

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources**Books**

Kissinger, Henry A. *White House Years*. Boston: Little, Brown Company, 1979. *White House Years* is Henry Kissinger's autobiography. In this book he records his conversation with Chinese foreign minister Zhou Enlai. As he was directly involved in the decision-making process of the United States during the 1970s when China and the US attempted to establish relations, his autobiography provides important primary resources for my topic.

---. *The Memories of Richard Nixon*. New York: Grosset&Dunlap, 1978. In this book President Nixon discusses how he attempted to rebuild diplomatic relations with China and also his experiences of visiting China. His writing directly expresses the position of the United States to China in 1970s. I quoted his words to explain background for that period.

---. *Richard Nixon Speeches, Writings, Documents*. Edited by Rick Perlstein, Princeton: Princeton UP, 2008. This book records the conversations held between Richard Nixon and Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai when Nixon visited China in 1972. It shows which kind of compromises both sides made to achieve normalization of Sino-American relations. I used documents from this source to indicate the results of diplomatic exchange in 1972.

Truman, Harry S. *Off the Record: The Private Papers of Harry S. Truman*. Edited by Robert H. Ferrell, U of Missouri P, 1997. This book collected President Truman's private papers from his occupancy of the White House in 1945 to shortly before his death in 1972. I

found a quotation from the book to mark America's relations with PRC in the middle of 20th century.

Zhou, Enlai. *Anthology of Enlai Zhou*. Edited by China Institute of CPC Literature Research, PDF ed., People's Publishing House, 1997. This anthology is a collection of Chinese Premier Minister Zhou Enlai's articles and speeches. From those primary sources I learned how China viewed America during the period of isolation and how China set its new foreign policy in 1949. I also found one of his speeches during the period of Nixon's visit in China that showed a distinct change of attitude from China's side.

Government Documents

"Joint Communiqué of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China."

Embassy of People's Republic of China in the United States of America, 2 Feb. 1972, www.china-embassy.org/eng/zmgx/doc/ctc/t36255.htm. This communique was signed by China and the U.S. in 1972. It talked about the compromise the two countries had achieved via the meeting. It indicated the crucial improvement of Sino-American relations. I used it in my website to explain the impact of "Ping Pong Diplomacy"

Mao, Zedong. *On the People's Democracy Dictatorship*. 1949. *360doc.com*,

www.360doc.com/content/09/0403/17/53332_3011880.shtml. Chairman Mao published this brochure in 1949 to commemorate the establishment of Chinese Communist Party. In this brochure he discusses the political ideology of the new nation, the People's Republic of China. I quoted his words to explain the conflicts between China and the U.S.

United States, Congress, House. *Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of China; December 2, 1954*. Government Printing Office, 1957. *Lillian*

Goldman Law Library, avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/chin001.asp#1. This treaty between the U.S government and the island of Taiwan fully demonstrates that the U.S. viewed Nationalist China as its ally and provided military supports to it during 1950s. As the treaty prevented PRC from taking over the island, the conflict between PRC and the U.S. became more acute.

United States, Congress, Senate. *Treaty Between The United States of America and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on The Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty)*. Government Printing Office, 1972. *U.S. Department of State*, www.state.gov/t/avc/trty/101888.htm. Accessed 4 Feb. 2018. This treaty was created to limit the number of ABM sites that each nation could have. It appears that the reason the USSR agreed to the treaty had to do with President Nixon's trip to China. Prior to that, the Soviets had been unwilling to compromise. They changed their position within a week of the announcement of Nixon's upcoming trip to China. Therefore I listed the event to indicate another aspect of compromise that Ping Pong Diplomacy made.

United States, Congress, House. *Foreign Relations of the United States, 1952–1954, China and Japan, Volume XIV, Part 1*. Government Printing Office, 1952. *Office of the Historian*, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v14p1/d29. House Document 29. The file analyzes the total impact of the trade embargo the U.S. imposed on PRC. From the document I understand that the U.S. posted the embargo to restrict the development of China's economy, and so restrict China military expansion.

Diary

Zhuang, Zedong. "Small Ball Moves the Big Ball." *Sina Blog*, 20 Feb. 2012,

m.blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4cf7b4ec0102dzfh.html#page=5. This website is the blog of Zhuang Zedong --- the Chinese ping pong player who first talked with the American player Cowan. He led Chinese ping pong team when it visited the U.S. in 1972. In this blog he recalled his experience in 1971, explained his motivation of actions and analyzed the impacts of those actions. Through his writing I gained a unique perspective from a major participant of "Ping Pong Diplomacy." I translated and quoted some of his words in my website.

Magazines/Journals

"The World: The Ping Heard Round the World." *TIME*, 26 Apr. 1971,

content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,902878-1,00.html. When the American Ping Pong team traveled to China in 1971, Time magazine brought the freshest news back to the America. In the article, the details about the trip are described. The article discusses the exchange between two nations' ping pong teams in a delighted and positive tone, believing it would become a turning point of Chinese foreign policy. Meanwhile, it reviews the past Chinese and American foreign policies towards each other and concludes cautiously that the event doesn't mean "China had finally decided to turn outward again." The article provided a wonderful and detailed primary resource about the opinions from major press for my project.

"CHINA: Behind the Bamboo Curtain." *TIME*, 7 Nov. 1949. *TIME*, content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0,33009,801074,00.html. The short article speaks of the situation for foreigners, especially American diplomats, who stayed in China after the Communist Party took control of the mainland. Russians were treated as allies while American diplomats were arrested and Japanese refugees were repatriated. It indicates that the Chinese government had no desire to communicate with western countries at all when the new regime was established.

Nixon, Richard. "Asia After Viet Nam." *Foreign Affairs*, Oct. 1967. *Foreign Affairs*, www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/asia/1967-10-01/asia-after-viet-nam. Richard Nixon first expressed his willingness to communicate with the People's Republic of China when he published this article in the journal *Foreign Affairs*. He wrote that it was necessary to build relationship with Chinese Communist China. He also stated that improving relationship with China might be a turning point for American diplomatic policies in Asia, which was in deadlock over the Vietnam War.

Snow, Edgar. "A CONVERSATION WITH MAO TSE-TUNG." *LIFE*, vol. 70, no. 16, 30 Apr. 1971, pp. 46-47. *Google Books*. Edgar Snow was one of the most famous American reporters in China because of his book *Red Star Over China*. As the first western reporter who interviewed the Chinese Communist Party, he kept a strong relationship with the Chairman Mao. In 1970 he took a trip and interviewed Mao who expressed his willingness to improve the Sino-American relationship. However, this diplomatic signal was not well received by on American side. This article proved Chinese government hoped to adjust foreign policies which it expressed in a cautious and reserved way.

Newspapers

"China Reds Suppress Facts, U.S. Says." *The Washington Post*, 3 Nov. 1949. *ProQuest*

Historical Newspapers - Graphical, hn.bigchalk.com. The newspaper article reports that one American agent with his four staff was imprisoned in mainland China. Because no evidence was shown, the American side questioned the validity of the accusation. The report showed an aspect of China's foreign policy in 1949.

Durdins, Tillman. "NATIONALIST LINES IN CHINA CRUMBLE." *New York Times*, 8 Oct.

1949. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, This newspaper article reports that the American government's first reaction to the establishment of the PRC was to refuse to recognize the country. This negative attitude became the basis for the cold Sino-American relations.

Marshall, George. "Text of Marshall's Statement on Strife in China." *The New York Times*, PDF

ed., 8 Jan. 1947. In the article George Marshall explained the conflicts between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Party from the American perspective. He also discussed the reason the American government viewed the Communist Party negatively. The article helps me to understand America's attitude toward the CCP.

Mathews, Jay. "The Strange Tale of American Attempts to Leap the Wall of China." *New York*

Times [New York], 18 Apr. 1971, XX1 sec., pp. 1-3. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Graphical*, Accessed 25 Oct. 2017. This article mainly discussed how Americans tried to enter China in the mid-19th Century. Even though it only contained a small proportion that was directly related to the American tennis trip in China, it vividly described some American attitudes toward China and how they attempted to visit China. I think it provided an interesting aspect of Sino-American relations at that time period.

"Red China Sets Relations as Price of News Activity." *New York Times* [New York], 7 Oct.

1949. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Graphical*. The short news article reports that newborn PRC asked foreign news services to discontinue operations if the countries they represented did not establish relations with the Chinese government. It showed China started to use harsh foreign policy to western countries and isolated itself with those countries.

Schwartz, Harry. "Triangular Politics and China." *The New York Times*, 19 Apr. 1971,

www.nytimes.com/1971/04/19/archives/triangular-politics-and-china.html. This article was written after the Chinese government invited the American Ping Pong team to come to China. The author states that the reason China and America intended to improve relationship was their mutual dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union. He also pointed out that the Soviet Union was making efforts to prevent the development of a Sino-American relationship. Based on his opinions, I more clearly understand the Soviet Union's special role in "Ping Pong Diplomacy." I understand that even though this diplomatic event happened between two nations, it might be influenced and would influence other nations in the background of international politics.

"Six Republicans of House Join in Plea to Aid China." *The Washington Post*, 21 Oct. 1949.

ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Graphical. This newspaper article reports that when the PRC was established, there were voices in the American government that supported the Nationalists and wanted Taipei to regain power. It helps me to understand how the American government viewed Taiwan and why Communist China felt threatening by this kind of viewpoint.

Snow, Edgar. "A Reporter Got This Rare Interview With Chairman Mao in 1965, Even Though China Was Entirely Closed to the West." *New Republic*, 27 Feb. 1965. *New Republic*, newrepublic.com/article/119916/edgar-snow-interview-china-chairman-mao-zedong. The article records the interview between an American reporter, Edgar Snow, and chairman Mao. From the article I found out Mao intended to improve Chinese relationship with America as far back as 1965. He also discussed the Viet Nam war with Snow, which answered America's fear about the expansion of communism in Asia.

Times Herald. "Playing Ping Pong with Peking." *The Washington Post*, 11 Apr. 1971, p. 78. *Proquest Historical Newspapers - Graphical*, Accessed 26 Oct. 2017. This newspaper article analyzes the political meaning of China's invitation to the American table tennis team. It pointed out that table tennis was not only a sport but also a political activity for China. In the article, the author thought that this invitation was a friendly cultural exchange but limited in its ability to immediately change the political pattern. He presented a different kind of opinion towards this event in American society. I used it to analysis American reaction to "Ping Pong Diplomacy."

Tretiak, Daniel, and Ishwer C. Ojha. "China and America: Beginnings." *New York Times* [New York], 28 Apr. 1971, p. 47. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers - Graphical*. Accessed 25 Oct. 2017. This article was published immediately after "Ping Pong Diplomacy" happened. It analyzed the significance behind this event. It also pointed out the possible shift of the United State Asian policy. This article is important because it presented an explanation and expectation for Sino-American relations in that period of American society. I will use it to explain the direct impact of the event.

Speech

Nixon, Richard. "Toasts of the President and Premier Chou En-lai of China at a Banquet

Honoring the Premier in Peking." 25 Feb. 1972. Speech. This document records Nixon's toast when he visited China. I quoted his word to demonstrate the development of Sino-American relationship.

---. "President Nixon Announces Trip to China." 15 July 1971. *Youtube*, 13 Mar. 2010,

www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=3Ps34mVys8o. Speech. This video is an important primary source as it records the moment President Nixon announced to the American people that he would visit China. In the announcement, he emphasized that he would go to China with the aim of seeking normalization of Sino-American relationship. He also emphasized that the improvement of Sino-American relationship would not harm any other countries' interest but would benefit the world.

Interview

Cunningham, William. "Ping Pong Diplomacy, April 1971 — Opening the Road to China."

Interview by Charles Stuart Kennedy. *Association for Diplomatic Studies & Training*, adst.org/2016/04/ping-pong-diplomacy-april-1971/. The web page recorded a series of oral interviews to American diplomats who participated in the event of "Ping-Pong Diplomacy." From the article I quoted one diplomat William Cunningham's words to describe the American team's trip in China.

Video

"Ping Pong Diplomacy 1972." *Youtube*, uploaded by VS08540, 16 Dec. 2010,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=qGG50HwYBHo&t=219s. This video, which is in Chinese and is part of a Chinese news broadcast, recorded the moment President Nixon received Chinese Ping Pong team in the Rose Garden in 1972. It indicated the importance of sport teams in diplomacy. I display part of video when I talk about the Chinese trip in America.

"Ping-pong diplomacy review part1." *Youtube*, uploaded by LAPP101,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=s7VE26-Qs1A. In the video, three times ping-pong world champion Zhuang Zedong, who participated in "Ping-Pong diplomacy" directly, discusses the consideration behind his action --- communicating with American player Cowan during his visit to Los Angeles. He first stated that it was dangerous to contact with foreigners from rival countries, but later analyzed the slight change in Chinese Foreign Minister's words and tone, and finally decided to catch the opportunity. It reminded me that Chairman Mao had praised Zhuang when he heard the news, saying that Zhuang not only played ping pong well, but also had the potential to be a politician.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy: 40 Years Later." *YouTube*, uploaded by Chinadailyus, 30 Aug. 2012,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=6DtMIBEvkc. This video reported the memorial of Ping Pong Diplomacy in 40 years later. I think It showed that exchange between two countries

Ping Pong teams gained positive feedback from public. I display part of video to show the diplomatic event still hold its impacts today.

Images

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty is signed in 1972. People's World,

www.peoplesworld.org/article/today-in-history-anti-ballistic-missile-treaty-is-signed-in-1972/. This photo recorded the leaders of the U.S. and USSR as they signed Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty in 1972.

The Asahi Shimbun. *Start of Ping-Pong Diplomacy*. 4 Apr. 1971. *Gettyimages*,

www.gettyimages.com/license/633657948. This photo is significant because it recorded the moment that a Chinese tennis player shook hands with an American tennis player in Japan. The short conversation thawed the relations between two rival countries and started "Ping Pong Diplomacy". I placed it in my website for telling the story.

Bettmann. *US Table Tennis Team at Summer Palace*. 16 Apr. 1971. *Gettyimages*, 16 Apr. 1971,

www.gettyimages.com/license/514703496. This photo is of the American Tennis team in China in 1971. It reflected the exchange of culture during this unique trip. I placed it in my website to present the story. *Chinese Ping-Pong Team Visited the U.S.* Apr. 1972.

Wangyi, news.163.com/photoview/00AO0001/7054.html#p=5NPGVQH300AO0001.

This photo recorded the moment American people hold boards that had words in Chinese to welcome Chinese people visited the U.S in 1972 in Detroit.

Department of Defense. *Richard M. Nixon. The Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/530679. I used

the photo of Nixon when I quoted his words in my website.

Dong, Xiwen. *The Founding Ceremony of the Nation*. 1953. *baike.baidu*, baike.baidu.com/pic

The Founding Ceremony of the Nation is one of the most famous official Chinese pieces of art. This oil painting vividly depicts the scene when Chairman Mao and other communist officials announced the establishment of PRC.

Glenn Cowan and Zhuang Zedong. Los Angeles, www.lamag.com/longform/broken-promise/.

This photo recorded the moment Cowan displayed the gift Zhuang Zedong sent him. I used it to demonstrate the exchange between two countries sport players.

Harry S. Truman Library. *Portrait of President Harry S. Truman*. 1947. *The Catalog*,

catalog.archives.gov/id/7865583

I found the portrait of President Truman from the online database of Presidential Libraries and placed it beside his words I quoted.

People's Daily. Shanghai Communique. 1972. Sina,

blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_862f967c0101g285.html. In the final day of Nixon's trip, he issued Shanghai Communique with Zhou Enlai. This document was posted on People's Daily newspaper. It displayed the crucial improvement of Sino-American relationship.

Students from the Harvard Kennedy School Student Exchange Program visited the Great Wall

on a sunny day. May 2017. *China-United States Exchange Foundation*,

www.cusef.org.hk/educational-programs/harvard-kennedy-school-china-study-group-visit-2017/. The photo recorded a group of young American students visited the Great Wall in 2017. Comparing this moment with years ago President Nixon visited the Great Wall, I found out the historical pattern in Sino-American diplomacy.

The Asahi Shimbun. *Start of Ping-Pong Diplomacy*. 4 Apr. 1971. *Gettyimages*,

www.gettyimages.com/license/633657948. This photo is significant because it recorded the moment that a Chinese tennis player shook hands with an American tennis player in Japan. The short conversation thawed the relations between two rival countries and started “Ping Pong Diplomacy”. I placed it in my website for telling the story.

Visual China Group. *Changes in China from 1949*. 14 Apr. 1971. *Gettyimages*,

www.gettyimages.com/license/179598730. This is a photo of Glen Cowan and a Chinese official in 1971. Many say that it was Glen Cowan who provide the opportunity for China and the US to once again communicate.

Wang, Taipin. *Chinese Ping Pong Team in Japan, 1971.4*. *People.com*,

world.people.com.cn/GB/8212/150336/150411/9907571.html. The photo recorded the Chinese Ping Pong team in Japan. I placed it in the website to explain the story of “Ping Pong Diplomacy”.

White House Photo Office. *President Richard Nixon Shaking Hands with Chairman Mao*

Tse-tung. 21 Feb. 1972. *National Archives Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/194759. In 1972 American President Nixon visited China. This photo recorded the moment when Chinese President Mao Zedong shook hand with President Nixon. It showed a new era for the US-China relations therefore, I placed it in my website.

White House Photo Office Collection (Nixon Administration). *President Richard Nixon and First*

Lady Pat Nixon Visiting the Great Wall of China. 24 Feb. 1972. *National Archives Catalog*, catalog.archives.gov/id/7268166. This photo recorded the moment Nixon and

his group visited the Great Wall. I used this photo for demonstrating the story of Nixon's visit to China.

Xinhua. "Chinese graduates throw their mortar boards into the air at Columbia University." *Post Magazine*, 3 Feb. 2018,

www.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/long-reads/article/2131738/how-chinese-over-seas-students-are-learning-harsh. The picture records the scene when Chinese students graduated from Columbia University. I used the picture to show the frequent exchange between Sino-American students.

Yanks in Peking. 26 Apr. 1971. TIME,

content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19710426,00.html. During the event of "Ping Pong Diplomacy," *Time* magazine reported the American team visited China. It used the photo of the American team in the Great Wall as the cover page.

Zhou Enlai meet American Ping Pong team. 1971. Huliwenku,

www.huliwenku.com/p/xc4zgmdo.html. This photo recorded the moment Chinese Premier Minister Zhou Enlai received American Ping Pong team in the Zhou Great Hall of the People.

Zhou Enlai. *Baike*, baike.baidu.com. I found the picture of Chinese foreign minister Zhou from one Chinese online database and placed it beside his words I quoted.

Zhuang Zedong. *Baike*, baike.baidu.com/pic. I used the picture of Zedong Zhuang when I quoted his words

Secondary Sources

Interview

Esenwein, George. Interview. 10 Mar. 2018. Professor George Esenwein works at the department of history in University of Florida. I conducted an interview with him via email. During the interview, I asked him questions about the background and the impacts of ping pong diplomacy specifically related to American perspectives. He discussed American reaction to the establishment of PRC and explained the role of Soviet Union in Sino-American relations. He also pointed out American government made a significant compromise when they signed the Shanghai Communique and acknowledged Taiwan as a part of China. His answers helped me to place this diplomatic event in the content of Cold War and realized its connection with other events happened in the international society.

Qiu, Chaobin. Telephone interview. 13 Nov. 2017. Mr. Qiu is a professor at the Institution of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science. In the interview he analyzed the conflicts between China and the US from 1949 to 1970s. He also discussed the compromises China made in order to gain diplomatic relations with the US. What's more, he explained what "public diplomacy" is. It refers to the use of non-political exchange between countries to improve diplomatic relations. The interview helped me understand Sino-American conflicts in depth.

Zhong, Xuemin. Telephone interview. 25 Feb. 2018. Professor Zhong teaches international relations in Zhejiang University City College. During the interview she explained the triangular relations between the Soviet Union, China and the U.S. during the Cold War. Furthermore, she discussed the Soviet Union's influence in the change of Sino-American relations in 1970s. Most importantly, she pointed out that even though China and the U.S. had opposite ideology and fundamental conflicts at that period, the leaders from both sides found benefits in improving the relations; it meant that the two nations compromised on the contradiction of ideology for the national interest.

Books

Kissinger, Henry. *On China*. New York: The Penguin Press, 2011. Henry Kissinger, as a famous American politician, was directly involved in the diplomatic conversation with China during 1970s. In the book, he talked Chinese culture, political ideology, and diplomatic affairs. I read the book to interpret China in a foreigner's eye. Also, the book helps me to understand his diplomatic ideology towards China.

Tao, Wenzhao. *Zhong Mei Guan Xi Shi (xiu Ding Ben)*. Shanghai Shi: Shanghai ren min chu ban she, 2016. Wenzhao Tao is a Chinese expert in the US-China relations. In this book he discusses the relations between two nations in the recent one hundred years. Through reading the book I understand the conflicts between the U.S and China before 1970s and the international background at that period.

Journals

Archive for the U.S. Department of State. "The Chinese Revolution of 1949." *U.S. Department of State*, edited by Department of State, 2001-2009,

2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/time/cwr/88312.htm. The article summarizes the history of Sino-American relationship with more details from the perspective of the American administration. It led me to understand America's reaction to the establishment of PRC.

Bostdorff, Denise M. "The Evolution of a Diplomatic Surprise: Richard M. Nixon's Rhetoric on China, 1952—July 15, 1971." *Rhetoric and Public Affairs*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2002, pp. 31–56. *JSTOR*, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/41939716. The article examines the evolution of Nixon's policy regarding the opening of diplomatic relations with the PRC. From the article I understand the efforts Nixon undertook in approaching China after decades of isolation, I also understood his motivation behind rapprochement.

Chen, Xin-zhu J. "China and the US Trade Embargo, 1950-1972." *American Journal of Chinese Studies*, vol. 13, no. 2, 2006, pp. 169–186. *JSTOR*, JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/44288827. This journal article covers the economic relations between China and the US between 1950-1972. It is important because it provides a background in international trade affairs for "Ping Pong diplomacy" to happen. It also discusses the significant economic impacts on China after Nixon visited the country. So I can use it to explain both background and impacts of "Ping Pong Diplomacy" in economic terms.

Cohen, Warren I. "The United States and China During the Cold War." *History Now*, Spring 2011. *The Gilder Lehrman*, www.gilderlehrman.org/history-now/united-states-and-china-during-cold-war. Accessed 4 Feb. 2018. This journal article discusses the reasons behind America's Chinese policies. From it I learned that Truman never intended to champion the cause of Taiwan, but was forced to do so because of the War in Korea. It also presents an excellent explanation of why Nixon changed his policy on Communist China and decided to work for rapprochement.

Eckstein, Ruth. "Ping Pong Diplomacy: A View From Behind the Scenes." *The Journal of American-East Asian Relations*, vol. 2, no. 3, 1993, pp. 327–342. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/23612842. This article introduces a reciprocal trip after the American table tennis team visited China. It shows the differences, in detail, between the Chinese and Americans during the trip via vivid descriptions of details. It showed how political factors were considered in a communication between two countries tennis teams. I used this to tell the story of what happened after the American team visited China.

Hickey, Dennis Van Vranken. "United States Policy and the International Status of Taiwan." *The Journal of East Asian Affairs*, vol. 7, no. 2, Summer-Fall 1993, pp. 563-86. JSTOR, jstor.org/stable/23254199. The article examines American policy toward Taiwan problem, describing American attitude as a shift "from a clear and readily identifiable policy to the present unclear and ambiguous policy." It explains that in 1950s American government did not recognize Taiwan as a part of mainland China was not based on the

consideration of aiding Republic of China; It was more related to the hostility and rivalry between mainland China and America. It also points out the America never recognizes that Taiwan is belong to PRC; they have only used the word “acknowledge.” The article thinks that the current ambiguous policy is a “rational, value-maximizing choice” that can help America maintain power and peace in Asia without angering PRC. The article helped me understand American consideration of Taiwan problems in depth.

Gurman, Hannah. “‘Learn to Write Well’: The China Hands and the Communist-ification of Diplomatic Reporting.” *Journal of Contemporary History*, vol. 45, no. 2, Apr. 2010, pp. 430-53. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/20753594. The article discusses the position of the China Hands --- the US Foreign Service offices in China during WWII by analyzing their diplomatic documents and reports. I was surprised by their thorough observation of China before 1949 and their growing distrust to the Chinese Nationalist Party. The article also discusses the failure of the China White Paper in 1949. The article provided a new vision from Americans to China for my research.

Niu, Jun. "Lunxinzhongguoduimeizhengcedexincheng" ["The Formation of China's Foreign Policy to the U.S"]. *American Studies Quarterly*, vol. 4, 1966, pp. 94-106. *China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House*. This article primarily discusses China's attitude towards America during the middle of 20th century and the reasons behind the attitudes. The article helped me understand that in Chinese leaders' opinion,

Sino-American relations was secondary compared to Sino-Soviet relations. It also points out that the Chinese government viewed America with hostility and distrust.

Rintz, William A. (2009) "The Failure of the China White Paper," *Constructing the Past*: Vol. 11 : Iss. 1 , Article 8. <http://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/constructing/vol11/iss1/8> The article introduces the China White Paper 1949 and evaluates its effect. It let me understand how American society and China reacted to the document. Also, it gave me a close look at American foreign policy at the time PRC was established.

Weng, Ming. "Xiaoxiaoyingqiu Xuanzhuanqiankun ---Jizhongmei'Pingpong Waijiao" ["Small Ball Moved the Big Ball ---recalling 'Ping Pong Diplomacy'"]. *Journal of Foreign Affairs College*, PDF ed., no. 4, 1997, pp. 9+. This article generally discusses the consequence of Ping Pong diplomacy in 1970s. It helped me to understand the timeline of events. I used it as a reference when I describe the connection between each event.

Xia, Yafeng. "China's Elite Politics and Sino-American Rapprochement, January 1969–February 1972." *Journal of Cold War Studies*, vol. 8, no. 4, Fall 2016, pp. 3-28, www.people.fas.harvard.edu/~hpcws/jcws.2006.8.4.pdf. The article examines Sino-American relationship from China's perspective. It helped me to understand the Chinese government's shift of attitude towards the U.S. and its relationship with Soviet Union.

Newspaper

Schlesinger, Joe. "What China's Ping-Pong diplomacy taught us." *CBCnews*, 11 Apr. 2011.

CBCnews,

www.cbc.ca/news/world/what-china-s-ping-pong-diplomacy-taught-us-1.1049271. The

article discusses about the influence of Ping Pong Diplomacy event to the diplomatic

exchange between President Nixon and Chinese premier Zhou. It describes the

interaction between two ping pong player Cowan and Zhuang as "the butterfly effect", as

it broke the bamboo curtain between China and America. The importance of this article is

that it emphasizes the factors that pushed two nations to the negotiation table: the dispute

with Soviet Union and the bitterness of Vietnam War.

Stevens, Matt. "When 'The Little Ball Moved the Big Ball' Four Decades Ago." *Los Angeles*

Times, 8 July 2011. [articles.latimes.com/2011/jul/08/sports/la-sp-ping-pong-diplomacy-](http://articles.latimes.com/2011/jul/08/sports/la-sp-ping-pong-diplomacy-20110709)

20110709. The article reviewed the causes and impacts of "Ping Pong Diplomacy" after

the 40th anniversary of this diplomatic event. It emphasizes the importance of sports in

building diplomatic relationships between countries. Also it provides the source of the

phrase, "Little Ball moved the Big Ball" --- which was said by Chinese Prime Minister

Zhou Enlai.

Lecture

Griffin, Nicholas. "Ping-Pong Diplomacy." Books and Books bookstore, 10 Jan. 2014, Coral Gables, Florida. Speech. <https://www.c-span.org/video/?317238-1/pingpong-diplomacy>

This is a video of the lecture that Nicholas Griffin gave in Coral Gables. Mr Griffin wrote a book about Ping-Pong Diplomacy and in this lecture with a question and answer section, he discussed events surrounding the event.

Video

"Ping Pong Diplomacy: 40 Years Later." *YouTube*, uploaded by Chinadailyus, 30 Aug. 2012,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=6DtMIBEvkc. This is a news segment on the English language station, China Today. This video presents the memorial for "Ping Pong Diplomacy" 40 years later. I think it showed that the exchange between two countries' Ping Pong teams gained positive feedback from the public. I display part of video to show the impact of "Ping Pong Diplomacy."

Website

Cohen, Warren I. "The United States and China during the Cold War." *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*,

www.gilderlehrman.org/history-now/united-states-and-china-during-cold-war. The article summarizes Sino-American relationship during the cold war. It explains each American president's attitude to PRC and the reason behind it. It helps me to understand China and America's motivation of cooperation with each other during 1970s.

Richard Nixon Foundation. "The Opening of China." *Nixon Foundation*,

www.nixonfoundation.org/exhibit/the-opening-of-china/. The website presents detailed information about the exchange between China and the U.S. for normalization of the Sino-American relationship. It shows me the evolutions of Sino-American diplomatic events. In addition to the analysis is an interactive timeline with additional information.

The "Strategic Triangle" Between the United States, China, and Taiwan. OUTREACH FOR TAIWAN, 14 July 2016, outreachfortaiwan.org/2016/07/14/taiwan-who-are-you/. This website exists to provide information about today's Taiwan. It describes Taiwan's history, culture and economics. I read this website to get a clear picture about Taiwan.

"US Relations with China 1945-2017." *Council on Foreign Relations*, 2017,

www.cfr.org/timeline/us-relations-china. This website provides a clear timeline about events that happened between China and the U.S. It helped me to understand the connection between each event and the general pattern of change in nearly eight decades. The design of colors and shape in this webpage also gave me inspiration when it came to designing my website. I take the timeline to explain the historical background of "Ping Pong Diplomacy". I use the web design as a reference as well.

Visual

"Places of Origin." *Institute of International Education*,

www.iie.org/Research-and-Insights/Open-Doors/Data/International-Students/Places-of-Origin. Map. This graph recorded the growing population of Chinese international students

in America. I used it in my conclusion page because the statistic can directly reflected the prosperity of cultural exchange between China and America.

1950s Sino-Soviet Picture Poster.

Fenghuang, news.ifeng.com/history/1/200708/0824_335_200259_5.shtml. This picture poster recorded that in 1950s Chinese government was a strong alliance with the Soviet Union.

Cohen, Abby Joseph. "US Trade with China." *Business Insider*, 10 Apr. 2013,

www.businessinsider.com/chart-us-trade-deficit-with-china-2013-4. Chart. This chart recorded the rapid increasing mutual trade between China and the U.S, which showed a sharp contrast with the economic isolation between China and the U.S. in the middle of 20th century. I placed the chart in my final conclusion page to show the prosperity brought by improved Sino-American relations.

Richter, Mischa. *No, It Isn't "tennis."* 1971. *Blogger.com*,

attemptedbloggery.blogspot.com/2015/07/ping-pong-diplomacy-mischa-richter.html. I place this illustration on the home page because it accurately presents my topic. The ball coming from China's side shows that China was active in this diplomatic event. The Great Wall represents the isolation between China and America. Uncle Sam waves the racket shows that America answered the invitation from China.

Liu, Yanfeng. A new type of China-US relations is not an empty concept. 3 Mar. 2003.

China.org.cn, www.china.org.cn/opinion/2013-02/06/content_27900830.htm. This

illustration vividly portrayed the cooperation between China and the U.S. So I uses it to explain Sino-American relationship entered a new era in 1970s.

“Sino-Soviet Border Conflict.” *OMNIATLAS*, 2006, omniatlas.com/maps/russia/19691117/.

Map. This map illustrated the geographic position of China and the Soviet Union. I use the map to demonstrate the common border between China and the Soviet Union and where the military conflict occurred.

Zhang, Xiaoli. *Ping Pong Diplomacy*. 10 Apr. 2011. *Wangye*,

zxlshen.blog.163.com/blog/static/173358120201139111019505/. The illustration depicts the connection between Ping Pong diplomacy and Sino-American relations. I used it in my home page.