

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Annual Meeting and Minutes of the International Table Tennis Federation, 1951." *LA84*

Foundation Digital Library Collections, LA84 Foundation, 7 Mar. 1951,

digital.la84.org/digital/collection/p17103coll23/id/5/rec/19. Accessed 17 Feb. 2022.

The transcript of the International Tennis Table Federation meeting describes Montagu's communication with the People's Republic of China. It gave a reliable account of how Montague was trying to spread communism through ping pong.

The arrival of the U.S. Table Tennis team in Beijing, April 1971. National Museum of American Diplomacy, 2021. *YouTube* app.

This was a YouTube video that shows the arrival of the U.S. Table Tennis Team in Beijing as well as the formal reception by Premier Zhou Enlai

Dana Estes & Company, compiler. *A Little Book of Ping Pong Verse*. Dana Estes & Company, 1902.

The poems in this book gave insight into the feeling of ping pong in the late 1800s. It allowed us to infer the context in which ping pong would be played.

Department of State, compiler. 203. *Joint Statement Following Discussions with Leaders of the People's Republic of China*1. Issue brief no. 203, Shanghai, Office of The Historian, 27 Feb. 1972. FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1969–1976 VOLUME

XVII. *Office of the Historian*, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v17/d203. Accessed 13 Feb. 2022.

This press conference document displayed what the US and China said in their Joint Statement/Communique in Shanghai.

Kissinger, Henry. *On China*. E-book ed., New York City, The Penguin Press, 2011.

<https://u1lib.org/>.

On China gave us a detailed first-hand account of the secret meetings between Zhou Enlai and Henry Kissinger, Nixon's Visit to China, and the Aftermath of Ping Pong Diplomacy. It was one of our most used and most reliable sources. Plus, it's a great read in general.

"Nixon Announces China Trip - 1971 | Today in History | 15 July 16." *YouTube*, AP Archive, 14 July 2016, youtu.be/_C2TwF3QQj8. Accessed 13 Feb. 2022.

This video communicates what Nixon said when he revealed to the world that he was traveling to Beijing, as well as making it clear to the world that establishing ties with Communist China was not directed against any other nation and should be viewed as so.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China." *Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China*. 5 Aug. 2021. Accessed 14 Feb. 2022.

This source helped with images, videos, and finding information.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy: 1971 world champion recalls legendary exchanges between China and U.S. players." *CGTN* [Beijing], 24 Nov. 2021. *CGTN*, news.cgtn.com/news/2021-11-24/VHJhbnNjcmlwdDYwNTk0/index.html. Accessed 14 Feb. 2022.

This newspaper gave us a quote from Liang Geliang, who was on the Former China National Table Tennis Team regarding his opinion on Ping Pong Diplomacy.

SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ITS SINO-SOVIET BLOC COUNTRIES (SC RR 103)

Cia.Gov, 2022, https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/DOC_0000496610.pdf. Accessed 18 May 2022.

This CIA document helped give us information regarding the First Five Year plan that the USSR helped the PRC with

Images

AP. *Henry Kissinger and Zhou Enlai*. 9 July 2020. .jpg. <https://supchina.com/2020/07/09/>

kissingers-secret-trip-in-1971-that-paved-the-way-for-u-s-china-relations/. Accessed 16

May 2022

This image showed that the two diplomats were friendly enough to shake each other's hands. Contrary to Secretary of State John Foster who had refused to shake hands with Zhou at the Geneva Conference

AP Photo. *Then U.S. President Richard Nixon and then first lady Pat Nixon lead the way as they*

take a tour of China's famed Great Wall, near Beijing, Feb. 24, 1972. .jpg Accessed

16 May 2022.

This image showed the Nixons as well as interpreters, tour guides, etc.

having a great time visiting the Great Wall.

AP Photo. *Then U.S. President Richard Nixon stands at The Great Wall of China, which snakes*

over the mountain behind him, near Beijing on Feb. 24, 1972. .jpg Accessed 16 May

2022.

This image gives us a rather sophisticated look at Nixon with the backdrop of the Great Wall.

AP Photo. *Then U.S. President Richard Nixon and first lady Pat Nixon enter the palace grounds of Beijing's Forbidden City as heavy snow falls on Feb. 25, 1972. .jpg* Accessed 16 May 2022.

This image shows the Nixons visiting another ancient monument in China. It shows the willingness of the Nixons to try and explore as much of Chinese culture as possible.

AP Photo. *Then U.S. President Richard Nixon and then first lady Pat Nixon looks at a sculpture depicting a mythical beast on the palace grounds of Beijing's Forbidden City as heavy snow fell on Feb. 25, 1972. .jpg* Accessed 16 May 2022.

This image shows the Nixons spectating a sculpture of a mythical beast in China. Undoubtedly, the Nixons are trying to learn as much of Chinese culture as possible as a gesture of respect towards the Chinese.

AP Photo. *Then U.S. President Richard Nixon, right, is serious-faced as he eats with chopsticks next to then Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai in Shanghai on February 28, 1972. .jpg* Accessed 16 May 2022.

This image shows us a serious-faced picture of Nixon in Shanghai. We can speculate that he could be thinking about the Shanghai Communique or maybe he just didn't have the appetite for Shanghai cuisine.

AP Photo. *U.S. President Richard Nixon says goodbye to China's Premier Chou En-lai at*

Shanghai Airport before departing for Alaska, winding up his eight-day China visit.

Monday, Feb. 28, 1972. .jpg. Accessed 16 May 2022.

This image depicts a happy Nixon and Zhou and others outside the Shanghai airport, which means the mission must have been a success

AP Photo. *During his historic trip to China in 1972, President Richard Nixon chats with a young*

girl in Hangchow while Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai holds her hand .jpg. Accessed 16

May 2022.

By showing Nixon talking to the young girl, this image shows that Nixon was willing to directly engage with the citizens of China.

Bryn Mawr College. *"Traces of Mind Control" .jpg. Accessed 17 May 2022.*

This political cartoon expressed how Americans should beware of the "Red Iceberg" that "consumed" Poland, Hungary, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and China.

Catechetical Guild. Public Domain. *This 1947 pamphlet produced by the Catholic Catechetical Guild Educational Society was part of a "Red Scare" in the U.S. that raised fears about the horrors of a communist takeover.* .jpg Accessed 15 May 2022.

This political cartoon depicted what Americans thought of Communism and its affects

Chou En Lai and Henry Kissinger. gif. <https://www.laprogressive.com/henry-kissinger/>.

Accessed 21 Feb. 1972

This image showed that Kissinger and Zhou were close and trusting of each other and would dine together. Notice that in the image, Kissinger uses chopsticks along with his Chinese counterpart, which shows that our side was willing to give in a little bit and incorporate with the Chinese side.

CFP Photo. *President Nixon gestures as he admires televisions and other equipment at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall in Shanghai, on February 27, 1972. With him on the left are Secretary of State William Rogers and Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai.* .jpg Accessed 17 May 2022

This image showed Nixon engaging with Chinese technology in Shanghai to get a better understanding of China's technological standing.

Corbis/Getty Images. *US President Richard Nixon is accompanied by Chinese premier Zhou*

Enlai and other Chinese officials as he takes a walk in Hangzhou during his trip to

China. February 1972. .jpg. Accessed 16 May 2022

This image shows Nixon and Zhou enjoying the view of what appears to be Hangzhou's 西湖, or West Lake, a location known for its tranquility in Chinese culture.

Facebook. *President Tsai Ing-wen and senior Taiwanese military staff during an exercise in southern county Changhua, not far from one of the island's main airbases at Taichung.*

.jpg Accessed 17 May 2022.

This image shows Taiwanese President Tsai Ing-wen overseeing the island's defenses in case of an attack from the mainland.

Li, Binghong. 上海大众美术出版社. 中苏友好同盟互助促进世界持久和平. .jpg Accessed 17 May 2022.

This poster shows the unity between Mao and Stalin. Note that the framed picture of a dove is the 1949 lithograph by Pablo Picasso, used to illustrate the poster of the 1949 Paris Peace Congress (Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix) and one of the most used images of the international peace movement in the 1950s.

Mao Zedong. 1944. Encyclopædia Britannica, 1944,

www.britannica.com/event/Chinese-Civil-War#/media/1/112441/204399. Accessed 17

Feb. 2022.

This image was used to materialize what it was like in the CCP Military as well as to support the background information on the Communist Party military.

Mike, C., 2020. *Chinese Manufacturing | Fascinating Facts & Figures*. [online] China Mike.

Available at: <<https://www.china-mike.com/facts-about-china/manufacturing-chinese-workforce/>> [Accessed 17 May 2022].

The background image on this website helped us imagine the scale of Chinese manufacturing.

National Archives. *President Nixon with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai*. February 26, 1972. .jpg

This image showed what happened when President Nixon and Zhou Enlai inspected troops in Beijing during the president's visit.

PBS. Nixon Mao Handshake. .jpg. Public Domain

This image illustrated the culmination of Ping Pong Diplomacy. With the leaders from both sides shaking hands and smiling like good friends.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China." *Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China*. 5 Aug. 2021. Accessed 14 Feb. 2022.

This source helped with images, videos, and finding information.

"Reading David Remnick 25 Years After The Fall Of The Soviet Union". *Literary Hub*, 2019, <https://lithub.com/reading-david-remnick-25-years-after-the-fall-of-the-soviet-union/>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This source gave us an image of the toppling of a Lenin statue, signaling the fall of the USSR.

Richard Nixon Library, WHPO C8548-26A, National Archives Identifier: 7268166. *President Richard Nixon and his entourage, along with Chinese officials, are pictured at the Badaling portion of the Great Wall outside of Beijing*. .jpg Accessed 16 May 2022

This image helped us picture what it was like on the Great Wall for Nixon and his entourage.

Rong Guotuan. 22 Apr. 1959. *China Daily*, 4 Apr. 2014, www.chinadaily.com.cn/sports/2014-04/04/content_17409143_4.htm. Accessed 17 Feb. 2022.

This image was used to illustrate the hero's welcome back in China that Guotuan received after winning China's gold medal.

Special Envoy Henry Kissinger, President Richard Nixon, Premier Zhou Enlai, and others at the table. 23 Feb. 1972. .jpg. <http://www.taiwandocuments.org/communique01.htm>

American Envoy and their Chinese Counterparts discuss the Shanghai Communiqué. It shows that there was a long process before they issued this communiqué and that it wasn't made on the fly.

Schumaker, Bryan. *At the foot of Air Force One's airstair, US President Richard Nixon (1913 - 1994) (second left) shakes hands with Premier of the People's Republic of China En-Lai Chou (1898 - 1976) as First Lady Pat Nixon (1912 - 1993) and various, unidentified Chinese officials watch, Beijing, China.* 21 Feb. 1972. .jpg.

The Handshake that Changed the World. When U.S. President Nixon shakes Zhou Enlai's hand. After he departs Air Force One, an omen that good relations were to come.

The Guardian. *President Richard Nixon and first lady Pat Nixon lead the way as they take a tour of China's famed Great Wall, near Beijing in February 1972.* Feb. 1972. .jpg.

<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2011/feb/21/archive-anti-american-slogans-greet-nixon-1972>. Accessed 18 Feb 2022.

Nixon and others at the Great Wall of China on their state visit to China. This image shows the American President, as well as much of America via television, touring China behind the “Bamboo Curtain.”

"The Myths And Realities Of Ping-Pong Diplomacy | History Today". *Historytoday.Com*, 2022, <https://www.historytoday.com/miscellanies/myths-and-realities-ping-pong-diplomacy>. *President Nixon attending a table tennis exhibition in Beijing, 23 February 1972. .jpg* Accessed 17 May 2022.

This image gave us an idea about the sheer size of the National Gymnasium in Beijing as well as its maximum carrying capacity.

"Vietnam War Peace Talks". *Vietnam War*, 2019, <https://alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/vietnam-war-peace-talks/>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This image shows the resolution of the Vietnam War. With Le-Duc-Tho from North Vietnam and Henry Kissinger from the U.S. after signing the Paris Peace Accords, which was “An Agreement Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam.”

VCG Photo. *American player Glenn Cowan (right) shakes hands with Chinese player Zhuang Zedong(center) after getting off a bus for Chinese players during the 31st World Table Tennis Championships on April 4, 1971, in Nagoya, Japan. Glenn Cowan, who missed a bus for his own team, accidentally boarded a bus for Chinese players, which led to a*

domino of events that saw the normalization of the China-US relationship. .jpg. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This image showed the first time the world had seen Cowan and the Chinese team on the same bus, which kickstarted Ping Pong Diplomacy.

Web.Archive.Org, 2022, [://web.archive.org/web/20130515154246/http://chinesepod.com/blog/Ping-Pong+Diplomacy+and+a+Changing+World+%5B+ChinesePod+Weekly+%5D/997#sthash.tldhwDnI.nplONPCu.dpbs](http://web.archive.org/web/20130515154246/http://chinesepod.com/blog/Ping-Pong+Diplomacy+and+a+Changing+World+%5B+ChinesePod+Weekly+%5D/997#sthash.tldhwDnI.nplONPCu.dpbs). Accessed 15 Feb. 2022

This Blog gave us the image on our home page with Zhuang Zedong and Glenn Cowan on the bus.

女少年们, 打乒乓球去! *Young Girls, Go Play Table Tennis!* June 1964. *Stefan R. Landsberger collection*, International Institute of Social History, June 1964, chinese posters.net/posters/e39-829. Accessed 17 Feb. 2022.

This image depicts how the Chinese government marketed ping pong to young athletes. It helped us understand how ping pong was popularized and pushed by the CCP in China.

Zhou and Kissinger sitting together on a bench. .jpg. "Kissinger On China". *Wbur.Org*, 2022, <https://www.wbur.org/onpoint/2011/05/12/kissinger-on-china>. Accessed 18 Feb 2022.

This image showed that Kissinger and Zhou were close enough to sit together on the bench together.

Secondary Sources

Archive, Wilson. "Wilson Center Digital Archive". *Digitalarchive.Wilsoncenter.Org*, 2022, <https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/collection/73/sino-soviet-split-1960-1984>. Accessed 18 May 2022.

This source helped with the extremely detailed description of events during the Sino-Soviet split.

Cheng, Dean. "The Complicated History Of U.S. Relations With China". *The Heritage Foundation*, 2022, <https://www.heritage.org/asia/report/the-complicated-history-us-relations-china>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This source helped us with understanding U.S. Relations with China since the Qing Dynasty.

Griffin, Nicholas. *Ping-pong Diplomacy: The Secret History Behind the Game That Changed the World*. New York City, Scribner, 2014.

This source was one of the first used at the beginning of our research. It introduced the events and gave access to important interviews that the author conducted with key players. As well as our understanding of Ivor Montagu and his impact on Ping Pong.

Liu, Jin. 《国家记忆》 20161101 《中美1972》系列 第二集 乒乓外交 | CCTV-CCTV-4, 2016. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This CCTV documentary was particularly useful because it provided us with many in-depth quotes from Mao and Zhou as well as an in-depth description of the events that happened during Ping Pong Diplomacy

Morris, Andrew. "Nationalist and Communist Sporting Cultures During Wartime, 1937-45."

California Polytechnic State University,

digitalcommons.calpoly.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=&httpsredir=1&article=1003&context=hist_fac. Accessed 17 Feb. 2022.

This article gave us a better understanding of sports culture during wartime in China. However, this information was not included in the final draft of the website.

"The Nixon Visit." *PBS*, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/china-visit/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2022.

"The Nixon Visit" helped give us an idea about what Nixon did during his state visit, along with images of the state visit, which in turn allowed us to dig deeper and more specifically into things such as the Shanghai Communique and Nixon's First Visit with Mao.

"Opinion: Shanghai Communique As Relevant Today As 45 Years Ago - CGTN". *News.Cgtn.*

Com, https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d6b6a4e30636a4d/share_p.html?t=1488265495970&from=timeline&isappinstalled=0. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This CGTN Article helped us pin down a crucial section of the Shanghai Communique regarding Taiwan.

"Ping-Pong Diplomacy And A Changing World [Chinesepod Weekly] · Blog · Chinesepod".

Web.Archive.Org, 2022,

<https://web.archive.org/web/20130515154246/http://chinesepod.com/blog/Ping-Pong+Di>

plomacy+and+a+Changing+World+%5B+ChinesePod+Weekly+%5D/997#sthash.tldhwDnI.nplONPCu.dpbs.

Accessed 15 Feb. 2022

This Blog gave us a quote from Mao regarding Zhuang Zedong, which showed that the CCP leadership approved and supported Zhuang's actions.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China." *Ping Pong Diplomacy Artifacts from the Historic 1971 U.S. Table Tennis Trip to China*. 5 Aug. 2021. Accessed 14 Feb. 2022.

This source helped us with images, videos, and finding information regarding the ping pong players in Nagoya and Beijing.

"Ping Pong Diplomacy: 1971 world champion recalls legendary exchanges between China and U.S. players." *CGTN* [Beijing], 24 Nov. 2021. *CGTN*, news.cgtn.com/news/2021-11-24/VHJhbnNjcmlwdDYwNTk0/index.html. Accessed 14 Feb. 2022.

This newspaper gave us a quote from Liang Geliang, who was on the former Chinese national table tennis team, and his insight on the exchanges between his teammates and the Americans during Ping Pong Diplomacy.

Shanghai Communiqué Issued. PBS. *PBS*, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/china-communicue/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2022.

This website was a terrific summary of the Shanghai Communique and the story behind it.

Table Tennis History Journal - ITTF Museum. No. No. 89, Oct. 2019,

ittf.cdnomega.com/eu/2019/10/TTH89.pdf. Accessed 17 Feb. 2022.

This article gave information about the early patenting and distribution of ping pong in England. It also provided several key images and photos.

Kuttner, Robert, and Robert Kuttner. "China: Epicenter Of The Supply Chain Crisis". *The American Prospect*, 2022, <https://prospect.org/economy/china-epicenter-of-the-supply-chain-crisis/>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This article gave us the statistic that China controls 28.7% of all global manufacturing output.

"The Sino-Soviet Split". *The Cold War*, 2020, <https://alphahistory.com/coldwar/sino-soviet-split/>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This article provided background information on the Chinese reason to split ties with the Soviet Union.

"U.S.-China Chronology - Countries - Office Of The Historian". *History.State.Gov*, 2022, <https://history.state.gov/countries/issues/china-us-relations>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This "Office Of The Historian" source helped us pin down the topic of Ping Pong Diplomacy as well as the events leading up to and after Ping Pong Diplomacy.

"U.S. Relations With China." *U.S. Relations With China*, Council on Foreign Relations, 2022, www.cfr.org/timeline/us-relations-china. Accessed 13 Feb. 2022.

CFR U.S. Relations With China gave us a timeline of US-China relationships and important things that happened.

"20th-Century International Relations - The Sino-Soviet Split". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 2022, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/20th-century-international-relations-2085155/The-Sino-Soviet-split>. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This source explained in depth the Sino-Soviet Split and what Sino-Soviet relations were like before and after the Split.

"U.S.-China Relations Since 1949 | Asia For Educators | Columbia University". Afe.Easia. Columbia.Edu, 2022, http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/china_1950_us_china.htm. Accessed 17 May 2022.

This source helped us understand why the Chinese and Americans wanted to work with each other, therefore resulting in a successful Ping Pong Diplomacy.