

Nixon's Trip to China:
Breaking a Diplomatic Barrier

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Process Paper: 500 Words

Process Paper

Considering the current state of relations between China and the United States, it was interesting to learn the countries' long history of isolation from one another. I became interested in Nixon's trip to China because of my own Asian heritage, with relatives from mainland China and Taiwan. My grandparents were affected by Nixon's trip to China when they lived in Asia, as it impacted the standing of Taiwan in global politics and changed the relationship between China and the United States; all of this piqued my interest.

I conducted research by utilizing the University of California, Riverside's library catalogs, including Scotty and Melvyl, using the proxy system to check out various books, periodicals, film, and audio. Additionally, I utilized the wealth of resources at the Nixon Presidential Library. By conducting research at the Nixon Library, I was able to access a multitude of textual and audiovisual archives, obtaining footage of the trip itself, as well as declassified White House documents and correspondence that contributed to the planning. These sources helped build historical context and relate my topic to the theme. I also conducted an interview with Ambassador Winston Lord, the only other American present in the meeting with Mao Zedong, aside from Nixon and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger. This interview added historical significance to my research and provided a firsthand perspective. I used resources such as oral histories and autobiographies from Nixon, Kissinger, and Lord. To develop significance of the trip, I utilized archives from the Ford, Carter, and Reagan Presidential Libraries. My interview with Dr. Timothy Naftali, CNN Presidential Historian and former director of the Nixon Presidential Library and Museum, helped improve my understanding of the historical context and significance of Nixon's trip.

Considering the plethora of media surrounding Nixon's trip to China, I found it particularly important to capture the revolutionary aspects of this trip in a documentary, utilizing the wide number of available photos, videos, audio, and media. To see the images of Nixon, shaking hands with communist leaders whom he had spoken against just years earlier, was important in breaking barriers in foreign relations. I used Google Translate to understand and include original Chinese documents from my correspondences with the Chinese Embassy, as well as online.

Nixon's 1972 trip to China relates to the theme "Breaking Barriers in History" as it broke a diplomatic barrier in foreign affairs: the first step at reintroducing China into global politics after 20 years of isolation from the West. It also broke barriers in both the economy, as international trade increased after the trip, and in public opinion. Both countries, who previously knew little about one another due to the historic barrier between them, viewed it also as a step toward mutual understanding and reconciliation. The televised images of Nixon, previously an extreme anti-communist, shaking hands with leaders like Mao Zedong or Chou En-lai represented a giant step toward breaking barriers in diplomacy, social perception, and economics between two powerful nations: it was, "the week that changed the world."

(500 words)

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

INTERVIEWS:

Lord, Winston. Special Assistant to the National Security Advisor, 1969-1973. Phone Interview. December 9, 2019.

Interviewing Ambassador Winston Lord gave me the opportunity to speak with the only other American present in the meeting with Chinese communist leader Mao Zedong, aside from President Nixon and Henry Kissinger. Lord played an integral role in breaking the barrier between the U.S. and China. In my interview with him, he shared the impact this trip had on normalizing relations between two world powers. He acknowledged that despite skeptics at home and Nixon's dislike of the communist regime, it was essential to overcome these obstacles to break a barrier and benefit the international balance of power. This interview helped me truly understand the context and significance of such a monumental event.

AUDIO-VIDEO:

Nixon, Richard. "Nixon Speech at a Political Rally in Sanford, ME." September 1952. Sanford, Maine, audio tape, 45:00, Nixon Presidential Library.

In this speech that Nixon delivered as a candidate for vice president, he charges the Truman Administration for "losing" China to communism. Similar to other politicians at the time, Nixon heavily enforced the fear of communism in Americans. From this source, I was able to understand the political shift that Nixon had to take in order to break the longstanding diplomatic barrier between the U.S. and China.

Xiao Han, dir. "Open the Secret in 1972 (中美外交風雲錄)." Video, Volumes 1-6, Shanghai News. 1972. Chinese Embassy Archives, .

---Volume 1:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. Clips from this newsreel highlighted the new diplomacy between the United States and China, as demonstrated from the Chinese perspective. By including interviews with Chinese ambassadors and spokespeople, an alternate standpoint is revealed. This source was very helpful to develop multiple perspectives of my research.

---Volume 2:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. This newsreel features coverage of banquets and events from the China trip, which were broadcast live on Chinese and American television. This gave me some insight into how the citizens of both countries were impacted by this revolutionary, diplomatic move. This footage was also useful, as it illustrates the diplomacy practiced by the leaders of both countries while eating and toasting with one another.

---Volume 3:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. This clip illustrates the controversy in the United States following the China trip, which included protests in Chinatown and from those supporting the Two-China policy. After the decision in the Shanghai Communique to recognize Taiwan as a part of China, many Taiwanese-Americans protested the lack of recognition of their national identity. This was depicted in the clips in this newsreel, as well as in interviews with the protesters.

---Volume 4:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. The footage in this newsreel is reflective of the political climate in China, which put the China trip into context. This clip addresses the conflict that China had with the Soviets, following the Sino-Soviet Split and armed fighting that occurred at the border. The conflict at the time showed why China may have been more willing to negotiate with the United States following the weakening of their relationship with countries they considered allies. Both the United States and China had national motives for the breaking of the barrier between them, and this newsreel put these motives into perspective.

---Volume 5:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. To reveal the multiple stages of planning that went into the China trip, this newsreel reflects the initial obstacles that each side faced in coordinating the logistics of the trip, such as a heavy snowstorm that impacted China just hours before Nixon's projected arrival. The footage also includes interviews with Chinese civilians anticipating the visit and interviews with the nurses of Mao Zedong, as they explained the illness that affected Mao and almost prevented him from meeting with Nixon. This source demonstrates the barriers in planning that had to be broken so the trip could occur.

---Volume 6:

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. This section of video from Shanghai News reveals the implications of the China trip and how it affected the views of civilians. Several interviews of Chinese and American citizens show the importance of the public opinion on the breaking of a diplomatic barrier, as differences in social opinion were some of the toughest barriers to break. These interviews describe how people of both countries felt about the trip, which included positive reception, as well as controversy.

“Taiwanese Demonstrate over China Pact.” *AP Television*. 1 April 1972.

Following the change in U.S. foreign policy, as evidenced by the Shanghai Communique, many Taiwanese-Americans felt that the United States was abandoning Taiwan in favor of the communists. This footage shows demonstrators in front of the Washington Monument to protest Nixon's trip and the decisions he made in foreign policy. The footage shows that there was significant unhappiness in multiple realms following the breaking of this diplomatic barrier.

BOOKS:

Kaplan, Morton. *The Nixon Initiative and Chinese-American Relations*. Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University, 1972.

Kaplan was a political scientist professor at the University of Chicago who was a critic of communism and he wrote about his skepticism and speculation of unintentional consequences Nixon's trip to China would provoke both domestically and internationally. This source gives perspective and historical context to the complicated China-U.S.-Soviet relationships.

Kissinger, Henry. *On China*. New York: The Penguin Press, 2011.

Henry Kissinger was the national security assistant to Nixon during Nixon's presidency, and was one of three Americans, including Nixon and Winston Lord, present in the China meeting. In this book, Kissinger's first-hand account elaborates upon his involvement in the planning, travelling, and meeting aspects of the China trip, which illustrated the connection to this year's NHD theme, "Breaking Barriers."

Lord, Winston. *Kissinger on Kissinger*. New York: All Points Books, 2019.

Ambassador Winston Lord was the assistant to Nixon's assistant, Henry Kissinger, during the Nixon administration. This book is a transcription of Kissinger's oral history, with additional commentary by Lord who was the third American, along with Nixon and Kissinger, to be present in the China meeting. This book, which provides history on Lord, Kissinger, and Nixon, built background and historical context to the China trip.

Nixon, Richard. *Nixon: The Fourth Year of His Presidency*. Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1973.

This book summarized the fourth and final year of Nixon's presidency and how he successfully managed foreign affairs before the outbreak of the Watergate scandal. This book details several of his goals and significance in his accomplishments from that fourth year of presidency.

Nixon, Richard. *Nixon: The Third Year of His Presidency*. Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1972.

Nixon's third year as president was filled with many accomplishments, including the trip to China. This book described in great details the impact of Nixon's China trip on foreign relations and his presidency. This source then led me to explore the depth of complexities of the trip to China.

Nixon, Richard. *Speeches, Writings, Documents*. Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1974.

This collection of Nixon's works allowed me to delve into his motives and goals for the China trip. His speeches regarding diplomacy with China, despite its communist ideals, were particularly important in showing how monumental it was for Nixon to break this barrier. The decades of silence between the two countries built a strong barrier between them.

LEGISLATION:

“H.R.10710 - An Act to promote the development of an open, nondiscriminatory, and fair world economic system, to stimulate fair and free competition between the United States and foreign nations, to foster an economic growth of, and full employment in, the United States, and for other purposes. 93rd Congress (1973-1974).” Washington: U.S. Govt. Print, October 3, 1973.

In this trade act, proposed by the 93rd Congress in 1973, Nixon began enacting expanded U.S. trade, particularly with China. This supported the creation of American jobs, as well as the prosperity of the nation. The trade act represents immediate action to expand the economy alongside China only a year after the trip, which helps to illustrate the impact that the trip had on American policy.

“Joint Communique of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China (Shanghai Communique).” Washington: U.S. Govt. Print, February 27, 1972.

The Shanghai Communique was a monumental document crafted after a 5-hour negotiation meeting between Nixon and Chou En-Lai, China's Premier that ultimately came to an agreement that both sides would work at breaking the barrier between them, starting with the United States' official recognition of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for the first time. This was monumental, and this document portrays the first official negotiation that assisted in breaking a diplomatic barrier. Reading the actual wording of this document helped me understand its importance and its significant impact in later affairs between the U.S. and China, as well as with other countries.

“Taiwan Relations Act.” Washington: U.S. Govt. Print, April 10, 1972.

The Taiwan Relations Act was issued under President Jimmy Carter in response to the outcry of Taiwanese-Americans who felt slighted by Carter's sudden cut of American ties with the Taiwanese government. Carter followed the agreement made by Nixon in the Shanghai Communique, which promised to recognize the government of Taiwan as a part of mainland China. However, the mass controversy that spread over this issue prompted the passing of the Taiwan Relations Act, which maintains cultural ties with Taiwan, despite not recognizing it as a sovereign country.

United States. Dept. of State. “United States Relations with China: With Special Reference to the Period 1944-1949.” Washington: U.S. Govt. Print, 1949.

Called “The China White Paper” this document issued by President Truman addresses the United States' stance on the civil war in China, which was occurring at the time between the Chinese communists and the Nationalist government. In this paper, Truman states that the communists will never be recognized by the U.S. as the legitimate Chinese government. This position shows the severe anti-communist stance that the U.S. took during this time, and establishes a barrier between the two countries that would eventually be broken by Nixon.

LETTERS:

Fleming, Arthur. "Letter to the President-Elect." December 30, 1968.

When Nixon was running for president, the leaders of the National Council of the Churches of Christ wrote this letter to express concerns regarding foreign policy. Fleming, the president of this organization, expressed his view that the United States was in dire need of "leadership in a new appraisal of our national interest." Among the points made in this letter, Fleming mentions the popular demand for an end to the war in Vietnam, as well as improved relations with communist countries, including China. This letter from the public provided multiple perspectives by showing the want and pressure placed on Nixon to improve foreign policy as he entered office.

Hafstad, L.R. "Letter to Dr. Henry Kissinger." December 5, 1968.

In this letter to Henry Kissinger, longtime supporter L.R. Hafstad explains his enthusiasm at Kissinger's appointment as President Nixon's advisor. However, he also expresses contempt at the United States' foreign policy in terms of their relations with communist countries. Hafstad comments that America's anti-communism stance is contrary to their actions when sympathizing with red countries. He urges Kissinger to change this. This letter provides historical context regarding the American public's stance on communism before the China trip.

Holdridge, John. "Background Memorandum for Mrs. Nixon on her Participation in the Trip to the People's Republic of China." January 27, 1972.

In the stages of planning for the China trip, the Nixon administration placed careful consideration into Mrs. Nixon's role in the negotiations. This document is a proposition to Mrs. Nixon on her suggested role, which includes visiting the pandas in the Shanghai Zoo and the Great Wall of China for photo opportunities. This also shows the immense the immense planning that went into every aspect of the China trip.

Kissinger, Henry. "Memorandum for the President: Gifts for Your Trip to China." January 20, 1972.

In preparation for the President's trip to China, National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger drafted this memorandum to create a list of potential gifts that the United States could give China as a gesture of kindness and acceptance. The meaningful gifts that Kissinger proposed demonstrate the breaking of the longstanding barrier between the United States and China.

Kissinger, Henry. "Memorandum for the President: Gifts for Your Trip to China." January 20, 1972.

To plan for interactions with Chinese leaders, this memorandum was intended to compare and contrast the Chinese implementation of communism with the U.S.S.R. The comparison and contrast was intended to help American leaders in dealing with the regime of Mao Zedong, who was not viewed in a positive light. This source shows how the United States was willing to look beyond differences in ideology to work toward normalized relations.

Lin, Yang-Kang. "Letter to Senator Jesse Helms." February 21, 1979.

Yang-Kang Lin, the Governor of the Province of Taiwan, wrote this letter to Senator Jesse Helms, who condemned Carter and the PRC, to express her opposition to President Carter's "unwise decision" to establish relations with the Communists, the People's Republic of China, and cut ties with the Republic of China, or Taiwan. She states that this action caused great harm to Taiwan and reflected poorly upon the "credibility" of the United States in a global context. This exchange reflect that even after the initial barrier was broken between the U.S. and China, relations between the U.S. and Taiwan remained complex and has significant global impact.

Nixon, Richard. "Letter to Graham B. Steenhoven." April 11, 1972.

Nixon expressed his appreciation for the arrangements of Ping Pong Diplomacy in this letter to the President of the United States Table Tennis Association. After the Chinese Table Tennis team extended an invitation to the American team to visit China, the foundation had been laid for the normalization of Sino-American relations. This was a significant stepping stone toward Nixon's eventual China trip and the breaking of the diplomatic barrier between the countries.

Parker, Dwight. "Letter to President Nixon." April 19, 1969.

In this letter, private citizen Dwight Parker expresses his concerns about foreign policy to Nixon. He briefly explains his view on China, stating that many of his friends believe that the U.S. should "get in a military victory and show the Chinese who is boss." Parker explains that he thinks that the U.S. is on the wrong side of the moral issue, but regardless of these opposing views, believes all Americans can agree that the Vietnam War must come to an end. Seeing the differing perspectives of various American citizens helped me understand the preceding notions that came with relations with China and how this would impact American involvement in Vietnam.

NEWSPAPERS:

Beckman, Aldo. "Nixon to Visit China: Kissinger, Chou Hold Secret Talks." *Chicago Tribune*. July 16, 1971.

On the evening of Nixon's announcement of his upcoming China visit, this newspaper publication was released. The article describes how Kissinger, Nixon's national security assistant, laid the groundwork for this trip by secretly meeting with Premier Chou En-lai. The revolutionary meeting between Nixon and leaders of China would be the first time that the barrier of communications between the U.S. and China was broken.

Butterfield, Fox. "Saigon Endorses Nixon China Trip: In Official Comment, It Says Visit Eased Tensions." *The New York Times*. March 2, 1972.

South Vietnam, represented by Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, issued statements approving of the Shanghai Communique, which the country felt "upheld American commitments" to South Vietnam. This statement shows another perspective, foreign approval, of Nixon's actions with China, but also helped me understand the international

concern that spread regarding whether the outcome would have positive or negative effects.

Carter, Jimmy. "How to Repair the U.S.-China Relationship- and Prevent a Modern Cold War." *The Washington Post*. December 31, 2018.

Considering Nixon's steps towards diplomacy with China, President Ford, President Carter, and President Reagan all pursued a similar foreign policy. Ford even kept Kissinger in his administration, so he could follow the precedents previously set. This source displays the ways that future leaders worked to maintain a relationship with China.

"Chou Drives Hard Bargain: Nixon 'Gives' on Taiwan." *The Albuquerque Tribune*. February 26, 1972

In the Shanghai Communique, Nixon changed the United States' previous foreign policy, which recognized Taiwan, or the government of the Republic of China, as a different institution from mainland China, or the PRC. Nixon agreed that the United States would begin acknowledging only one government as legitimate: the PRC. This was seen by many people, in both Taiwan and America, as a concession to China, hence the word "gives" in this newspaper headline.

"Communist Rift Worsens." *The Daily Tar Heel*. July 10, 1960.

Following the Sino-Soviet Split, tensions between the Soviets and China escalated to a point of conflict and the borders. The paranoia from both sides, particularly China, that they would be attacked, led them to wariness in foreign affairs. This newspaper evidences the low point in Sino-Soviet relations at the time of the trip and its significance to the Cold War.

Durdin, Tillman. "Taipei Says Nixon's Trip Will Not Result in Peace." *The New York Times*. February 29, 1972.

Following Nixon's trip, Taiwan expressed its intense disapproval for the "so-called 'joint communique'" reached between the U.S. and the PRC. Taiwan felt that this agreement disregarded their relationship with the U.S., and Taiwan spoke negatively of the government of Beijing, calling their leaders "a rebel group" unfit to represent the Chinese people. The perspective of Taiwan helped me comprehend how the Communique had direct consequences on the world stage.

"Experts Find Fear and Hope in Nixon's China Trip." *Arizona Republic*. February 27, 1972.

After Nixon's trip to China, many Americans were supportive at the possibility of a friendly relationship with China. However, others were concerned at what this meant for the United States' stance against communism. Mao, the communist leader of China, had been seen toasting and meeting with Nixon, which worried many Americans. This source revealed some of the controversy surrounding the trip.

Frankel, Max. "Nixon's China Goal: Genuine Diplomatic Turning Point." *The New York Times*. July 23, 1971.

This article addresses multiple ways in which Nixon's China trip was a turning point in American foreign policy, starting with the partnership of the United States and China in the long-term. It also mentions the hope that peace with Beijing could influence Hanoi's policies and bring an end to the long and unpopular Vietnam War. This article assisted my understanding of the various ways that Nixon's trip broke a barrier.

"Franklin Second Graders View Nixon's China Trip." *Journal Gazette*. March 11, 1972.

The reach of Nixon's trip to China was quite vast; even children in the second grade were impacted by it. This Illinois newspaper describes the reactions of second graders to the televised coverage of Nixon's trip. Many of the children demonstrated admiration for Nixon and his wife. The fact that such young children were watching Nixon on television demonstrates that elementary teachers recognized this meeting as an event that would become a part of history. The inclusion of Nixon's trip in the classroom was an acknowledgment of its significance.

Gardella, Kay. "Nixon's Arrival in China: Start of TV Spectacular." *Daily News*. February 21, 1972.

Addressing the televised broadcast of portions of Nixon's China visit, this newspaper article reveals the significance of the trip. People across the nation were watching the breaking of this barrier, which evidences its impact. Foreign relations heavily depended upon this visit, which made it very relevant to citizens of both countries.

Hutcheon, Robin. "A Big Step for Nixon, an Unknown Step for Mankind." *South China Morning Post*. February 21, 1972.

The title of this newspaper publication alludes to the saying "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," which was made in reference to the first man to walk on the moon. Nixon, the first president to "set foot on Chinese soil," was commended for breaking a barrier so tremendous that it paralleled scientific barriers broken in space. The historic meeting was one that revolutionized the foreign relations between two countries who had previously built a barrier of silence.

Kraslow, David. "Mao and Chou Put Glow on Nixon's Day." *The Guardian*. February 22, 1972.

With the inclusion of a picture of Nixon toasting with Chou En-Lai, this article summarizes the banquet that occurred during Nixon's trip to China. At this banquet, both countries toasted to a future of friendly contact and normal relations. Nixon toasting with Chou symbolizes the breaking of a barrier; China and the U.S. had established a future of communication after years of silence.

Libby, Ruthven E. "When Will We Learn We Can't Appease the Reds?" *Copley News Service*. August 24, 1969.

This newspaper article demonstrates the hostility that many Americans held towards communists and political figures seen as communist sympathizers. This was particularly

important in the tense relationship between the United States and Communist China. From the language used in this source, I was able to further understand the historical context of differing perspectives on improving relations between the two countries.

“Mrs. Nixon Tours Peking Hotel Kitchen.” *The New York Times*. February 22, 1972.

Mrs. Nixon's role in the China trip was to partake in ceremonial events and cultural photo opportunities. One event included a tour of a hotel kitchen, where she could appreciate the traditional cuisine that she tasted. This source includes quotes from Mrs. Nixon and friendly banter that she shared with the Chinese workers while visiting. Reading this allowed me to understand the various events that went into establishing a positive relationship with a country that was completely foreign to Americans.

Naughton, James M. “Nixon's Visit to China Will Be Telecast Live.” *The New York Times*. January 20, 1972.

Nixon's trip to China was one of the first international affairs that was broadcast over television, which significantly broadened its impact. The media attention surrounding this trip allowed Americans and Chinese alike to watch their leaders touring China, partaking in important conversations, and breaking barriers in communication. The sight of adamant anti-communist Nixon shaking hands with the leader of the People's Republic of China was a monumental event at breaking barriers in social opinion between the citizens of the two countries.

“Nixon and Mao Hold Surprise Hour-Long Talk.” *South China Morning Post*. February 22, 1972.

This meeting between Nixon and Mao became revolutionary. This article discusses the surprise meeting Nixon had with Mao before his meeting with Chou En-Lai. This article also mentioned the fact that Chou spoke English fluently, but refused to speak it at the meetings, requiring a translator. This is important as it highlights the volatility and distrust between the U.S. and China.

“Nixon Starts ‘Journey for Peace.’” *Evening Tribune*. February 17, 1972.

The week in China was commonly referred to as “the week that changed the world.” Nixon's trip was also seen as an effort to make peace with China and break a barrier of silence that had been in place for years. This article describes the positive consequences of Nixon's trip, and allowed me to further develop the relation of this topic to the theme.

“Nixon's Foreign Policy and the 1970 Elections.” *The Galveston Daily News*. September 16, 1970.

With the 1970 United States' elections approaching, this article predicted that economic and social domestic issues would become prevalent in the congressional campaigns. It also discusses the national pressure upon Nixon's trip to China to resolve tensions between the east and west. At the time, Nixon's administration was opposed to Chinese involvement in the United Nations, but did not want to leave the country in isolation. This showed the progression of the relationship between the two. Even before the official breaking of a barrier, both sides were working towards diplomacy.

“Nobel Prize for Nixon?” *The Atlanta Journal*. November 8, 1971.

After Nixon broke this barrier, the positive response from Americans was overwhelming. As evidenced by this newspaper article, there was even a movement to award Nixon the Nobel Prize. This demonstrates the immense impact that Nixon's China trip had on peace between nations.

“Nixon Wins by a Thin Margin, Pleads for Reunited Nation.” *The New York Times*. November 7, 1968.

When Nixon ran for president, he ran with the campaign promise that he would end the Vietnam War. He also entered office with his reputation as an extreme anti-communist preceding him. Fulfilling his promise to end the war and mend relations between countries was very important to Nixon. This article reveals the motivations for Nixon's foreign affairs policies.

“Nixon's China trip Helpful, North Korean Leader Says.” *The New York Times*. September 27, 1971.

Premier Kim Il Sung of North Korea declared approval of Nixon's trip, which is summarized by this article. Even though the trip did not directly affect Korea, Sung states that the easing of international tensions is always welcome. This declaration shows support for the trip from other countries, despite the negative reception from the Soviet Union and countries who held suspicions towards the forging of a new relationship. This source was helpful in developing multiple perspectives.

Oberdorfer, Don. “Trade Benefits Are Approved by Carter.” *The Washington Post*. October 24, 1979.

In 1979, President Carter continued Nixon's work in breaking barriers in economics with China, as described in this article. This work was a major advance in Sino-American relations, although it continued to cause suspicion in the Soviet Union, which this article acknowledges. This article shows the continuation of economic and political growth between the U.S. and China.

“President Richard M. Nixon: Press Conference of January 27, 1969.” *The New York Times*. January 28, 1969.

The New York Times released a transcript of Nixon's 1969 press conference discussing relations with China. In this document, Nixon explains his belief that Communist China should not be admitted into the United Nations as a result of China's lack of interest and compliance with the UN's policies. This press conference occurred only three years before Nixon broke the diplomatic barrier with China, and reveals historical context for the prior relationship between the countries.

Ray, Gene. “Nixon Visit Will Not Change Peking Ways, Says Expert.” *The Atlanta Constitution*. November 4, 1971.

Despite the opinion of many that Nixon's trip to China would permanently change the two countries' relationship with one another, critics still believed that the U.S. and China would never establish diplomatic relations. When Nixon announced his upcoming trip,

many people still held doubts about whether he would effectively break the barrier that existed between the two countries for many years.

Smith, Terence. "Link to Taiwan Ends: Carter, in TV Speech, says 'We Recognize Reality' After 30-Year Rift." *The New York Times*. December 16, 1978.

In 1979, American ties with Taiwan were officially severed by President Carter in keeping with Nixon's promise to acknowledge only one Chinese government. This decision was an essential move towards trust with the People's Republic of China, who the U.S. continued to recognize as the sole legitimate government. This decision was a monumental step and a continuation of Nixon's work, which demonstrates how influential Nixon's agreements with China were in future presidential administrations.

"Taipei Asserts That Nixon Trip Will Not Result in Peace in Asia." *The New York Times*. February 29, 1972.

The statement from Taiwan's Foreign Ministry issued 24 hours following Nixon's return from China was one of high disapproval. Taiwan was adamant that Nixon's actions would not bring peace, and, in fact, would cause "diametrically opposite" results. This source was very impactful, as it conveys the controversy from other countries and demonstrated the effects of American decisiveness in foreign affairs.

"Taipei Assembly Declares Disapproval of Nixon Trip." *The New York Times*. February 22, 1972.

President Nixon's negotiations with "the enemy of the Chinese Nationalists" led to great controversy within Taiwan, whose government had engaged in a civil war with the communists two decades prior. The declaration against Nixon and his trip reveals serious opposition to the decisions made in the national interest of America. This article exemplified how the trip inflicted global instability.

"Taipei's Statement on the Communique." *The New York Times*. February 29, 1972.

Taipei's statement on the Shanghai Communique was quite negative, condemning the government of the People's Republic of China and stating their stance on the agreements reached. This article issued to the American public provides the statement by the Taiwan Foreign Ministry, where their spokesman explains Taiwan's decision to consider all negotiations between the U.S. and the PRC to be "null and void." The refusal to recognize foreign agreements reveals how controversial this trip was to other nations involved in the affairs mentioned.

Teel, Leonard Ray. "Asia Expert Sees New Era from Trip." *The Atlanta Journal*. November 4, 1971.

After the announcement of Nixon's trip to China, some experts saw this as the dawn of a new relationship between the two countries. Some experts expressed their viewpoints that this trip would change international relationships for good. This newspaper reveals the impact of the trip, and its lasting significance.

“Television Coverage of Nixon’s China Trip.” *The Minneapolis Star*. February 22, 1972.

As one of the first diplomatic exchanges in history that was widely televised, the news of Nixon’s trip to China as a TV special was monumental to the breaking of a barrier in public opinion. For the citizens of both countries to watch the improvement of relations between their nations was a significant step to fully breaking a barrier that had been in place for decades. This source discusses the plan for this television coverage and its significance.

“Trip Shakes Up Chinatown.” *The Washington Post*. August 26, 1971.

The news of Nixon’s trip to China was ground-breaking throughout the world, but particularly in Asian-populated areas of the United States. The American recognition of Taiwan and China as one government in the Shanghai Communique was greatly upsetting to Taiwanese-Americans, leading to unrest in their communities. This source reflects some of the controversy that accompanied the breaking of this international political barrier.

“U.S. and China Opening Full Relations; Teng Will Visit Washington on January 22.” *The New York Times*. December 16, 1978.

Under the Carter presidency, the United States continued to develop relations with China and break further barriers. This article discusses the visit of an influential Chinese leader to the United States in early 1979, which was a continuation of the precedent set by Nixon and Chou En-Lai in 1972. This article shows the extension of Chinese relations in America.

“U.S. Cuts Off All Trade with China, Peiping Rejects UN Cease-Fire Bid.” *Brooklyn Eagle*. December 17, 1950.

When mainland China transitioned to a communist regime, the United States refused to acknowledge the new government. The U.S. exclusively recognized the Republic of China, which had moved to Taiwan, rather than the government headed by Mao Zedong. This was the isolation of 600 million citizens from the west.

“U.S. Get Out of Vietnam NOW!” *Challenge: The Revolutionary Newspaper*. November 1, 1956.

This newspaper headline exemplifies the desire by many members of the nation to end the Vietnam War. The pressure from anti-war activists added to the tension of the decade. This article addressed this tension.

“U.S. to Recognize Red China.” *The Arizona Daily Star*. December 16, 1978.

Despite China’s communist policies, the United States still pursued an active relationship with their country. Dealing with “red China” was a difficult task, but it was softened by Nixon’s trip to China, which had preceded this by six years. This newspaper demonstrates the lasting impact of the barriers Nixon broke through his visit to China.

Weaver, Warren. "Y.A.F. Suspends Support of Nixon: 'Failures' in Foreign Policy Cited by Conservative Youth." *The New York Times*. September 5, 1971.
The Young Americans for Freedom, a conservative group that had campaigned for Nixon in 1968, revoked their support for him following the China trip, which they called "morally offensive." This article shows the division of perspectives in America and the loss of support that Nixon had to face from many of his former proponents. The controversy surrounding this trip ranged from national to global, affecting Americans as well as citizens of other countries.

PERIODICALS:

Hoffmann, Stanley. "Policy for the 70s." *Life Magazine*. March 21, 1969.
At the turn of the new decade, this periodical addressed the foreign policy plans that Americans wanted. The unpopularity of the Vietnam War coupled with the fear associated with the looming Cold War made Americans desperate for action that would improve the international standing of the United States. This source depicted the push for policy changes upon the Nixon administration.

"Inside China: An Eyewitness Report, a Talk with Mao." *Life Magazine*. April 24, 1971.
After Nixon's announcement to visit China, this magazine article provided one of the first glimpses into China, as the country had been isolated from the west for decades. A strong diplomatic barrier had been in place, and most Americans knew little about China, aside from anti-communist propaganda by the government. This first eyewitness report shows steps towards breaking this barrier.

"Man of the Year." *Time Magazine*. January 3, 1972.
In 1972, Nixon was named Man of the Year by Time Magazine for his incredible strides in foreign policy. His announcement to visit Shanghai played a big role in his recognition as an influential leader. The cover of this magazine article is an outline of Nixon's side profile with newspaper headlines announcing his China visit overlaid upon it. This reveals the importance of the China trip in making Nixon an impactful president in 1972.

"Nixon in China." *Newsweek Magazine*. March 6, 1972.
Shortly after Nixon's trip, this magazine cover broadcasted a picture of Nixon shaking hands with Chou En-lai of China. This stark image of known anti-communist Nixon next to a leader of the PRC sent shockwaves through the country.

"Nixon in the Land of Mao." *Life Magazine*. March 3, 1972.
Following the China trip, Life Magazine reported on how communist versus noncommunist ideals affected Nixon and his efforts at normalizing relations between countries. Calling China "the Land of Mao" emphasized the fact that Nixon was dealing with a cruel regime that many Americans did not condone. This article compared the vastly different government models in the U.S. and China.

Nixon, Richard. "Asia After Vietnam." *Foreign Affairs*. October 1967.

In this article, written by Nixon prior to his presidential term, Nixon addresses the domination of the Vietnam War in American political conversation, not allowing for discussion of China. He also places heavy importance on Asian economies and their benefit to the U.S. This article emphasizes Nixon's goal of breaking barriers with China, which he had aspired toward long before even entering the White House.

"Nixon's China Odyssey." *Time Magazine*. March 6, 1972.

Nixon's trip had a packed itinerary that was full of activities that would demonstrate cultural appreciation for China. Americans reading articles such as this one learned about different Chinese customs and gained new insight to a country which had been isolated from the world stage for decades. This new acknowledgement and appreciation was a major step in breaking the diplomatic barrier between the U.S. and China.

Snow, Edgar. "What China Wants from Nixon's Visit." *Life Magazine*. July 30, 1971.

After Nixon's announcement of his trip to Beijing, this magazine article speculated the motives for the trip on the Chinese side. Despite positive reception to the announcement, some skeptics were suspicious as to why this 20-year barrier of silence was being broken so suddenly. This source revealed these concerns and the varying opinions following Nixon's announcement.

"To Peking for Peace." *Time Magazine*. July 26, 1971.

To emphasize the mission of Nixon's trip as what he called "a journey for peace," this article discussed the goals that the Nixon administration had for their meeting with China. This article also reflected upon the widespread belief that this trip would create peace between the U.S. and China, which placed a lot of pressure on the president.

SPEECHES:

Nixon, Richard. "Remarks on Transmitting a Special Message to the Congress on Proposed Trade Reform Legislation." April 10, 1973.

In 1973, Richard Nixon passed a trade reform bill that would bring Chinese imports into the United States. These remarks state the benefits of this bill, such as the creation of more American jobs, the expansion of trade, and the strengthening of America's position in the world. This speech provides a view of how relations with China could benefit American economics.

Nixon, Richard. "Remarks Upon Returning from China." February 28, 1972.

In this speech, Nixon explicitly reminds his audience of the barriers that had separated the U.S. and China: 12,000 miles and 22 years of "noncommunication and hostility." He mentions the joint communique signed by both sides, and his hopes for the establishment of a structure for peace. These remarks show the barrier broken by this historic diplomatic exchange.

Nixon, Richard. "Special Message to the Congress Proposing Trade Reform Legislation." April 10, 1973.

In preparation for the passing of a trade reform bill, Nixon issued these statements to Congress, where he emphasizes the need for peace and structure, which he believed could be achieved through the expansion of trade, particularly with countries such as China. These remarks highlight the breaking of a barrier in another area, economics. This statement benefited not only the United States, but it played a role in bettering China's economy as well.

Nixon, Richard. "Toasts at Shanghai Banquet." February 27, 1972.

The toasts proposed by Nixon and Chou at these ceremonial banquets were ones of friendship and appreciation for one another. It was the words selected by each side at these events that assisted in breaking the barrier of hostility that had existed for decades. These speeches were essential at establishing a friendship between the leaders of both countries.

WEBSITES:

Richard Nixon Foundation. Nixon Foundation, <[ww.nixonfoundation.org](http://www.nixonfoundation.org)>. Accessed on 19 September 2019.

The Richard Nixon Foundation was established to commemorate Nixon and sponsor his Presidential Library and Museum. The Foundation's website is a source of many images of Nixon during his presidency, including several images of him in China. This resource was conducive to my research through the pictures it provided and many of the references it made.

WHITE HOUSE DOCUMENTS – Nixon Presidential Library:

Carpenter, Francis. "Chinese Table Tennis team to Arrive in United States, April 12th." *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. April 3, 1972.

This special announcement from the United States Table Tennis Association was meant to publicize the plan for the Chinese Table Tennis team to visit the U.S. for a two-week visit and tour. This document acknowledges the fact that this was the first time a sports team from the People's Republic of China would be visiting the United States and describes the beginning steps toward normalizing relations prior to Nixon's trip, which would break the international barrier.

"Daily Report: Special Report: President Nixon's Visit to China." *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. March 9, 1972.

A compilation of documents summarizing the President's trip, this source includes notes from National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger's secret trip to China laying the groundwork for Nixon's eventual trip. This collection also illustrates the various reports

that summarized Nixon's daily actions leading up to, and during, the China trip. This was significant to prove the necessary actions involved with breaking this barrier.

“Foreign Policy Report.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. February 18, 1970.

Nixon's 1970 foreign policy report evidences his efforts to communicate with China. He acknowledges the population of over 700 million people in China, and states that the isolation of such a vast amount of people is not conducive on a national or international scale. Nixon's early efforts at diplomatic relations show the foundation of breaking a barrier.

Fuzesi, Stephen. “Chairman's Report: Conference on American Foreign Policy in the 1970s.” *Press Conference Files*. December 10, 1969.

In this press conference transcript shows Nixon administration's interest to remove China from international isolation, although the administration was not in favor of admitting the country into the United Nations. This added historical context for the administration's view towards China prior to Nixon breaking the diplomatic barrier between the countries.

“General License List for People's Republic of China.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. April 29, 1971.

In April on 1971, President Nixon relaxed the trade restrictions against China. This was an inclusive list of allowable exports. The fact that President Nixon became more willing to break the trade barrier with China laid the groundwork for his trip, which would break more barriers. Abolishing heavy trade regulations was the first step to establishing friendly relations with China.

Holdridge, John. “Mrs. Nixon and the Peking Trip.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. December 17, 1971.

Mrs. Nixon's role in the China trip was unique: She was not to partake in the negotiations between President Nixon and the Chinese leaders, but her role was essential in the banquets and ceremonial opportunities. This handbook-type document was intended to establish Mrs. Nixon's exact role in the development of friendly relations with China. Her actions and welcoming demeanor during the trip were deemed important to create a lasting relationship with China.

Hoose, H.P. “Some Notes on the Cities of Peking, Hangchow, and Shanghai.” January 14, 1972.

The three main cities that Nixon planned on visiting and touring were Beijing, Hangchow, and Shanghai. The visits required a significant amount of planning and research ahead of time to appropriately schedule everything from arrival to events and dress. The extensive planning that went into the China trip can be seen in this detailed source of notes on the Chinese cities.

Hoose, H.P. "Suggested Quotations from Mao Tse-Tung for Use by President Nixon to Urge his Own Points, in Speeches or in Private Discussions." January 3, 1972.

To keep a well-researched collection for Nixon's personal use in the China trip, this source was intended to inform the President of his possible points to make in conversations and negotiations with Mao. Nixon's administration knew that Nixon would need to convince Mao to make certain concessions in the Shanghai Communique, and this source ensured that Nixon would be prepared to make those arguments and defend his national view.

Howe, Jon. "China Trip Arrangements." *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. November 12, 1971.

Written prior to the public notification of Nixon's trip, this document plans the dates of various announcements by the President regarding his trip. Previously a classified document, this compilation shows the exact dates that Nixon planned to announce his trip, the group of people who would be attending, the length of this trip, and more details that would gradually be disclosed to the public. It also shows the secrecy surrounding the trip, and how seriously Nixon's administration took the matter of foreign affairs in the scheme of international and national tensions.

Kissinger, Henry. "Results of Initial Steps Toward Augmentation of Trade and Travel Between the PRC and the U.S. and Recommendations for Further Steps to Be Taken." *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. February 10, 1972.

These notes by Henry Kissinger indicate Nixon's previous and future steps to augment trade between the United States and the PRC. This document was a message of action for Nixon and marked which actions had been successful and which actions he hoped to continue. Kissinger suggested to Nixon that he expand the general license list for products to be exported to the PRC, as he hoped this would reduce tensions. This source shows the type of planning that was required to extend more friendly relationships with China during the time of a political barrier.

"November 29, 1971 Announcement." *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. November 29, 1971.

This was the formal announcement of Nixon's visit to China. This source provided the date of the announcement as well as the language of the announcement. From this point, many Americans acted in surprise, happiness, and even anger at the breaking of this barrier. This announcement led to a multitude of differing perspectives.

Phillips, Christopher H. "Address at the UNGA Plenary on Chinese Representation." *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. November 12, 1970.

This address was delivered by Christopher Phillips, the Deputy U.S. Representative in the Security Council, in response to a proposal to expel the People's Republic of China (PRC) from the United Nations. Phillips argued that the PRC can play a constructive role, and it would not be in the best interest of the United States or any other country to remove them. This shows some of the beginning signs of respect and diplomacy between the U.S. and the PRC, which was the foundation needed to break a barrier in foreign affairs.

“President Nixon’s Planned Visits to China and the U.S.S.R. Discussed by Presidential Assistant Kissinger.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. November 30, 1971.

This transcript of a press conference with National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger discusses Nixon’s planned visit to China and Kissinger’s planned involvement. Both Nixon and Kissinger ended up meeting with Chairman Mao Zedong, the leader of Communist China, during the trip. This press conference does not indicate their knowledge of any meetings, as many were presented as a surprise to both the American people and the American leaders. This press conference shows some of the secrecy surrounding the plans and the leaders’ correspondence with China which builds toward the theme of “Breaking Barriers.”

“Public Statements on China.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. December 18, 1969.

This collection of statements regarding China, held as part of the collection at the Nixon Presidential Library, provides historical context and background on the condition of U.S.-China relations pre-1972. In this statement, Nixon communicates to China that the U.S. has no “permanent enemies,” and is prepared to establish diplomacy with them. This shows a monumental step towards remedying foreign relations from the beginning of Nixon’s presidency.

“Question-and-Answer Session at a Media Briefing for Northwest Editors, Publishers, and Broadcast Executives.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. September 23, 1971.

Taking place in Portland, Oregon, this question-and-answer session with the President established Nixon’s plan to meet with the Chinese Communist leaders. One portion of this session was the asking of the question, “What is currently happening in Red China?” Although this may seem like a question to be discussed in the media, many Americans had little to no idea what was occurring in Mainland China, due to the 20-year barrier between China and the United States. This exchange demonstrates the lack of knowledge and awareness that both sides had over each other prior to Nixon’s trip.

Scali, John. “Presidential Involvement in the Tour of the Chinese Ping Pong Team.” March 23, 1972.

When preparing for the Chinese Ping Pong team to visit and tour the United States, this document maps out what President Nixon’s role would be in meeting with the Chinese team to welcome them to the United States. This meeting marked the movement towards more friendly relations with China, which was highlighted by Nixon’s trip to China. Comradery between the two teams, which came from countries divided by a longstanding barrier, was a significant move towards diplomacy.

“The President’s Remarks at a Question-and-Answer Session With a 10-Member Panel in Detroit, Michigan.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. September 23, 1971.

This question-and-answer session at the Economic Club of Detroit in 1971 was considered a necessary event for the President to answer some of the concerns of the public regarding the announcement of the China trip. This transcript details some of Nixon’s claims that the trip was intended as a time to discuss the nations’ differences.

While neither side had conceded to any agreement, Nixon intended to spark conversation about improved relations.

“The President’s Remarks to the Nation’s Announcing His Acceptance of an Invitation from Premier Chou En-Lai to Visit China.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. July 15, 1971.

Nixon’s announcement of his upcoming trip to China is transcribed on this document. Nixon recorded these remarks at NBC Studios in Burbank, California, and his voice was heard on many radio and television shows. This trip became monumental, and Nixon’s announcement that he would be breaking this barrier was revolutionary.

“The President’s News Conference.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. August 4, 1971.

This press conference with Nixon addresses the implicit differences between the ideologies and governments of the United States and China. Nixon, still in the beginning stages of planning his trip, states that he planned to spark a “wide-ranging discussion” with Chinese leaders in hopes of breaking the barriers that had existed between them. This document describes the publicized goals of Nixon when accepting the offer to visit the PRC.

“The President’s News Conference.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. February 10, 1972.

This announcement by Nixon was the first press conference discussing the logistics of the China trip, including details of who would be in the travelling party, Nixon’s intentions for meetings with Chinese leaders, and the planned consultation of experts on Chinese policies and communism to sufficiently prepare for the trip. This source provides insight into Nixon’s planning and preparation for the week which he hoped would break barriers and “change the world.”

“The President’s News Conference.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. September 16, 1971.

In this press conference with Nixon, the involvement of China in the United Nations is discussed. Nixon states that the United States “favors the admission” of China into the UN and he expresses his determination to visit the People’s Republic of China and pursue friendly relations. As early as 1971, Nixon was already explaining his intentions to break international barriers.

“The President’s Visit to the People’s Republic of China.” *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*. February 26, 1972.

This source plans out a daily and hourly chronology of events for the President and Mrs. Nixon for their week in China. Not only does this source reveal the intensive planning that went into the trip, but it also shows the plans to progress Sino-American relations into a more stable area of communication. The banquets, ceremonies, tours, and meetings that were scheduled were numerous opportunities to open communication and break barriers between the two countries once again.

“Time Conversion Chart: Good Until 31 October 1971.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*.

In preparation for the China trip, Kissinger assembled this time conversion chart between the United States and China. This shows the efforts on the part of the west to make accommodations and travel arrangements. It also evidences the immense amount of planning that went into the trip, down considering the differences in time zones when coordinating meetings.

“U.S. Announces Further Relaxation of Trade Restrictions Against Communist China.” *Henry A. Kissinger Files*. April 29, 1971.

In 1971, Nixon relaxed his strict policies against trade with China. This was the first step in breaking barriers in communication. This moved the relationship with China away from hostility and allowed the two countries to progress into diplomacy.

“U.S. China Policy.” *National Security Study Memorandum*. February 5, 1969.

In this source, the United States' policy on China in the 1960s is described. This shows the beginning stages of interest in creating diplomacy with China, but also reveals many of the apprehension surrounding it. The policies even three years prior to the trip were quite different as a result of the decades of silence between the countries. This built historical context in my research.

SECONDARY SOURCES

INTERVIEWS:

Naftali, Timothy. CNN Presidential Historian; Former Director of the Richard Nixon Presidential Library and Museum. Phone Interview. February 17, 2020.
As the former director of the Nixon Library, Dr. Timothy Naftali elaborated upon his non-partisan approach to Nixon's presidency. He also explained his interpretation of the significance of the China trip in the context of what was going on in, and between, nations at the time. This helped me to more fully understand how the trip was a diplomatic move that broke barriers on the world stage. Naftali explained his view on how the China trip was able to normalize relations between the two countries, which would lead to breaking barriers in economy, politics, and understanding of one another.

BOOKS:

Bueler, William M. *U.S. China Policy and the Problem of Taiwan*. Boulder: Colorado University Press, 1971.

After the governments of China and Taiwan diverged in 1949, the "one-China" and "two-China" policies became heavily debated topics. This resource considered the debate regarding China's role in the family of nations. Their isolation for decades did not improve relations between mainland China or Taiwan either.

Chow, Peter. *The "One China" Dilemma*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Before Nixon's trip to China, there was controversy surrounding the relationship between China and Taiwan. When the communists took over mainland China in 1949, the government of the Republic of China fled to Taiwan. This led to controversy regarding whether there were one or two Chinas. This source addresses how the Shanghai Communiqué resolved the "One China Dilemma."

Crowley, Monica. *Nixon in Winter*. New York: Random House, 1998.

Monica Crowley, assistant to Nixon during the last four years of his life, provides an inside view of Nixon's character and his values both during his presidency and after his presidency. This added depth and complexity to my research regarding Nixon's decision to break a diplomatic barrier by communicating with China.

Dallek, Robert. *Nixon and Kissinger*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 2007.

This book addresses the unique relationship between Kissinger and Nixon. Kissinger was the National Security Advisor, yet he and his aide, Winston Lord, had much higher involvement in these types of foreign affairs than even the Secretary of State did. This book elaborated upon the role that Kissinger had upon the China trip and other foreign affairs in the Nixon administration.

Farrell, John. *Richard Nixon: The Life*. New York: Doubleday, 2017.

Nixon's accomplishments in foreign affairs are often overlooked when considering Watergate, and how that scandal ruined his presidency. This book addressed Nixon's trip to China and other efforts at improving international relations, and how his efforts were related to his past experiences in government. This developed my research on the historical context of the trip.

Griffin, Nicholas. *Ping-Pong Diplomacy: The Secret History Behind the Game That Changed the World*. New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2014.

Ping-Pong Diplomacy was an effort at improved relations with China following the agreement between the U.S. and Chinese ping-pong teams. This improved relationship paved the way for Nixon's eventual visit to China, and the normalization of relations between the countries. This source revealed how Ping-Pong Diplomacy was an important step in the right direction, and helped Nixon completely break the barrier between the U.S. and China.

Tudda, Chris C. *A Cold War Turning Point: Nixon and China, 1969-1972*. Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 2012.

This source addressed the impact of the China trip on the standing of the Cold War. The improved relations between the U.S. and China posed a big threat to the Soviet Union, and thus drove a wedge between two countries on the same side of the war. This allowed the U.S. to make advancements in this international struggle. This source put the China trip into context considering what was occurring at the time on the world stage.

MUSIC:

“The Second Paragraph of Autumn and Winter Beauty.” *Chinese Instrumental Music*. Wind Music TV. September 2015. Apple Music.

This piece is traditional ceremonial Chinese music, which resembles music played at the banquets during the China trip. This helped me set the mood of my documentary, especially during the parts where President and Mrs. Nixon were experiencing Chinese culture during their visit.

Archive. “Bullets.” *Controlling Crowds*. Dangervisit. May 10, 2019. MP3.

The dramatic undertones of this piece added to the impact of the trip. Playing this song while discussing the effects of Nixon's trip allowed me to more fully develop the major significance that it had on international relations.

Elgar, Edward. “Nimrod: Enigma Variations.” *Britannia The RPO for the Royal Wedding*. Technique Label OMP. April 29, 2011. MP3.

The melancholy tones in this piece of music are fitting to portray the tensions of the time between nations and within nations, which was essential to consider when considering the negotiations that took place between the United States and China.

Gregson-Williams, Rupert. "No Man's Land." *Wonder Woman*. Watertower Music. June 2, 2017. MP3.

The dramatic tone of this piece of music sets the stage for the importance of the China trip against the backdrop of international upheaval. This was the music used in my introduction.

Kerrigan, Kevin. "There is Hope." *Chiaroscuro*. 21st Century Genius Music. MP3.

This piece's tense mood allowed me to demonstrate the immense pressure that was placed upon Nixon before, during, and after the trip. Nixon truly had the nation's eyes on him, and he was tasked with breaking the barrier between the U.S. and China.

Newman, Thomas. "The Letter that Never Came." *The Letter the Never Came*. Sony Classical. December 6, 2004. MP3.

The drama and slow pace of this music give it a melancholy tone. This makes it fit for use as background music for the section of my documentary where President Nixon announces his planned trip to China.

Seccession Studios. "The Untold." *The Untold*. New Age. December 20, 2016. MP3.

The powerful and dramatic tones of this piece are effective in demonstrating the important consequences of the China trip and fitting to show the positive and negative effects of the trip.

Spoof, Torsti. "Beautiful World." *Beautiful World*. Colossal Trailer Music. April 12, 2018. MP3.

The uplifting sound of this piece was helpful to develop the significance and impact of Nixon's trip to China. It added to the overall tone of this section.

Zimmer, Hans. "Time." *Inception*. Reprise/WaterTower. February 25, 2011. MP3.

The calmness yet urgency of this music makes it appropriate for the historical context section of my documentary. Where I discuss the planning stages of the trip.

NEWSPAPERS:

Borger, Julian. "Donald Trump and Xi Jinping: Are China and US on Collision Course in a New Cold War?" *The Guardian*. May 17, 2020.

In modern times, tensions between the U.S. and China are particularly high, and this article helped me demonstrate the severity of confrontation between the two countries today. This was an important source in my research as it developed the perspective that relations with China remain complex and turbulent, despite the moves towards good relations in the 1970s.

Foster, Peter. "U.S.S.R. Planned Nuclear Attack on China in 1969." *The Telegraph*. May 13, 2010.

This newspaper details an assertion made by Chinese historian Liu Chenshan, who stated that Moscow planned a nuclear strike on China in 1969, the same year as the Sino-Soviet Split. This attack did not happen as a result of the United States' cautioning that this would lead to World War III, but this article does highlight the terrible conditions of Sino-Soviet relations at the time. It helped me understand that this was an ideal time for the US to capitalize on this low point in a communist alliance, as it allowed for leverage over the Soviets and a new friendship with the Chinese.

Haass, Richard. "A Cold War with China Would Be a Mistake." *The Wall Street Journal*. May 7, 2020.

Considering the challenges faced between the United States and China during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the controversy of a trade war, the relations between nations have been at a low point. This article details various diplomatic approaches to the situation, which showed me in my research how various communications with China could be modeled after Nixon's trip.

Haltiwanger, John. "The U.S. and China Are on the Brink of a New Cold War That Could Devastate the Global Economy." *Business Insider*. May 13, 2020.

The threats of a new Cold War between the United States and China are potentially devastating, not only to the two countries involved, but also to other countries. This article addresses how tensions between these two powerful countries can impact the dynamics of all nations.

Huang, Cary. "How the China-U.S. Relationship Evolved, and Why It Still Matters." *South China Morning Post*. November 7, 2016.

Regarding the complex yet continuous relationship with China, this article reviews the importance of the alliance on both sides. This article addresses many of the current issues that are faced between the U.S. and China and how they contribute to the relationship, but it also recognizes the benefits that each country gives to one another. This source was useful in defining the impact of Nixon's trip on today's current situation, and the ways in which future presidents handled China.

Huang, Cary. "Over 40 Years of Diplomatic Drama, A Rising China Opens Up to, and Transforms, the World." *South China Morning Post*. November 12, 2018.

This article honors the steps taken to reintroduce China into global politics in the 1970s, which includes Nixon's monumental trip. The article discusses how China progressed from tumult in the times of Mao's Cultural Revolution and isolation from the west to becoming a world power and a prospering economy. This source helped me realize the role that Nixon's trip played, not only in American international involvement, but in the rise of China in the world.

Ignatius, David. "Nixon's Great Decision on China, 40 Years Later." *The Washington Post*. February 10, 2012.

Forty years after Nixon's China trip, this article reflects upon the immense impact that this event had. By breaking the barrier between the United States and China, Nixon ended decades of silence between the two nations and reintroduced China into global politics.

Jiangtao, Shi. "George H.W. Bush: The Foreign Policy Realist and 'Old Friend' of China." *South China Morning Post*. December 1, 2018.

To demonstrate the legacy of Nixon's trip to China, this source discusses the foreign policies of President George H.W. Bush. This allowed me to compare and contrast the policies of subsequent presidents with the precedent set by Nixon. Not only did presidents like George H.W. Bush try to maintain relations with China, but many of them implemented some of the same policies as President Nixon in their administration.

Kelly, Paul. "World Feels the Chill of Another Cold War." *The Weekend Australian*. May 23, 2020.

In the midst of the COVID-19 crisis, tensions between the U.S. and China escalated greatly due to the animosity and conflict of the virus. This Australian article addresses the consequences that another Cold War between the two nations could have on the world as a whole. The Australian perspective helped me realize the implications that conflict between the U.S. and China would have on its impact to all parts of the world. The relationship between these nations is an integral part of keeping peace and global diplomacy.

Shaff, Erin. "U.S. and China Trade Coronavirus Accusations, Sparking Fears of a New Cold War." *The New York Times*. May 19, 2020.

The factor of a global pandemic has greatly increased the strain between the U.S. and China, and has even increased the risk of a second Cold War between the two. This article was useful for demonstrating the intensity of these international tensions in my documentary.

Tharoor, Ishaan. "Is a U.S.-China Cold War Already Underway?" *The Washington Post*. 14 May 2020.

In 2020, the rising tensions between the United States and China have culminated into a potential Cold War between the two nations. This article is important in my documentary to illustrate the tensions between the nations in modern times, and to develop the continued communication that needs to take place in order to maintain a relationship with China.

Waldron, Arthur. "How Secret Were Washington's Talks with China?" *Taipei Times*. July 21, 2016.

This article from the Taipei Times reveals how Kissinger's trips to lay the groundwork with China truly took the nation by surprise. Nixon's reputation as a staunch anti-communist preceded him, and that strongly influenced many Americans' expectations of

him. The surprise announcement of Nixon's trip was an important step at the breaking of a barrier in America's mindset and approach to foreign affairs.

Wong, Dorcas. "U.S., China Sign Phase One Trade Deal: How to Read the Agreement." "China Briefing." January 17, 2020.

In January 2020, the United States and China signed an economic and trade agreement in Washington D.C. to decrease the threats of the ongoing trade war. This article includes information regarding this trade deal, and helped me contextualize how Nixon's initial negotiations in his trip to China set a precedent for future foreign agreements.

Wong, Michelle. "What Happened When Ronald Reagan Met Deng Xiaoping: Taiwan, a Nuclear Deal, and Nancy." *South China Morning Post*. April 26, 2019.

When President Ronald Reagan visited China in 1984, he followed the precedent set by Nixon during his presidential term. Reagan, like Nixon, was known as a fervent anti-communist prior to his trip. He travelled to China to continue discussions started by Nixon, such as the role of Taiwan, the United States' view of the island, and reaffirming positive relations between the U.S. and mainland China. This article demonstrates the continuation of relations and policies that were initiated by Nixon's initial trip in 1972.

OPERAS:

Williams, John. "Nixon in China." Houston Grand Opera, October 22, 1987.

Twenty-five years after Nixon's visit to China, composer John Williams wrote an opera as a tribute to this historic trip. The presence of foreign affairs in American popular culture provides evidence of the impact that Nixon's China trip had on not only the United States, but on the balance of power in the rest of the world. The Nixons are portrayed as protagonists in this opera in an attempt to glorify Nixon and the breaking of barriers with China.

PERIODICALS:

Wang, Dong. "Rice China Trade 1971-2012 (米中貿易)". *The Asia-Pacific Journal*. June 16, 2013.

Using Google Translate, I was able to translate the Mandarin Chinese in this source to English. In this article, Chinese economists analyze the trading volume and benefits reaching both the United States and China as a result of trade with one another. This article provides statistics that favor the relationship between the two countries, and was helpful for use in my research of the significance of breaking a barrier in diplomacy.

REPORTS:

Lum, Thomas, et. al. "CRS Report for Congress: China's Trade with the United States and the World." January 4, 2007.

This report addresses the position of China's economy in relation to the world and recognizes the significance of relations with the United States in reintroducing China to global politics. The current statistics and analysis regarding China helped me understand the continuity and change in breaking barriers with their government, particularly in economics.

Oxford Economics: U.S.-China Business Council. "Understanding the U.S.-China Trade Relationship." January 2017.

This source provides important statistics that I utilized to show the significance that breaking barriers with China had on each country's economy. On the American side, Chinese imports have created 2.6 million jobs and \$216 billion in GDP, as of 2015. For the Chinese, increased relations with the United States have helped China become the third-largest economy in the world. These statistics helped me understand the significance and lasting effects of Nixon's actions towards China.

WEBSITES:

Angelis, Chris. *Consequences of Richard Nixon's Historic Visit to China*. GB Times: Bringing China Closer. <gbtimes.com>. Accessed on 10 March 2020.

This article addresses both the immediate and lasting results of Nixon's trip to China, including positive and negative effects. On the positive side, this trip broke a barrier of silence between two countries, which opened the doors of communication between them. On the negative side, it caused insecurity in North Vietnam and the Soviet Union, which were some of China's closest allies. This source helped me analyze and weigh the impact that this trip had.

Taiwan and U.S.-China Relations. Columbia University: Asia for Educators. <afe.easia.columbia.edu>. Accessed on 20 March 2020.

The article in this source gives a detailed summary of Chinese-American relations and how they relate to Taiwan in the 1970s. Starting with Nixon's China trip and the Shanghai Communique, this source discusses the "abandonment" of Taiwan and how this influenced later presidents to continue foreign policy modeled after Nixon's. For instance, Jimmy Carter's passing of the Taiwan Relations Act in 1979 was a direct response to the outcry regarding the United States' relations with Taiwan. This source helped me contextualize Nixon's trip and realize its significance.

U.S. Relations with China: 1949-2020. Council on Foreign Relations. <cfrr.org>. Accessed on 20 March 2020.

This source provides a cohesive analysis of the changing relationship between the U.S. and China, up to the present day. The relationship started with the establishment of the PRC in 1949, and extended to the current relations with China, which are consistent, albeit complex. This source helped me put the China trip into context and analyze the significance of breaking a barrier that would allow for international growth.