

Bibliographical Essay

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Foreign Relations: From the Korean War to the Bandung Line

Although there are rich studies on the PRC's foreign relations and domestic politics, few publications are available which focus upon the period from the Korean War to the Bandung Line. Among them, Jacques Guillermaz, The Chinese Communist Party in Power 1949-1976 and Roderick MacFarquhar, The Origins of the Cultural Revolution : I, Contradictions among the People 1956-1957 are very reliable surveys of the internal background of China's foreign relations, as well as Franz H. Schurmann, Ideology and Organization in Communist China. For Japanese readers, Mineo Nakajima, Chūgoku: Rekishi, Shakai, Kokusaikankei (China: History, Society and International Relations) is useful for understanding the basic framework of contemporary Chinese affairs.

Outstanding books which give an overview of China's foreign policy are as follows: John King Fairbank, The United States and China, Fourth ed., A. Doak Barnett, Communist China and Asia: Challenge to American Policy, Harold C. Hinton, China's Turbulent Quest: An Analysis of China's Foreign Relations since 1945, Rev. ed. and R.G. Boyd, Communist China's Foreign Policy. One general survey in Japanese of various aspects of China's foreign relations is Keishirō Iriye and Masashi Andō (ed.), Gendai Chūgoku

no Kokusaikankei (International Relations of Contemporary China). Relatively official views of the Soviet Union are reflected in O.B. Borisov and B.T. Koloskov, Sino-Soviet Relations 1945-1973: A Brief History.

For primary sources, we can use China's official materials, i.e., Mao Tse-tung Hsüan Chi (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung), the series of Chung-hua jen-min kung-ho-kuo tui-wai kuan-hsi wen-chien chi (Collected Foreign Relations Documents of the Republic of China) and so forth, as well as US governmental documents like the hitherto published Foreign Relations of the United States and the many kinds of NSC Papers, etc. Mao Tse-tung's unpublished documents like Mao Tse-tung ssu-hsiang wan sui! (Long Live Mao Tse-tung's Thought) or Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs like, Strobe Talbott (transl. & ed.) Khrushchev Rememvers, Strobe Talbott (transl. & ed.) Khrushchev Remember: The Last Testament and the same kind of relevant materials are also available with strict textual criticisms.

For the "pro-Soviet" period or the so-called Soviet model in early 1950, we have to turn first to the following books. On Soviet foreign policy for this period Max Beloff, Soviet Policy in the Far East 1944-1957, Henry Wey, China and Soviet Russia, J.M. Mackintosh, Strategy and Tactics of Soviet Foreign Policy and Adam B. Ulam, Expansion and Coexistence: The History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917-67 are 'classical' books which give us basic concepts and important analytical frameworks.

Regarding studies on the hidden conflicts between the

PRC and the Soviet Union, Mineo Nakajima, Chūso Tairitsu to Gendai: Sengo Ajia no Saikōsatsu (The Sino-Soviet Confrontation and the Present Age: Reappraisal of the Postwar Asia) discusses relevant aspects after the Yalta Conference and Yōnosuke Nagai and Akira Iriye (ed.), The Origins of the Cold War in Asia is a joint product of American, European and Japanese scholars.

With respect to the Sino-US relations, Tang Tsou, America's Failure in China 1941-50 is also useful for its historical studies, but the level of analysis is not as high as some studies published in Japanese regarding to present a stimulative assumption.

Studies on the Korean War and China are relatively numerous. Ernest R. May, "Lessons" of the Past: The Use and Misuse of History in American Foreign Policy and Seizaburō Shinobu, Chōsen sensō no boppatsu (The outbreak of the Korean War) include very profound historical view on the basic nature of the Korean War both seen from the United States and Japan. As far as China's position is concerned, Allen S. Whiting, China Crosses the Yalu: The Decision to Enter the Korean War, Stuart Schram, Mao Tse-tung, are fruitful contributions, at the same time we should see Robert R. Simmons, The Strained Alliance: Peking, P'yōnyang, Moscow and the Politics of the Korean Civil War.

China's strategic change toward the Bundung Line is less studied, but Edgar Snow, The Other Side of the River: Red China Today, Roderick MacFarquhar, The Hundred Flowers Campaign and the Chinese Intellectuals, Mineo Nakajima,

Gendai Chūgokuron: Ideogogī to Seiji no Naiteki Kōsatsu
(On Contemporary China: Looking into its Ideology and
Politics) are fundamental analyses of the background of
the PRC's diplomatic changes.

Donald S. Zagoria, The Sino-Soviet Conflict, 1956-
1961 is the best book covering the Sino-Soviet ideological
disputes. John Gittings, The Role of the Chinese Army and
Peter Van. Ness, Revolution and Chinese Foreign Policy:
Peking's Support for Wars of National Liberation are unique
studies of the Chinese Army and China's revolutionary
diplomacy respectively.