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**KEY=SINO - MARISA CARNEY**

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## Sino-Mongolian Relations, 1949-2004

"Relations between two sovereign and neighbourly states is always a ticklish problem, Mongolia a country landlocked between China on the one side and Russia on the other had a hoary and belligerent past. In thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it ruled over almost one - third of the civilized world including China. Mongolia's relationship with China had a chequered history and in fact it always needed an extraordinary efforts on the part of Mongolia to maintain correctâ if not cordial ties with China. (Excerpts from the book). China being a civilizational state has had a foreign affairs agenda of its own. At times it was tune in with the rest of the Socialist bloc but most of the time it followed an independent line. Political dominance of the Soviet Union over Mongolia was not acceptable to China which had exercised suzerain rights over Mongolia for more than a century. The situation became worse after the Sino- Soviet schism and Mongolia toeing the Soviet line. Mongolia tried to play China against the Soviet Union and vice-versa to meet its security requirements and overcome its economic under-development and above all to maintain its distinct identity in the comity of nations. Traditionally being a center of both Pan - Buddhist and Pan - Mongol movements, it tried to maintain cultural togetherness with both the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region of China and the Buryat Soviet Socialist Republic of the Soviet Union. In the post-Mao period, the Sino-Soviet schism was perceived as a Maoist fallacy and earnest attempts were made by the post-Mao genre of Chinese leaders to free foreign policy from Maoist agenda. This coupled with openness in the Soviet Union resulted in normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. How this contributed to normalization of relations between China and Mongolia and the subsequent emergence of Mongolia as a democratic state is brought out at length in this study. The last chapter also throws light on what can be the future prospects for relations between two neighbours China and Mongolia. "

## Reins of Liberation

## An Entangled History of Mongolian Independence, Chinese Territoriality, and Great Power Hegemony, 1911-1950

Stanford University Press The author's purpose in writing this book is to use the Mongolian question to illuminate much larger issues of twentieth-century Asian history: how war, revolution, and great-power rivalries induced or restrained the formation of nationhood and territoriality. He thus continues the argument he made in *Frontier Passages* that on its way to building a communist state, the CCP was confronted by a series of fundamental issues pertinent to China's transition to nation-statehood. The book's focus is on the Mongolian question, which ran through Chinese politics in the first half of the twentieth century. Between the Revolution of 1911 and the Communists' triumph in 1949, the course of the Mongolian question best illustrates the genesis, clashes, and convergence of Chinese and Mongolian national identities and geopolitical visions.

## Sinophobia

## Anxiety, Violence, and the Making of Mongolian Identity

University of Hawaii Press Sinophobia is a timely and groundbreaking study of the anti-Chinese sentiments currently widespread in Mongolia. Graffiti calling for the removal of Chinese dot the urban landscape, songs about killing the Chinese are played in public spaces, and rumors concerning Chinese plans to take over the country and exterminate the Mongols are rife. Such violent anti-Chinese feelings are frequently explained as a consequence of China's meteoric

economic development, a cause of much anxiety for her immediate neighbors and particularly for Mongolia, a large but sparsely populated country that is rich in mineral resources. Other analysts point to deeply entrenched antagonisms and to centuries of hostility between the two groups, implying unbridgeable cultural differences. Franck Billé challenges these reductive explanations. Drawing on extended fieldwork, interviews, and a wide range of sources in Mongolian, Chinese, and Russian, he argues that anti-Chinese sentiments are not a new phenomenon but go back to the late socialist period (1960-1990) when Mongolia's political and cultural life was deeply intertwined with Russia's. Through an in-depth analysis of media discourses, Billé shows how stereotypes of the Chinese emerged through an internalization of Russian ideas of Asia, and how they can easily extend to other Asian groups such as Koreans or Vietnamese. He argues that the anti-Chinese attitudes of Mongols reflect an essential desire to distance themselves from Asia overall and to reject their own Asianness. The spectral presence of China, imagined to be everywhere and potentially in everyone, thus produces a pervasive climate of mistrust, suspicion, and paranoia. Through its detailed ethnography and innovative approach, *Sinophobia* makes a critical intervention in racial and ethnic studies by foregrounding Sinophobic narratives and by integrating psychoanalytical insights into its analysis. In addition to making a useful contribution to the study of Mongolia, it will be essential reading for anthropologists, sociologists, and historians interested in ethnicity, nationalism, and xenophobia.

## China's Regional Relations in Comparative Perspective From Harmonious Neighbors to Strategic Partners

Routledge China's relations with its neighbors have evolved since 1949, and in the 21st century many scholars argue that China's rising power has led it to be increasingly domineering over those smaller countries in Northeast, Southeast, Central, and South Asia. The evolution of China's regional relations needs to be examined comprehensively, since China counts twenty-seven countries as its "neighbors" large and small. While China's official policy toward all of these countries is to treat them as "good neighbors" and "partners," some of these relationships have been spectacularly deteriorating, while others have been quietly improving over the last two decades. Jackson takes a comparative foreign policy approach, and compares China's status as a regional hegemon with the United States, Russia, India, Brazil, South Africa and Nigeria. The result is a broader theory as to why regional powers are sometimes intimidating and at other times accommodating. An important contribution to studies on China, this book will prove useful to scholars and students in Chinese and Asian foreign policy, comparative foreign policy, and international relations.

## Governing China's Multiethnic Frontiers

University of Washington Press Leading scholars examine the Chinese government's administration of its ethnic minority regions, particularly border areas where ethnicity is at times a volatile issue and where separatist movements are feared. Chapters focus on the Muslim Hui, multiethnic southwest China, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, and Tibet. Together these studies provide an overview of government relations with key minority populations, against which one can view evolving dialogues and disputes. Contributors are Gardner Bovington, David Bachman, Uradyn E. Bulag, Melvyn C. Goldstein, Mette Halskov Hansen, Matthew T. Kapstein, and Jonathan Lipman.

## 2005

Walter de Gruyter Die IBOHS verzeichnet jährlich die bedeutendsten Neuerscheinungen geschichtswissenschaftlicher Monographien und Zeitschriftenartikel weltweit, die inhaltlich von der Vor- und Frühgeschichte bis zur jüngsten Vergangenheit reichen. Sie ist damit die derzeit einzige laufende Bibliographie dieser Art, die thematisch, zeitlich und geographisch ein derart breites Spektrum abdeckt. Innerhalb der systematischen Gliederung nach Zeitalter, Region oder historischer Disziplin sind die Werke nach Autorennamen oder charakteristischem Titelhauptwort aufgelistet.

## Mongolian Rule in China

## Local Administration in the Yuan Dynasty

Harvard University Press The Mongolian Yuan dynasty, 1272-1368, is a short but interesting chapter in the long history of Sino-Mongolian relations. Faced with the challenge of governing a huge sedentary empire, the traditionally nomadic Mongols acceded to some Chinese institutional precedents, but, in large part, adhered to their own Inner Asian practices of staffing and administering the government apparatus. Yuan administrative documents provide information that permits a fairly accurate reconstruction of the day-to-day functioning of the local government bureaucracy. From these materials, Endicott-West has put together a detailed picture of the Mongols' methods of selecting local officials, the ethnic backgrounds of officials, and policy formation and implementation at the local level.

## Australia-China Relations post 1949

### Sixty Years of Trade and Politics

**Routledge** This book challenges the common perceptions of Australian dependence upon great-power allies in the conduct of its foreign relations through a critical examination of Australia's relations with the People's Republic of China. The author focuses on the economic and political dimensions of the policy-making process from the founding of the PRC in 1949 to the present era, against an analytical framework that takes into account both internal and external factors in the formulation and implementation of Australian foreign policy. Informed by political science and international relations, the book differs from the conventional literature on Sino-Australian relations, which has either focused on pure economic analysis or concentrated on chronicling historical events. The author weaves theoretical insights from political science and international relations into the historical analysis while seeking to examine the interplay between political and economic factors over time in shaping policy outcomes. The book draws not only on primary and secondary sources but also on information and insights obtained from interviews with a vast array of direct participants in the policy process, including almost all the former ambassadors from both China and Australia, covering the entire period of the diplomatic relationship. As a result, the book breaks new ground, especially from the Hawke era onwards, revealing hitherto overlooked details of interest in the policy process.

### Frontier Encounters

## Knowledge and Practice at the Russian, Chinese and Mongolian Border

**Open Book Publishers** China and Russia are rising economic and political powers that share thousands of miles of border. Despite their proximity, their interactions with each other - and with their third neighbour Mongolia - are rarely discussed. Although the three countries share a boundary, their traditions, languages and worldviews are remarkably different. *Frontier Encounters* presents a wide range of views on how the borders between these unique countries are enacted, produced, and crossed. It sheds light on global uncertainties: China's search for energy resources and the employment of its huge population, Russia's fear of Chinese migration, and the precarious independence of Mongolia as its neighbours negotiate to extract its plentiful resources. Bringing together anthropologists, sociologists and economists, this timely collection of essays offers new perspectives on an area that is currently of enormous economic, strategic and geo-political relevance.

### Inside China's Cold War

"Featuring new evidence on: Mao, Stalin, and the road to the 1950 Summit; The 1954 Geneva Conference; Sino-Albanian summits 1961-67; Mongolia and the Cold War; North Korea in 1956; Romania and the Sino-US opening."--  
Cover

### Asia Annual-2004

The Asia Annual Is The Crossdisciplinary Journal Of The Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute Of Asian Studies, Kolkata. ;;The Current Volume, The Fifth In Succession, Contains Twentyone Wellresearched Articles, Authored By Eminent Scholars From India

## China's Frontier Regions

### Ethnicity, Economic Integration and Foreign Relations

**Bloomsbury Publishing** China has traditionally viewed her frontier regions--Xinjiang, Tibet, Inner Mongolia and Yunnan--as buffer zones. Yet their importance as commercial and cosmopolitan hubs, intimately involved in the transmission of goods, peoples and ideas between China and its west and southwest has meant they are crucial for China's ongoing development. The resurgence of China under Deng Xiaoping's policy of 'reform and opening' has therefore led to a focus on integrating these regions into the PRC (People's Republic of China). This has important implications not only for the frontier regions themselves but also for the neighbouring states, with which they have strong cultural, religious, linguistic and economic ties. *China's Frontier Regions* explores the challenges presented by this integrationist policy, both for domestic relations and for diplomatic and foreign policy relations with the countries abutting their frontier regions.

## A Misunderstood Friendship

### Mao Zedong, Kim Il-sung, and Sino-North Korean Relations, 1949-1976: Revised Edition

Columbia University Press Today, the People's Republic of China is North Korea's only ally on the world stage, a tightly knit relationship that goes back decades. Both countries portray their partnership as one of "brotherly affection" based on shared political ideals—an alliance "as tight as lips to teeth"—even though relations have deteriorated in recent years due to China's ascendance and North Korea's intransigence. In *A Misunderstood Friendship*, leading diplomatic historians Zihua Shen and Yafeng Xia draw on previously untapped primary source materials revealing tensions and rivalries to offer a unique account of the China-North Korea relationship. They unravel the twists and turns in high-level diplomacy between China and North Korea from the late 1940s to the death of Mao Zedong in 1976. Through unprecedented access to Chinese government documents, Soviet and Eastern European archives, and in-depth interviews with former Chinese diplomats and North Korean defectors, Shen and Xia reveal that 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 of the Korean War, China's postwar aid to North Korea, Kim Il-sung's ideological and strategic thinking, North Korea's relations with the Soviet Union, and the importance of the Sino-U.S. rapprochement, among other issues. *A Misunderstood Friendship* adds new depth to our understanding of one of the most secretive and significant relationships of the Cold War, with increasing relevance to international affairs today.

## Bulletin

### Bulletin: Inside China's Cold War

Cold War Bulletin

### China Learns from the Soviet Union, 1949-present

Rowman & Littlefield In this book an international group of scholars examines China's acceptance and ultimate rejection of Soviet models and practices in economic, cultural, social, and other realms.

## Mongolian Studies

### Tibetan Buddhists in the Making of Modern China

Columbia University Press Gray Tuttle reveals the surprising role Buddhism and Buddhist leaders played in the development of the modern Chinese state and in fostering relations between Tibet and China from the Republican period (1912-1949) to the early years of Communist rule. Tuttle offers new insights on the impact of modern ideas of nationalism, race, and religion in East Asia. He draws on previously unexamined archival and governmental materials, as well as personal memoirs of Chinese politicians and Buddhist monks, and ephemera from religious ceremonies.

## Tibetan Nation

### A History Of Tibetan Nationalism And Sino-tibetan Relations

Westview Press This history offers an account of Tibetan nationalism, Sino-Tibetan relations and the issue of Tibetan self-determination. It explores Tibet's national origins, the Tibetan state, the Buddhist state and its relations with China, Tibet's quest for independence

## Indian National Bibliography

### The Indian National Bibliography

## Cambridge Anthropology

A Journal of the Department of Social Anthropology,  
Cambridge University

## The Pragmatic Dragon

## China's Grand Strategy and Boundary Settlements

UBC Press China shares borders and asserts vast maritime claims with over a dozen countries, and it has had boundary disputes with nearly all of them. Yet in the 1960s, when tensions were escalating with the Soviet Union, India, and the United States, China moved to conclude boundary agreements with these neighbours peacefully. In this wide-ranging study of China's boundary disputes and settlements, Eric Hyer finds China's behaviour was strategic and even demonstrated willingness to compromise. This behaviour in earlier periods is pertinent to the ongoing territorial disputes in the East and South China Seas. The Pragmatic Dragon analyzes these disputes and the strategic rationale behind China's behaviour, providing important insights into the foreign policy of a nation whose presence on the world stage continues to grow.

## Xinjiang and the Modern Chinese State

University of Washington Press Xinjiang and the Modern Chinese State views modern Chinese political history from the perspective of Han officials who were tasked with governing Xinjiang. This region, inhabited by Uighurs, Kazaks, Hui, Mongols, Kirgiz, and Tajiks, is also the last significant "colony" of the former Qing empire to remain under continuous Chinese rule throughout the twentieth century. By foregrounding the responses of Chinese and other imperial elites to the growing threat of national determination across Eurasia, Justin Jacobs argues for a reconceptualization of the modern Chinese state as a "national empire." He shows how strategies for administering this region in the late Qing, Republican, and Communist eras were molded by, and shaped in response to, the rival platforms of ethnic difference characterized by Soviet and other geopolitical competitors across Inner and East Asia. This riveting narrative tracks Xinjiang political history through the Bolshevik revolution, the warlord years, Chinese civil war, and the large-scale Han immigration in the People's Republic of China, as well as the efforts of the exiled Xinjiang government in Taiwan after 1949 to claim the loyalty of Xinjiang refugees.

## Recast All Under Heaven

## Revolution, War, Diplomacy, and Frontier China in the 20th Century

Bloomsbury Publishing USA "Xiaoyuan Liu has provided a most compelling study of frontier in the shaping of modern China's territorial identity. Ethnopolitics, usually confined to the domestic sphere, must now be 'recast' and brought to the forefront of any attempt to understand China's international relations, and vice versa."-Uradyn E. Bulag, University of Cambridge, UK "In this collection of well-argued essays, Professor Xiaoyuan Liu offers an extremely valuable perspective on the evolution of China's 'geo-body' in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries—that is, its evolution from an empire to a 'modern' nation state. This complex process involved a constant effort to reconcile the unifying impulses of the central government with the vibrant ethnic particularism that existed within China's constantly shifting borders."-Richard J. Smith, George and Nancy Rupp Professor of Humanities and Professor of History, Rice University, USA "In this illuminating set of essays, Liu Xiaoyuan, the master of China's frontier history and ethnopolitics, ranges widely across the boundaries of space and time to examine how modern China came into being. By emphasizing the seemingly paradoxical centrality of the periphery in the consolidation and legitimation of Chinese political authority, Liu explains Beijing's concern about trouble on its Inner Asian frontiers and expands our understanding of China's modern history."-Steven I. Levine, Senior Research Associate, Maureen and Mike Mansfield Center, University of Montana, USA In applying the two interpretative themes of "frontier" and "ethnicity", Recast All Under Heaven examines the externalization from and internalization to China by a number of the tributary affiliates and outlying territories of the by-gone Qing Empire. This unique book blends analyses of "domestic" and "international" developments involved in China's modern reincarnation and provides an integral narrative that links historical themes pertinent to the eastern and western halves of China. This is the first study contending that "frontier China" has remained a fitting characterization of the rising Asian giant.

## China-Russia Relations in Central Asia

### Energy Policy, Beijing's New Assertiveness and 21st Century Geopolitics

Springer Science & Business Media As China rises to global power status, its relations with other major powers, including Russia, are constantly renegotiated. Energy figures prominently in both countries' foreign policy. An extensive analysis of Chinese language sources - academic debate 1997-2012 - confirms a collision of interests over Central Asian reserves. While unanimous appeals to compromise render previous predictions of impending confrontation unconvincing, descriptions of Sino-Central Asian energy relations as "central to energy security", and the explicit rejection of a Russian "sphere of influence", also exclude a retreat. In the long term, China will likely replace Russia as the dominant force in Central Asia's energy sector, causing the Kremlin to perceive another "encroachment". The current notion of a "strategic partnership" will inevitably be challenged.

## Social Action

### Die Außenpolitik der Volksrepublik China 1949 - 2004

#### Eine Einführung

Springer-Verlag Chinas Außenpolitik war in der Ära Mao Zedong (1949-1976) mit Unabhängigkeit und Sicherheit von zwei widersprüchlichen Grundsätzen geprägt, ein Linienstreit, der in den 60er Jahren zum Bruch mit Moskau und 1972 zu einer spektakulären Annäherung an die USA führte. Deng Xiaoping versuchte ab 1978, diesen Widerspruch mit einem Bekenntnis zu Interdependenz und wirtschaftlicher Öffnung aufzulösen, aber auch Dengs Reform wurde in den Dienst einer langfristigen nationalen Agenda gestellt, die die internationale Manövrieremarge der Volksrepublik vergrößern sollte. Auch 2004 ist Peking weder mit seinem engeren Umfeld zufrieden, in dem viele Akteure unausgesprochen oder offen gegen eine "chinesische Gefahr" rüsten, noch mit einer von den USA dominierten Welt. Sichtbarster Ausdruck der unterstellten Beeinträchtigung des eigenen Großmachtanspruchs ist die anhaltende, unabhängige Existenz der "abtrünnigen Provinz" Taiwan.

## Mongol Survey

### A Publication of the Mongolia Society

### Chinese (Taiwan) Yearbook of International Law and Affairs

## Sino-Romanian Relations

### 1950's-1960's

### Beijing's Power and China's Borders

## Twenty Neighbors in Asia

M.E. Sharpe China shares borders with 20 other countries. Each of these neighbors has its own national interests, and in some cases, these include territorial and maritime jurisdictional claims in places that China also claims. Most of these 20 countries have had a history of border conflicts with China; some of them never amicably settled. This book brings together some of the foremost historians, geographers, political scientists, and legal scholars on modern Asia to examine each of China's twenty land or sea borders.

## Ethno-diplomacy

## The Uyghur Hitch in Sino-Turkish Relations

Beginning in 1949, China responded to so-called Uyghur separatism and the quest for Eastern Turkestan (Xinjiang) independence as a domestic problem. Since the mid-1990s, however, when it became aware of the international aspects of this problem, Beijing has begun to pressure Turkey to limit its support for Uyghur activism. Aimed not only at cultural preservation but also at Eastern Turkestan independence, Uyghur activism remained unnoticed until the 1990s, despite the establishment in 1971 of Sino-Turkish diplomatic relations. Possibly less concerned about the Uyghur threat than it suggests, Beijing may simply be using the Uyghurs to intimidate and manipulate Turkey and other governments, primarily those in Central Asia.

## Mao and the Sino-Soviet Split, 1959–1973

### A New History

Rowman & Littlefield 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—the authors analyze the split from 1959, when visible cracks in the relationship appeared, to China's foreign policy shift toward the United States in 1973.

### Bibliographic Index

### Enduring Territorial Disputes

### Strategies of Bargaining, Coercive Diplomacy, and Settlement

University of Georgia Press Of all the issues in international relations, disputes over territory are the most salient and most likely to lead to armed conflict. Understanding their endurance is of paramount importance. Although many states have settled their disagreements over territory, seventy-one disputes involving nearly 40 percent of all sovereign states remain unresolved. In this study, Krista E. Wiegand examines why some states are willing and able to settle territorial disputes while others are not. She argues that states may purposely maintain disputes over territory in order to use them as bargaining leverage in negotiations over other important unresolved issues. This dual strategy of issue linkage and coercive diplomacy allows the challenger state to benefit from its territorial claim. Under such conditions, it has strong incentive to pursue diplomatic and militarized threats and very little incentive to settle the dispute over territory. Wiegand tests her theory in four case studies, three representing the major types of territorial disputes: uninhabited islands and territorial waters, as seen in tensions between China and Japan over the Senkaku and Diaoyu Islands; inhabited tracts of territory, such as the North African enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla affecting Morocco and Spain; and border areas, like the Shebaa Farms dispute between Lebanon and Israel. A fourth case study of a dispute between China and Russia represents a combination of all three types; settled in 2008, it serves as a negative example. All these disputes involve areas that have key strategic and economic importance both regionally and globally.

### China's Foreign Relations and Security Dimensions

Taylor & Francis China is the world's second largest economy and a key player in world politics. This book looks at China's foreign policy from a macro perspective. It analyses China's peripheral and regional policy as well as its relations with other major powers - India and Russia. It offers insight into the historical security concerns of China and the linkages of internal domestic issues with external diplomacy which reshape its relations with neighbouring countries. The volume also examines President Xi Jinping's foreign policy orientations and aspirations for future. In face of growing global concern on China's hegemonic ambitions in the region, the book gauges the tensions between China and Japan in the South China Sea as well as the apprehensions of several smaller Asian countries that may perceive China's strategic and geo-economic advantages and military strength as a threat. This book will be useful to scholars and researchers of China studies, politics, foreign policy, international relations, military and strategic studies, defence and security studies, area studies, and political studies.

### The Book Review

## Among Herders of Inner Mongolia

### The Haslund-Christensen Collection at the National Museum of Denmark

**Aarhus Universitetsforlag** This is a study of a unique collection of Inner Mongolian artifacts at the National Museum of Denmark. They are described, analyzed and presented in a catalogue of more than 800 items, documenting the daily life of pastoral society in and around the tent, in the herding of the animals, in caravan trade and in hunting, crafts, sports and games, and in ritual life. Information about the objects was obtained during two expeditions to Inner Mongolia in the 1930s led by the Danish author Henning Haslund-Christensen, who had many years' experience of travel and expedition life in Mongolia. This is also a detailed account of the expeditions; of the routes, means and measures, as well as the worries and hopes of the participants; of their struggles with scientific aspirations; and of the conditions for collecting against the backdrop of the Chinese civil war and the Japanese occupation. The First and Second Danish Expeditions to Central Asia took place in 1936-1937 and 1938-1939 respectively. These expeditions were the sole foreign parties with access to the area at the time, and therefore their members were among the few observers of Inner Mongolian pastoral society at a time and place for which information was, and still is, scant and fragmented. Hence, the material objects and data obtained are of great scientific importance in the documentation of the life and material culture of Inner Mongolian herders in the 1930s - the main subject of the present book.

## China and the International System, 1840-1949

### Power, Presence, and Perceptions in a Century of Humiliation

**State University of New York Press** Examines the images, hopes, and fears that were evoked during China's century-long subservience to external powers.