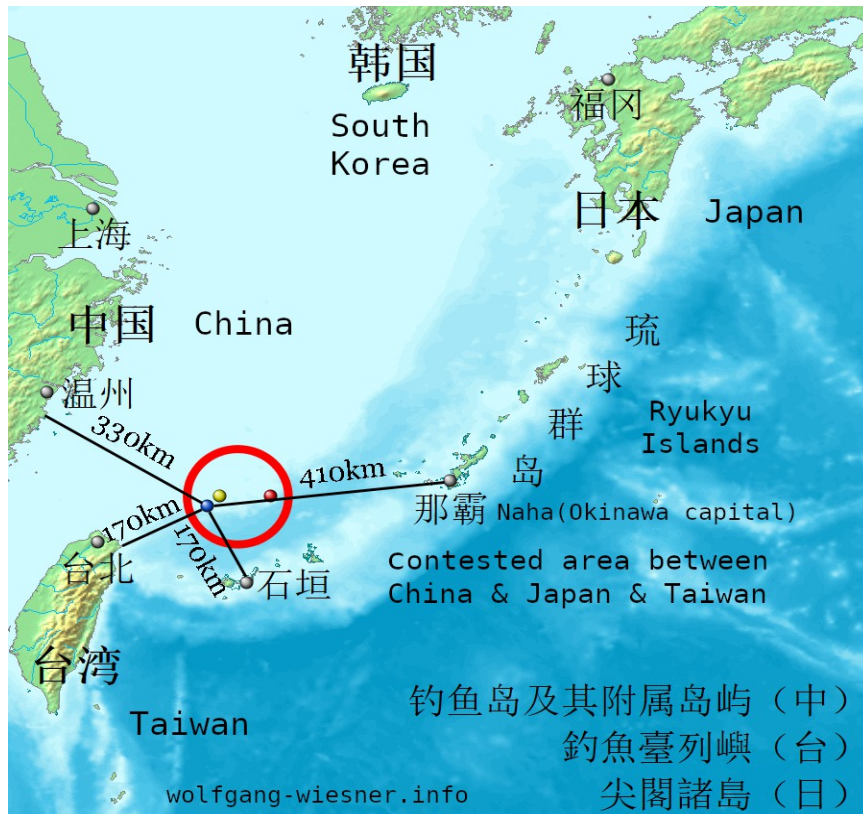


Chinese Materials Related to the Geopolitical Crisis in the Far East between China, Japan & the USA



My collection of materials on China's history is based on scientific sources and newspaper articles published in Mainland China. I searched them for information on subjects of public interest and typed some Chinese passages into my computer, chosen from printed books I collected some years ago. I did the same with recently published articles on Chinese websites that are dealing with related aspects of China's history.

This has been done to promote a better understanding of current development in and about China from a neutral position. If you don't like what you are reading here, then put the blame on national policies of the actors and historic mechanics that confronted us with the current crisis in Far East.

Wolfgang Wiesner
December 7, 2025

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wolfgang-wiesner.info
blueprinteditor.blogspot.com



中国近代史百题 (上)

A choice of subjects from Modern History of China (part 1/2)

1982 年出版了在湖南人民出版社

第 441- 443 页 **The Sino-Japanese War 甲午中日战争**

【《人民日报》1981 年 9 月 7 日】

早在明治时代，日本就制定了先征服朝鲜和中国台湾，进而征服中国以至世界的狂妄的“大陆政策”。

一八七四年，日本在美国支持下出兵台湾，接着，又在美国援助下入侵朝鲜。

一八七六年，日本以武力胁迫朝鲜签订了不平等的《江华条约》。

As early as the **Meiji era**, Japan formulated the arrogant ambition of first conquering Korea and Taiwan, then China, and eventually the world as its "**continental policy**".

In 1874, **Japan invaded Taiwan** with support of the United States, and **then invaded Korea** with **American aid**.

In 1876, **Japan urged Korea** by military force **to sign the unequal Treaty of Ganghwa**.

[一八九五年] 四月十七日《马关条约》正式签订。条约的主要内容有；(1) 割让辽东半岛、台湾全岛以及附属岛屿、澎湖列岛给日本；(2) 赔偿日本军费库平银二万万两；(3) 清政府承让朝鲜独立，实际上就是承让日本对朝鲜的控制；(4) 允许日本资本家在中国通商口岸投资设厂；(5) 开放沙市、重庆、苏州、杭州为通商口岸，日本轮船可驶入上述各埠，搭客载货。

《马关条约》订立后，由于帝国主义争夺中国的矛盾，俄、德、法三国出面干涉，迫使日本同意由清政府偿付三千万两“赎还”辽东半岛。

The **Treaty of [Shimonoseki]** was officially signed on **April 17, 1895**.

The main contents of the treaty were:

- (1) Cession of the Liaodong Peninsula, Taiwan and its dependent islands, as well as the Penghu islands to Japan;
- (2) Payment of reparations to Japan for military expenses in the form of 200 million taels of silver;
- (3) [China's] Qing government agreeing to Korea's independence, which in reality means agreeing to Japan's control of Korea;
- (4) Allowing Japanese capitalists in China an investment and factory establishment in commercial ports;
- (5) Opening of commercial ports in Shashi, Chongqing, Suzhou, and Yangzhou, allowing Japanese ships to dock at these ports and carry passengers and cargo.

After the Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed, **three countries (Russia, Germany and France)** intervened in the frame of an **imperialist struggle for China**, and forced Japan to agree to the **payment of 30 million taels to the Qing government** to "redeem" the **Liaodong Peninsula**.

[Editor: 1) The **Meiji era** was a period in Japanese history that extended from 1868 to 1912. 2) The Chinese name for that war is "**Shielding from the Buffalo**" and which has the idea of a "War of Resistance". China was fighting a militant Japanese force that later invaded further and more essential areas of China. It finally needed two atomic bombs to make Japan surrender in World War II. Thereafter, a redistribution of annexed territories took place in the **1945 Potsdam Treaty**.]

杨东梁—日本侵占钓鱼岛始末

Yang Dongliang - The Complete Story of Japan's Occupation of the Diaoyu Islands

中华文史网 www.historychina.net

公元 14 世纪，中国人最先发现钓鱼列岛。在一本名叫《顺风相送》的书中，首次出现了钓鱼岛、赤坎岛（即赤尾岛）的地名（该书现藏于英国牛津大学波德林图书馆）。1534 年（明嘉靖十三年），陈侃的《使琉球录》一书更完整记载了钓鱼岛、黄毛岛（即黄尾岛）、赤岛（即赤尾岛）三个岛名。这本书说：“过钓鱼岛，过黄毛岛，过赤岛……见古米山，乃属琉球。”也就是说钓鱼岛等三个小岛均属中国，至古米山才属琉球。1565 年（嘉靖四十四年），明朝出使日本的使臣郑舜功也在自己的著作《日本一鉴》中指出：“钓鱼岛，小东（即台湾）小岛也”，把钓鱼岛与我国台湾的隶属关系讲得很清楚。

.....

二战中，1943 年的《开罗宣言》规定，日本应将其侵占的台湾等地“归还中国”。1945 年《波茨坦公告》规定：“《开罗宣言》之条件必将实施。”该年 8 月 15 日日本宣布接受《波茨坦公告》无条件投降后，各种国际文件均明确指出，台湾及其周围岛屿归中国所有。但是，日本政府却以钓鱼岛归冲绳县管辖为借口，将其私自交给美国托管。1971 年，美国又将钓鱼岛的“行政管辖权”私相授受，“归还”日本。

In the 14th century, the Chinese first discovered the Diaoyu Islands. The names of Diaoyu Island and Chikan Island (also known as Chiwei Island) first appeared in a book called Xufeng Xiangsong, which is now kept in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University in the UK.

In 1534 (the 13th year of the Jiajing reign period of the Ming Dynasty), Chen Kan's book, "The Record of the Embassy to Ryukyu", more fully recorded the names of Diaoyu Island, Huangmao Island (also known as Huangwei Island), and Chiwei Island. The book says, "After passing Diaoyu Island, after passing Huangmao Island, after passing Chiwei Island... see the Gumi Mountain, which belongs to Ryukyu." This means that Diaoyu Island and the other two small islands belong to China, and it is not until the Gumi Mountain that they belong to Ryukyu.

In 1565 (the 44th year of the Jiajing reign period of the Ming Dynasty), Zheng Shungong, a diplomat from the Ming Dynasty who was sent to Japan, also pointed out in his book, "Japan's Mirror", that "Diaoyu Island is a small island in the east (i.e. from Taiwan)": he clearly explained the relationship between Diaoyu Island and Taiwan.

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During World War II, the Cairo Declaration of 1943 stipulated that Japan should "return Taiwan and other occupied territories to China."

The Potsdam Proclamation of 1945 stated that "the terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out."

After Japan announced its unconditional surrender on August 15 of that year, accepting the Potsdam Proclamation, various international documents clearly stated that Taiwan and its surrounding islands belonged to China.

However, the Japanese government used the excuse that the Diaoyu Islands belonged to Okinawa Prefecture to secretly hand them over to the United States for trusteeship.

In 1971, the US also secretly transferred the "administrative jurisdiction" of the Diaoyu Islands to Japan, "returning" them to Japan.

[From then, Diaoyu Island has become and still is a "bone of contention" between China & Japan. Located in the area of disputed islands, marked with a red circle in the regional map, it even made its appearance in a weekly press conference of China's Foreign Ministry held in 2013.]

溥仪—我的前半生

Pu Yi – The First Half of My Life
(autobiography of China's last emperor)

1964 出版了在群众出版社
第 512 页

[This is about *Pu Yi's memories* after his activity ended as an “*Emperor of Manchukuo*“, the Japanese puppet state of Manchuria, when he found himself accused before a *Chinese tribunal for alleged war crimes*. At that time, he had to face Japanese prisoners of war, now accused of cruelties committed against Chinese citizens.]

有个日本战犯，是前陆军将官）.....

..... 他还没放下自己的将官架子。但是这次在法庭上，他承认了指挥他的部队在冀东地区和河南浚县等地，进行过六次集体屠杀和平居民的罪行。列如，一九四二年十月，他属下的一个联队，在潘家戴庄屠杀了一千二百八十多名居民，烧掉民房一千多间的罪行。

.....

说到犯罪，他说：“当我想到我曾经杀害过很多的中国人民，使他们的遗属的生活遭到困难，而目前照顾我的正是被害者的亲人，这时候我的心有如刀割一般。”

There was a Japanese war criminal, a former army general.

He still did not let go off his officer's arrogance. However, this time in court, he admitted to the crime of ordering his troops to carry out six mass killings of civilians in the Jidong area and in Henan's Xun County. For example, in October 1942, a regiment under his command killed 1,280 residents in Panggezhuang Village and burned down more than 1,000 homes.

.....

Speaking of crimes, he said, "When I think about the many Chinese people I have killed, causing their relatives to suffer hardship, and it is the victims' relatives who are currently taking care of me, my heart is like being cut in two."





Pu Yi as Emperor of Manchukuo 溥仪为满洲国皇帝 (China in Construction)



Pu Yi as a witness before the military tribunal of the People's Supreme Court
溥仪在最高人民法院军事法庭上作证 (from Pu Yi's autobiography)

台湾历史

History of Taiwan

中华文史网 www.historychina.net

台湾是我们伟大祖国不可分割的一部分。台湾同中国大陆的渊源深厚而久远。在远古时代，台湾和大陆本来连在一起。后来由于地壳运动，相联结的部分陆地沉为海峡，台湾遂成海岛。

台湾海峡的海底就像一条河谷，有向南和向北两大河系，这是当它还是陆地时，被河水冲击、侵蚀而形成的，最深处不过 100 米，大多数地方的深度只有 50 米，而在 1.5 万年以前，东海海面比现在低 130 米左右，这在地质上说明两岸原来是一个板块，台湾、澎湖等岛屿就在祖国东南沿海的大陆架上，与福建省相连接。

现代科学还证明，台湾不仅是东海大陆架的一部分，而台湾的基本地形，与大陆的地块相同，在地质成分上，是与福建、浙江两省相同的酸性火成岩体。所以，后来有人送给台湾一个雅号——“浮福建”，意思是说，台湾是福建省漂浮在海上的部分。

从台湾岛的考古发现来看，祖国大陆的文化在旧石器时代就已传到台湾。台湾各地相继发掘出土的石器、黑陶、彩陶和殷代两翼式铜镞等大量的文物证明，台湾的史前文化与祖国大陆同属一脉。

Taiwan is an integral part of our great motherland. Taiwan has a deep and long-standing connection with mainland China. In ancient times, **Taiwan and the mainland were originally connected**. Later, due to crustal movement, **part of the connected landmass sank into a strait**, and Taiwan became an island.

The seabed of the Taiwan Strait is like a **river valley**, with **two major river systems**, south and north. This was formed when it was still land and was impacted and eroded by the river water. The **deepest point is nothing more than 100 meters**, and the **depth in most places is only 50 meters**. However, **15,000 years ago, the sea surface of the East China Sea was about 130 meters lower** than now. This geologically shows that the two sides of the Taiwan Strait were originally a plate. Islands such as Taiwan and Penghu are on the southeast coast of the motherland. **On the continental shelf**, it is **connected to Fujian Province**.

Modern science has also proven that Taiwan is not only part of the continental shelf of the East China Sea, but that Taiwan's basic topography, identical to the mainland's massifs, is, in terms of **geological composition**, the **same acidic igneous rock mass as Fujian and Zhejiang provinces**. So, later someone gave Taiwan an elegant name ——“floating Fujian”, which means that **Taiwan is the part of Fujian Province floating on the sea**.

Judging from **archaeological discoveries** on the island of Taiwan, the culture of the motherland mainland had already spread to Taiwan during the Paleolithic period. A large number of cultural relics such as **stone tools, black pottery, painted pottery and two-winged copper arrowheads from the Yin Dynasty [late Shang Dynasty 1324-1066 BC]** unearthed in various parts of Taiwan prove that Taiwan's prehistoric culture belongs to the same lineage as the motherland.

中国通史 (简本)

An Abbreviated History of China

著者: 周谷城 — 1986 年 2 月出版

第 402 页

China's Neighbours to the East

邻近中国东部, 由海道来中国朝贡通商的国家, 为数不多; 不过朝鲜、琉球等, 及日本而已。朝鲜对大明帝国的友好关系, 早在洪武初元, 即大加整理。高丽国王之号, 即由大明帝国所赐封。

.....

至于琉球对大明帝国的朝贡关系, 也在洪武初年成立了。只有日本, 与大明通商的需要最为迫切; 但通商关系却始终不易弄好。

As to the neighbours of Eastern China, there are not many countries that trade with China via sea routes; just countries such as **Korea and Ryukyu**, and only **Japan**.

Korea's friendly relations with the Great Ming Empire were thoroughly organized as early as the beginning of the **Hongwu period**. The title of a King of Goryeo was bestowed by the **Ming Empire**. [Editor: Period of Emperor Hongwu (1368-1398), founder of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)]

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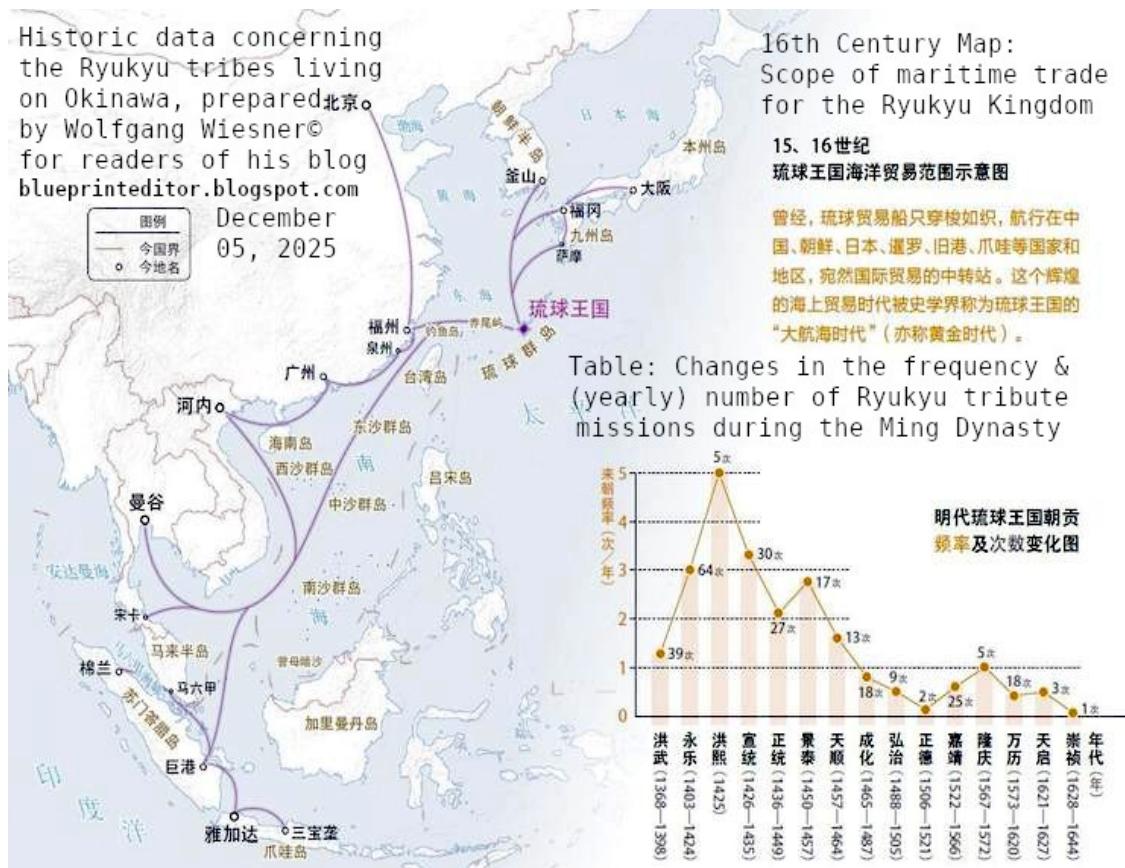
As for the **tributary relationship between Ryukyu and the Ming Empire**, it was established in the early Hongwu period.

Only Japan had the most pressing need to trade with the Ming; however, the **trade relationship** was always difficult to manage.

Okinawa's History Searching for China and the Ryukyu Kingdom's 600 Years

冲绳寻史 中国与琉球王国的六百年

网站 2018 在《中国国家地理》



冲绳，与中国浙江、福建隔海相望。其实，它还有一个更为古老和久远的身份—琉球王国。从15世纪开始，明清朝廷多次对琉球王进行册封；依靠着中琉朝贡贸易优势，琉球创造出辉煌的东亚大航海时代，成为亚洲重要的海洋贸易枢纽。由此，华夏文明也被深深刻入了琉球的文化基因。

Okinawa lies across the sea from Zhejiang and Fujian, China. Actually, it also has a much older identity as the **Ryukyu Kingdom**.

Beginning in the 15th century, the **Ming and Qing imperial courts** conferred **canonization on the Ryukyu kings** several times; relying on the advantages of a **Sino-Ryukyu tributary trade**,

Ryukyu created a glorious era of great voyages to East Asia and became an **important maritime trade hub in Asia**. As a result, Chinese civilization was also deeply penetrated into Ryukyu's cultural genes.

.....

1372年，琉球向中国称臣纳贡。明清时期，每逢琉球王国王位变更，必向中国请封，中国亦会派出隆重的册封使团东渡琉球，总次数达20多次。今天，数百年的历史记忆并未因岁月变迁而消亡，反而成为了冲绳当地重要的节日庆典。盛典期间全城动员，万人空巷。

In 1372, Ryukyu paid tribute to China. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, whenever the throne of the Ryukyu Kingdom changed, it would ask China for a title. China would also send a grand canonization mission to Ryukyu eastward, with a total of more than 20 times.

Today, hundreds of years of historical memory have not died out due to the changing years, but have instead become an **important local festival celebration in Okinawa**. The city is mobilized during the grand ceremony, and the streets are empty.

首艘国产航母海试，各国航母如何通过“考试”？

First domestically built aircraft carrier undergoes sea trials : How do aircraft carriers from different countries pass the test ?

[**网易 Easy Net** handy news reporting on China's 1st aircraft carrier leaving the Dalian shipyard on May 13, 2018]



Dr. Wolfgang Wiesner
蓝图杂志的编者

网易

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6跟贴



首艘国产航母海试，各国航母如何通过“考试”？

2018-05-13 19:46 大白新闻

【编辑/王硕 统筹/刘姝蓉】今日（5月13日）上午，我国首艘国产航母从大连造船厂码头启航，赴相关海域执行海上试验任务。对于航母而言，海试是交付部队前非常重要的一个环节，大白新闻注意到，美国最新一代福特级航母在试验试航中检验论证至少要运用19项关键技术，而法国“戴高乐”号核动力航母在试航中发现甲板居然少了4.4米。同时，该航母海试时间长达4年。

