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### Chapter 1 : John S. Service - Wikipedia

*Selections from Joseph Esherick, ed., Lost chance in China: The World War II despatches of John S. Service [John S Service] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Those who knew him say he always went by "Jack" and he never used his middle name. In the fall of 1917, Service entered Oberlin College. After graduation, Service took and passed the Foreign Service Exam in 1919. In 1920, Oberlin awarded him an honorary degree. Career in China[ edit ] Chiang Kai-Shek. Service was first assigned to a clerkship position in the American consulate in the capital of the Yunnan province, Kunming. Two years later, Service was promoted to Foreign Service Officer and sent to Beijing for language study. As time progressed, Service was eventually promoted to Second Secretary. During the early war years, Service wrote increasingly critically harsh reports on the Kuomintang and Chiang Kai-shek. Service criticized the Nationalist government as "fascist," "undemocratic," and "feudal. In the summer of 1941, Davies managed to have Service, among two others, assigned to him to assist him in his duties. Army Observation Group, also known as the Dixie Mission, was formed to travel to the Communist territory, Davies selected John Service to be the first State Department official to visit the region. Page One, Two and Three here. Service wrote many reports over the next four months that praised Mao and the Communist Party of China, and describing its leaders as "progressive" and "democratic. Service and the other American political officers eventually advocated a policy of support for the CPC as well as the Nationalists. They believed a civil war was inevitable and that the CPC would triumph. Ambassador to China, Patrick Hurley, also tried to bring unity between the communists and the nationalists, but he failed to understand the political dynamic that caused the rift between the two parties, who would later become the two Chinas. Hurley initially accepted a five-point plan that would have brought the communists into a power-sharing arrangement with the nationalists. Chiang rejected this plan and countered with a three-point plan that would leave the communists with no real power in a government run by Chiang and his supporters. He rejected the recommendations of Service and the other Foreign Service officers to accept the growing power of the communists and to accommodate this power. Hurley eventually had Service and the rest of the political officers recalled from China. Hurley later blamed them for U. He was accused of passing confidential U. However, a grand jury declined to indict Service, finding that the materials were not sensitive and were of a kind commonly released to journalists. The former Foreign Service officer challenged the dismissal in court. Supreme Court ruled in his favor, and he was reinstated at the State Department. In between his initial legal success in the Amerasia matter in 1946 and his dismissal in 1950, Service had three overseas assignments. He served in New Zealand from October 1946 through early 1947. Finally, he was assigned to India, but he never made it to the post with his family. In March 1950, he was ordered from his ship docked in Yokohama to return to Washington, where he would answer charges leveled against him. Disloyalty charges[ edit ] In D. Service was a political officer of the Embassy His job was to get every bit of information that he possibly could He saw the Chinese press people. He saw anybody in any of the embassies or legations that were over there that were supposed to know anything He went to the Kuomintang headquarters He associated with everybody and anybody in Chungking that could give him information, and he pieced together this puzzle that we had constantly before us as to what was going on in China and he did a magnificent job at it. Edgar Hoover wrote that he thought he had an "airtight case" against Service. Service was subject to loyalty and security hearings every year from 1950 to 1954, with the exception of 1952. In each hearing, he was cleared of disloyalty or other wrongdoing. In the "red scare" turmoil of the early 1950s, John P. Davies, and other diplomats were blamed for the fall of China to the Communists, and were forced out of the State Department. Beginning in 1954, Service appealed his dismissal from the State Department. Service was eventually hired by Sarco International, a steam trap company. In 1956, Clement Wells, the owner who had hired Service, appointed him president of the company. If he had been a secret Communist, much less a spy, some better evidence would likely have surfaced in the transcripts". Service also stated, "I want to get this off my chest" and "I was

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gullible, and trusting, and foolish. Why had he done this? I thought they were better than the Nationalists and that if we always opposed them we would have no access to the next Chinese government. Service returned to active duty in the State Department in 1945. In 1946, he was given a security clearance after a new internal hearing. To avoid a Senate fight over a Service confirmation, the State Department decided to assign Service to head the consulate in Liverpool --"but without the associated title or pay grade". He retired in 1954 and pursued a Master of Arts degree in political science at the University of California, Berkeley. He met with Zhou Enlai again during his visit, and he and his wife Caroline appeared on the cover of Parade Magazine.

### Chapter 2 : schrader\_on\_schrader\_other\_writings\_directors\_on\_directors\_series

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### Chapter 3 : Joseph W. Esherick - Wikipedia

*59 Joseph W Esherick ed Lost Chance in China The World War II Dispatches of from HUMANITIES at The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.*

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*Lost chance in China: the World War II despatches of John S. Service Joseph Esherick Print book: Biography: English. Di 1 ban: [1st ed.] New York.*

### Chapter 5 : Joseph W. Esherick | Revolvy

*A few years later, Joseph Esherick, a student of Chinese history, published a volume of Service's dispatches entitled Lost Chance in China.2 In his introduction he praised Service and his colleagues for urging the United.*

### Chapter 6 : Why do we dwell on the violence associated with World War II? - Global Essay Writers

*Modern China: The Story of a Revolution, co-authored with Orville Schell (Knopf and Vintage, ). Lost Chance in China: The World War II Despatches of John S. Service (Random House, ; Vintage paperback, ).*

### Chapter 7 : John S. Service (Foreword of Three Kingdoms, a Historical Novel)

*Lost Chance in China: The World War II Despatches of John S. Service. Ed. by Joseph W. Esherick. (New York: Random House, xxviii + Pp.*