALT) Treaties in the “Soviet Detente” page of my website to provide visuals to the signing event and the sheer amount of people involved in the monumental event. You can spot Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev in the background behind the man behind Richard Nixon.

**James Brickwood / Sydney Morning Herald / Getty ImagesStatic. “The 2022 G20 summit in Bali, Indonesia. Australian prime minister Anthony Albanese bilateral meeting with President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping. November 15th, 2022.” *Getty Images*, 16 Nov. 2022, Accessed 1 March. 2024.**

**[www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/the-2022-g20-summit-in-bali-indonesia-australian-prime-news-photo/1441825145](http://www.gettyimages.in/detail/news-photo/the-2022-g20-summit-in-bali-indonesia-australian-prime-news-photo/1441825145).**

I used this image of Xi Jinping and the UK Chancellor Anthony Albanese to highlight their continued present day relationships in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website. I used this image to support my information on the establishment of relationships between the UK and China.

**China Daily. “Stephen FitzGerald (right) and former Australian prime minister Gough Whitlam meet Chairman Mao Zedong on Nov 2, 1973, in Beijing.” Chinadaily.com.cn, 2014, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[img2.chinadaily.com.cn/images/201812/28/5c25df7fa310d9126fdbef69.jpeg](https://img2.chinadaily.com.cn/images/201812/28/5c25df7fa310d9126fdbef69.jpeg).**

I included this image of Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, and Mao Zedong meeting to highlight the establishment of relations between Australia and China at the time. I used this photograph in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to provide a visual to these meetings.

**Yomiuri Shimbun File Photo. “Kakuei Tanaka and Zhou Enlai shaking hands after signing the Japan-China joint communique” Asianews.network, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. [asianews.network/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/9993956.jpeg](https://asianews.network/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/9993956.jpeg).**

I utilized this image of Zhou Enlai and a Japanese Minister Kakuei Tanaka shaking hands after the signing of their Joint Communique in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website. I included this photo to provide a visual to Japan and China’s establishment of relations in 1972.

**Jiji Press. “Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei (left) and his Chinese counterpart, Zhou Enlai, meet in Beijing for the first Sino-Japanese summit on September 25, 1972.” Asianews.network, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[asianews.network/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/9993956.jpeg](https://asianews.network/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/9993956.jpeg).**

I used this image of Zhou Enlai and Japanese Minister Kakuei Tanaka discussing negotiations in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website. I used this image to show what their diplomacy looked like, as well as to draw similarities between the Australian and US officials on a very similar couch-coffee table set up.

**AFP / Mario Tama. “On October 10, 2000, just around three months before his second and final term in office was to end, President Clinton signed The China Trade Bill into law. That law granted China even further access to American technology.” Qvgop.org, 2020, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[qvgop.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Clinton-China-Trade-Bill.jpg](https://qvgop.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Clinton-China-Trade-Bill.jpg).**

I used this image of Bill Clinton signing the Normal Trade Relations Act of 2000 in the “Diplomatic Relations” page of my website to highlight the new trade agreements and improvements made from Nixon’s 1972 visit. This image also showcases the US President's willingness to continue relations with China.

**Priscilla Roberts / Research Gate. “The Liaison Office in 1973.” flickr.com, 2016. Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19564599721/in/dateposted-public/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/132834322@N02/19564599721/in/dateposted-public/).**

I used this image of the first Chinese Liaison office built in Washington D.C in 1973 in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website. I used this image to provide a visual for what these buildings looked like, and to further support the monumental act of establishing this type of groundwork.

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. “P.S. 1 playground, 1982.” [Nyt.com](#), 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick9/02Glick9-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp](https://static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick9/02Glick9-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp).**

I used this image of immigrant children playing in the streets of New York’s Chinatown in 1982 in the “Cultural Changes” section of my website. I thought these photos really highlighted the importance of the Open Door Policy Act through 1978-1984 and how it benefited Chinese communities in America as well

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. "Bachelor Apartment, Bayard St., New York, 1982." [Nyt.com](#), 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick13/02Glick13-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp](https://static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick13/02Glick13-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp).**

I included this photograph of a Chinese family eating dinner in their home in the “Cultural Changes” portion of my website. These photographs were monumental for the time and allowed an inside look on what Chinese people's lives were actually like.

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. “Rebecca with her children in their kitchen, New York, 1982.” [Nyt.com](#), 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick14/02Glick14-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp](https://static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick14/02Glick14-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp).**

This photo of a mother and her children in their home showcases the inside details of Chinese immigrant household lives. I used this photo in the “Cultural Exchanges” portion of my website to highlight the normalities and humanizing traits of Chinese immigrants, something that was new for the time.

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. “Lunar New Year, Bayard Street, New York, 1984.” [Nyt.com](#), 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/03/pageoneplus/02Glick1/02Glick1-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp](https://static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/03/pageoneplus/02Glick1/02Glick1-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp).**

I used this image of the Lunar New Year parade in 1982 in New York’s Chinatown to showcase the lives of Chinese immigrants in the U.S and how they continue to celebrate and bring over their own cultural traditions and celebrations. I used this image in the “Cultural Changes” section of my website.

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. "Kam Ho Lee with his grandson, Vincent Lee, 9 Eldridge St., New York, 1983." Nyt.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick2/02Glick2-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp.**

I used this image of a grandfather reading the newspaper with his toddler grandson because it shows the human-side of the Chinese immigrants that photographer Bud Glick captured through his art. I used this image in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website to further highlight these cultural and social transformations.

**Bud Glick / The New York Times. "Hand laundry, 1981." Nyt.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. static01.nyt.com/images/2019/01/02/lens/02Glick4/02Glick4-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp.**

I used this image of two immigrant children working at their parent's clothing wash store to show the human side that Bud Glick captured through his art for the world to see. I used this image in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website.

**Mark Felix / AFP. "Protesters hold up signs and flags outside of the Chinese consulate in Houston, Texas, on July 24, 2020, after the US Department of State ordered China to close it." Aljazeera.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. www.aljazeera.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/c23cc3311c76422e8e9700a04d177ff9\_18.jpeg?resize=770%2C513&quality=80 .**

I used this image of American protestors outside the Chinese consulate in Houston, Texas, in the "Present Day" portion of my website. I think these photos were very monumental in the dramatic shift of American outlook on Chinese communicatory buildings. I also used this image for visual purposes.

**Thomas Peter / Reuters. "Police officers march past the US Consulate General in Chengdu, China." Aljazeera.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. www.aljazeera.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/64b8f6616cb446e182ab53b7edf76e38\_18.jpeg?quality=80 .**

I used this image of the corresponding Chinese officials outside the US consulate office in Chengdu, China, in the "Present Day" portion of my website. I used this photo to provide a visual representation of how the Chinese government was reacting to the news as well.

**AP Photo / Greg Baker. "Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the daughter of former U.S. President Richard Nixon, and Chinese Culture Minister Sun Jiazheng look at a sculpture of Nixon, right, shaking hands with former Chinese Premier Zhou**

**Enlai, at an exhibition in Beijing Wednesday Nov. 20, 2002.” Townnews.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**bloximages.chicago2.vip.townnews.com/timeloggables.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/9/ee/9ee34996-345b-11e9-936c-7b7120c78937/5c6c21a45f27b.image.jpg?resize=1035%2C778.**

I used this image of a sculpture of a handshake shared by Zhou Enlai and Richard Nixon in the “Present Day” portion of my website. I think this photograph shows the need for continued relations between the two countries, as the history between the two nations is still prevalent.

**Frederic J. Brown / Associated Press. “Secretary of State Antony Blinken, second from right, joined by national security adviser Jake Sullivan, right, speaks while facing Chinese Communist Party foreign affairs chief Yang Jiechi, second from left, and China's State Councilor Wang Yi, left, at the opening session of US-China talks at the Captain Cook Hotel in Anchorage, Thursday, March 18, 2021.” Nyt.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**static01.nyt.com/images/2021/03/22/opinion/22johnson2-inyt/merlin\_185227233\_999c3c6e-2437-4e66-94a7-5256f968e3d7-superJumbo.jpg?quality=75&auto=webp .**

I used this image of the tense meeting in Anchorage Alaska, 2021, in the “Present Day” section of my website. I included this photo for visuals on how the two governments treat each other currently, and the massive changes that have ensued after Nixon’s visit in 1972. I wanted this image to serve as a juxtaposition for the previous photos of officials drinking and laughing together.

**Associated Press. "President Donald Trump meets with China's President Xi Jinping during their bilateral meeting at the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires, Argentina." Tmgrup.com.tr, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**idsb.tmgrup.com.tr/ly/uploads/images/2020/04/30/33229.jpg .**

I also used this photo of the US delegation and the Chinese in a 2018 Bi-Lateral meeting to showcase the massive differences between the two governments currently, in comparison to previous decades of negotiations and diplomacy. I used this image in the “Present Day” portion of my website to further highlight the massive changes in relations.

**The Detroit News Collection, Walter P. Reuther Library, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, Wayne State University. ”End the War Now!” Ivint.org, 2015, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**www.ivint.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/6b67320124b5988f3f51535a389eced7.jpg.**

I used this image in the “Background” section of my website to highlight the protests against America’s participation in the Vietnam War at the time, and the backlash the US Government was facing as a consequence. This image furthers the fact that Richard Nixon was facing a lot of pressure from the American people at the time.

**Associated Press. “Protesters at the Jeannette Rankin Peace Parade on January 15, 1968, courtesy of the AP.” Accessed 1 Mar. 2024. In.gov, 2024, [blog.history.in.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/End-the-war-in-vietnam-768x511.jpg](https://blog.history.in.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/End-the-war-in-vietnam-768x511.jpg).**

I used this photo in the “Backstory” section of my website as well to highlight the protests and backlash that Richard Nixon and his delegation was facing at the time because of American soldier’s participation in the war. I used this image for visuals as well.

**Public Domain / Zinn Education Project. “‘WE WON’T FIGHT ANOTHER RICH MAN’S WAR’—an anti–Vietnam War protest in the 1970s.” In.gov, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024 [blog.history.in.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/End-the-war-in-vietnam-768x511.jpg](https://blog.history.in.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/End-the-war-in-vietnam-768x511.jpg).**

This photo showcases the backlash that America’s participation in Vietnam received through the American public. War veterans were taking to the streets to show their resistance and protesting the involvement in the war. I used this image in the Background section of my website.

**George Bush Presidential Library and Museum. “President George H. W. Bush and Chairman Deng Xiaoping in Beijing, February 1989.” [bushchinafoundation.org](https://bushchinafoundation.org), 2024, Accessed 8 Feb. 2024. [ushchinafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/GHWP-DXP-1-1024x682-1.jpeg](https://ushchinafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/GHWP-DXP-1-1024x682-1.jpeg).**

I used this image of U.S President George Bush and Chairman Deng Xiaoping in the years after Nixon’s China diplomacy in 1972 to showcase the continued relations for years after the establishment of relations. I used this image in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to highlight these relations and provide a visual.

**Robert B. Semple Junior / The New York Times Archives. “Nixon Eases Trade Embargo To Allow Nonstrategic Exports” [Nyt.com](https://www.nytimes.com), 2024, April 15, 1971 Accessed 28 Feb. 2024. [s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/04/15/91279176\\_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale](https://s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1971/04/15/91279176_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale).**

I used this newspaper clipping in the “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website to highlight the media reports on Nixon’s loosening of the 20 year long trade embargo with China and how this opens up doors for further trade and opens up opportunities for more exchanges. This newspaper provided a primary source into this topic I researched.

**Czech Press Agency Archives. "Soviet tanks are surrounded by crowds of Czechs protesting against the invasion on Prague's Wenceslas Square on August 21, 1968." Rferl.org, 2024, Accessed 18 Feb 2024.**

**[gdb.rferl.org/97B976CD-9403-4F50-9399-9075A62A7D19\\_w1534\\_s\\_d2.jpg](https://gdb.rferl.org/97B976CD-9403-4F50-9399-9075A62A7D19_w1534_s_d2.jpg).**

I used this image of the Czechoslovakia invasion in 1968 in the “Background” section of my website to provide a visual towards the invasions and as to why the Chinese felt especially threatened after the invasion. The picture depicts a lot of societal backlash and chaos, something the Chinese government was desperate to not come face-to-face with.

**P.Y. Tang. “Zhou Nan, chairman of the Chinese negotiating team, and Sir Richard Evans of the UK sign the draft agreement of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Sep 26, 1984 in Beijing.” *I-Scmp.com*, 2024, Accessed 1 Mar. 2024.**

**[cdn1.i-scmp.com/sites/default/files/2014/09/25/sinouk-1.jpg](https://cdn1.i-scmp.com/sites/default/files/2014/09/25/sinouk-1.jpg).**

I used this image of the signing of the draft agreements of the Sino-British Joint Declaration in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to highlight the furthered negotiations that took place after the establishment of relations in 1972. These documents led to the eventual official Sino-British Joint Declaration in 1984, a monumental step in Sino-UK relations.

**Xu Jingxing / China Daily. “Chinese Trade Minister Shi Guangsheng shakes hands with Charlene Barshefsky, the US Trade Representative, after signing a bilateral agreement on Nov 15, 1999, in Beijing.” *Chinadaily.com.cn*, 2024, Accessed 18 Mar. 2024.**

**[img2.chinadaily.com.cn/images/201909/03/5d6dc776a310cf3e979a68d7.jpeg](https://img2.chinadaily.com.cn/images/201909/03/5d6dc776a310cf3e979a68d7.jpeg).**

This image of a signing of Bilateral agreements to get into the World Trade Organization marks a significant step forward in global Chinese trade relations for the future. I included this image in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to create buildup to the eventual acceptance into the WTO in 2001.

**Newsweek Magazine. “Nixon in China.” *Usc.edu*, 2024, 6 March, 1972. Accessed 18 Mar. 2024.**

**[china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-newsweek-nixon-sm.jpg](https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-newsweek-nixon-sm.jpg).**

I used this magazine cover in the “Nixon’s Visit” section to highlight the magazine coverage of his visit, showing the monumental turning point of a diplomacy it was. This proves how shocking the trip was as well, and highlights how big of a deal it was then.

**Time Magazine. “Nixon’s China Odyssey.” Usc.edu, 2024. 6 March, 1972, Accessed 18 Mar.**

**2024. [china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-time-nixon-sm.jpg](https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-time-nixon-sm.jpg).**

I also used this image in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to highlight its shock factor to the world at the time and how it dominated almost all American media outlets. This provides an example to one of those magazine covers.

**Life Magazine. “Nixon In The Land Of Mao.” Usc.edu, 2024, 3 March, 1972. Accessed 18 Mar. 2024**

**[china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-life-mao.jpg](https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/u61/1972-life-mao.jpg).**

I used this magazine to further highlight the significance of this trip through media reports, showcasing how shocking it was for the American people at the time. I used this magazine cover in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to further the idea that media coverage of this trip was crazy and dominated the U.S Press for weeks.

**Unknown Artist. “The Yellow Terror in All His Glory.” 1899, Squarespace-Cdn.com, 2024, Accessed 8 April. 2024.**

**[images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/58dd71ebbbd1a51648718d8/1617054391840-77B64FHHQUGONFGTTUKV/Notes+4+-+Yellow+Terror.jpg](https://images.squarespace-cdn.com/content/v1/58dd71ebbbd1a51648718d8/1617054391840-77B64FHHQUGONFGTTUKV/Notes+4+-+Yellow+Terror.jpg).**

I used this image of the “Yellow Terror” in the “Background” section of my website to highlight the racist political cartoons at the time that depicted the Chinese in a very horrible and stereotyped way. I included this image as a visual and as proof of the racism at that time.

**Bettina Hansen / The Seattle Times. “Chinese President Xi Jinping greets former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, 92, who engineered the thaw in U.S.-China relations under President Nixon in the early 1970s.” Theworld.org, 2024, Accessed 14 April, 2024**

**[theworld.org/\\_next/image?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmedia.pri.org%2Fs3fs-public%2Fstory%2Fimages%2Fxi\\_kissenger.jpg&w=1280&q=75](https://theworld.org/_next/image?url=https%3A%2F%2Fmedia.pri.org%2Fs3fs-public%2Fstory%2Fimages%2Fxi_kissenger.jpg&w=1280&q=75).**

I used this image in the “Present Day” page of my website to show Henry Kissinger’s remaining good relations with the U.S even in 2015. This image serves almost as a guide to how U.S politicians should try to go about U.S-China relations now.

**U.S International Trade Commission / US Census Bureau, BBC Research. “The Return of Protectionism.” Bbci.co.uk, 2024, Accessed 18 Apr. 2024.**  
**ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/1024/cpsprodpb/34ED/production/\_102394531\_01\_protectionism\_640-nc.png.webp.**

I used this graph in the “Diplomatic Changes” page of my website to highlight the improved Chinese tariff reports on American goods from before the establishment of relations, and their entry into the World Trade Organization. I used this graph as an easy visual representation of important statistics between the U.S and China trade.

**US Census Bureau. “US Trade Of Goods With China.” Bbci.co.uk, 2024, Accessed 18 Apr. 2024.**  
**ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/1024/cpsprodpb/1481F/production/\_102399938\_charts2-nc.png.webp.**

I used this graph in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to highlight the significant increase in trade imports and exports throughout the centuries. We can see how there is a huge jump in trade from when China joined the World Trade Organization (WTO), which proves the importance of China’s participation in world organizations, courtesy of the U.S-China visits in 1972.

**US International Trade Commission / US Census Bureau / BCC Research. “China is America’s Biggest Trading Partner.” Bbci.co.uk, 2024, Accessed 18 Apr. 2024.**  
**ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/1024/cpsprodpb/0DDD/production/\_102394530\_07\_partner\_640-nc.png.webp.**

I used this graph in the “Present Day” section of my website to highlight how economically intertwined both countries are and continue to be, and how they still have very important and prevalent trade with each other. This graph furthers the idea that China is the U.S’s biggest trading partner.

**The New York Times Archives. “Britain and China Establish Full Ties.” Nyt.com, 2024, Accessed 1 Apr. 2024.**  
**s1.nyt.com/timesmachine/pages/1/1972/03/13/79427905\_360W.png?quality=75&auto=webp&disable=upscale.**

I used this newspaper article in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to provide a primary source discussing the establishment of official ties between the UK and China in 1972. The event was not heavily reported on by the press, so photos were virtually non-existent.

**Nal Ulevich / Associated Press Photos. “Thatcher and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang sign copies of the Hong Kong handover agreement in Beijing on December 19, 1984. At front center is China's then-top leader, Deng Xiaoping.” Cnn.com,**

**2024, Accessed 1 Apr. 2024.**

**[media.cnn.com/api/v1/images/stellar/prod/220630195033-15-hk-handover-2022-gallery.jpg?q=w\\_1576,c\\_fill](https://media.cnn.com/api/v1/images/stellar/prod/220630195033-15-hk-handover-2022-gallery.jpg?q=w_1576,c_fill).**

I used this image of the Hong Kong Handover Agreement/ the Sino-British Joint Declaration in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to showcase the relationships between the two countries and their cooperation on bilateral agreements and diplomacy, all originating from the initial establishment of agreements in 1972.

**BBC Research. “How The US-China Trade War Has Escalated.” Bbci.co.uk, 2024, Accessed 18 Apr. 2024.**

**[ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/1024/cpsprodpb/120B1/production/\\_108550937\\_us\\_china\\_timeline\\_trade\\_v3\\_640-nc-3.png.webp](https://ichef.bbci.co.uk/news/1024/cpsprodpb/120B1/production/_108550937_us_china_timeline_trade_v3_640-nc-3.png.webp).**

I used this graph in the “Present Day” section of my website to highlight the significant escalation of trade wars between the two countries in recent years because of conflicting ideologies and patterns of presidency/rulership. This graph showcases the tensions between the two countries over trade, directly reflecting through their relationship today.

**White House Photo Office Collection. “President Richard Nixon Shaking Hands with Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.” Wilsoncenter.org, 2024, Accessed 18 Apr. 2024.**

**[www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/styles/embed\\_text\\_block/public/media/uploads/images/30-0370a.gif](https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/styles/embed_text_block/public/media/uploads/images/30-0370a.gif).**

I included this iconic and earth-shattering photograph of Mao and Nixon shaking hands for the first time in the “Nixon’s Visit” section of my website to highlight the meeting of the two countries and the relaxed tensions between. This image itself acted as a turning point in relations between the peoples of both nations as well, breaking barriers and forever changing Sino-American diplomacy.

## Secondary Sources:

### *Articles:*

**Biography.com Editors. "Henry Kissinger." Biography, Biography, 30 Nov. 2023, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.biography.com/political-figures/henry-kissinger](http://www.biography.com/political-figures/henry-kissinger) .**

This source gives an overview about Henry Kissinger's life as a state diplomat and his early years before becoming one. It highlights his controversial roles in the Cold War and other contributions regarding his time as the secretary of state, as well as his ongoing legacy in his written books and policies. I learned a lot about Kissinger's personality, and how this would later be applied to much of his diplomatic relations with the Chinese.

**David E. Sanger. "Henry Kissinger Is Dead at 100; Shaped the Nation's Cold War History." The New York Times, 2024, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.nytimes.com/2023/11/29/us/henry-kissinger-dead.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/29/us/henry-kissinger-dead.html) .**

This source details Henry Kissinger's contributions to withdrawing the US from the Vietnam war and his most early examples of strategic diplomacy. This source allowed insight on how Kissinger would apply these aspects of negotiation into his meetings with Zhou Enlai and Mao Zedong.

**David Pierson / Vivian Wang / Edward Wong. "Frustrated by Biden, China Courts 'Old Friends' like Kissinger." The New York Times, 2024, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.nytimes.com/2023/07/20/world/asia/china-kissinger-visit-us.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/20/world/asia/china-kissinger-visit-us.html) .**

This article discusses the new developments in Henry Kissinger and the Chinese's relations, and how they have developed and grown since their historical diplomacy in 1971. It highlights the new changes in US foreign administration and the Chinese's desires for how their relations were before. I used this information to highlight present day relations in my "Present Day" section.

**James Carter. "Kissinger's Secret Trip in 1971 That Paved the Way for U.S.-China Relations – the China Project." The China Project, 9 July 2020, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[thechinaproject.com/2020/07/09/kissingers-secret-trip-in-1971-that-paved-the-way-for-u-s-china-relations/](http://thechinaproject.com/2020/07/09/kissingers-secret-trip-in-1971-that-paved-the-way-for-u-s-china-relations/).**

This article debriefed the entire China-US diplomatic journey, and went into detail on Kissinger's secret diplomatic visit, including disguise details and the Pakistani President's participation in the connection flights. The article also discussed the rising tensions between the USSR and PRC, as China was worried about Soviet

expansionism. I used this information all throughout my website as it briefly covered the entire journey.

**Simon Tisdall. “The Kissinger Years: Flawed Legacy of the Man behind US Cold War Policy.” The Guardian, The Guardian, 2 Dec. 2023, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/dec/02/the-kissinger-years-flawed-legacy-of-the-man-behind-us-cold-war-policy](https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2023/dec/02/the-kissinger-years-flawed-legacy-of-the-man-behind-us-cold-war-policy).**

This source shows that Henry Kissinger was a very complicated individual who grew up during the Nazi regime and moved to America. It highlights Kissinger’s participation in world affairs as a secretary of state, and his controversial contributions to the Cold War, and why he wanted to conduct US-China diplomacy in the first place. I used this information in the “Leadup Negotiations” page on my website.

**Mark Magnier. “SCMP.” South China Morning Post, 30 Nov. 2023, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.scmp.com/news/china/article/3243307/charming-controversial-henry-kissinger-steered-establishment-us-china-ties](https://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/3243307/charming-controversial-henry-kissinger-steered-establishment-us-china-ties).**

This source discusses who Henry Kissinger was and his upbringing before he became a Secretary of State for Richard Nixon. His mark on the diplomatic world was crucial through his participation in the Vietnam war and Chinese-American diplomacy. It also highlighted Kissinger’s controversial participation in the Cambodia bombings. I used this article for overall background information for myself, and included pieces in my “Leadup Negotiations” section of my website.

**Dave Roos. “How Nixon’s 1972 Visit to China Changed the Balance of Cold War Power.” HISTORY, 9 Feb. 2022, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.history.com/news/nixon-china-visit-cold-war](https://www.history.com/news/nixon-china-visit-cold-war).**

This source gave information on why the US sought out the Chinese as a political strategy, and why the Chinese agreed vice-versa. It highlighted the response from the public about Nixon’s trip announcement and a brief backstory on the Chinese-American relationship and why it became so hostile and tense. I used this source for overall information all throughout my website.

**Daniel W. Drezner. “Why Kissinger Went to China — Again.” POLITICO, 22 July 2023, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.politico.com/news/magazine/2023/07/22/why-kissinger-went-to-china-again-00107676?\\_\\_cf\\_chl\\_tk=aJzG6j01R3qnbNXDf\\_N7NR9xNUF4nEhtt7uO7e6Yz\\_zw-1709263836-0.0-1789](https://www.politico.com/news/magazine/2023/07/22/why-kissinger-went-to-china-again-00107676?__cf_chl_tk=aJzG6j01R3qnbNXDf_N7NR9xNUF4nEhtt7uO7e6Yz_zw-1709263836-0.0-1789).**

This source talks about present day relations between the US and China, and Kissinger's previous visits to the nation as well, which he had visited over 90 times. This article discusses present day Sino-American relations and how it had spiraled into bipartisan chaos. Chinese officials reminisce about a time when the US was more open to China, both economically and culturally.

**Jeanne Batalove. "Chinese Immigrants in the United States." Migrationpolicy.org, 9 Jan. 2023, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.migrationpolicy.org/article/chinese-immigrants-united-states](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/chinese-immigrants-united-states).**

This article provided information and statistics on Chinese immigration during the entire course of US immigration history. It highlights major changes after the Exclusionary Act was passed, after it was overturned, and lasting effects that still linger from these provisions today. The article also provided specific information on specifically where immigrants came to in the US, and what roles they played in society at the time. I used the information in this article on the "Cultural Changes" section of my website.

**Adam Strom. "Chinese Immigrants to the US: Past and Present." Re-Imagining Migration, 23 Oct. 2017, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[reimaginingmigration.org/chinese-immigrants-to-the-us-past-and-present/](http://reimaginingmigration.org/chinese-immigrants-to-the-us-past-and-present/).**

This source gave a brief overview of statistics on specific immigration changes and increases by the Chinese population from the 2 waves of immigrants in the 1800s and 1980s. It also provided statistics on population growth over time and what acts caused these massive rises and falls in numbers. I used these statistics in the "Cultural Changes" page of my website.

**Allan Barnes. "From the Archives, 1972: Australia Recognises China." The Sydney Morning Herald, The Sydney Morning Herald, 21 Dec. 2022, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.smh.com.au/national/from-the-archives-1972-australia-recognises-china-20221215-p5c6p2.html](http://www.smh.com.au/national/from-the-archives-1972-australia-recognises-china-20221215-p5c6p2.html).**

This source provided insight on the details of Gough Whitlam's China diplomacy strategy during the early 1970s.. It showed how the Australian government planned to use China to their political advantage, and how both countries benefited from this new establishment of relations, pioneering an increase of trade. I used this source in the "Diplomatic Changes" section of my website.

**Tiffanie Turnbull. "The Trip That Transformed Australia and China Ties, Five Decades On." Bbc.com, BBC News, 20 Dec. 2022, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-63912368](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-63912368).**

This article provided an in-depth analysis and storyline of the Australia-China diplomacy. It highlighted the specific reasons for why Gough Whitlam wanted to change the tense relations with China, and his journey to his trip. The source also provided useful quotes from the Australian officials that took place in these negotiations. I utilized this source in the “Diplomatic Changes” portion of my website.

**Al Jazeera. “US-China Ties Fray as Beijing’s Houston Consulate Shuts Down.” Al Jazeera, Al Jazeera, 25 July 2020, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**  
**[www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/7/25/us-china-ties-fray-as-beijings-houston-consulate-shuts-down](http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/7/25/us-china-ties-fray-as-beijings-houston-consulate-shuts-down).**

This source went into full detail about the leadup to the shutdown of both consulates in China’s Chengdu province, and American’s Houston, Texas. It also provided pictures of the strange attacks and protests on the consulates in Houston and China’s subsequent shutdown in Chengdu. I used this source in the “Present Day” section of my website to showcase the tense relationship between the two countries currently.

**The Richard Nixon Foundation. “The Opening of China.” *Richard Nixon Foundation*, 10 Feb. 2022, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**  
**[www.nixonfoundation.org/exhibit/the-opening-of-china/](http://www.nixonfoundation.org/exhibit/the-opening-of-china/).**

This source provided a full overview of the entire timeline of Sino-American relations in the 1970s, from the initial mail-in letters to Soviet Detente. It also provided a multitude of old historical documents of diplomacy and famous communiques written at the time. This article highlights the most important aspects of Nixon’s leadup to Chinese diplomacy and the entire process of international affairs. I used this source all throughout my website.

**Michael Luo. “The Forgotten History of the Campaign to Purge Chinese from America.” *The New Yorker*, The New Yorker, 22 Apr. 2021, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**  
**[www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/the-forgotten-history-of-the-purging-of-chinese-from-america](http://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/the-forgotten-history-of-the-purging-of-chinese-from-america).**

This source goes into heavy detail on the racism faced by Chinese Americans from the 1850s to present day. It discusses the racist remarks made by people during that era of Communist China hate, and how that further intensified and led to the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. This article showed how tense the relationship between the US and China had gotten, and why the diplomatic meetings between Nixon and Mao were such a huge turning point in their relations at the time. I used this source in the “Background” section of my website.

**Matt Mullen. "SALT Agreements Signed." *HISTORY*, 13 Nov. 2009, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.history.com/this-day-in-history/salt-agreements-signed](http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/salt-agreements-signed).**

This article goes into detail about the SALT agreements between Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev in 1973, and highlights the important aspects of the treaties and what they specifically addressed as well. It also contained a brief history of the buildup to these agreements and how it connected to the previous US-PRC visits. I used the information from this article in the "Soviet Detente" section of my website.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. "Summit II, 1973: Brezhnev Visits the United States." *Richard Nixon Foundation*, 18 June 2014, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.nixonfoundation.org/2014/06/summit-ii-1973/](http://www.nixonfoundation.org/2014/06/summit-ii-1973/).**

This source provided excellent detail on the second SALT agreement trip and how it further benefited the USSR and US. It detailed the motivations behind both officials engaging in these visits and what both countries planned to gain from it. I used the information from this source in the "Soviet Detente" section of my website.

**Amanda Onion. "Red Scare: Cold War, McCarthyism & Facts | *HISTORY*." *HISTORY*, June 2010, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.history.com/topics/cold-war/red-scare](http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/red-scare).**

This source gave an in depth and detailed overview of America's history of racism and irrational fear towards their Communist counterparts. This article goes into detail on the progression of Chinese hate and suspicion in America, and Joseph McCarthy, who heavily promoted these irrational acts. I used the information from this article in the "Background" section of my website.

**Ryan Reft. "Before It Embraced Immigrants, California Championed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882." *PBS SoCal*, 9 Feb. 2017, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.pbssocal.org/shows/lost-la/before-it-embraced-immigrants-california-championed-the-chinese-exclusion-act-of-1882](http://www.pbssocal.org/shows/lost-la/before-it-embraced-immigrants-california-championed-the-chinese-exclusion-act-of-1882) .**

This source gave excellent information on the early Chinese hate in America during the 1800s. It provides examples and details about the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, and how this impacted the way Chinese people were treated in later years. I used this source in the "Background" section of my website.

**History.com Editors. "Major Milestones in US-China Relations." *HISTORY*, 17 Feb. 2012, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024. [www.history.com/news/us-china-relations-history-diplomacy-taiwan](http://www.history.com/news/us-china-relations-history-diplomacy-taiwan).**

This source provided an overview on past Chinese-US diplomacies and present day China-US relations. It discussed Trump's tariff wars on Chinese goods and more trade issues and problems concerning China in the present day. I used this source in the "Present Day" section of my website to highlight the present day tensions.

**Dave Roos. "How Nixon's 1972 Visit to China Changed the Balance of Cold War Power." *HISTORY*, 9 Feb. 2022, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.history.com/news/nixon-china-visit-cold-war](http://www.history.com/news/nixon-china-visit-cold-war).**

This source provided a basic overview of Richard Nixon's trip to China for negotiations. It highlighted the leadup and thoughtful execution of the historical diplomacy between the two countries, and allowed a better understanding of why the trip was such a turning point in Sino-American diplomacy. I used this background knowledge all throughout my website.

**"Photos: President Nixon's Historic Visit to China." *Timegoggles.com*, 21 Feb. 2019, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[timegoggles.com/news/archives/photos-president-nixons-historic-visit-to-china/collection\\_736e9bee-345b-11e9-9ba4-73895c9e3b78.html#12](http://timegoggles.com/news/archives/photos-president-nixons-historic-visit-to-china/collection_736e9bee-345b-11e9-9ba4-73895c9e3b78.html#12).**

This article provided primary source photos taken during the historic 1972 trip. These photos highlight the importance of the event at the time, and give excellent visuals to my project. I used these photos in the "Nixon's Visit" page on my website.

**The New York Times. "Ethnic Pride among Young Chinese-Americans Is Increasing (Published 1972)." *The New York Times*, 2024, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.nytimes.com/1972/03/12/archives/ethnic-pride-among-young-chinese-americans-is-increasing.html](http://www.nytimes.com/1972/03/12/archives/ethnic-pride-among-young-chinese-americans-is-increasing.html).**

This article highlights the new cultural changes amongst the Chinese-Americans after Nixon's historic visit in 1972. Newspaper captions at the time showcase newfound pride to be Chinese, something that was incredibly humiliating during the peak of Anti-China hate. I used the newspaper excerpt and quotes from this article in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website.

**The New York Times. "Intimate Photos of Community and Resilience in New York's Chinatown in the 1980s (Published 2019)." *The New York Times*, 2024, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.nytimes.com/2019/01/02/lens/new-york-chinatown-1980s-bud-glick.html](http://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/02/lens/new-york-chinatown-1980s-bud-glick.html).**

This New York Times Article highlights the work of photographer Bud Glick and his contributions to opening awareness of racism in China. His works showcase the

recently immigrated Chinese peoples into New York's Chinatown. I used these thought provoking photographs in the "Cultural Changes" part of my website.

**Nono Umasy. "Sino-Soviet Split | Map and Timeline." HistoryMaps, 2024, Accessed 7 Mar. 2024**

**[history-maps.com/story/History-of-the-Peoples-Republic-of-China/event/Sino-Soviet-Split](https://history-maps.com/story/History-of-the-Peoples-Republic-of-China/event/Sino-Soviet-Split).**

This website provided information on the buildup and aftermath of the Sino-Soviet split and the buildup events that caused breaks in the isolated alliance between the USSR and People's Republic of China. I used this information in the "Background" section of my website to highlight the growing tension between the two nations.

**Robert B. Semple Jr. "NIXON EASES CHINA TRADE EMBARGO to ALLOW NONSTRATEGIC EXPORTS; (Published 1971)." *The New York Times*, 2024, Accessed 17 Apr. 2024.**

**[www.nytimes.com/1971/04/15/archives/nixon-eases-china-trade-embargo-to-allow-nonstrategic-exports-u-s.html](https://www.nytimes.com/1971/04/15/archives/nixon-eases-china-trade-embargo-to-allow-nonstrategic-exports-u-s.html).**

This website provided useful information on the buildup to Nixon's easing of tensions and lifting of the 20 year trade embargo to allow better relations between the PRC and U.S. This article highlights the actions Richard Nixon took to ease tensions between the two governments before reaching out for diplomatic conversations.

**Glenn Kucha / Jennifer Llewellyn / Steve Thompson. "The Sino-Soviet Split." *The Cold War*, alphahistory.com. 12 June 2016, Accessed 17 Apr. 2024.**

**[alphahistory.com/coldwar/sino-soviet-split/](https://alphahistory.com/coldwar/sino-soviet-split/).**

This article provides in-depth information on the shaky relationship between the USSR and PRC through the Cold War to the Sino-American rapprochement in 1971. This article highlights the fundamental differences between the two countries that led them to eventually split and start to disagree and fight with each other. I used this information in the "Background" section of my website.

**Tim O'Rourke. "Chronicle Covers: When the U.S. And China Found Common Ground." *The San Francisco Chronicle*, SFGATE, 16 Dec. 2016, Accessed 14 Mar.**

**[2024.www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle\\_vault/article/Chronicle-Covers-When-the-U-S-and-China-found-10782129.php](https://2024.www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle_vault/article/Chronicle-Covers-When-the-U-S-and-China-found-10782129.php).**

This website provided me with information on the establishment of official ties between America and China through Ronald Reagan's presidency and the leading

factors, (Nixon's trip) that led them there. I used this source and the newspaper embedded into the website in the "Nixon's Visit" section of my website to highlight the future changes in the relations after Nixon's visit.

**Lydia Saad / Gallup Vault. "Gallup Vault: Nixon's China Visit Was a Game Changer." Gallup.com, 17 Feb. 2017, Accessed 4 Mar. 2024. [news.gallup.com/vault/204065/gallup-vault-nixon-china-visit-game-changer.aspx](https://news.gallup.com/vault/204065/gallup-vault-nixon-china-visit-game-changer.aspx).**

I used this website and the survey-newspaper reports embedded into the article in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website to highlight the shift in American public opinion to Chinese-Americans and Chinese people overall. The pole highlights the significant change in Americans' opinions of Chinese people before and after Nixon's visit that opened up China to the world.

**Daniele Palumbo. "Charting the US-China Trade Battle." Bbc.com, BBC News, 6 July 2018, Accessed 23 Feb. 2024. [www.bbc.com/news/business-44728166](https://www.bbc.com/news/business-44728166).**

This website provided useful charts and graphs on the fluctuating trade, tariffs, and overall finances between the U.S and China over the recent years. I used this information in the "Present Day" section of my website to highlight the significant growths and collapses of Sino-American economics, and how that has played a role in present day relations.

**Ted Anthony. "One American Life, Set on New Course by Nixon's China Visit." AP News, AP News, 22 Feb. 2022, Accessed 5 Apr. 2024. [apnews.com/article/lifestyle-china-beijing-6c25f9f34a45dae376490b08fda65231](https://apnews.com/article/lifestyle-china-beijing-6c25f9f34a45dae376490b08fda65231).**

I used this article in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website to highlight the cultural shocks between Americans and the Chinese after Richard Nixon's diplomacy that broke barriers and opened social doors between the two countries. The writer of this article lived in Beijing as an American child and he expresses the cultural difference and human side of Chinese people and culture.

**Ana Swanson. "The Contentious U.S.-China Relationship, by the Numbers." *The New York Times*, 2024, 7 July. 2023. Accessed 17 Feb. 2024. [www.nytimes.com/2023/07/07/business/economy/us-china-relationship-facts.html#:~:text=China%20is%20America%E2%80%99s%20third-largest%20trading%20partner%2C%20after%20Canada,some%20businesses%20are%20breaking%20off%20ties%20with%20China](https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/07/business/economy/us-china-relationship-facts.html#:~:text=China%20is%20America%E2%80%99s%20third-largest%20trading%20partner%2C%20after%20Canada,some%20businesses%20are%20breaking%20off%20ties%20with%20China).**

This website provided phenomenal in-depth statistics on China-U.S trade, finances and economics, and cultural connections throughout the last decade. I used this

information in the “Present Day” section of my website to highlight how economically and financially intertwined the U.S and China are in the present day, and how much they rely on each other while still being “enemies”.

### ***Interviews:***

**Shannon Tiezzi. “A First-Hand View of 70 Years of China-US Relations.”**

***The Diplomat.com, The Diplomat, 7 Apr. 2021, Accessed 2 Feb. 2024.***

***thediplomat.com/2021/04/a-first-hand-view-of-70-years-of-china-us-relations/.***

This interview conducted by Shannon Tiezzi in 2021 was very useful during my research for first hand accounts of how Chinese-Americans felt after the opening of relations after years and years of hate. She interviewed Dr. Chi Wang, who emigrated from China to the US. He reflects on his experiences as a college student in the United States and gives his own opinion on Nixon’s actions of opening relationships with China. I used excerpts from his interview in the “Cultural Changes” portion of my website.

**Xie Wenting / Bai Yunyi. “Exclusive: Henry Kissinger Hopes for Restoration of China-US Ties, Encourages Americans to Work for World Stability, Broader Understanding of Other Nations: Biography Author - Global Times.”**

***Globaltimes.cn, 2023, Accessed 2 Feb. 2024.***

***www.globaltimes.cn/page/202307/1294544.shtml .***

This interview was conducted by Xie Wenting and Bai Yunyi on Thomas A. Schwartz, Author of Henry Kissinger and American Power: A Political Biography, showcases his viewpoint on how America should move forward with Chinese diplomacy. He explains how US officials today need to learn after Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon’s diplomatic negotiations and approaches, as times right now are at an all time low. I used excerpts from this source in the “Present Day” section of my website.

**Lenora Chu. “Assignment China: An Oral History of American Correspondents in China - NCUSCR.” National Committee On U.S. China Relations, 24 Apr.**

***Accessed 22 Mar. 2024. 2023,***

***www.ncuscr.org/podcast/american-correspondents-in-china/.***

This interview conducted by Lenora Chu on Mike Chinoy, an American who moved to China and resided there when he was young, showcases the cultural difference between the two countries, and goes in depth on just how monumental Richard Nixon’s visit was for cultural exchanges. I used quotes from this interview in the “Cultural Changes” section of my website to highlight the human nature and

curiosity characteristic of the Chinese people when he lived there, and how they thought of Americans.

***Memorandums:***

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 31 Jan. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d115](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d115).**

This memorandum gave insight on what Chinese-American relations were like after the official meetings and initial discussions. Now they run into the problem of where to go now, how to deal with the self-oriented Chinese and how to play the political game with the Soviets as well. In this source I learned a lot about how Kissinger viewed China behind closed doors, and how he approached diplomacy with China during the initial meetings in 1971-1972.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024. [history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d41](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d41).**

Conversation between Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen and Kissinger on details of new USSR relationship developments. As well as discussion on General secretary Leonid Brezhnev and how to maneuver relationships with the Soviets moving forward while also balancing Chinese trust. I utilized quotes from this source in the “Soviet Detente” page of my website, as well as for overall insight information.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d102](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d102).**

This was a letter sent from President Gerald Ford to Zhou Enlai in 1975, offering discussion points in their future meetings. This showed the eagerness of past US officials with communication with the Chinese government and how they approached risky diplomacy. I used this letter in a quote in my “Nixon’s Visit” page to highlight the further improving relations in subsequent years.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 3 Jan. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d22](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d22).**

This was Richard Nixon's letter to Zhou Enlai in March 1973, expressing his gratitude for their diplomacy and going in depth about their improvements as two countries on a financial, global, and political stance. I used this quote to highlight Nixon's eagerness for diplomacy with China.

**Office of the Historian. "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian." *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 3 Jan. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d30](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d30).**

This memorandum gave insight on Nixon's conversations with his council and their outlook and strategy on China and how their relations with China will affect the other relations the US had. This conversation informed me on how Richard Nixon viewed his diplomatic relations with other countries and how he chose to move forward with new political strains.

**Office of the Historian. "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian." *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d21](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d21).**

This letter from Richard Nixon to Mao Zedong shows Nixon thanking Mao for the productive meeting with Kissinger back in 1971. He praises Mao in his incredible diplomacy strategies, and continues thanking Mao and suggests interest for further meetings to improve and strengthen both countries globally. I used a quote from this article to highlight Nixon's future hopes for Sino-American diplomacy and normalization.

**Office of the Historian. "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian." *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 4 March. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d30](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d30).**

This is a transcript of Richard Nixon's conversation with the then Liaison Officer on dealing with Chinese offices, and new concerns with relations involving the future of the Soviets and Japanese. They discuss in great detail their future plans and strategies with these new liaison offices, and how they plan to move forward with other countries becoming prevalent in the US's new and developing relationship with China.

**Office of the Historian. "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian." *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 4 Mar. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d29](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d29).**

This declaration of the establishment of liaison offices showed the usefulness of these offices towards the communication between future US and China officials. This memorandum marked the beginning of background communication between the two countries for the next years to come. I used this information in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website to highlight the negotiations for liaison offices.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d4](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d4).**

This document provided great reports and information on how Sino-American relationships progressed during the peak of their negotiations during 1972, and how American officials communicated concerns or needs of the Chinese. This source gave representation of how Chinese and American officials communicated together, something virtually non-existent in today's relations. This was excellent insight knowledge for my website overall.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XIII, Soviet Union, October 1970–October 1971 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 4 Mar. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v13/d171](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v13/d171).**

This source gave insight on discussions leading up to the official visits between the US and China, and how the US officials thought during the scarce interactions between the two countries. It shows their planning processes through the leadup to official ties and relations, also showing the brief “Ping-Pong” diplomacy, and highlighting their goals towards Soviet Diplomacy as well for both nations. I used this information all throughout my website.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d51](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d51).**

This source provided insight on the issue of the PRC joining International Finance Institutions and how that not only affected other countries, but also the US’s stance on the situation. This source gave insight on how the US officials communicated and thought about the Chinese joining monetary funds. I used this source as general background information in constructing my website portion on the Chinese economic developments.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d12](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d12).**

This source gave excellent information on the overall idea and insight of how diplomacy between the two countries would pan out. It shows how they negotiated ideas and what decisions were made based on these tense, ground-breaking conversations. Kissinger, Mao, and Zhou talked about a variety of issues stemming from the Soviet expansion to Germany to Europe and so on.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d39](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d39).**

This source gave insight on David Bruce’s conversations with Zhou Enlai and their stance on the Soviet-Sino-American relationship. They discussed struggles with trusting the USSR and discussed potential issues with trust in between their own relationships as well. I used information from this memorandum as overall background knowledge for my website.

**Office of the Historian. “Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XVIII, China, 1973–1976 - Office of the Historian.” *State.gov*, 2024, Accessed 21 Feb. 2024.**

**[history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d17](https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v18/d17).**

This Memorandum written by Henry Kissinger highlights the discussions between him and Chinese officials in his most recent visit. He tells Nixon about Mao and Zhou’s outlook on their newfound relationship and how to further approach Japan, Europe, and Vietnam. He also briefly addresses the aftermath of communication advances from his first visit in 1972, which I quoted in the “Diplomatic Changes” section of my website.

### ***Documents:***

**Xin-zhu J, Chen. “China and the US Trade Embargo, 1950-1972.” *American Journal of Chinese Studies*, vol. 13, no. 2, 2006, pp. 169–86. JSTOR, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**<http://www.jstor.org/stable/44288827>.**

This paper published by the American Association of Chinese Studies briefly highlights the changes made for trade through the Vietnam War to Nixon's 1972 visit and the subsequent agreements made afterwards. This PhD Article shows the need for continued trade amongst the two nations. I used this document in my "Diplomatic Changes Page" under "Legacy".

**Guocang Huan. "CHINA'S OPEN DOOR POLICY, 1978-1984 on JSTOR." *Jstor.org*, 2024, Accessed 12 Feb. 2024.**

**[www.jstor.org/stable/24356571](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24356571).**

This PhD article on China's open door policy through 1978-1984 provides insight and other perspectives on the cultural changes. The paper also discusses China's new participation in the IMF and its new economical growth as a result of Nixon's visit and establishment of official ties. I used this paper in the "Cultural Changes" section of my website.

### ***Videos:***

**Richard Nixon Foundation. "Nixon in China: The Week That Changed the World."**

***YouTube*, YouTube Video, 6 Mar. 2012, Accessed 31 Dec. 2024.**

**[www.youtube.com/watch?si=iHU6le0t2qGDIwEt&v=Lnz7Ze71Pc0&feature=youtu.be](http://www.youtube.com/watch?si=iHU6le0t2qGDIwEt&v=Lnz7Ze71Pc0&feature=youtu.be) .**

This video highlights Richard Nixon's strategic buildup to his trip to China in 1972. It also includes a multitude of clips from speeches he made on the subject to the general public, conveying his goals for his upcoming trip and what he hopes to accomplish for the future of America. I used clips from this video to highlight the public's response and Nixon's approach to his visit in the "Nixon's Visit" section of my website.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. "Nixon Answers: Why Did He Go to China?" *YouTube*,**

***YouTube* Video, | 1:48- 2:04 | 6 Mar. 2012, Accessed 3 Jan. 2024.**

**[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kpo90wfQRWs](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kpo90wfQRWs) .**

I used this video in the "Buildup Negotiations" portion of my website to highlight Nixon's buildup to diplomacy and why he initially wanted to establish relations. This interview conducted in 1974 highlights Nixon's actions when approaching the potential need for relations between the two countries, and why he was brought to this conclusion.

**Richard Nixon Foundation. “Why It Was ESSENTIAL to Open Relations with China.” *You Tube*, YouTube Video, | 0:07-0:45 | | 2:26-2:57 | 12 Feb. 2024, Accessed 18 Mar. 2024. [www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcfTtDLOosI&t=7s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kcfTtDLOosI&t=7s).**

This interview from the collections of the University of Georgia highlights multiple factors of Nixon’s reasons for establishing relationships with China. He goes briefly into why the US and PRC sought out each other to combat the Soviet threat, as well as why establishing relations with China was insanely valuable in the long run, and would have to be done inevitably to maintain the growing US economy and shifting world conditions.