

China & Russia: The "Great Game" O. Edmund Clubb
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"In November, the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (Narkomindel) under Leon Trotsky undertook discussions with Minister Liu Ching-jen with the aim of reaching agreement on procedures for liquidating the old unequal treaty arrangements and the provisions directed against China in Russo-Japanese agreements of the 1907-1916 period." (161)

1918
"In May a leading White Guard personality, Admiral Aleksandr V. Kolchak, visited Horvath in Harbin. Kolchak had fought at Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War, and in the European War had commanded the Black Sea fleet. His present aim was to obtain use of Manchuria as a base for White Russian operations against the Bolsheviks. Parallel action by China and Japan facilitated the Kolchak purpose. On May 16, the two countries signed a secret treaty by which, in view of "the gradual extension of enemy influence towards the East" they agreed "to take concerted action against the common enemy." On the basis of this agreement, the Japanese would eventually move 60,000 troops into northern Manchuria, the Russian sphere of influence." (165)

"China's power relationship to the Bolshevik authority in Siberia had now been substantially altered from what it was in the spring of 1918. The Bolsheviks, by defeating their hydra-headed antagonist in Siberia, had won the strategic initiative." (173)

Highland
1924
"The first Great People's Huruldan (khural-council) met in November, 1924, and adopted the national constitution. By the first article, Mongolia was proclaimed "an independent People's Republic in which all power belongs to the labouring people." All international agreements antedating the 1921 Revolution were declared null and void." (213-14)

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"Premier Chou En-lai with reference to Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, called on January 24, 1965, for formation of a new "revolutionary" United Nations of Afro-Asian nations." (473)

1966-68
1966
"In an interview with a delegation of Japanese Communists on March 28, Mao Tse-tung let himself appear in an apocalyptic role. War between China and the United States, he said, was "inevitable", and the event would come perhaps in 1966 "or within two years at the latest." And as the United States attacked across the Vietnamese and Korean frontiers and from Okinawa and Formosa, the Soviet Union, with the "Sino-Russian pact as its pretext", would advance from Siberia and through Outer Mongolia to occupy Manchuria and Inner Mongolia--and there would be a confrontation between the Soviet forces and the People's Liberation Army across the Yangtze River. Mao gave one of his famous oversimplified analyses of the world political

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situation: "It is a mistake to say that in the world today there are war powers and peace powers confronting one another; there only exist revolutionary war powers and anti-revolutionary war powers. World revolution cannot come about by the evasion of war." " (483)

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