The Sino Soviet Split Cold War In The Communist World Studies In International History And Politics

Mao's China and the Sino-Soviet Split The Cambridge History of the Cold War Two Sun's in the Heavens

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Mao's China and the Sino-Soviet Split A decade after the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China's establishment of their formidable alliance in 1950, escalating disagreements between them broke the international communist movement apart. In The Sino-Soviet Split, Lorenz Lüthi tells the story of the defining events of the era, chronicling the breakdown and aftermath of the Sino-Soviet Alliance, and in-depth interviews with former Chinese diplomats and North Korean detectors. Shen and Xie reveal how the tensions that currently plague the alliance between the two countries have been present from the very beginning of the relationship. They significantly revise existing narratives about the Cold War, providing new insights into the political and international relations of the period.

This book will be of much interest to students of Communist China, Stalinist Russia, the Korean War, Cold War Studies and International History in general. During the Korean War, shedding new light on the origins of the Sino-Soviet split and the rather distant relations between China and North Korea. It features a critical introduction to Shen's work and the text is based on original archival research not found in earlier books in English.

The Routledge Handbook of the Cold War This study provides a comprehensive examination of the breaking of political relations between China and the Soviet Union. Based on archival materials from several countries, particularly China, this book analyzes the split from 1959, when visible cracks in the relationship began, to 1960, when China-Foreign policy shift toward the United States in 1973.

The Cold War in China This new handbook offers a wide-ranging overview of research on the Cold War in China, with essays from many leading scholars. The field of Cold War history has significantly been one of the most vibrant in the field of international studies. Recent scholarship has added to our understanding of familiar Cold War events, such as the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, superpower détente, and shed new light on the importance of ideology, race, modernization, and transnational movements. The Routledge Handbook of the Cold War draws on the wealth of new Cold War scholarship, bringing together essays on a diverse range of topics such as geopolitics, military power and technology and strategy. The chapters also address the importance of non-state actors, such as scientists, human rights activists and the Catholic Church, and examine the importance of development, foreign aid and overseas assistance. The volume is organised into nine parts: Part I: The Early Cold War Part II: Cracks in the Bloc Part III: Decolonization, Imperialism and its Consequences Part IV: The Cold War in the Third World Part V: The Era of Detente Part VI: Human Rights and Non-State Actors Part VII: Nuclear Weapons, Technology and Intelligence Part VIII: Psychological Warfare, Propaganda and Cold War Culture Part IX: The End of the Cold War This new handbook will be of great interest to students of Cold War history, international history, foreign policy, security studies and IR in general.

From Stalin to Mao This book examines relations between China and the Soviet Union during the 1950s, and provides an insight into Chinese thinking about the Korean War. This volume is based on a translation of Shen Zhina's best-selling Chinese-language book, which broke the mainland Chinese taboo on publishing non-heroic accounts of the Korean War. The author combined information detailed in Soviet-era diplomatic documents (released after the collapse of the Soviet Union) with Chinese memoirs, official document collections and scholarly monographs, in order to present a non-ideological, realpolitik account of the relations, motivations and actions among three Communist actors: Stalin, Mao Zedong and Kim Il Sung. This new translation represents a revisionist perspective on the Cold War, bringing together essays on a diverse range of topics such as geopolitics, military power and technology and strategy. The chapters also address the importance of non-state actors, such as scientists, human rights activists and the Catholic Church, and examine the importance of development, foreign aid and overseas assistance. The volume is organised into nine parts: Part I: The Early Cold War Part II: Cracks in the Bloc Part III: Decolonization, Imperialism and its Consequences Part IV: The Cold War in the Third World Part V: The Era of Detente Part VI: Human Rights and Non-State Actors Part VII: Nuclear Weapons, Technology and Intelligence Part VIII: Psychological Warfare, Propaganda and Cold War Culture Part IX: The End of the Cold War This new handbook will be of great interest to students of Cold War history, international history, foreign policy, security studies and IR in general.

Sino-Soviet Alliance Drawing on the rich trove of recently declassified Russian and Chinese archival materials, this history of Sino-Soviet relations in the 20th century sheds new light on key events during this period. It offers fresh insights into the role of ideology and national interests in the evolution of the complex and turbulent relationship between not only the two countries but also their respective Communist Parties in particular. The chapters on the normalization of bilateral ties provide an in-depth analysis of divisions in the socialist camp that culminated in both its collapse and the end of the Cold War. The book, which covers the 20th century in detail, explores the ideological and geopolitical challenges facing members of the Cold War socialist camp, in particular tensions between the ideal of internationalism and national aspirations, between commitment to the principle of sovereignty and commitment to that of equality in international relations, and between inter-party relations and inter-state relations. This makes for a valuable addition to the reading lists of all those interested in the development of the relationship between two of the world's most important countries.

Europe and China in the Cold War The conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War has long been understood in a global context, but Jeremy Friedman's Shadow Cold War delves deeper into the era to examine the competition between the Soviet
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Union and the People's Republic of China for the leadership of the world revolution. When a world of newly independent states emerged from decolonization desperately poor and politically disorganized, Moscow and Beijing turned their focus to attracting these new entities, setting the stage for Sino-Soviet competition. Based on archival research from ten countries, many no longer accessible to researchers, this book examines how China sought to mobilize Asia, Africa, and Latin America to finance the revolutionary war with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union adapted to win it back, transforming the nature of socialist revolution in the process. This groundbreaking book is the first to explore the significance of this second Cold War that China and the Soviet Union fought in the shadow of the capitalist-communist clamp.

Economic Cold War This book looks at the entire Stalin era, and includes chapters on ideology, politics, economic development, social change, nationalities, culture and external relations. The final chapter deals with the Great Terror.

Mac's China and the Cold War What happens if the two most powerful partners in the Communist world cannot agree on basic issues of principle and policy? Donald S. Zagoria, who was from 1951 to 1961 an analyst of Communist Bloc politics for the U.S. Government, traces the development of serious conflict between the U.S.S.R. and China from the 20th Party Congress in 1956 to the 25th Party Congress in late 1961. This conflict has enveloped three major areas-global strategy, domestic policy, and intra-Bloc relations and has plagued the relations between Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung and affected their differing attitudes toward de-Stalinization, the communes, Yugoslavia, Taiwan, and the developing African and Asian nations. In studying these differing policies, Mr. Zagoria makes extensive use of the published statements of the Central Committee's plenums, a period of intense party factionalism, which he analyzes by the terms and aims of the party leaders. Originally published in 1962, The Princeton Historical Society of the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while providing them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase the access to rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Great Terror In February 1972, President Nixon arrived in Beijing for what Chairman Mao Zedong called the "week that changed the world." Using recently declassified sources from American, Chinese, European, and Soviet archives, Chie Tudda's A Cold War Turning Point reveals new details about the relationship forged by the Nixon administration and the Chinese government that dramatically altered the trajectory of the Cold War. Between the years 1969 and 1972, Nixon's national security team actively fostered the U.S. rapprochement with China. Tudda argues that Nixon's historic visit to China was "more a recognition of China's changing status as a great power than it was a reflection of a change in American foreign policy."

China and the World. After the 'century of humiliation', China was in constant search of a new identity on the world stage. In the 1950s, China normalized relations with America in the 1970s and embraced the global economy and the international community since the 1980s. This book examines China's changing relations with the two superpowers, Asian neighbours, Third World countries, and European powers. China and the World since 1945 offers an overview of China's involvement in the Korean War, the Sino-Soviet split, and its role in the Cold War. Richly illustrated with never-before-published photographs, From Stalin to Mao draws on a wealth of Albanian, Russian, German, British, Italian, Czech, and American archival sources, in addition to fiction, interviews, and memoirs. Mihill's fresh perspective on the Soviet Cold War's role in shaping China's historical identity is an invaluable contribution to the understanding of the paradigms of state policy in the twentieth century.

Cold Wars The emergence of China as a dominant regional power with global influence is a significant phenomenon in the 20th and 21st centuries. This book examines China's changing relations with the superpowers, Asian neighbours, Third World countries, and European powers. China and the World since 1945 offers an overview of China's involvement in the Korean War, the Sino-Soviet split, and its role in the Cold War. Richly illustrated with never-before-published photographs, From Stalin to Mao draws on a wealth of Albanian, Russian, German, British, Italian, Czech, and American archival sources, in addition to fiction, interviews, and memoirs. Mihill's fresh perspective on the Soviet Cold War's role in shaping China's historical identity is an invaluable contribution to the understanding of the paradigms of state policy in the twentieth century.

Contending with Contradictions The definitive work on Stalin's purge, the author's The Great Terror was universally acclaimed when it first appeared in 1968. It was "hailed as the only scrupulous, nonpartisan, and adequate book on the subject." And in recent years it has received equally high praise in the Soviet Union. The book, which has been translated into 32 languages, is a vivid and fully documented account of one of the greatest crimes of the 20th century. The author, who has been called "the Russian Tolstoy," is one of the world's leading experts on Russian history, a master of painstaking research, and a polished writer. He has written extensively on Russian and Soviet topics, and his works have been translated into 40 languages. The Harvard University Press edition includes a revised foreword by the author and makes a powerful historical work available to a new generation of readers.

The Sino-Soviet Split A landmark comparative history of Europe and China that examines why the Industrial Revolution emerged in the West The Great Depression sheds light on one of the great questions of history: Why did sustained industrial growth begin in Northwest Europe? Historian Kenneth Pomeranz shows that as recently as 1750, life expectancy, consumption, and product and factor markets were comparable in Europe and East Asia. Moreover, key regions in China and Japan were more advanced than any Western. With each region corresponding exceptions, land-intensive production. Pomeranz's comparative lens reveals the two critical factors resulting in Europe's nineteenth-century divergence the fortunate location of coal and access to trade with the New World. As East Asia's economic stagnate, Europe narrowly escaped the same fate largely due to favorable resource stocks from underground and overseas. This Princeton Classics edition includes a preface from the author and makes a powerful historical work available to new readers.

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Brothers in Arms The Sino-Indian border war of 1962 forms a major landmark in South Asian, Asian and Cold War history. Among others, it resulted in an unresolved conflict permanently hindering rapprochement between China and India, the establishment of the Sino-Pakistani axis, the deepening of the Sino-Soviet split and had a lasting impact on Indian domestic affairs. This volume draws on new documentary evidence to re-evaluate perceptions, motivations and decision-making processes of both antagonists, but also of third powers immediately affected by the conflict. It also investigates the effect on India's internal politics, its Constitution, the Communist Party of India and the fate of Indians of Chinese origin. Finally, it analyses how the conflict is viewed in India today and its ramifications for India-China relationship. A major intervention in the Asian historical landscape, this book will be indispensable to scholars and researchers of modern history, especially of modern South Asia and China, international relations, defence and strategic studies, international politics and government. It will also be useful for think-tanks and government agencies.
Southeast Asia’s Cold War This book examines the deterioration of relations between the USSR and China in the 1960s, whereby once powerful allies became estranged, competitive, and increasingly hostile neighbors. It shows how the intrinsic inequality of the Sino-Soviet alliance - seen as entirely natural by the Russians but bitterly resented by the Chinese - resulted in its ultimate collapse.

The Sino-Russian Challenge to the World Order With Nixon's historic reconciliation with China in 1972, Sino-American relations were restored, and China moved from being regarded as America’s most implacable enemy to a friend and tacit ally. Existing accounts of the rapprochement focus on the shifting balance of power between the USA, China and the Soviet Union, but in this book Goih argues that they cannot adequately explain the timing and policy choices related to Washington’s decisions for reconciliation with Beijing. Instead, she applies a more historically sensitive approach that privileges contending official American constructions of China’s identity and character. This book demonstrates that ideas of reconciliation with China were already being propagated and debated within official circles in the USA during the 1960s. It traces the political discourse and imagery, and examines their continuities and evolution into the early 1970s that facilitated Nixon’s new policy.

A Distant Front in the Cold War The first systematic study of its kind, Hua-yu Li tackles one of the most important unresolved mysteries of the Cold War. Why did the Sino-Soviet alliance, hailed by its creators as “unbreakable”, “eternal”, and as representing “brotherly solidarity”, break up? Why did their relations eventually evolve into open hostility and military confrontation? With the publication of several works on the subject in the past decade, we are now in a better position to understand and explain the origins of the Sino-Soviet split. But at the same time new questions and puzzles have also emerged. The scholarly debate on this issue is still fierce. This book, the result of extensive research on declassified documents at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, and on numerous other new Chinese materials, sheds new light on the problem and makes a significant contribution to the debate. More than simply an empirical case study, by theorising the concept of the ideological dilemma, Mingli Li’s book attempts to address the relationship between ideology and foreign policy and discusses such pressing questions as why it is that an ideology can sometimes effectively dictate foreign policy, whilst at other times exercises almost no significant influence at all. This book will be of essential reading to anyone interested in Chinese-Soviet Cold War history, Cold War history, International Relations and the theory of ideology.

The Cambridge History of Communism When this book was first published in 1960 The New York Times commented: “[Mr.] Brzezinski uniquely qualified to sift the scattered and often seemingly contradictory data on this subject's volume is marked by unusual insight, richness of information, and thoroughness of analysis.” Mr. Brzezinski has since left his post as Professor and Director of the Research Institute on Russian Affairs at Columbia University serving on State Department's Policy Planning Council, has revised and updated his important study wherever necessary and added three new chapters on recent developments. He gives particular attention to the Sino-Soviet dispute.

A Cold War Turning Point The historiography of the Cold War has long been dominated by American motivations and concerns, with Southeast Asian perspectives largely confined to the Indochina wars and Indonesia under Sukarno. Southeast Asia’s Cold War concerns this situation by examining the international politics of the region from within rather than without. It provides an up-to-date, coherent narrative of the Cold War as it played out in Southeast Asia as a backdrop of superpower rivalry. When viewed through a Southeast Asian lens, the Cold War can be traced back to the interwar years and antagonisms between indigenous communists and their opponents, the colonial governments and their latter successors. Burma, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, and the Philippines join Vietnam and Indonesia as key regional players with their own interests and trajectories. By exploring the formation of the China-Indochina Communist movement and the Bandung conference of 1955, the book establishes a connection between the Cold War and the region’s revolutionary movements.

The Stalin Years A co-publication with the Woodrow Wilson Center Press, Washington, D. C.

Mao and the Sino-Soviet Split, 1959-1973 As the United States pivots toward Asia, U.S. national security professionals must include Russia and Sino-Russian relations as a vital part of strategy to manage China. In January 2012, the United States announced a strategic shift toward the Asia-Pacific because U.S. economic and security interests are increasingly linked to developments in Asia. In the twenty years since the collapse of Soviet Communism, U.S. strategy in Asia increasingly focused on the rise of the People’s Republic of China (PRC). However, the US failed to include another major country in Asia, Russia. America placed Russia and China into two separate strategies for Europe and Asia respectively. The US intended to separate China and Russia but instead, Beijing and Moscow have substantially improved relations over the past twenty years and entered a new strategic partnership. Analysts now predict that China and Russia will form a strategic alliance and that the United States will fight a future war against a Chinese-Russian bloc. Sino-Russian relations, past and present, are an impetus of the Chinese and Russian thinking on Asia; China and Russia have maintained overlapping geopolitical interests in Asia. At the same time, China’s and Russia’s regional ambitions have strengthened their strategic partnerships. The US has not been able to achieve this goal and has to deal with this new reality. The US is therefore forced to reconsider its strategy in Asia, especially in its relations with China and Russia.

The Sino-Soviet Split: A Distant Front in the Cold War

The Sino-Soviet conflict, one of the most significant events of the Cold War, had a profound impact on the field of communist studies and Sino-Soviet relations and in studies of Mao, Stalin, and their relationship.

The Sino-Russian Challenge to the World Order

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sociopolitical environments of the two world wars and interwar period.

Mao's Third Front Sino-Soviet Alliance: An International History

Shadow Cold War

Constructing the U.S. Rapprochement with China, 1961–1974 A long overdue contribution to the study of Cold War history and Chinese foreign policy, Contending with Contradictions provides an incisive interpretation of China's relations with Poland and its irreversible impact on the communist world. Mercy A. Kuo provides a unique contribution to the miniscule corpus of literature on the subject. Her approach is threefold: Kuo offers a comprehensive interpretation of the historical relevance of the PRD's policy towards Soviet Eastern Europe during this era; she sheds new light on the intentions of the Chinese Communist Party; and, finally, her research for the book was based on an archival approach, utilizing post-1989 declassified sources. Because this area of Cold War history has long been understudied—and certainly without the benefit of newly available archival materials—Kuo's study is the first of its kind.

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