
China Crosses The Yalu The Decision To Enter The K

South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu
 Within Limits
 Korean War - Chinese Invasion
 Communist China and North Korea
 China Crosses the Yalu
 Reveries, Or, Memoirs Concerning the Art of War
 The Military Lens
 Becton
 Deterrence Theory and Chinese Behavior
 China Crosses the Yalu. The Decision to Enter the Korean War. (Study Prepared as Part of the Program of Research Undertaken for the U.S. Air Force by the Rand Corporation.) [With Maps.].
 The Frozen Hours
 A Question of Balance
 Attack at Chosin
 War Trash
 China and the First Vietnam War, 1947-54
 Disaster in Korea
 China's Road to the Korean War
 Korean War—Chinese Invasion
 Misguided Intentions
 Yalu River 1950-51
 Christianity in Taiwan
 The First Emperor
 On Desperate Ground
 China Crosses the Yalu
 Decisive Encounters
 Every Falling Star
 China Crosses the Yalu
 The Story of China
 To the Yalu and Back
 Truman and MacArthur
 Misguided Intentions: U.S. Policy in World War II and Chinese Intervention in Korea
 The People's Liberation Army and Contingency Planning in China
 Mao's Military Romanticism
 China crosses the Yalu
 China and North Korea
 Ginseng and Borderland
 The Korean War 1945-1953
 New Light on the Korean War
 Yalu River 1950-51
 China's Battle for Korea

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HERNANDEZ SANAA

South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu
 Univ of California Press
 One of eleven cases appearing in
 American civil-military decisions, edited by
 Harold Stein.
Within Limits Stanford University Press
 In *The Military Lens*, Christopher P.
 Twomey shows how differing military
 doctrines have led to misperceptions
 between the United States and China over
 foreign policy—and the potential dangers
 these might pose in future relations.
 Because of their different strategic
 situations, histories, and military cultures,
 nations may have radically disparate

definitions of effective military doctrine,
 strategy, and capabilities. Twomey argues
 that when such doctrines—or "theories of
 victory"—differ across states,
 misperceptions about a rival's capabilities
 and intentions and false optimism about
 one's own are more likely to occur. In turn,
 these can impede international diplomacy
 and statecraft by making it more difficult
 to communicate and agree on
 assessments of the balance of power.
 When states engage in strategic
 coercion—either to deter or to compel
 action—such problems can lead to
 escalation and war. Twomey assesses a
 wide array of sources in both the United
 States and China on military doctrine,
 strategic culture, misperception, and
 deterrence theory to build case studies of
 attempts at strategic coercion during Sino-

American conflicts in Korea and the
 Taiwan Strait in the early years of the Cold
 War, as well as an examination of similar
 issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict. After
 demonstrating how these factors have
 contributed to past conflicts, Twomey
 amply documents the persistence of
 hazardous miscommunication in
 contemporary Sino-American relations. His
 unique analytic perspective on military
 capability suggests that policymakers
 need to carefully consider the military
 doctrine of the nations they are trying to
 influence.

Korean War - Chinese Invasion China
 Books

In his first four volumes on the Korean
 War, the author traces the war's progress
 from the North Korean invasion of June
 1950, the desperate American defence of

the Pusan Perimeter, General Douglas MacArthur's daring and highly successful amphibious offensive at Inchon, and his subsequent advance across the 38th Parallel to the Yalu River on the Chinese Manchurian border Communist Chinese forces, that have been secretly infiltrating North Korean territory by slipping across the Yalu from mid-October 1950, ambush a South Korean regiment in the mountains of central North Korea. This is the first of several Chinese victories over unsuspecting and overstretched South Korean and American units in the winter of 1950/1. On 27 November 1950, Chinese leader Mao Zedong, ostensibly fearful of the consequences of hostile American forces on his country's border along the Yalu River, orders 250,000 troops into Korea, with express orders to annihilate the UN forces. In the western half of the theatre, US General Walton H. Walker's Eighth Army front along the Chongchun axis is breached, while to the east, the US X Corps suffers a series of crushing defeats, including at the Chosin Reservoir, precipitating a massive evacuation from the North Korean port of Hungnam.

Communist China and North Korea Pen and Sword Military

Evaluates key aspects of the China-Taiwan military balance, including: how are the political dynamics of the cross-strait relationship changing, and how could those changes affect perceptions of the military balance? How effective might China's growing force of short-range ballistic missiles be in attacking key military targets on Taiwan, such as air bases? How have changes in Chinese military capabilities changed the likely outcome of a possible contest for air superiority over the strait and Taiwan itself? How can Taiwan be successfully defended against a Chinese invasion attempt?

China Crosses the Yalu Indiana University Press

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • The master of military historical fiction turns his discerning eye to the Korean War in this riveting novel, which tells the dramatic story of the Americans and the Chinese who squared off in one of the deadliest campaigns in the annals of combat: the Battle of Chosin Reservoir, also known as Frozen Chosin. June 1950. The North Korean army invades South Korea, intent on uniting the country under Communist rule. In response, the United States mobilizes a force to defend the overmatched South Korean troops, and together they drive the North Koreans back to their border with China. But several hundred thousand Chinese troops

have entered Korea, laying massive traps for the Allies. In November 1950, the Chinese spring those traps. Allied forces, already battling stunningly cold weather, find themselves caught completely off guard as the Chinese advance around the Chosin Reservoir in North Korea. A force that once stood on the precipice of victory now finds itself on the brink of annihilation. Assured by General Douglas MacArthur that they would be home by Christmas, the soldiers and Marines fight for their lives against the most brutal weather conditions imaginable—and an enemy that outnumbers them more than six to one. The Frozen Hours tells the story of Frozen Chosin from multiple points of view: Oliver P. Smith, the commanding general of the American 1st Marine Division, who famously redefined retreat as “advancing in a different direction”; Marine Private Pete Riley, a World War II veteran who now faces the greatest fight of his life; and the Chinese commander Sung Shi-Lun, charged with destroying the Americans he has so completely surrounded, ever aware that above him, Chairman Mao Tse-Tung watches his every move. Written with the propulsive force Jeff Shaara brings to all his novels of combat and courage, *The Frozen Hours* transports us to the critical moment in the history of America's “Forgotten War,” when the fate of the Korean peninsula lay in the hands of a brave band of brothers battling both the elements and a determined, implacable foe. “A military story as dramatic and heroic as any that exists.”—*The American Interest* “*The Frozen Hours* . . . illustrates again Shaara's mastery. . . . This is fiction and history at their blended best.”—*Marine Corps Gazette* “Marvelously effective storytelling . . . that shows us what warfare feels like both to those who plan campaigns and those who execute them . . . gripping, precisely detailed historical fiction.”—*Booklist* (starred review)

Reveries, Or, Memoirs Concerning the Art of War Vintage

China's Road to the Korean War
The Military Lens Rand Corporation
Following the Inchon landings and the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, UN forces crossed the North Korean border on 9 October and moved on the capital Pyongyang. Many in America believed the war would be over by Christmas, but some Washington diplomatic, military, and intelligence experts continued to raise dire warnings that the People's Republic of China might intervene. Nevertheless, General MacArthur decided to push on to the Chinese/North Korean border, the Yalu River. On 25 October, Communist Chinese

Forces unexpectedly attacked Republic of Korea forces near Unsan. Then, on 25 November, the day after MacArthur announced a 'final offensive to end the war', the Chinese 13th Army Group struck in mass against the Eighth Army in the north-west corner of North Korea, overrunning the US 2nd and 25th Infantry Divisions. The Chinese attacks quickly shattered Truman's dream of a unified Korea. American, UN, and ROK forces could not hold a successful defensive line against the combined CCF and NKPA attacks. At the Chosin Reservoir, US Marine Corps and Army units retreated south whilst MacArthur's forces withdrew from Pyongyang and X Corps later pulled out of Hungnam. Using expert research, bird's-eye views, and full-colour maps, this study tells the fascinating history of the critical Yalu campaign, including the famous retreat past the 38th Parallel.

Becton DIANE Publishing

A free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. *Ginseng and Borderland* explores the territorial boundaries and political relations between Qing China and Choson Korea during the period from the early seventeenth to the late nineteenth centuries. By examining a unique body of materials written in Chinese, Manchu, and Korean, and building on recent studies in *New Qing History*, Seonmin Kim adds new perspectives to current understandings of the remarkable transformation of the Manchu Qing dynasty (1636–1912) from a tribal state to a universal empire. This book discusses early Manchu history and explores the Qing Empire's policy of controlling Manchuria and Choson Korea. Kim also contributes to the Korean history of the Choson dynasty (1392–1910) by challenging conventional accounts that embrace a China-centered interpretation of the tributary relationship between the two polities, stressing instead the agency of Choson Korea in the formation of the Qing Empire. This study demonstrates how Koreans interpreted and employed this relationship in order to preserve the boundary—and peace—with the suzerain power. By focusing on the historical significance of the China-Korea boundary, this book defines the nature of the Qing Empire through the dynamics of contacts and conflicts under both the cultural and material frameworks of its tributary relationship with Choson Korea.

Deterrence Theory and Chinese Behavior Ballantine Books

Ha Jin's masterful new novel casts a searchlight into a forgotten corner of

modern history, the experience of Chinese soldiers held in U.S. POW camps during the Korean War. In 1951 Yu Yuan, a scholarly and self-effacing clerical officer in Mao's "volunteer" army, is taken prisoner south of the 38th Parallel. Because he speaks English, he soon becomes an intermediary between his compatriots and their American captors. With Yuan as guide, we are ushered into the secret world behind the barbed wire, a world where kindness alternates with blinding cruelty and one has infinitely more to fear from one's fellow prisoners than from the guards. Vivid in its historical detail, profound in its imaginative empathy, *War Trash* is Ha Jin's most ambitious book to date.

China Crosses the Yalu. The Decision to Enter the Korean War. (Study Prepared as Part of the Program of Research Undertaken for the U.S. Air Force by the Rand Corporation.) [With Maps.] St. Martin's Press

China's recent reforms have led to unprecedented economic growth; if this continues, China will be able to turn its great potential power into actual power. The result could be, in the very long term, the rise of China as a rival to the United States as the world's predominant power; in the nearer term, China could become a significant rival in the East Asian region. In this context, the issue for U.S. policy is how to handle a rising power, a problem that predominant powers have faced many times throughout history. It is the contention of this report that the future Sino-U.S. context will illustrate many of the problems of deterrence theory that have been discussed in recent decades; deterrence theory will be, in general, more difficult to apply than it was in the U.S.-Soviet Cold War context. The key may be to seek nonmilitary means of deterrence, i.e., diplomatic ways to manipulate the tension to China's disadvantage.

The Frozen Hours Cornell University Press

"Though the book highlights the military aspects of the war, it also shows how these took place alongside profound changes in Chinese politics, society, and culture - changes that ultimately contributed as much to the character of today's China as did the major battles. By analyzing the war as an international and not simply a domestic conflict, the author explains why so much of the present legitimacy of the Beijing government derives from its successes during the late 1940s, and reveals how the antagonism between China and the United States, so important to current international affairs, was born."--BOOK JACKET.

A Question of Balance Rand Corporation Monograph

In 1950, merely a year after the Communist Chinese victory over the Nationalist government in China, 600,000 Chinese soldiers began crossing the Yalu River into Korea to oppose the world's most powerful nation. Popular opinion accepts this war as a forgone conclusion, a natural consequence of the geopolitical domino game, a logical outcome of ensuing cold war polarity. Let's face it: China had gone Red, and like the Soviet Union in Europe, would naturally oppress its Asian neighbors into Communism, dropping its own iron curtain" and opposing the "running dogs" of Western imperialism. Whiting, in *China Crosses the Yalu*, asserts that the Chinese decision to intervene had its foundations in xenophobia and expansionism (Whiting, 5). Traditional Chinese distaste for westerners, combined with the more contemporary Communist view of the west as an antagonist, substantiated this first position. Expansionism, moreover, grew out of historical Chinese security concerns over the northern frontier.

Attack at Chosin Anchor Book 1

War Trash Bloomsbury Publishing

In 1950, merely a year after the Communist Chinese victory over the Nationalist government in China, 600,000 Chinese soldiers began crossing the Yalu River into Korea to oppose the world's most powerful nation. Popular opinion accepts this war as a forgone conclusion, a natural consequence of the geopolitical domino game, a logical outcome of ensuing cold war polarity. Let's face it: China had gone Red, and like the Soviet Union in Europe, would naturally oppress its Asian neighbors into Communism, dropping its own iron curtain" and opposing the "running dogs" of Western imperialism. Whiting, in *China Crosses the Yalu*, asserts that the Chinese decision to intervene had its foundations in xenophobia and expansionism (Whiting, 5). Traditional Chinese distaste for westerners, combined with the more contemporary Communist view of the west as an antagonist, substantiated this first position. Expansionism, moreover, grew out of historical Chinese security concerns over the northern frontier.

China and the First Vietnam War, 1947-54 Pen and Sword Military

For members of the U.S. Army's "Task Force Faith" and the First Marine Division, the Battle of Chosin Reservoir is an epic story of survival, courage, and ingenuity. Their exploits are well known—woven into the storied histories of the U.S. Army and

Marine Corps. Now, for the first time, *Attack at Chosin* recounts this battle from the Chinese perspective, describing the advance that forced General MacArthur to reorient his strategy, which not only marked a turning point in the Korean War but impacted events in Asia in ways that still resonate today. The Battle of Chosin Reservoir, as the Chinese commanders foretold, determined the fate and length of the Korean War. Author Xiaobing Li describes the fighting that began on November 27, 1950, when 150,000 soldiers from the Chinese Ninth Army Group attacked the First Marines and elements of the 7th Infantry Division in the remote mountains of North Korea. It was a calculated attempt to repel MacArthur's "home-by-Christmas" offensive and to deter UN forces from further advances toward the Chinese border. The fierce fighting that followed, combined with the bitter cold, made Chosin one of the deadliest battles of the war. By December 17, after suffering more than 40,000 casualties and failing to achieve their campaign objectives to destroy the American divisions, the Ninth Army Group was forced to withdraw. One day later, on December 18, 1950, the remaining survivors were recalled to China. As the first book to explore the role of command and control, technology, and combat effectiveness from the point of view of the Chinese, and to examine cooperation and friction between Beijing and Pyongyang, *Attack at Chosin* sheds new light on the ultimate military success of the UN forces during the Korean conflict. Li also provides invaluable insights into Chinese military doctrine, strategy, and tactics that continue to influence foreign policy and American military institutions today.

Disaster in Korea Bloomsbury Publishing
Following the Inchon landings and the breakout from the Pusan Perimeter, UN forces crossed the North Korean border on 9 October and moved on the capital Pyongyang. Many in America believed the war would be over by Christmas, but some Washington diplomatic, military, and intelligence experts continued to raise dire warnings that the People's Republic of China might intervene. Nevertheless, General MacArthur decided to push on to the Chinese/North Korean border, the Yalu River. On 25 October, Communist Chinese Forces unexpectedly attacked Republic of Korea forces near Unsan. Then, on 25 November, the day after MacArthur announced a 'final offensive to end the war', the Chinese 13th Army Group struck in mass against the Eighth Army in the north-west corner of North Korea, overrunning the US 2nd and 25th Infantry

Divisions. The Chinese attacks quickly shattered Truman's dream of a unified Korea. American, UN, and ROK forces could not hold a successful defensive line against the combined CCF and NKPA attacks. At the Chosin Reservoir, US Marine Corps and Army units retreated south whilst MacArthur's forces withdrew from Pyongyang and X Corps later pulled out of Hungnam. Using expert research, bird's-eye views, and full-colour maps, this study tells the fascinating history of the critical Yalu campaign, including the famous retreat past the 38th Parallel.

China's Road to the Korean War Texas A&M University Press

Written for a young audience, this intense memoir explores the harsh realities of life on the streets in contemporary North Korea. Every Falling Star is the memoir of Sungju Lee, who at the age of twelve was forced to live on the streets of North Korea and fend for himself. To survive, Sungju creates a gang and lives by thieving, fighting, begging, and stealing rides on cargo trains. Sungju richly recreates his scabrous story, depicting what it was like for a boy alone to create a new family with his gang, "his brothers," to daily be hungry and to fear arrest, imprisonment, and even execution. This riveting memoir allows young readers to learn about other cultures where freedoms they take for granted do not exist.

Korean War—Chinese Invasion Naval Institute Press

Truman and MacArthur offers an objective and comprehensive account of the very public confrontation between a sitting president and a well-known general over the military's role in the conduct of foreign policy. In November 1950, with the army of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea mostly destroyed, Chinese military forces crossed the Yalu River. They routed the combined United Nations forces and pushed them on a long retreat down the Korean peninsula. Hoping to strike a decisive blow that would collapse the Chinese communist regime in Beijing, General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the Far East Theater, pressed the administration of President

Harry S. Truman for authorization to launch an invasion of China across the Taiwan straits. Truman refused; MacArthur began to argue his case in the press, a challenge to the tradition of civilian control of the military. He moved his protest into the partisan political arena by supporting the Republican opposition to Truman in Congress. This violated the President's fundamental tenet that war and warriors should be kept separate from politicians and electioneering. On April 11, 1951 he finally removed MacArthur from command. Viewing these events through the eyes of the participants, this book explores partisan politics in Washington and addresses the issues of the political power of military officers in an administration too weak to carry national policy on its own accord. It also discusses America's relations with European allies and its position toward Formosa (Taiwan), the long-standing root of the dispute between Truman and MacArthur.

Misguided Intentions Columbia University Press

From the New York Times bestselling author of *Blood and Thunder* and *Ghost Soldiers*, a chronicle of the extraordinary feats of heroism by Marines called on to do the impossible during the greatest battle of the Korean War. "Superb ... A masterpiece of thorough research, deft pacing and arresting detail...This war story—the fight to break out of a frozen hell near the Chosin Reservoir—has been told many times before. But Sides tells it exceedingly well, with fresh research, gritty scenes and cinematic sweep." —The Washington Post On October 15, 1950, General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of UN troops in Korea, convinced President Harry Truman that the Communist forces of Kim Il-sung would be utterly defeated by Thanksgiving. The Chinese, he said with near certainty, would not intervene in the war. As he was speaking, 300,000 Red Chinese soldiers began secretly crossing the Manchurian border. Led by some 20,000 men of the First Marine Division, the Americans moved deep into the snowy mountains of North Korea, toward the trap Mao had set for the vainglorious MacArthur along the

frozen shores of the Chosin Reservoir. What followed was one of the most heroic—and harrowing—operations in American military history, and one of the classic battles of all time. Faced with probable annihilation, and temperatures plunging to 20 degrees below zero, the surrounded, and hugely outnumbered, Marines fought through the enemy forces with ferocity, ingenuity, and nearly unimaginable courage as they marched their way to the sea. Hampton Sides' superb account of this epic clash relies on years of archival research, unpublished letters, declassified documents, and interviews with scores of Marines and Koreans who survived the siege. While expertly detailing the follies of the American leaders, *On Desperate Ground* is an immediate, grunt's-eye view of history, enthralling in its narrative pace and powerful in its portrayal of what ordinary men are capable of in the most extreme circumstances. Hampton Sides has been hailed by critics as one of the best nonfiction writers of his generation. As the Miami Herald wrote, "Sides has a novelist's eye for the propulsive elements that lend momentum and dramatic pace to the best nonfiction narratives."

Yalu River 1950–51 Indiana University Press

Between November 1950 and the end of fighting in June 1953, China launched six major offensives against UN forces in Korea. The most important of these began on April 22, 1951, and was the largest Communist military operation of the war. The UN forces put up a strong defense, prevented the capture of the South Korean capital of Seoul, and finally pushed the Chinese back above the 38th parallel. After China's defeat in this epic five-week battle, Mao Zedong and the Chinese leadership became willing to conclude the war short of total victory. *China's Battle for Korea* offers new perspectives on Chinese decision making, planning, and execution; the roles of command, political control, and technology; and the interaction between Beijing, Pyongyang, and Moscow, while providing valuable insight into Chinese military doctrine and the reasons for the UN's military success.