

<<海外排华百年史>>

图书基本信息

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前言

A new immigration act passed the United States Congress in 1965 and was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on October 3. This landmark law increased the annual quota for Chinese immigrants to the United States from 103 to 20,000, marking a new chapter in a century of anti-Chinese policy in America. This significant act immediately aroused my interest; motivating me to devote attention to this subject. The first chapter of this book—"American Immigration Policy toward China"—was first delivered to Political Review in Taipei and MingPao Monthly in Hong Kong on October 23, 1965—published in the letters to the editors—only 23 days after the implementation of the immigration act. Such were the beginnings of this volume. Five years later, the book was fully developed and was published successively in Hong Kong (1970), Beijing (1980, 1985) and Taipei (1993). These four editions were very well received. Many intellectuals at home and abroad, as well as my friends, have suggested in the past few decades that an English edition should be produced so that overseas Chinese who are non-Chinese speakers and Western readers can be well informed of the miserable history of overseas Chinese. However, the project has been delayed until 2005, 40 years after the publication of the book's first chapter.

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内容概要

For a whole century, since the Opium War (1839-1842) , the Chinese people suffered imperialistic aggression at home and racial dis-crimination abroad. The United States of America in its racial discriminatory immigration policy toward China set a bad example followed by Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It passed four different periods : free, prohibitive, restricted and equal. During these periods, the four countries clearly excluded the Chinese as a very dissimilar race not suitable for assimilation. This kind of the first national act in the United States was the Chinese Ex-clusion Act of 1882. The ensuing four countries witnessed similar immigration policies with an intention to control the coming of the Chinese laborers and to deny their privilege of application for citizenship after they entered. Under the helpless circumstances, most of them were pushed into so called Chinatowns leading miserable lives. It was not until the new U.S. Immigration Act of 1965, giving equal status to all countries, did the situation for Chinese in the English-speaking Pacific basin countries change. And these changes evidently affected the change of the immigrant road map.

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作者简介

作者：（美国）沈己尧 译者：石毅沈己尧，Shen is a Hakka who was born in Pingyuan, Guangdong, in 1926. He studied in Shizhen and Meizhou Middle School and later at Zhongshan University, majoring in history. He taught in Taiwan after graduation and went to the United States in 1957 and attained his master's degree at Columbia University and Rutgers. He has been living in Washington D.C. thereafter. During his career, Professor Shen worked with the University of Maryland, the U.S. Library of Congress and the University of the District of Columbia. He has constantly visited China for cultural exchange since the 1970s and he often makes comment on current issues both home and abroad. Books written by Professor I-yao Shen include: A Century of Chinese Exclusion Abroad; Southeast Asia: the Overseas Motherland; A Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure; Library Modernization in China; Reading of Confucian Analects; Roots in China; A Search for Tibetan Issues, etc.

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插图：United States and attached to it. After the independence in 1867, the Canadian government bought the northwestern territories, acquired British Columbia, and paved the Pacific Railroad to connect the two sides of the country; however, the economic stagnation and the nosedive of wheat price caused a large counter-migration to the United States. Thousands of Canadians were compelled to move southward. It is estimated that in the century from 1840 to 1940, about 2,000,000 Canadians emigrated to America. From 1870 to 1895, about 1,400,000 immigrants arrived while about 1,907,000 Canadians left, most of them to the United States, which had worried the Dominion government for a long time. Canadian immigration policy, thus, did not fully follow the lead of the United States to ban Chinese laborers. The Canadian government had been in a dilemma to restrict Chinese laborers by levying a poll tax because it had been in urgent need of labor, be that the revenue from the poll tax could be used to aid the poor. The population drain slowed down during the years from 1896 to 1914 with about 3,000,000 entering Canada and 1,300,000 leaving for, in most cases, the United States, i.e. the number of immigrants netted only 95,000 every year.⁴⁴ Other statistics show that in the century between 1851 and 1951, the population of natural increase in Canada totaled 10,500,000, and the immigrants totaled about 7,200,000. The immigrants netted about 700,000 in the 100 years, and they thus only accounted for about 6 percent or 7 percent of the increased population.⁴⁵ A comparison with Chinese population growth will present a clearer picture. We'll take Chinese population as 1,000,000,000 for simplicity's sake. As the rate of natural growth was about 2.5 percent, the population increased in China every year almost equaled that of Canada in 300 years.

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编辑推荐

《海外排华百年史》：Dr. Tse-tsung Chow, Professor of University of Wisconsin, expert of May 4th Movement, in his preface to the 1969 edition, believed that this book was in the vanguard of overseas Chinese historical studies. This book is the first work on the history of overseas Chinese ever since the conclusion of the Cultural Revolution and the commencement of China's Opening-up to the outside world. It has been a classical work of reference in the study of overseas Chinese in many colleges and universities in China after it was published twice by the China Social Science Press, Beijing. This book is well accepted by the intelligentsia of overseas Chinese in the United States and other Western countries. The Chinese edition can be found in the libraries of many outstanding American universities that have collections of Chinese books as well as on the OCLC Connexion. The English edition of A Century of Chinese Exclusion Abroad is targeted at both overseas Chinese and Western readers who can read no Chinese so that they have an access to know the history of the discriminated overseas Chinese and the mindset of the Chinese nation today.

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