

University of Pennsylvania
Department of History
History 394

CHINA AND THE WORLD: 1912-2012

Professor Arthur Waldron
Spring 2016

Summary:

History 394 is a comprehensive introduction to the last hundred years of the international relations of China with the world. This includes the US, Russia or the USSR, Africa, Southeast Asia, India and elsewhere.

We begin with the end of Qing empire (1644-1911/12,) through the Republic of China (1911-1949) and the People's Republic of China (1949--). China has already been important for a long time, and it will only grow much more so in the years to come.

Although much will be said about diplomacy, and Chinese diplomatic strategy in particular, the mile-posts of the course will be a series of wars: World War I and its effects on China; the heroic Chinese war of resistance against Japan (1937-1945) in which, effectively without allies, the Chinese avoided defeat; the bitter Civil War that followed almost immediately (1946-1949) and brought Mao Zedong and his Communists to power while the predecessor Nationalist government fled to the island of Taiwan; then the Korean War (1950-1953) and the close Chinese-Soviet alliance that followed; The Taiwan Straits Crises (1954-1955, 1958, 1996); the Chinese-Indian war (1962) the origin of a situation now heating up; the Sino-Soviet border conflicts (1969); the Vietnam War (1955-1975) which changed the United States profoundly while reorientating China internationally; Chinese African policy (1961-), reconciliation with the United States, and the (at the time) little noticed Chinese invasion of Vietnam (1979)—and finally the increasingly tense situation today, between China and India, and China and her maritime neighbours from Japan to Indonesia, many U.S. allies.

Students who have successfully completed this course will be well-positioned to understand some of the most important of current events, and if they like, pursue the topics as careers (there will be no shortage, I assure you).

The course consists of two lectures per week (12:00-1:30) in xxx; two short (2 page) response papers, regular mid-term and final examinations, and a short (8-12 page) interpretative (not research) paper on a topic of your choice.

Introduction to the Course Material:

The story begins with the last years of the Qing empire, as China, previously largely isolationist except with respect to Russia, sought to join the world diplomatic system, for example with a diplomatic connection to the United States in 1844. During this period the Qing empire entered the international community, established embassies, and fought a number of wars. Trade with the world was buoyant.

A military uprising in 1911 overthrew the Manchu Qing state, which gave way in 1911/12 to the Republic of China, which lasted until 1949 in China, and whose government, much modified and now fully democratic, continues to rule the island of Taiwan (a few hundred square miles bigger than Belgium) and some associated islands. This was a period of economic development and relative openness.,

It was also a time when treaties, dating to the Qing, continued to guarantee foreigners certain privileges and exemptions to foreigners (“extraterritoriality”) as well as small territorial areas for settlement (“concessions”). Toward the end of the nineteenth century the major powers were jostling for influence in China. The rising power of the Japanese empire overshadowed and menaced the new Chinese state, however, far more than the Europeans.

From 1925-1928 the autocratic Chinese Nationalist Party conquered most of China, creating a unified state, which allowed a certain degree of freedom. For roughly ten years, until the Japanese invasion, that state, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek (1887-1975), played a major international role. In 1943 all foreign privilege was abolished.

Then war came. It was through Asia that the United States was drawn into World War II, as the Japanese expanded their invasion of China (1937-1945) to American territory. Although the Chinese fought with great heroism and tenacity, they were unable to defeat the invaders though Japan despite massive efforts never conquered China. Japan surrendered only after the United States dropped two nuclear bombs, and the Soviet Union invaded Manchuria (1945).

After the war the Nationalist regime was defeated in a civil war (1945-1949) by the (then) Soviet-supported Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong (1893-1976) who imposed a dictatorship comparable to that of the USSR, with which it was allied until 1959.

At that moment previously cordial US-China relations came to an effective halt, as Beijing turned to Moscow, while the United States continued diplomatic support of the exiled Nationalist regime in Taiwan (until 1979). China aligned herself firmly with Moscow, until nuclear distrust unravelled that relationship starting in 1958. With massive famine (1958-1961 perhaps 40 million dead) and the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) Mao’s rule became chaotic in its later decades. For a while, foreign relations nearly ceased or became wildly “revolutionary” in character. In 1962 China invaded India leaving problems and hostilities still unresolved. Briefly in 1967 renegade Red Guards burned the Indonesian and British diplomatic missions, and carried out other attacks on foreign diplomatic representatives.

Europe after World War II was tense but without major conflict: the hot wars of the Cold War period were in Asia—Korea (1950-1953), India (1962), Indo China (1955-1975). It was in Asia that we came close to the nuclear brink, in Korea and again during the second Taiwan Straits Crisis (1958). In 1969 the Soviet Union and China fought bloody battles along their common border—which so worried China that she abandoned her previous unwillingness to deal with Washington and began seeking a connection that would balance the threat from Moscow. She began in Africa. That in turn led to the diplomatic revolution of the 1970s signalled when American president Richard Nixon (1913-1994) visited Beijing in 1972. These wars and their consequences will be a major subject in the course.

In spite of this rapprochement, though, serious tensions continue to roil the region as a newly strong and internationally active China seeks her economic and political place among her neighbors and in the world.

Economically, China, until the 1970s self-isolated, has become the world's second largest economy and largest trader. She is a major center of manufacturing and export. China's economic rise, which began in earnest in the early 1990s, follows similar remarkable performances beginning in the 1950s by countries such as Germany and Europe, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore, as well as the former British territory of Hong Kong, that have taken them today to effectively European levels of prosperity.

No one can afford to be ignorant of how these developments took place and what they portend. The lifetimes of today's Penn students will most likely witness a major and difficult shift of wealth and power away from the west toward the east. Events in China will have direct effects on the lives of Americans of the rising generation. If they are to react intelligently, they must have intellectual preparation.

History 394 will provide a narration, through the lectures, of the major events of the last century and the first decade of this. No single book exists that covers this ground, so our readings are drawn from a variety of sources. These include modern historical accounts as well as primary materials. Thus the class will read the recently declassified transcripts of the various then top-secret talks between the American president Richard Nixon and his security adviser Henry Kissinger, with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, the Chinese leaders, concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations.

This subject matter is of great importance to all. This course is designed to suit anyone having a serious interest in Chinese foreign policy whether they have ever studied it or not. No knowledge is assumed; there are no prerequisites. Beginners belong in this course and should feel welcome. Those having some background, however, will also find plenty to engage their interest.

Instructors:



Arthur Waldron has been the Lauder Professor of International Relations in the Department of History at the University of Pennsylvania, since 1997. He works mostly on the history of Asia, China in particular; the problem of nationalism, and the study of war and violence in history. Educated at Harvard (A.B. '71 *summa cum laude* Valedictorian, PhD '81) and in Asia where he lived for four years before returning to Harvard. He previously taught at Princeton University, the U.S. Naval War College (Newport, RI) and Brown University. His publications include *The Great Wall of China: From History to Myth* (1989) also in Chinese and Italian; *The Modernization of Inner Asia* (1991); *How the Peace Was Lost: The 1935 Memorandum "Developments Affecting American Policy in the Far East" Prepared for the State Department by John Van Antwerp MacMurray* (1992) also in Japanese; *From War to Nationalism: China's Turning Point, 1924-1925* (1995) also in Chinese, and (with Daniel Moran) *The People in Arms: Military Myth and National Mobilization since the French Revolution* (2003). His latest book, *The Chinese* should appear in 2015. In addition he has fourteen articles in peer reviewed journals, ten chapters in books, and two edited volumes in Chinese, as well numerous scholarly and popular reviews and journalistic essays. In government, he served as one of twelve members of the highly-classified Tilelli Commission (2000-2001), which evaluated the China operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was also an original member of the Congressionally-mandated U.S-China Economic and Security Review Commission (2001-2003). He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and former Director of Asian Studies at the American Enterprise Institute.. A regular traveler, he has visited some fifty countries, in Asia and beyond. He has lectured all over the worlds, including Europe, Russia (in Russian),

Japan, and Australia. Born in Boston in 1948 Professor Waldron married the former Xiaowei Yü (born Beijing) in 1988. With their two sons they live in Gladwyne, Pennsylvania.

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arthurwaldron@me.com

Office Hours: T: 4:40-6:00 PM, Th: 2:30-4:30 PM

Teaching Assistant:

To Be Announced

Lectures:

Lectures will be from 12-1:30 Tuesday and Thursday in Annenberg 110. You are expected to attend.

The reason to attend is that I will present the core and argument of the course in the lectures. These *will not* be found in the readings alone. I will discuss issues that may well appear on examinations, and signal by emphasis which events and names are important. The lectures are the thread that will guide you successfully through the course.

Office Hours:

*Please make an effort to come to office hours. These are the times when we get to know the students better. It is also the time during which we can discuss more broadly and in greater depth issues that arise in lectures. As we have no recitations, this is particularly important. Certainly try to come by to discuss papers and projects with any of us—or just to chat about what is on your mind. We very much like to know our students. And **come early**: much of the time office hours are sparsely attended, but then when a paper or examination looms, we are overwhelmed.*

Readings:

For each unit reading is assigned. Some weeks you will have a lot to read, others very little. Ours is a very complex topic. You will not be tested on material that appears *only* in the reading but rather on that which *also* turns up in lecture. But you are responsible, in a more general way, for knowing the arguments and theses of the readings.

Books on China are innumerable. Remember that, as the late John King Fairbank (1907-1991) used to tell his students, “History is a sea of books. Learn to swim in the sea.”

Short Response Papers:

Two of these will be assigned during the course, due in class February 19 and April 02. They count relatively little, though a good grade on one can be very helpful if necessary. *No*

more than 2-3 typed pages, they should simply convey your thoughts about the topic. They are designed to get you thinking—you think best when you are writing—and let us find out your ideas.

Course Paper:

One class paper due on April 28, eight to twelve (8-12) typed double spaced pages, no more, to be delivered as directed. The topic choice is up to you, though we will provide suggestions. You are encouraged to refer to any or all of the readings, including those from the course bibliography that may not have been formally assigned. Newly declassified documents are full of fascinating material. Be creative. This is not a true research paper. Rather it should present your ideas on a topic of your choice (consult with our teaching assistants, or with me) based on perhaps some additional reading, from our course bibliography or of your own choice.

Citation system: That used by scientists, i.e. in text: "(Smith et al., 2002, pp. 201-203) with a full entry in a bibliography at the end of the paper.

Any good paper or examination essay should contain both argument (what you think stated clearly) *and counterargument* (that is, the strongest objections to your view, clearly expressed). The conclusion of any such piece of writing should, among other things, explain why you see your argument as stronger than your counterargument. Use *evidence* to support both elements.

*We are very sorry that we **cannot** accept electronic submissions of written work. We simply lack the sort of industrial printing capacity that would require. So your papers and your final should be handed in typed on paper to one of our colleagues.*

Examinations:

Examinations will be *no problem* if you come to lectures and do the reading. Some students truly excel in this course; others do just fine. Disasters are rare.

In class midterm examination (March 04 Thursday): this will include identifications and extracts from reading on which you will comment. Its goal is to see *how much you know*.

The regular final examination (May 02 Monday 09:00-11:00) will differ from the mid-term in that it will combine some short questions with an essay for which you will have a choice of topics. Its purpose is to let you present your own ideas on the course's topics: in other words to see *how you think*.

Grading:

Grading is an art not a science. We strive for fairness. If you do badly on one exercise, a good performance on another can outweigh that. Roughly speaking, the two short papers will count about 10% each, the mid-term examination about 20%, and the final

examination and the paper about 30% each. If you *follow the directions* for the course you will do fine.

Last semester the final grade breakdown in my comparable course History 160, *Strategy, Policy and War* was as follows: A+ 14.93%; A 37.31%; A- 16.42%; B+ 11.94%; B 11 16.42%; B- 2.99%

Bibliography:

This is for your reference. It is *not* an assignment.

Jeffrey A. Bader, *Obama and China's Rise: An Inside Account of America's Asia Strategy*. Washington, D.C. Brookings Institution Press, 2012.
ISBN 978-0-8157-2242-7

Zbigniew Brzezinski. *Power and Principle: Memoirs of the National Security Adviser 1977-81*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1983. ISBN 0-297-78220-7. E840.8.B79 A36 1983

Stephen G. Craft, *V. K. Wellington Koo and the Emergence of Modern China*. Lexington, KY: The University Press of Kentucky, 2004.
ISBN 0-8131-2314-3

John Paton Davies, Jr. *China Hand: An Autobiography* With Bruce Cumings and Todd S. Purdum Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011. ISBN 978-0-8122-4401-7
E748.D214A3 2011. (see review by ANW PDF)

Chen Jian. *Mao's China and the Cold War*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2001. ISBN 978-0-8078-2617-1. DS777.8.C4314 2001.

Gary Ka-wai Cheung *Hong Kong's Watershed: The 1967 Riots* Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2010 ISBN 978-962-209-089-7. DS796.H757 C46179 2009

"U.S.-China Relations." Apr 2007. Council on Foreign Relations. Oct 2014.

Frank Dikötter. *The Age of Openness: China Before Mao*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008
ISBN 10: 0520258819 ISBN 13: 9780520258815

John W. Garver. *Protracted Contest: Sino-Indian Rivalry in the Twentieth Century*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2001
ISBN 10: 0295980745 ISBN 13: 9780295980744

Rowena Xiaoqing He, *Tiananmen Exiles: Voices of the Struggle for Democracy in China*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
ISBN 10: 1137438312 ISBN 13: 9781137438317

John H. Holdridge. *Crossing the Divide: An Insider's Account of the Normalization of U.S.-China Relations*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc. 1997. ISBN 0-8476-8504-7. E183.8.C6 H65 1997.

Immanuel C. Y. Hsü. *The Rise of Modern China*. Sixth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000. ISBN 0-19-512504-5. DS754.H74 2000.

Ashok Kapur. *Pokhran and Beyond: India's Nuclear Behaviour*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2001. ISBN 019-566754-9. UA840 .K258 2001

Henry Kissinger. *White House Years*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1979. ISBN 0-316-49661-8. . E872 .V36 1983

Diane B. Kunz, ed. *The Diplomacy of the Crucial Decade: American Foreign Relations During the 1960s*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1994. ISBN 0-231-08176-6. E841.D46 1994.

Michael David Kwan. *Broken Portraits: Personal Encounters with Chinese Students*. San Francisco: China Books & Periodicals, 1990. ISBN 0-8351-2429-0. DS779.32 .K93 1990

James R. Lilley and Chuck Downs, ed. *Crisis in the Taiwan Strait*. Published in Cooperation with the American Enterprise Institute. Ft. McNair, Washington, D.C.: National Defense University Press, 1997. ISBN 1-57906-000-5 UA835.C75 1997.

James Lilley with Jeffrey Lilley *China Hands: Nine Decades of Adventure, Espionage, and Diplomacy in Asia*. New York: Public Affairs. 2004. ISBN 1-58648-136-3. E840.8.L48 A3

Harley Farnsworth MacNair. *Modern Chinese History: Selected Readings*. Shanghai, China: The Commercial Press, Limited. 1933.

Richard McGregor, *The Party: The Secret World of China's Communist Rulers* Penguin Books, 2011 ISBN 10: 0061708771 ISBN 13: 9780061708770

James McGregor. *No Ancient Wisdom, No Followers: The Challenges of Chinese Authoritarian Capitalism*. Westport, CT: Prospect Press, 2012. ISBN 978-1-935212-81-2. HC427.95 .M42 2012.

James Mann. *About Face: A History of America's Curious Relationship with China, from Nixon to Clinton*. New York, N.Y. Alfred A. Knopf, 1999. ISBN 0-679-45053-X. E183.8.C5 M319 1999.

Paul Midler, *Poorly Made in China: An Insider's Account of the Tactics Behind China's Production Game, Revised and Updated*. Published by John Wiley and Sons. ISBN 10: 0470928077 ISBN 13: 9780470928073

Rana Mitter, *Forgotten Ally: China's World War II, 1937-1945*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin

Harcourt, 2013.
ISBN978-0-618-89425-3

Lien-Hang T. Nguyen, *Hanoi's War: An International History of the War for Peace in Vietnam*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 2012.
ISBN 10: 080783551X ISBN 13: 9780807835517

Edward O'Dowd. *Chinese Military Strategy in the Third Indochina War: The Last Maoist War*. United Kingdom: David Fulton Publishers Ltd., 2009
ISBN 10: 0415545285 ISBN 13: 9780415545280

Alexander V. Pantsov with Steven I. Levine. *Mao: The Real Story*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2012. ISBN 978-1-4516-54447-9. DS778.M3P287613 2012.

Shelley Rigger. *Why Taiwan Matters: Small Island, Global Powerhouse*. Lanham, Md. : Rowman & Littlefield,, 2011. ISBN 978-1-4422-0479-9 ISBN 978-1-4422-0479-9. DS799.625 .R54 2011

Jay Taylor. *The Generalissimo's Son: Chiang Ching-kuo and the Revolutions in China and Taiwan*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000. ISBN 0-674-00287-3. DS 799.82 C437 T39 2000.

Jay Taylor. *The Generalissimo: Chiang Kai-shek and the Struggle for Modern China*. Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2009. ISBN 978-0-674-03338-2. DS 777.448 C5 T39 2009.

Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, *Strait Talk: United States-Taiwan Relations and the Crisis with China*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2009.
ISBN 978-0-674-04167-6

Cyrus Vance. *Hard Choice: Critical Years in America's Foreign Policy*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1983. ISBN 0-671-44339-9. E872 .V36 1983

Arthur Waldron, "From Nonexistent to Almost Normal: U.S.-China Relations During the 1960s." In Diane B. Kunz, ed. *Diplomacy of the Crucial Decade*, pp. 219-250.

Arthur Waldron and Yifei Zhang, "Introduction" to Volumes IX and X of *Mao's Road to Power* (forthcoming from Harvard University) PDF

Arthur Waldron, ed.. *How the Peace Was Lost: The 1935 Memorandum "Developments Affecting American Policy in the Far East" Prepared for the State Department by Ambassador John Van Antwerp MacMurray*". Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 1992. ISBN 0-8179-9151-4. DS518.M2 1992.

Arthur Waldron. *From War to Nationalism: China's turning point, 1924-1925*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. ISBN 0-521-47238-5. DS777.36.W34.

Arthur Waldron, "China's Peaceful Rise Encounters Turbulence" *Orbis* 58.2 (Spring 2014):164-181. (PDF)

Yoshihara Toshi and James Holmes, *China's Rise and the Challenge to U.S. Maritime Strategy*. Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 2010. ISBN 978-1-59174-390-1. VA633.467. 2010.

Zhang Shu Guang *Mao's Military Romanticism China and the Korean War,1950-1953*. Lawrence, Kansas 1995.
ISBN 10: 0700607234 ISBN 13: 9780700607235

Articles (in order of assignment): These are all easily available on JSTOR (Van Pelt Library, online) and in PDF format:

Frank J. Goodnow, "Reform in China" *American Political Science Review* 9.2 (May, 1915): 209-224

Li Thian-hok, "The China Impasse: A Formosan View" *Foreign Affairs* 36.3 (April 1958): 437-448.

Richard M. Nixon, "Asia after Viet Nam" *Foreign Affairs* 46.1 (October 1967): 111-125.

John K. Fairbank. "The People's Middle Kingdom" *Foreign Affairs* 44.4 (July 1966): 574-586.

John K. Fairbank, "China's Foreign Policy in Historical Perspective" *Foreign Affairs* 47.3 (April 1969): 449-463.

Barbara Tuchman, "If Mao Had Come to Washington: An Essay in Alternatives" *Foreign Affairs* 51.1 (October 1972): 44-64.

Andrew J. Nathan, "The Tiananmen Papers" *Foreign Affairs* 80.1 (January-February 2001): 2-48.

Arthur Waldron, "China's 'Peaceful Ascent' Enters Turbulence" *Orbis* 58.2 (Spring 2014): 164-181

Primary Sources:

William Burr. *Nixon's Trip to China Records now Completely Declassified, Including Kissinger Intelligence Briefing and Assurances on Taiwan*. Georgetown National Security Archive. Go to: <http://www2.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB106/> (this cannot be printed or made into a PDF)

The following will be made available in PDF:

“The Shanghai Communiqué” (28 February 1972)

“Joint Communiqué of the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China”(January 1, 1979)

“The ‘Six Assurances’ to Taiwan” (July 1982)

“Joint Communiqué of the United States of America and the People’s Republic of China” August 17, 1982)

Lecture Schedule:

January:

Introduction: The Present

First Lecture: January 14

Introduction: Chinese-American Relations,
1912-2012

Second Lecture: January 19

China Today

Readings: Richard McGregor, *The Party: The Secret World of China’s Communist Rulers*.

John K. Fairbank. “The People’s Middle Kingdom” *Foreign Affairs*

John K. Fairbank, “China’s Foreign Policy in Historical Perspective” *Foreign Affairs* 4

The Early Republic: 1912-1932

Fourth Lecture: January 26

Fifth Lecture: January 28

Reading: Frank Dikötter. *The Age of Openness: China Before Mao*.

February:

In the Shadow of Versailles: The Contradictions of Chinese Diplomacy:

Sixth Lecture: February 2

Peaceful Treaty Revision

Seventh Lecture: February 4

Radicalism: 1925 and after

Reading: Arthur Waldron, ed. *How the Peace Was Lost: The 1935 Memorandum “Developments Affecting American Policy in the Far East” Prepared for the State Department by Ambassador John Van Antwerp MacMurray*.

The Japanese Invasion: 1937-1945, China Barely Survives . . .

Eighth Lecture: February 09

The Ninth Lecture: February 11

Readings: Rana Mitter, *Forgotten Ally*.

Li Thian-hok, "The China Impasse: A Formosan View" *Foreign Affairs*

China Faces East: The Civil War, the Korean War and the Years of Sino-Soviet Alliance, 1950-1959

Tenth Lecture: February 16

Communism and Foreign Policy

Eleventh Lecture: February 18

China Faces East

Readings: Arthur Waldron and Yifei Zhang, "Introduction" to Volumes IX and X of *Mao's Road to Power* (forthcoming from Harvard University) PDF

Shu Guang Chang, *Mao's Military Romanticism*.

Chen Jian, *Mao's China and the Cold War*. Chapters 1 and 4

Short paper due in class February 19: "Given what we have covered so far, how would you evaluate the two *Foreign Affairs* articles by John Fairbank (see lectures 1 and 2).

Victorious War With India, 1962

Twelfth Lecture: February 23

Thirteenth Lecture: February 25

Reading: John W. Garver. *Protracted Contest: Sino-Indian Rivalry in the Twentieth Century*.

The Peking-Moscow Breakup: China (Almost) Alone in the World, 1960-1974

Fourteenth Lecture: March 02

March 04

Mid-term Examination in Class

Readings: Arthur Waldron, "From Nonexistent to Almost Normal: U.S.-China Relations During the 1960s." In Diane B. Kunz, ed. *Diplomacy of the Crucial Decade*, pp. 219-250.

Chen Jian, *Mao's China*, ch. 3 and 7.

March 05-13 Spring Break

The End of the Vietnam War, 1975:

Fifteenth Lecture: March 16

Sixteenth Lecture: March 18

Readings: Lien-Hang T. Nguyen, *Hanoi's War: An International History of the War for Peace in Vietnam.*

Chen Jian, *Mao's China*, ch. 8

Richard M. Nixon, "Asia after Viet Nam" *Foreign Affairs*

The U.S. Recognizes China and Discards Taiwan: 1971-1979

Seventeenth Lecture: March 22

Winning China

Eighteenth Lecture: March 24

"Sacrificing" Taiwan

Readings: Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, *Strait Talk: United States-Taiwan Relations and the Crisis with China.*

Mao Zedong meets Richard Nixon, February 21, 1972:

Declassified transcript of the Beijing meeting between China's leader and America's. It took place in Chairman Mao's living quarters. USC-U.S. China Institute. Online at:

<http://china.usc.edu/ShowArticle.aspx?articleID=2248>

Barbara Tuchman, "If Mao Had Come to Washington: An Essay in Alternatives" *Foreign Affairs*

Chen Jian *Mao's China*, ch. 2 and 9.

April:

The Last Maoist War: The Invasion of Vietnam, 1979

Nineteenth Lecture: March 31

Twentieth Lecture: April 05

Reading: Edward O'Dowd. *Chinese Military Strategy in the Third Indochina War: The Last Maoist War.*

Short paper due in class, April 02: Some enthusiastically described President Nixon's (1913-1994) trip to China as "The Week that Changed the World." Looking back with your own perspective as well as considering the readings, how much did it really change?

Illusion and Disillusionment: 1979-1989

Twenty First Lecture: April 07

Twenty Second Lecture: April 12

Readings: Rowena Xiaoqing He, *Tiananmen Exiles: Voices of the Struggle for Democracy in China.*

Andrew J. Nathan, "The Tiananmen Papers" *Foreign Affairs* 80.1 (January-February 2001): 2-48.

Back on Plan? 1990-2010

Twenty Third Lecture: April 12

Twenty Fourth Lecture: April 14

Readings: Paul Midler, *Poorly Made in China: An Insider's Account of the Tactics Behind China's Production Game, Revised and Updated.*

"U.S.-China Relations." Apr 2007. Council on Foreign Relations. Oct 2014.

The Future of the Relationship: 2010-?

Twenty Fifth Lecture: April 21

The Obama Administration, 2009-

Twenty Sixth Lecture: April 26

Rising Tension

Readings: Jeffrey A. Bader, *Obama and China's Rise: An Inside Account of America's Asia Strategy.*

Arthur Waldron, "China's 'Peaceful Ascent' Enters Turbulence" *Orbis* 58.2 [Spring 2014]: 164-181

Twenty Seventh Lecture: April 28

Conclusion

Course Paper Due: April 28

Submit hard copy in class.

Final Examination: Tuesday May 03, 9-11 AM

17 January 2016