The surprise Chinese invasion of Vietnam in 1979 shocked the international community. Millions of people throughout the region were affected, and the frictions that remain in the wake of the war threaten the prospects for peace not only in Southeast Asia, but also in the whole Asia-Pacific region as well. This is a full scale examination of the 1979 Sino-Vietnamese War - the events that led to it, the Cold War aftermath, and the implications for the region and beyond.


This well-researched volume examines the Sino-Vietnamese hostilities of the late 1970s and 1980s, attempting to understand them as strategic, operational and tactical events. The Sino-Vietnamese War, the third Indochina conflict, reflects the confrontation between the two socialist neighbours. The Chinese completed their troop withdrawal in March 1979, they retained their strategic goal of driving Vietnam out of Cambodia at least until 1988, but it was evident by 1984-85 that the PLA, held back by the drag of its 'Maoist' organization, doctrine, equipment, and personnel, was not an effective instrument of coercion. Chinese military strategy in the Third Indochina War will be of great interest to all students of the Third Indochina War, Asian political history, Chinese security and strategic studies in general.


The Sino-Vietnamese War was the third Indochina conflict, and contemporary Southeast Asia cannot be properly understood unless we acknowledge that the Chinese fought three, not two, wars to establish their current role in the region. The war was not about the Sino-Vietnamese border, as frequently claimed, but about China's security interests for the Cambodian ally, the Khmer Rouge, and the address US and ASEAN involvement in the effort to support the regime. Although China's overtures to the Khmer Rouge were also driven by the desire to exert pressure on Vietnam, the Chinese considered their troop withdrawal in March 1979, they retained their strategic goal of driving Vietnam out of Cambodia at least until 1988, but it was evident by 1984-85 that the PLA, held back by the drag of its 'Maoist' organization, doctrine, equipment, and personnel, was not an effective instrument of coercion. Chinese military strategy in the Third Indochina War will be of great interest to all students of the Third Indochina War, Asian political history, Chinese security and strategic studies in general.
This major global history of the Vietnam War is written by four prominent international historians for first-year undergraduate level and upward. Using their broad, comparative, and inter-disciplinary approach, they demonstrate that Vietnam was not a sui generis conflict, but a major event in the history of the world. Instead of the usual narrative of the war, they illustrate that this was a global war that involved over 30 countries and over 140 million people, and that the Vietnam War was a microcosm of the major global conflicts of the twentieth century. The first edition of this book was a bestseller and has sold over 100,000 copies in its first three editions. This new edition updates the book with new developments and current events. The book now includes an expanded section on China and Vietnam, as well as on South East Asia. It also includes new sections on the global war on terrorism, and the rise of transnational networks. The book is aimed at upper-level undergraduate students, and will be of great interest to anyone interested in the Vietnam War or global history.

International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond - Antony Best - 2008-06-03
This second edition of the popular history of the Vietnam War and the Cold War is thoroughly updated, and includes extended coverage of the global wars on terrorism, and the rise of supra-governmental organizations, and the "global War on Terror." A support website provides supplementary exercises, questions and tutor guidance.

Downloaded from chsred.reading.ac.uk on November 24, 2021 by guest
such, this book compares three theories of foreign policy choice: realism (and its emphasis on structural factors), domestic factors, and social constructivism (and its emphasis on identities and beliefs).

Small States in the International System

Small States in the International System addresses the little understood foreign policy choices of small states. It outlines a theoretical perspective of small states that states that great power politics cannot adequately explain small state behavior in most instances. When small states are threatened by larger, more powerful states, the small state behavior along the predictions of small state theories. For example, this book concludes that realist theories built on great power politics cannot adequately explain small state behavior in most instances. When small states are threatened by larger, more powerful states, the small state behavior along the predictions of small state theories.

Small States in the International System

Small States in the International System addresses the little understood foreign policy choices of small states. It outlines a theoretical perspective of small states that states that great power politics cannot adequately explain small state behavior in most instances. When small states are threatened by larger, more powerful states, the small state behavior along the predictions of small state theories. For example, this book concludes that realist theories built on great power politics cannot adequately explain small state behavior in most instances. When small states are threatened by larger, more powerful states, the small state behavior along the predictions of small state theories.
This book contains some 600 entries on a range of topics from ancient Chinese warfare to late 20th-century intervention operations. Designed for a wide variety of CAPTAIN, Infantry V. L. Kanawada Jr. - 2015-07-09

**CAPTAIN, Infantry V. L. Kanawada Jr. - 2015-07-09**

This book explores the forces that impelled China, the world's largest socialist state, to make massive changes in its domestic and international stance during the long 1970s. Fourteen distinguished scholars investigate the complex, interrelated systemic realignments that facilitated China's transformation from a non-aligned, non-communist world. The Long 1970s were the years when China moved dramatically and decisively toward closer relations with the non-communist world, a decision that led to the normalization of US-China relations. The general impact of this work is to internationalize the history of the Vietnam War, going well beyond the long-standing focus on the role of the United States.

China, Hong Kong, and the Long 1970s: Global Perspectives - Priscilla Roberts - 2017-08-17

This book contains some 600 entries on a range of topics from ancient Chinese warfare to late 20th-century intervention operations. Designed for a wide variety of users, it encompasses general reviews of aspects of military organization and science, as well as specific wars and conflicts. The book examines naval and air warfare, regional orders and conflict, great power policies towards the region, cónditi międzynarodale, and studies of the domestic policies of individual Southeast Asian countries.


This book contains some 600 entries on a range of topics from ancient Chinese warfare to late 20th-century intervention operations. Designed for a wide variety of users, it encompasses general reviews of aspects of military organization and science, as well as specific wars and conflicts. The book examines naval and air warfare, regional orders and conflict, great power policies towards the region, cónditi internacional, and studies of the domestic policies of individual Southeast Asian countries.

Japanese and French Theories and Practice of War, War, Nationalism and Peace - Charles Messenger - 2013-10-31

This book contains some 600 entries on a range of topics from ancient Chinese warfare to late 20th-century intervention operations. Designed for a wide variety of users, it encompasses general reviews of aspects of military organization and science, as well as specific wars and conflicts. The book examines naval and air warfare, regional orders and conflict, great power policies towards the region, cónditi internacional, and studies of the domestic policies of individual Southeast Asian countries.
The Making of the Modern Chinese Navy' includes 14 historical case studies that help to illuminate a number of special characteristics of the modern-day Chinese navy.

Most Chinese naval officers perhaps take for granted, including a belief in the Mandate of Heaven, tributary system and the fear of 'losing face' either in a diplomatic setting or by risking valuable equipment in battle. Ethnic and language differences, regional loyalties and political mistrust potentially exacerbate these problems.

Special peculiarities include the Mongol dual-officer diarchy that led to the political commissar system utilized by the People’s Liberation Army. Outside influences, such as blockade, sanctions or embargoes, can exert a profound impact on China, just as foreign intervention or, equally important, a decision not to intervene, can often determine the outcome of major maritime events.

The 14 case studies discuss many of these characteristics, while the Conclusion examines all case studies together and places them in a historical perspective. 'The Making of the Modern Chinese Navy' assesses which of these historical characteristics and peculiarities are still present in full force in China and which ones may no longer have as great an impact on the contemporary Chinese navy.