

Additional Texts

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International Historical Studies in PRC during the Post-WWII Period: New Perspectives and Limitation---A Brief introduction around Cold War Studies

I. The Stages of Chinese Scholars' Engaging in the International Historical Studies after the WWII

1. The International Historical Studies in China in the Post-War Period, 1940s – 1980s

Generally speaking, Chinese international historical studies in the post-war period were confined by three factors---ideology, archival access, and cold war context.

From late 1940s to 1950s, Mainland China viewed the Cold War as a “reactionary imperialist strategy” implemented by the Western camp and headed by the United States to against the Socialist camp. China seemed to unwilling to recognize the term “Cold War” in such context and believed that, instead, it was only a shelter used by the imperialists to cover the regional hot war and the ideological struggle against communists and even the preparation for a new world war. Chinese Academic circles consequently kept their relevant research then in the context of “modern international relation history” or “post-WWII international history”.

Moreover, comparing to their colleagues in other countries Chinese scholars' research environment was rather difficult because they could not have access to the primary documents from both Chinese sources and foreign sources, since the PRC was contained and isolated by western bloc for so long time. The originality of research based on the first-hand documents was therefore very rare at that time.

But since the 1950s, Chinese scholars kept their research on “Post-WWII International Relation History” and “Post War Chinese Diplomatic History.” In 1975, shortly before the end of the Cultural Revolution, Professor Liu Tong Shun (刘同舜) and his colleagues in Fudan University published the first volume of *The annals of Post-WWII World History* (Shanghai People's Publishing House, 1975) . This was the first work to systematically introduce the world political development since 1945. Its whole 11 volumes were published recently. This book used many historical documents (including FRUS) from international sources and narratives the annual events and their origins of the world from 1945 to 1958.

Chinese scholars made great progresses in the field of Sino-American relations in the 1980s. The representative research achievements include: the book by Zi Zhongyun (资中筠) about the origins of the Sino-American confrontation (*The origins and Development of America Policies to China 1945-1950*, Chongqing Press, 1978; The revised edition is *Trace to the source: the origins and Development of America Policies to China after WWII, 1945-1950*, Shanghai People's Publishing House, 2000), and the articles written by Zhang Baijia (章百家) , Wang Jisi (王缉思) and Chen Xiaolu (陈晓鲁) about the Sino-American relations in 1940s and 1950s (Yun Ming and Harry Harding ed., *A Heavy Page in Sino-American Relations*, Peking University Press, 1998) .

Chinese scholars did not start the “Cold War studies” until the beginning of the 1990s, which is an important international academic field full of practical significance and strategic value. More and more challenging articles, books and documentary sources focused on China's diplomatic policy and international role during the Cold War period

have been published and spread worldwide recently. Coincidentally, more and more Chinese scholars realized that it is imperative to join the international community in this field and to summarize the historical experience through their academic efforts to analyze the primary sources.

2. Improvement Slowly but Steadily after the end of cold war

It was from the middle of the 1990s that Chinese scholars really accepted the conception of "Cold War". It was also from then on that they started studying the history of Chinese foreign relations from the Cold War international perspective or by putting Chinese diplomatic history in the context of an East-West Cold War confrontation. They especially adopted the research methods internationally used in the field and learned the primary sources most recently declassified by American, British, Russian, and Eastern European governments. They also linked themselves with the international academic circle to discuss the concerned problems.

In January of 1996, the international academic meeting "Cold War in Asia", sponsored by the Cold War International History Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at Washington DC, was convened at the University of Hong Kong. They invited fifteen Chinese scholars to take part in so that it importantly promoted the progress of the current Chinese research of Cold War history. Not long before the meeting there were two factors that promoted the progress of the Chinese academic field. The first was that some related international research achievements began to spread in Mainland China. The second factor was that some Chinese scholars studied abroad from the beginning or China's opening to the world had established themselves in the Sino-American relation research field.

II. Major Achievements of Chinese International Historical Studies in Recent Years

1. Some Important Symposiums, Workshops on International History in China

From middle of 1990s Chinese scholars convened a series of symposiums and workshops to review the cold war international history from Chinese angle. The subjects of these meetings are following: "Origins of the Cold War and the International Relations", "China and World During the Cold War", "China and the Cold War", "Cold War and Mainland China's Relations with its Neighbors", "Relations Between China and Eastern European during the Cold War", "Symposium on Cold War International Historical Studies by Chinese Graduates", "Transforming the Cold War: China and the Changing World", etc. These meetings played very positive role in exchanging the new perspectives and improving the studies.

Some important and influential meetings are following:

Title	Time	Place	Sponsors
"Origins of the Cold War and the International Relations"	Apr. 1999	Beijing	sponsored by the Society of Oriental Historical Studies and hosted by the History Department of the Capital Normal University
"China and World During the Cold War"	Jul. 1999	Guilin	co-sponsored by the Society of Oriental Historical Studies and the Department of History, Peking University, hosted by Guangxi Normal University
"China and the Cold War"	Aug. 2000	Chengdu	co-sponsored by the Society of Oriental Historical Studies and the Department of History, Peking University
"Cold War and	Aug. 2002	Wu Yi	the Society of Oriental Historical Studies

Mainland China's Relations with its Neighbors"		Mountains	and East China Normal University
"Relations Between China and Eastern European during the Cold War"	Mar. 2004	Beijing	co-sponsored by the Institute for CCP Historical Studies, and PHP of NATO and WTO. Beside the scholars coming from European countries, the US, Canada and China, the workshop also invited many diplomats of eastern European countries and PRC to discuss their experience in the cold war.
"Symposium on Cold War International Historical Studies by Chinese Graduates"	Jul. 2006	Changchun	co-sponsored by Northeast Normal University and East China Normal University, and hosted by Northeast Normal University.
"Transforming the Cold War: China and the Changing World"	Dec. 2006	Shanghai	co-sponsored by Cold War International history Studies Center, East China Normal University, Cold War Project, Cornell University, the Cold War International History Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and hosted by East China Normal University

2. A Brief Introduction to the Current Chinese Perspectives

(1) Major Achievements of Chinese Scholars abroad

During the past ten years or more, some Chinese scholars studying abroad achieved much great progress in international historical research. Most these were accomplished in the U.S. For Example: Xue Litai (薛理泰, Stanford U) , a co-author with others, researches for the Chinese nuclear weapon development, Sino-Soviet Relations and the Korean War; Zhang Shuguang (张曙光, U. of Maryland, College Park) Explored profound reasons in cultural and economical angles for cold war confrontations and strategic contradictions between China and the U.S; Chen Jian (陈兼, Cornell U) probed the internal motivation and international definition of Mao Zedong's foreign strategies; Zhai Qiang (翟强, Auburn U. at Montgomery) is studying the inter-act among the Powers such as the U.S. UK and China and the Chinese role in the Vietnam War; Michael M. SHENG (盛慕真, Southwest Missouri State U) searched for the significance of the ideological factors in the Sino-Soviet Alliance and the Sino-American confrontation; Besides, the other Chinese professors studying and teaching in the U.S. such as Liu Xiaoyuan (刘晓原, Iowa State U) 、 Li Xiao-Bing (李小兵, U of Central Oklahoma) 、 Hao Yufan (郝雨凡, formerly in Colgate U, now in the U of Macau) , etc, accomplished prominent success.

Author	Major achievements
John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai	, <i>China Builds the Bomb</i> , Stanford U Press, 1988
Serge N. Goncharov, John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai	<i>Uncertain partners: Stalin, Mao, and the Korean War</i> , Stanford U Press, 1993
Lewis, John Wilson and Wue Litai	<i>Imagined Enemies: China Prepares for Uncertain War</i> , Stanford U Press, 2006
Zhang Shuguang	<i>Deterrence and Strategic Culture: Chinese-American</i>

Zhang Shuguang & Chen Jian ed.,	<i>Confrontations, 1949-1958</i> , Ithaca Cornell U Press, 1992 <i>Chinese Communist Foreign Policy and Cold War in Asia: New Documentary Evidence, 1944-1950</i> , Chicago, Imprint Publications, 1996
Chen Jian	<i>China's Road to Korean War: The Making of the Sino-American Confrontation</i> , New York, Columbia U Press, 1994; <i>Mao's China and The Cold War</i> , The U of North Carolina Press, 2001
Zhai Qiang	<i>China and the Vietnam War, 1950-1975</i> , Chapel Hill: The U of North Carolina Press, 2000
Michael M. Sheng	<i>Battling Western Imperialism: Mao, Stalin, and the United States</i> , Princeton U Press, 1997
Liu Xiaoyuan	" <i>The Mongolian Question and America's China Policy in the Early Cold War Years</i> ", <i>Historical Research</i> , vol.3, 2003
Li Xiao-Bing	"The Diplomatic heritage inherited by Bush government", in <i>Constrained Engagement: the Trace of Bush Government's China Policy</i> , Xin Hua Press, 2001
Hao Yufan and Zhang Dongyan ed.,	<i>Constrained Engagement: the Trace of Bush Government's China Policy</i> , Xin Hua Press, 2001

(2) Some major achievements of Chinese scholars in mainland China

In Mainland China, beyond the pioneer mentioned above, still there are Tao Wenzhao(陶文钊, CASS) studying the general path of modern Sino-American relationship¹. Shen Zhihua (沈志华, Huadong Normal U) researching the Sino-Soviet relations in the early period of the Cold War and the Originates of the Korean War². Niu Jun (牛军, Peking U) searching for the roots of CPC foreign policy and the PRC policies toward the U.S.³. Niu Dayong (牛大勇, PKU) exploring the American China policy in cold war era and the inter-act of Chinese domestic and foreign policies⁴. Yang Kuisong (杨奎松, PKU) working on Mao Zedong's thought on foreign affairs and the CCP foreign strategy⁵. Xu Lan (徐蓝, CNU) researching the origins of the Cold War, the modern European international relations and general path of the international relations after WWII⁶. Li Danhui (李丹慧, CASS) probing the disputes between Chinese and Soviets in their crossing border ethnical groups and the Chinese contribution to the "War of Aiding Vietnam and Resisting the U.S."⁷. Gong Li (宫力, The Party School of CCP Central Committee) approaching the process of strategic making and implement of Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping's relaxation of the tensions in Sino-American relation⁸. Jia Qingguo (贾庆国, PKU) inquiring into the pattern of Sino-American dealing with the confrontation and the Taiwan strait crisis in 1950s⁹. Zhang Xiaoming (张小明, PKU) comprehensive studying the process and lessons of cold war international relations¹⁰. Shi Yinhong (时殷弘, People U of China) researching the pattern of cold war international relations and American China policy, and so on¹¹.

Entered 21 century, some important new achievements have been gained in the respects of international relations (including Sino-American Relationship and Sino-Soviet Relations) and the Cold war history.

The representative works recently published on behalf of the new frontier of the post WWII international studies in Mainland China could be found as following :

Author	Major achievements
Shen Zhihua	<i>Soviet Experts in China, 1948-1960</i> , China Radio International Press, 2003; <i>Mao Zedong, Stalin, and the Korean War</i> , Guangdong People's Publishing House, 2003; <i>Stalin and Tito, The Cause and</i>

Shen Zhihua, Yang Kuisong, Li Danhui and Lun Jinghe Shen Zhihua and Li Danhui	<i>Result of the Disputes between the Soviets and Yugoslavia</i> , Guangxi Normal University Press, 2003 <i>The Outline History of Sino-Soviet Relations, 1917-1991</i> , Xin Hua Press, 2007 <i>On Some Issues of Sino-Soviet Relations in Post-War Period</i> , People's Publishing House, 2006
Zhang Baijia and Niu Jun, ed	<i>Cold War and China</i> , World Affairs Press, 2002
William C. Kirby & Niu Dayong ed., Niu Dayong and Shen Zhihua ed.,	<i>China's Interactions with the World: Internationalization, Internalization and Externalization</i> , Henan People's Press, 2007 <i>Cold War and Mainland China's Relations with its Neighbors</i> , World Affairs Press, 2004
Yang Kuisong Yang Kuisong and Shen Zhihua, ed.,	<i>Kindness and Enmity Between Mao Zedong and Moscow</i> , Jiangxi People's Press, 2005 <i>China and the Indo-China War</i> , Hong Kong: Cosmos Books Ltd. 2000
Li Danhui	<i>Cold War International History Studies</i> , No.1, East China Normal University Press 2004; No2, No3, World Affairs Press, 2006
Gong Li, William C. Kirby, and Robert S. Ross, ed.,	<i>From Thawing to Engagement: Review on The Normalization Process of Sino-American Relation, 1969-1979</i> , Central Academic Press, 2004
Jiang Changbin and Robert S. Ross, ed.,	<i>From Confrontation to Relaxation : Review on Sino-American Relation in Cold War</i> , World Affairs Press, 2000
Zhang Shengfa	<i>Stalin and Cold War, 1945-1953</i> , China Social Sciences Press, 2000
The Editorial Department of the Historical Research ed.,	<i>Essays of the Historical Research for It's the 50th Anniversary, Cold War Volume</i> , Social Sciences Academic Press, 2005
Cui Pei Cui Pei, ed.,	<i>American Containment Strategies and COCOM, CHINCOM, 1945-1994</i> , Zhong Hua Book Co., 2005 <i>American Foreign Policy in the Cold War</i> , Zhong Hua Book Co., 2002
Lun Jinghe	<i>The History and Reality of Sino-Russian Relations</i> , He Nan University Press, 2004 ;

III. New Primary Documents and the Websites

1. Declassified Documents

A few years ago the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC declassified a part of diplomatic files in the early 1950s and opened these archives to the public. May 10 last year it announced that more documents from 1956-1960 will be declassified. This batch of files includes 25,651 files and 59,345 pages and constitutes different kinds of instructions, reports, records, faxes, notes, memos, and diplomatic correspondence. These files mainly concern China's principles in its foreign relations and events in its bilateral and multilateral diplomatic fields such as China enthusiastically sought friendly relations with their bordering nations at the time, while also supported anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist independence movements of Asian, African and Latin American peoples, built diplomatic ties with fourteen Asian, African, and Latin American countries, tried hard to improve relations with western European nations through commercial and cultural exchanges, exchanged visiting with the officers, leaders and Congressmen of the

European countries, ambassadorial talks between China and the U.S. (32nd –102nd), struggled in some international organization against the “Two China Policy” or the “One China and One Taiwan Policy”: China’s attitude and related adopted strategy towards events in Poland and Hungary in 1956, and the Soviet withdrawal of experts from China, and so on.

The Archives of MFA has published some selected documents. For example: The Archives of MFA of PRC, China Pictorial Press ed., Lian Zhengbao ed., *Declassified Diplomatic Documents: The Documents of PRC about Establishing diplomatic Relation*, (Beijing, China Pictorial Press, 2006); The Archives of MFA of PRC ed., *A Collection of selected Diplomatic Documents of PRC, Vol. 1: Geneva Conference 1954*, (World Affairs Press, 2006). On the other hand, the Archives of CCP Central Committee, the Archives of CCP Central Military Committee, the Archives of National Planning Committee, and also the Archives of Railway Ministry are un-accessible to the public though occasionally a few files could be got under certain circumstances.

Provincial and municipal archives however can be accessed to and part of them even could be edited and published. The successful example are edited by Xiao Zuhou (肖祖厚) and Li Danhui, *Yunnan Province and the War of Aiding Vietnam and Resisting the U.S.*, *Archive Collections*(Central Academic Press, 2003). There are the other officially published documents may find useful¹².

2. The Establishment of Internet Web

An internet web on cold war studies in China has been established by the Center for Cold War Studies, Huadong Normal University:
www.coldwarchina.com

Another useful web for modern Chinese international studies is run by the Institute for Modern Historical Studies, CASS:
<http://www.china1840-1949.com/main.asp>

3. Textbooks¹³

4. Recollections and Oral History

Memoirs and oral history are very beneficial to scholars. The first generation top-leaders of the PRC, however, were not used to writing their reminiscences. From 1990s, some figures playing a premiere role in Chinese international affairs such as Qian Qichen, Wu Lengxi, Shi Zhe published their memoirs¹⁴.

At the School for International Relation Studies of PKU, Professor Niu Jun has taken charge of an oral history project about “Significant Policies and Events in Chinese Foreign Policy during the Cold War.” It includes interviews, arrangement of information, custody, publishing, and analysis. It planed to extensively interview a variety of people who were involved in formulating and implementing the important policies of Chinese foreign relations during the Cold War and those who witness the subsequent events, to get oral testimonies from various perspectives, to provide researchers a relatively comprehensive primary source to study history practically. This will help to make up the shortcomings of primary sources available and help build a strong foundation to gain the foremost position in international learning, and create a Cold War history based on Chinese style.

IV. The Important Issues Discussed in Recent Years

The studies of the Cold War in China primarily focus on the following three fields. In 1980s, the study of the Sino-U.S. Relations was the major concern; while in 1990s, the major focuses were the Sino-Soviet Relations and the Korean War.

1. On Sino-U.S. Relations

Researchers have studied and analyzed in detail the important incidents in the Sino-US relations in the past twenty years and the major factors that have led to the Sino-US detente. Jia Qingguo (贾庆国) , *Reconciliation Unrealized: The Estrangement and Crisis in the Sino-American Relations* (Literature and Arts Press, 1998). In which Professor Jia probed the possibilities of reconciliation for the two countries and why it was unrealized. Su Ge (苏格) , *American China Policy and the Taiwan Problem* (World Affairs Press, 1998). This book uses Taiwan as a clue to analyze systematically the conflicts and compromises between China and the U.S. relating to the Taiwan issues. It shows the continuity of the contradiction in the Sino-U.S. relations during and after the Cold War. In addition, there are also two important books collected some new Chinese frontier papers on Sino-American relations in the cold war period. One essay is the *From the Thawing to Engagement: Review on The Normalization Process of Sino-American Relation, 1969-1979*, Edited by Gong Li (宫力) , William C. Kirby, and Robert S. Ross (World Affairs Press, 2000). Another book is the *Sino-American Relation crossing the Centuries* (People's Publishing House, 1999) , edited by Zhao Baoxu (赵宝煦) . The articles in the book specifically explored the influence of Chinese domestic politics to its foreign policies, emphasizing inter-act of Sino-American in the context of multilateral relations, analyzing the complications of the development of Sino-American relations. The articles represented the new approaches in Chinese cold war studies. Also, Professor Cai Jiahe (蔡佳禾) , *A Dual Containment: The East Asian Policy of the Eisenhower Administration* (Nanjing University Press, 1999), focused its study in the block and containment that US, government employed to China in late 1950s. Professor Niu Dayong (牛大勇) has, based on his research in U.S. National and Presidential Archives, published a series articles on JFK administration China policy in early 1960s and will publish a book soon.

The researches in this field started earlier and are more mature. There are not many controversial issues. Its emphasis has shifted from the confrontation to detente between China and the U.S.

2. On Sino-Soviet Relations

The study of the Sino-Soviet Relations is quite sensitive in China. To a large extent, it is a political issue. The study of the Sino-Soviet Relations during the Cold War Era was a latecomer. It began approximately in 1990s. After the declassification of the Russian archives, more and more scholars set out to do the research in this field.

In 1995, Shen Zihua (沈志华) and the Chinese Association for China-Russia Relation Historical Studies held an academic symposium, "The Trend of the Sino-Russian Relations after the War" in Tongjiang (Heilongjiang Province). The conference proceedings, *The Trend of the Sino-Russian Relations after the War*, were already published. The book is a culmination of the researches in this field by Chinese scholars in 1990s. In October 1997, the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the institute for Contemporary China Studies, under the assistance of Prof. Shen Zihua and his wife Li Danhui (李丹慧) , cosponsored an international symposium, "Cold War and Sino-Soviet Relations". The participants came from 6 counties. Some interpreters and secretaries of the former Chinese and Soviet leaders also participated in the symposium. Participants presented not only their papers, had heated discussions, but also inquired the persons concerned at that time about their experiences. The symposium was lively and successful. After it, Li Danhui edited the conference papers into a book, *Beijing and Moscow: From Alliance to Confrontation* (Guangxi Normal University Press, 2002). This book has also included the papers on the Sino-Soviet Relations presented at the international conference on "The Cold War in Asia", which was held in Hong Kong in 1996.

Another influential book on the Sino-Soviet Relations is *Kindness and Enmity Between Mao Zedong and Moscow* (Jiangxi People's Press, 2004) written by Yang Kunsong

(杨奎松). The author has used the most recent archives and put forward some original ideas.

During this period, the official history work is a three-volume book by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of PRC *"Diplomatic History of the People's Republic of China"* (World Affairs Press, 1994, 1998, 1999). It has used some diplomatic archives. Nevertheless, strictly speaking, it is still a work more politically than academically.

There are many controversial issues though not all of them have been collected in the books on the Sino-Soviet Relations, such as the necessity of the alliance between China and Soviet, how Stalin appraised the policy toward China, the pro-Soviet clique and the pro-U.S. clique within the CCP, the significance of the Sino-Soviet treaty, how the Soviet Union appraised its aid to China, the influence of the Hungarian Incident on China and the Soviet Union respectively, the issues of the Combined Fleet, the attitude of the CCP towards the 20th Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the estimation of the role of the Soviet experts, the responsibility of the split between Soviet Union and China, the formation and outcome of Mao Zedong's diplomatic tactic shift, the role of China in the collapse of the Soviet Union, and etc. There are two obstacles in the further study of the Sino-Soviet relations: The restriction on archives and ideologies. Shen Zhihua and Li Danhui recently published a new book, *On Some Issues of Sino-Soviet Relations in Post-War Period* (People's Publishing House, 2006). They are trying to use the archives of both Russia and China, Li and Shen have discussed the Cold War and the development, background, and outcome of the Sino-Soviet relations.

3. Korean War

The Korean War is an even more sensitive issue in China. Nevertheless, in late 1980s, the mind emancipation and literature publication have provided a good opportunity to the researchers. Many books have been published. The most influential ones are: Chai Chengwen (柴成文), Zhao Yongtian (赵勇田), *the Negotiations at Ban Men Dian* (Liberation Army Press, 1989); Xu Yan (徐焰), *the First Confrontation: the Historical Review on the War to Resist The U.S. and aid to Korea*(China Radio Film and Television Press); The Department of Military History of the Military Academia composed *the History of the War to Resist The U.S. and Aid to Korea by the Chinese Volunteer Army*(Military Sciences Press, 1990); Qi Dexue (齐德学), *The Inside Story of the Korean War*(Liaoning University Press, 1991); Hua Qingzhao(华庆昭), *From Yalta to Ban Men Dian: The U.S. and the China, Soviet Union and the UK, 1945-1953.* (China Social Sciences Press, 1992) ; Edited by Wang Yan eds. (王焰等编), *The Biography of Marshal Peng Dehui*(Contemporary China Publishing House, 1993)? Among these publications, Hua Qingzhao was the only one who has used some Western archives and studied the Korean War from the perspective of the diplomacy of the big powers. The other works have primarily used the materials in China and their research was limited to the military history.

In the early 1990s, a large number of Russian archives related to the Korean War were declassified. It brought the breakthroughs in the following four research areas: historical data --- the comparison between the Chinese and Russian archives; perspectives --- Cold War and the policy making; standpoints --- the origin and objectives of the War, scopes -- politics, economy and diplomacy. Many papers and books have been published. *Mao Zedong, Stalin, and the Korean War*, by Shen Zhihua (Guangdong People's Publishing House, 2003), and *the Alliance of China-Soviet Union and the Korean War Studies*, by shen too(Guangxi Normal University Press, 1999), comparing the historical documents of China and Soviet Union, studied the origins of the Korean War. The other precious works included the *Mao Zedong and the War to Resist the U.S. and Aid to Korea*, by Pang Xianzhi and Li Jie (逢先知、李捷, Central Party Literature Press, 2000) ; *The History of the War to Resist the U.S. and Aid to Korea*, 3 volumes, Edited by the History Department of

Military Academia (Military Sciences Press, 2000) 。 The two works published many new archives from Chinese sources.

The limitations to the study of the Korean War do not lie in the historical data, but in the restrictions on ideology. There is heated debate about the origin of the War, in what perspective and to what extent China and Russia made decisions, the inside stories of the Sino-Korean relations, the motives and appraisal of China's dispatching of troops, the change and the outcome of China's tactics, the timing for the armistice, the problem of the prisoners, the threat and the real role of the atomic bombs, the problem of bacteria weapons, the reasons for the delay of negotiations and responsibilities, and the political background of signing the armistice treaty. Because of the ideological restrictions or diplomatic reasons, many debates cannot be put into words, or published in Mainland China. This, to a greater extent, limited the further development of the Korean War study in China's academic circle.

V. Problems and Prospects

The study of the Cold War history in China has just started up. In the past ten years, Chinese scholars made some achievements in this field. They are able to have dialogues with the scholars all over the world on the international symposiums in such fields as Sino-U.S. relations, Sino-Soviet relations, the formation of the diplomatic policy of the new China and the Korean War. This has laid a very good foundation for establishing the Cold War international history as a discipline in China. Judging from the establishment of a discipline, nevertheless, this foundation is still far from solid.

First, Chinese scholars are only starting to work on the different aspects of the Cold War, especially on the events concerning the development of the Cold War, such as the crisis of Turkey, Marshall Plan, Berlin crisis, Confrontation between the Soviet and Yugoslavia, Nuclear development, Hungary uprising, Caribbean crisis, Afghanistan War, and so on. They are the significant issues in the study of the international history. The archives related to these historical events are being published. All of these will play an important role in the virgin land.

Second, little has been studied on the history of the Cold War from the Chinese perspectives or on the explanation of Chinese history from the Cold War perspective. What role has China played in the Cold War? How did Chinese policy affect the Cold War? How did the Cold War influence the development of China? If the study of China's diplomatic history can be put into the framework of the Cold War and if the archives of China can be fully used, Chinese scholars will undoubtedly contribute to the study of the following issues uniquely: The evolvement of China's American policies, the deterioration of the Sino-Soviet relations, the crisis of the Taiwan Strait, the policies toward Taiwan, the conflict in the Sino-Indian border, Sino-Vietnam War, the relations between China and the Eastern Europe countries, and the contact between China and the Third World countries, and etc.

Third, China's Cold War study is still done by the individual scholars. It is not systematic and extensive. Scholars do not have much exchange and cooperation. At present, the condition is favorable for the study of the world history and the international relations history by using the first-hand materials. It is time for some academic institutions to organize symposiums, engaging scholars in exchanging ideas, and strengthening the ties among the scholars to build the team and construct the discipline.

To reach this goal, two specialized research centers were set up in China:

The first, the Center for Modern Historical Studies and Archives of Peking University which is directed by Niu Dayong, Yang Kunsong and Shen Zihua. It plans to publish a series of books on "China and the World during the Cold War". The center has published a collection of archives, Yunnan in the Struggle for Aiding to Vietnam and Resisting the

U.S.(Central Party Literature Press, 2004)。Unfortunately, the effort to publish another archive collection was failed: Guangxi in the Struggle for Aiding to Vietnam and Resisting the U.S. (《援越抗美斗争中的广西》)。

The second is the Center for the Cold War International Historical Studies of the Eastern China Normal University, which is supported by Zijiang Scholar Program. The center has established an inter-net web as www.coldwarchina.com and published a journal and some translated works and archives.

It could be confident that with these efforts, the Cold War study in China will step on a new stage.

1. Tao WenZhao, *A History of Sino-U.S. Relationship, 1911-1950*, Chongqing Press, 1993; *A History of Sino-U.S. Relationship, 1949-1972*, Shanghai People's Press, 1999; *A History of Sino-U.S. Relationship, Vols.3*, Shanghai People's Press, 2004.
2. Shen Zihua, *Mao Zedong, Stalin, and the Korean War: the Highest Confidential Documents from China and Soviet Union*, Hong Kong: Cosmos Books Ltd. 1998.
3. Niu Jun, *From Yanan to world: The origins of CCP foreign Affairs*, Fujin People's Press, 1992.
4. Niu Niu Dayong ed., *Chinese and Foreign Scholars talk freely about China in the 20 century*, Jianxi People's Press, 2003.
5. Yang Kuisong, *Revolution in the intermediate zone*, Party School Press of CCCPC,1992; *The Relations between CPC and Moscow, 1920-1960*, Taipei: Dongda Books Ld., 1997.
6. Xu Lan, *Tremendous Changes in the Twentieth-Century History* (cooperation), Study Press, 2005; (ed.) *Modern international History Studies*, People's Publishing House,2006.
7. Li Danhui ed., *Beijing and Moscow: from Alliance to conflicts*, Guangxi Normal University Press, 2002; *Yunnan Province and the War of Aiding Vietnam and Resisting the U.S.*, Archive Collections, (co-edited with Xiao Zuhou), Central Academic Press, 2004.
8. Gong Li, *Mao Zedong and America*, World Affairs Press, 1999; *Den Xiaoping and America*, CPC History Press, 2004.
9. Jia Qingguo, *Reconciliation Unrealized: The Estrangement and Crisis in the Sino-American Relations*, Literature and Arts Press, 1998.
10. Zhang Xiaoming, *Cold War and Its Legacy*, Shanghai People's Press, 1998.
11. Shi Yinhong, *The Origins of Hostility and Conflicts: American New China Policy and Sino-U.S. Relations, 1949-1950*, Nanjin University Press, 1995.
12. Xue Xiantian (薛衔天), ed., *Collection of documents on Sino-Soviet National Relations, 1945-1949*, Social Sciences Academic Press, 1997.
Shen Zihua (沈志华), ed., *Selected Historical Documents of Soviet Union*, 34 Vols, Social Sciences Academic Press,2002.
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