### QiSsage Body Systems, LLC Best in Martial Arts and Healing Arts

"Where Self-Defense becomes Health-Defense"тм

# NEWSLETTER

Winter Issue, Vol. 2

www.qissagebodysystems.com

December 2005

#### UMDNJ-SOM CENTER FOR AGING **BECOMES AN INSTITUTE**



Members of the Memory & Motion study at UMDNJ were on hand for the announcement of the expansion of the Center for Aging into the NJISA.

On November 16th, the Center for Aging at the School of Osteopathic Medicine at the Stratford, NJ Campus of the University of Medicine & Dentistry expanded into a \$20 million statewide program called the New Jersey Institute for Successful Aging.

UMDNJ President Dr. John Petillo said that the new program will provide clinical care to older adults, geriatric training for medical professionals, community education programs for New Jersey seniors and an increased number of research projects on aging.

Dr. Thomas Cavalieri, founding director of the Center for Aging, now Director of the NJISA stated, "Currently there are just 8,000 geriatricians in the U.S., but estimates show we need twice that amount and by the year 2030 we'll need 36,000 geriatricians. With one of the country's fastest growing senior populations, New Jersey has a particularly acute need to expand senior care."

Dr. Rachel Pruchno, a nationally recognized social gerontologist, recently joined the faculty of UMDNJ-SOM as the Director of Geriatric Research at the NJISA. lead a team of researchers that focuses on innovative projects on the many social and health issues related to successful aging.

The NJISA is one of 13 federally funded programs across the country to provide extensive geriatric training. Its creation is part of a five-year development plan for UMDNJ to create centers for excellence in a variety of health-care areas.

Dr. R. Michael Gallagher, Dean of the School of Osteopathic Medicine said the university anticipates breaking ground on NJISA's new facility some time next year. The building will be built on a site along the White Horse Pike adjacent to UMDNJ's Stratford campus.

# "Happy Chinese New Year!"



#### TAI CHI DEMO AT SINO-AMERICAN WAR MEMORIAL DISPLAY



QBS Demo Team at the Shanghai Bazaar in Chinatown

October marked the annual celebration of the Sino-American War Memorial. Lily Fei Hong Song, owner of the Chinatown Shanghai Bazaar, held a pictorial memorial of this Chinese Korean event at her Philadelphia center city bazaar with song, speeches and demonstrations.

QBS was privileged to be a part of the festivities by performing Tai Chi for spectators and shoppers at the bazaar. The demonstration team performed Yang and Chen Family Style Tai Chi as well as self-defense techniques and breaking demonstrations. The spectators enjoyed the performances and were happy to participate in the choreography.

For some background information about the Sino-American Confrontation, be sure to see the "Cut-Out Section" on pages 15-17.



#### SIFU'S MESSAGE

#### Reflections of the Passing Year

As the year quickly comes to an end, I would like to take this opportunity to reflect on a very good and positive year that is passing.

Take a moment, boot up your computer and go to my web site (www.qissagebodysystems.com). Scroll down the left-hand side and click onto Newsletters. Pick any one of the quarterly issues and print it out. Then do the same for other issues in 2005. After reading these issues, take a minute and think about the many things that have happened in our school and the many wonderful things that have taken place over the year.

Next, sit back and relax while allowing your mind to scan the many other great things not printed on paper or spotlighted in class. Remember those things that you, personally, can reflect upon that were not publicized. Recall your personal accomplishments that otherwise may not have been possible without your involvement with the school.

The year 2005 brought these fantastic events to our humble school:

\*Largest school gathering at the AMA Hall of Fame;

\*Directing the first AMA Heaven & Earth Tai Chi Tourney;

\*Induction into the World Karate Union Hall of Fame;

- \*First annual school picnic;
- \*First annual school fun night (bowling);
- \*First annual school-wide awards banquet;
- \*Successful WTCQD event;
- \*Named Co-Creator of WTCQD;
- \*Research study w/UMDNJ SOM;
- \*Cited on WTCQD web site for UMDNJ study;
- \*Two (2) performances in Chinatown, Pa;
- \*First Empowerment seminar in Rochester, NY;
- \*Appointed advisor to NAAC for the China Historical Society.

As a matter of fact, 2005 has laid the groundwork for some interesting future events for 2006:

\*London International Hall of Fame Banquet & Seminars:

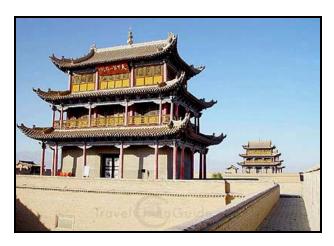
\*Future research studies with UMDNJ SOM NJISA:

\*Membership in the new Martial Arts Museum in California;

\*Presentations of workshop & seminars around the country.

I would like to thank all of my students, associates, and colleagues, friends, family and acquaintances that have contributed to a successful year.

In Harmony, Sifu Jonathan B. Walker, LPN



NORTH AMERICAN ADVISORY
COMMITTEE FOR THE
MARTIAL ARTS OF CHINA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Sifu Jonathan B. Walker was recently appointed to the North American Advisory Committee (*NAAC*) for the Marital Arts of China Historical Society. Sifu joins Masters Alan Goldberg, Yang Jwing Ming, Jef Naayers, James Lew, Dr. Wang Jurong, Madame Wu Ching De and Shaolin Wen Xiao Long 36<sup>th</sup> Gen.

The Society was established more than a decade ago in February of 1990 by the Martial Arts of China Magazine in Beijing, China in conjunction with China Sports Magazine, an organization of the China State Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Its purpose is to recognize those martial artists who both embody the tenets of Chinese Martial Arts ( *Respect, Honor, Loyalty* ) and faithfully carry on the lineage of their chosen style(s). It is, therefore, not for those of Chinese

descent solely, but for anyone who upholds these lofty goals as set forth by the Historical Society.

NAAC is presently seeking membership from martial artists in North American who are interested in preserving their art, upholding the lineage and passing on authentic martial arts styles to the next generations. "We want to register martial artists with the Society in an effort to identify for the public, authentic styles and teachers of the martial arts," Sifu Walker stated. Today, there are many different martial arts styles available to the public. Unfortunately, not all of them are genuine, authentic martial arts. This is a means of preserving the arts through correct identification authenticity.

Membership in the Historical Society is registered in China and indicates your professional status. It comes with a beautifully crafted certificate stating your name, style, years of experience and your school. Memberships are identified with a historical seal, a China seal, and a chop of the society. A membership card and pin entitles you to all the benefits which include discounts on tours, practice with Shaolin monks, equipment and supplies, seminars, retreats and a one year free subscription to Action Martial Arts Magazine.

Annually, members meet at a scheduled banquet and awards ceremony to discuss the preservation, research and promotion of martial arts culture.

The Historical Society also has Advisory Committees in 8 other countries. The Honorary Chairman is Chief Coach of the Shaolin Training Center, Jiao Hong Min and the Chief Advisor is Jason Lao.

If you would like to apply for membership in the Historical Society, contact Sifu Jon Walker through his web site at: <a href="www.qissagebodysystems.com">www.qissagebodysystems.com</a> or by phone at (609) 518-9399 or request applications through email at: <a href="sifuwalker@aol.com">sifuwalker@aol.com</a>

Be sure to look on pages 13-14 in this issue for a sample application for the Society.

#### <u>BETTER EATING</u> FOR BETTER LIVING

We hope you enjoy this new column in the newsletter. Please share a favorite "healthy" recipe with us! Let us know if it is an original recipe or from a cookbook. If you have a story about the recipe send it along, too.

#### Banana-Orange Muffins

Recipe from: Eating Well By: Burt Wolf ISBN#: 0-385-46881-4

Recommended By: Lynn Kosek Walker

The holidays often mean lots of special treats that leave us a few pounds heavier. This muffin tastes good and is low in fat and sugar. It is a healthy alternative to traditional recipes. Try them out in the New Year after the cookies and pies are out of the house and you still are craving something sweet. Plus, they are kid approved-one of my son's favorites.

The recipe comes from the cookbook "Eating Well" by Burt Wolf. This is the companion book to the public television series of the same name. Wolf is always entertaining to watch during his travels around the world in search of good food and special places.

#### **Banana Orange Muffins Recipe**

Makes 12 muffins

#### **Ingredients:**

3 egg whites

½ cup brown sugar

½ cup melted margarine

2 ripe bananas, mashed

<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cup orange juice

1 ½ cups whole-wheat flour

2 teaspoons baking powder

½ teaspoon baking soda

Dash salt

1/8 teaspoon nutmeg

- 1. Preheat the oven to 375 degrees
- 2. In a bowl, combine the egg whites, brown sugar, melted margarine, bananas and orange juice.
- 3. In a second bowl, combine the remaining dry ingredients. Stir the dry ingredients into the orange-banana mixture.
- 4. Divide the batter into the muffin tins sprayed with a nonstick vegetable oil. Bake for 20 25 minutes until golden and cooked through. A toothpick or knife inserted in the center of the muffin should come out clean.
- 5. Cool on a wire rack.

We hope you enjoy these healthy goodies. Consider making mini muffins out of this recipe. You can usually get 36 to a batch. Cooking time will be shorter by about 10 minutes. We look forward to seeing your healthy recipes, so send them in soon.

#### Martial & Healing Arts Book Review



**Title:** The Yin of Tai-Chi

**Author:** John Lash

**Publisher:** Yega Books Limited

Copyright: 2000

**ISBN** #: 1-84333-615-4

List Price: \$9.95

**Reviewer:** Lynn M. Kosek-Walker

This insightful and inspiring book takes an in-depth look at the mystery and true meaning of Tai Chi. The author, John Lash, is a Tai Chi teacher with more than 30 years of experience. He has a master's degree in Philosophy and has traveled extensively, visiting sacred places around the world.

The book emphasizes that Tai Chi is not merely a sport or form of exercise. The author delves deep into the philosophy and uses lots of personal stories to bring it to life. Lash notes that westerners typically separate all aspects of their lives while easterners see the connection of mind, body & spirit.

Lash explains the relationship of the Tao to Tai Chi. He uses Lao Tzu's writings to give greater clarity to its meaning. He goes into great detail about Wu Chi and how it is related to love. He states that, "Wu Chi is our true nature and links us in oneness with everything else in the Tao." He notes that without being rooted in Wu Chi a student's moves are merely exercise.

The author sees Tai Chi as something that should be lived and learned everyday of our lives, not just something that we experience once a week in the classroom. He explains that by using Tai Chi philosophy, we can learn from everyone and everything that we encounter in life. He believes that the importance of Tai Chi is to connect with who you really are and to see the interconnectedness you have with the universe.

Lash explores issues such as pain, the ego & love. He also goes into depth about living a Tai Chi life, the purpose of a Tai Chi school and the relationship between students and their teacher.

While I don't personally agree with all that the author says, I think that he has some very enlightening views about the meaning of Tai Chi. Some of his analogies are a little unusual. He acknowledges that readers may question his observations. "Though your mind might laugh and ridicule the things written on these pages, your heart will know that it has touched upon reality."

Yes, John Lash does surprise us and make us think. His book is well worth the read for all Tai Chi students.

#### CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS

- # FREE Introductory T'ai Chi Classes The next Free Introductory classes will be held on the fourth Saturdays of the month throughout the year 2006 at the Burlington County Library Main Branch in Westampton, NJ. Contact the school for more specifics. You can also check with the library for sign-up dates.
- M. <u>UMDNJ Research Study</u> -The University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey has concluded its findings on the first 12 weeks of Tai Chi for Alzheimer participants. The second 12 weeks of instructions will be completed Dec 16<sup>th</sup>. Look for upcoming coverage on findings from this 12-24 week research study.
- Action Martial Arts Hall Of Fame 2006 It's that time again! January 6-7, 2006 at the Tropicana Casino & Resort Hotel in Atlantic City, NJ. As always, we will have a great time in addition to welcoming new members into the Hall. If you didn't go last year, you are about to miss another opportunity to see the "legends" in martial arts. See additional information in this edition.
- M. The London International Hall of Fame Banquet & Seminars June 3, 2006 brings a new event to the table. This banquet will be held in London, England and co-produced by Action Martial Arts Magazine. Look for more information in future editions of this newsletter.

#### QISSAGE BODY SYSTEMS

#### **Philosophy**

We believe that all people should have access to health care services that will offer not only physical but also mental and spiritual growth and development.

We further believe that the integrated knowledge of Eastern health philosophy and Western health technology produces a simplistic yet optimal health care system that directly affects the quality of life in a positive manner for the benefit of a healthier lifestyle.

#### **Mission Statement**

QiSsage Body Systems exists for the sole purpose of providing the availability of an affordable, beneficial and simplistic health care system that produces a profound mentally, physically and spiritually, healthy lifestyle through personal growth and development.

This task is accomplished by offering:

- a network of services that are conducive to instilling those learned skills, which when practiced regularly affect our lives in a positive manner, thus producing those effects that enlighten and enrich our lives and:
- a referral system that interlinks with those agencies, institutions, and/or services that are in harmony with the philosophy of QiSsage Body Systems.

#### A Pinch of Wisdom

People have not changed in millennia, history should be our best teacher.

#### Did You Know...

The only thing constant in this world is change!

#### **QBS ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET**

December 10<sup>th</sup> brought out the best in the students of QiSsage Body Systems' Three Mountains School. It also brought them out to a fantastic buffet banquet at the newly opened Grand Buffet Sushi Bar & Grill with great Chinese and Japanese cuisine. The afternoon affair proved to be one of the best events held by the school this year. With more than 100 students, family and friends in attendance, all sampled the culinary arts of the eastern chefs with great delight.

The banquet began with free t-shirts (from the UMDNJ Memory & Motion study) being given to the first 6 people to arrive. Door prizes were then given to those lucky recipients whose ticket numbers were drawn. Then everyone was off to the buffet lines for appetizers followed by scrumptious entrée delights until palates were pleased and stomachs satisfied with delectable desserts.

As dining got underway, the award presentations commenced. There were 42 awards presented under 5 categories (*Memorials, Honors, Acknowledgements, Achievements & Comedic*). This year, the highly distinguished Honor awards were presented to: Clyde Zarkos (*Distinguished Timothy Burke Award*), Bernadine Stephenson (*Sifu's Award*) and Brian Frye (*Distinguished Service Award*).



Distinguished Timothy Burke Award Clyde Zarkos



Sifu's Award Bernadine Stephenson



Distinguished Service Award Brian Frye, UMDNJ

The remaining awards were presented to: Fumie Walzcuk (In Loving Memory), John Haremza (Student of the Year), Linwood Thomas & Rose Robinson (Outstanding Service Award), John Bornholdt & Rebecca Betz (Certificate of Excellence Award), Freddie Wyche (Perseverance Award), Peggy Manser, Angie Moffitt, Melvin Brennan, Rose Robinson & Harry Bergman (Leadership Awards), Linwood & Gloria Thomas, John & Rosanne Bornholdt, Ken & Ellen Catalano, Curtis & Gwen Edwards, Frank & Paula Horvath, Melvin & Betty Brennan, Sid & Shirley Venitsky, Marie & Teddie Handley (Dynamic Duo Award), Susan Miller, Florence Bower, Sheila Jenkins, Wilfred Hoyte, Jean Bayley, Virginia Cox (Yes I Can Award), Richard Spangler (Ansel Adams Award), Dave Taylor (Yan Can Cook Award) and Michael Berry (Uke of the Year).

Following the presentations, everyone congratulated the recipients, wished one another well for the holiday season and enjoyed the spirit of the event.



Sifu Walker's family (Lynn and Richard) was there to help with awards and recording the event in photos.

FROM OUR FAMILY TO YOUR FAMILY:

"HAVE A PEACEFUL AND JOYFUL HOLIDAY SEASON"



As Sifu exited the banquet room, he turned his head and asked, "Was that Whoopie Goldberg?

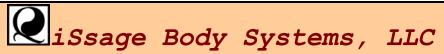


## "WINTER SPECIAL"

Join our school and learn how to use Tai Chi Chuan as a dynamic style of self-defense in the martial arts system.

#### THE FIRST CLASS IS "ALWAYS" ON US!

PRINT OUT THIS PAGE AND CLIP THE COUPON BELOW TO GET A FREE INTRODUCTORY CLASS!



"Three Mountains School of Taiji Quan"

Burlington County, New Jersey USA

Taiji Quan

"Wu Xing Chuan Tao"

(Way of the Invisible Fist) FREE CLASS (OR) FREE MONTH

Bring this Coupon to redeem your FREE lesson(s). (QBS Newsletter Coupon)

#### \*\*\*\*\*BONUS OFFER\*\*\*\*\*

If the coupon is printed in <u>color</u>, you get the <u>first month</u> FREE! Contact the school for info: <u>sifuwalker@aol.com</u> or call (609) 518-9399





1922, 1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006, 2018

#### January 29, 2006

Natural Energy: Yang Natural Element: Earth

Dog is the 11<sup>th</sup> position at Buddha's side stands for loyalty and justice. People born in Dog years are idealistic and highly principled. They have strong beliefs and live by their morals. To a Dog everything in life is either black or white, right or wrong, good or bad; there is no middle ground. Dogs hate injustice, insincerity and disloyalty.

Dog's are champions of the downtrodden, loyal supporters of just causes, and totally self-sacrificing. They need a purpose in life in order to feel content and will often put the interests of others before their own. Alert, watchful and perceptive, Dogs are cautious and rely on their instincts to pick just the right time to jump and make their mark.

# ACTION MARTIAL ARTS HALL OF FAME 2006

"The Academy Awards" of the Martial Arts is back!







SIFU JON WALKER WILL BE RE-INDUCTED INTO THE AMA HALL OF FAME AGAIN! HE WILL RECEIVE HONORS AS A

"GOODWILL AMBASSADOR TO THE MARTIAL ARTS"

THIS GALA, BLACK TIE, FORMAL AFFAIR WILL BE HOSTED BY ACTION MARTIAL ARTS MAGAZINE AND HELD IN THE WORLD FAMOUS

TROPICANA CASINO HOTEL & RESORT ~ON THE BOARD WALK~ ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

----SEE NEXT PAGE FOR SCHEDULE OF EVENTS----

#### ACTION MARTIAL ARTS MAGAZINE'S

Hall of Fame & Spirit Awards Banquet 2006 Mega Martial Arts Weekend January 6-7, 2006

Being called the "Academy Awards of Martial Arts," for the 5<sup>th</sup> year in a row, we were sold out. Our Expo/Trade Show was an exciting idea with over 7,200 martial artists attending, enjoying more stars and martial art personalities than the year before. After this year's event, the wheels of progress started right away. What could we do to improve-"Expand?"

# FRIDAY, 12:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. And SATURDAY, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. Tropicana Hotel Convention Hall

#### Action Martial Arts Magazines International Expo/Trade Show (free to all banquet guests)

- ▶ With up to 75 supply, manufacturer, information & organization booths.
- ▶ Free seminars by dozens of some of the world's foremost experts in the martial arts.
- ▶ Dozens of stage shows, demos and guest speakers, Plus much, much more.

SATURDAY, 6:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. Main Ballroom SATURDAY, 10:30 p.m. - 12 Midnight (after awards) Oldies Dance & Show

#### Action Martial Arts Magazines Hall of Fame & Spirit Awards Banquet 2006

- ► World's Largest & Most Elite Hall of Fame (Black Tie for Inductees)
- **▶** Dinner, Awards, Entertainment and Music

All guests and inductees receive Free entrance to 2 days at the Expo/Trade Show, Free Seminars, dinner at Hall of Fame Banquet, Free memorabilia gifts and a lifetime of memories

#### Scheduled Events & Invited Stars for this years event

Special guest for this year are: James Lew, Bill Wallace, Joe Piscopo, Phil Morris, Bob Wall, Don Wilson, Cynthia Rothrock, Eric Lee, Dan Severn, Christine Banon Rodrigues, Karen Shepard, Chuck Zito, Frank Shamrock, Cary Tagawa, Richard Norton, Kathy Long, Stephen Hayes, Lewis and more.

Seminars by: CaneMaster Mark Shuey, Grm John Pelligrini, Grm Gary Alexander, Grm Kimo Ferrera, Soke Koshiro Tanaka, Tom Peteri (CDT), Soke Papasan Canty, Shihan M. De Pasquale, Jr., Rick Tucci, Stephen Hayes, Kathy Long, Bill Wallace, Don Wilson, Gary Wasnaski, plus many more. (all names are subject to change due to scheduling)

#### QiSsage Body Systems, LLC Three Mountains Schools CROSSWORD #2

#### (Solution to last issue's puzzle)

			1. T					2. P			
		3. C	Н	E	N	G	4. F	U			
			A				I				
5. S	T	A	T		6. K	A	R	A	7. T	E	
U					U		E		A		
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		E		G					W		
		S				16. S	T	A	N	D	Dage 11

#### QiSsage Body Systems, LLC Three Mountains Schools

#### FIND-A-CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Our final puzzle for this year is the most important puzzle of the year.

Make sure that you understand the hidden message.

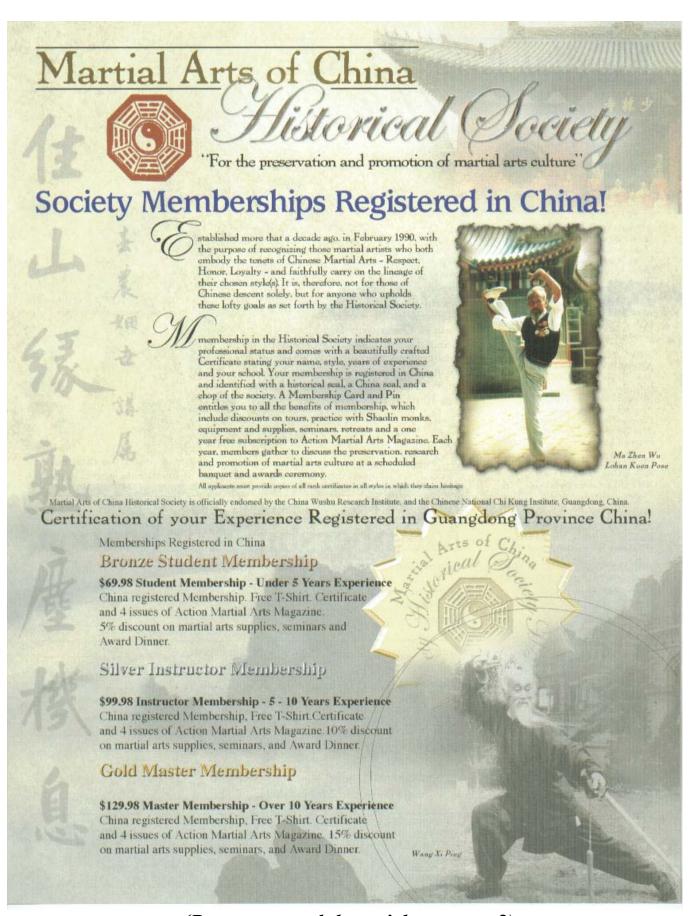
В	X	X	M	X	S	X	X	X	X	X
X	О	X	X	I	X	P	X	X	X	X
X	X	D	X	X	N	X	I	X	X	X
X	X	X	Y	X	X	D	X	R	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	I	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Т
Т	A	I	C	Н	I	C	Н	U	A	N
X	X	X	X	Y	О	U	X	X	X	X

#### **Instructions:**

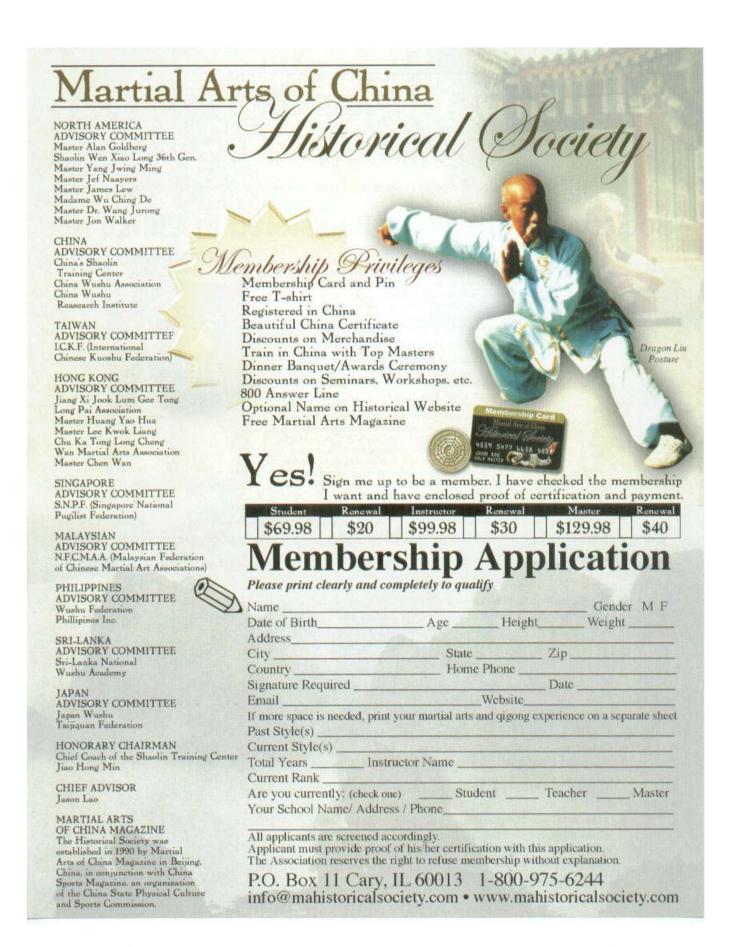
Like a *Crossword* puzzle, you must discover an answer from a clue. However, like a *Find-A-Word* puzzle, you must then find the answer in the squares above. It could appear forward, backward, or diagonally. We call this puzzle, Find-A-Crossword!

- 1. The lowest level of self-defense.
- 2. The mid-level of self-defense.
- 3. The highest level of self-defense.
- 4. Grand/Ultimate Long Fist Boxing.
- 5. Main ingredient for success.

<sup>\*</sup>Be sure to get the solution to this puzzle in the next edition of the QBS Newsletter.



(Be sure to read the article on page 2)



(To get an application, be sure to read article on page 2)

#### SINO-AMERICAN CONFRONTATION

Text from Questia On-Line Library

# China's Road to the Korean War The Making of the Sino-American Confrontation

by Chen Jian, Columbia University Press, 1994

#### Introduction

In October 1950, one year after the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Mao Zedong and the Beijing leadership sent "Chinese People's Volunteers" (CPV) to Korea to fight against United Nations forces moving rapidly toward the Chinese Korean border. Although China's intervention saved Kim Il-sung's North Korean Communist regime from imminent collapse, it was unable to fulfill the Beijing leadership's hopes of overwhelming the UN forces. Therefore, when the Korean War ended in July 1953, Korea's political map remained virtually unchanged, while America's military intervention in Korea and China's rushing into a conflict with the United States finally buried any hope for a Sino-American accommodation, and the Cold War in Asia entered a new stage characterized by a total confrontation between the PRC and the United States that would last nearly twenty years. The newly established Chinese Communist regime faced enormous problems during its first year, including achieving political consolidation, rebuilding a war-shattered economy, and finishing reunification of the country. Why then did Mao decide to assist North Korea in fighting a coalition composed of nearly all the Western industrial powers? How was the decision made? What were the immediate and long-range causes leading to Beijing's decision to enter the Korean War? Finally, was there any opportunity that might have prevented the direct confrontation between the PRC and the United States? More than forty years after the end of the Korean War, scholarly answers to these questions are still limited and remarkably inadequate.

In the 1950s, Western scholars, strongly influenced by the intensifying Cold War, generally viewed China's entrance into the Korean War as a reflection of a well-coordinated Communist plot of worldwide expansion, believing that the entire international Communist movement was under the control of Moscow, and that neither Beijing nor Pyongyang had the freedom to make their own foreign policy decisions. The Korean conflict, therefore, was seen as an essential part of a life-and-death confrontation between the Communists on the one hand and the "free world" on the other.

The North Korean invasion of the South, as viewed by President Harry Truman—and many later students of the Korean War—represented the first step in a general Communist plot to "pass from subversion" to "armed invasion and war" in their scheme of world conquest. Correspondingly, Beijing's entrance into the Korean War was regarded as an action subordinate to Moscow's overall Cold War strategy. Scholars in the West widely believed that Beijing's policy was aggressive, violent, and irrational.

In 1960, Allen S. Whiting published his landmark study, *China Crosses the Yalu*, which has strongly influenced a whole generation of scholars. Using Western intelligence sources and Chinese journal and newspaper information, Whiting argued that unlike the Soviet Union, Communist China had not directly participated in the planning for the North Korean invasion of the South. After the outbreak of the Korean War, Whiting believed, Beijing tried to terminate the conflict through political settlement, and only after the attempts for a political solution failed in late August 1950 did Beijing begin necessary military preparations in early September. Whiting emphasized that after the Inchon landing Beijing tried through both public and private channels to prevent UN forces from crossing the 38th parallel. Beijing entered the war only after all warnings had been ignored by Washington and General Douglas MacArthur and, therefore, in the Beijing leadership's view, the safety of the Chinese-Korean border was severely menaced. Whiting thus concluded that Beijing's management of the Korean crisis was based primarily on the Chinese Communist perception of America's threat to China's national security. Lacking access to Chinese archival materials, though, Whiting's study had to focus more on the analysis of the environment in which the Beijing leadership made their decision to go to war than on a close examination of the decision-making process.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, a more critical perspective on the Sino-American confrontation in Korea emerged in the wake of the American debacle in Vietnam, the normalization of Sino-American relations, and the declassification of new archival documentation. Building on Whiting's thesis, scholars paid more attention to Chinese Communist Party (CCP) leaders' concerns for China's national security as the decisive factor underlying their decision to enter the Korean War. They generally argued that Beijing did not welcome the Korean War because China faced difficult tasks of economic reconstruction and political consolidation at home and gave priority to liberating Nationalist-controlled Taiwan. Many of these scholars stressed that Beijing's decision to enter the Korean War was simply a reluctant reaction to the imminent threats to the physical security of Chinese territory. And while

most scholars believed that the American decision to cross the 38th parallel triggered China's intervention, some speculated that if UN forces had stopped at the parallel China would not have intervened. A large majority of Chinese scholars seem to share these assumptions, as can be seen in Chinese publications on the "War to Resist America and Assist Korea" that appeared in the 1980s.

As a lecturer at Shanghai's East China Normal University in the early 1980s and then during my pursuit of doctoral studies in the United States, I became increasingly interested in the emergence of Sino-American confrontation in the late 1940s and early 1950s. In my study I too believed in the standard interpretation of China's reasons for entering the Korean War. Not until 1988–1990, when the work on my dissertation led me to fresh Chinese sources, did I begin to feel doubts. For example, to my surprise, I found that early in August 1950, more than one month before the Inchon landing, Mao Zedong and the Beijing leadership had been inclined to send troops to Korea, and China's military and political preparations had begun even a month earlier. I also found that the concerns behind the decision to enter the Korean War went far beyond the defense of the safety of the Chinese Korean border. Mao and his associates aimed to win a glorious victory by driving the Americans off the Korean peninsula. It was no longer possible to accept the well established view of Chinese and American historians.

The reexamination of the Korean case led me into a broader question concerning the proper understanding not only of Communist China's foreign policy but also, probably, that of any sovereign country: is it appropriate to comprehend the foreign policy behavior of a country, especially one that had historically viewed itself as a "Central Kingdom," as totally reactive and without its own consistent inner logic? The assumptions underlying most of the existing scholarship on China's entrance into the Korean War, though seemingly critical of Washington's management of the Korean crisis, emerge ironically as American-centered in a methodological sense. Lacking a real understanding of the logic, dynamics, goals, and means of Communist China's foreign policy, they treat Beijing's management of the Korean crisis simply as a passive reaction to the policy of the United States. They thus imply that American policy is the source of all virtues as well as evils in the world—if something went wrong somewhere, it must have been the result of a mistake committed by the United States. It was time to rethink Beijing's entrance into the Korean War.

This study retraces China's road to the Korean War with insight gained from recently released Chinese materials. It argues that China's entry into the Korean War was determined by concerns much more complicated than safeguarding the Chinese-Korean border. To comprehend China's decision to enter the war, one must first examine the CCP leaders' perception of China's security interests and their judgment of to what extent and in which ways such interests had been challenged during the Korean crisis. This examination requires an extended analysis of a variety of basic factors shaping the CCP leadership's understanding of China's external relations. Among these factors, the most important ones include CCP leaders' perception of the outside world and China's position in it, the nature and goals of the Chinese Communist revolution and their impact on the CCP's security strategy and foreign policy, the influence of the CCP's domestic policies on the party's foreign behavior, and the leverage of historical cultural factors (such as the Chinese emphasis of the moral aspect of China's external relations, Chinese ethnocentrism, and Chinese universalism) upon Mao and the CCP leadership. Only with a better understanding of the logic and dynamics of the CCP's outlook is it possible to construct the interactions that led China and the United States into a major confrontation in Korea.

My three-part, seven-chapter study begins with an analysis (in chapter 1) of Communist China as an emerging revolutionary power. Focusing on the pre-1949 period, I discuss the domestic sources of the CCP's foreign policy, the party leadership's perception of the outside world and China's position in it, and Mao's central role in the CCP's policy-making structure. The second part (chapters 2–4), explains how the conflict between the CCP and the United States escalated and the strategic cooperation between Beijing and Moscow developed in 1949 and the first half of 1950—on the eve of the Korean War, Beijing and Washington had perceived each other as a dangerous enemy, and a stage for Sino-American confrontation had been set up. The third part (chapters 5–7) examines Beijing's management of the Korean crisis from late June to mid-October 1950, focusing on how the decision to enter the war was made and how it withstood both internal and external tests. Emphasizing that Beijing's decision to enter the war was based on the belief that the outcome of the Korean crisis was closely related to the new China's vital domestic and international interests, I argue that there was little possibility that China's entrance into the Korean War could have been averted.

A note on the Chinese sources used in this study is appropriate here. Since the mid-1980s, thanks to China's reform and opening policies, many fresh and meaningful materials concerning China's entry into the Korean War have been released, which offer the basis for this study. These new sources include personal memoirs by those who were involved in Beijing's intervention in Korea, scholarly articles and monographs by Chinese researchers with archival accesses, official academic publications using classified documents, openly or internally published collections of CCP Central Committee's and regional bureaus' documents, and the internally and openly published collections of Mao Zedong's papers. While it is apparent that these sources have created new opportunities for fresh studies, it is

also clear that they were released on a selective basis and, sometimes, for purposes other than a desire to have the truth known. Indeed, unless scholars, both Chinese and non-Chinese, are offered free and equal access to the original historical documentation, there is always the possibility that a study might be misled by its incomplete databases. Fully aware of this danger, I have made every effort to double-check my citations as much as possible (such as checking documents with information from interviews, and vice versa, and comparing Chinese materials with non-Chinese ones). Wherever necessary, I have pointed out what I consider to be dubious sources in the notes.

This study is also based on my four research trips to China respectively in 1987, 1991, 1992, and 1993. During these trips I established and updated my research databases, and interviewed those who were involved in Beijing's policy-making during the late 1940s and early 1950s, and those who have access to classified CCP documents (because of the political sensitivity involved in the issues under discussion, unless authorized by the interviewees, I will not identify their names, but I will restrict using unidentified interviews only if it is absolutely necessary). I have not been able to get close to Beijing's CCP Central Archives (which, by the way, is located in the city's remote western suburb). But by a combination of effort and good luck, I accessed some important classified documents (including correspondences and telegrams of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other CCP leaders, and a few minutes of CCP leaders' decision-making conferences) for the 1948–1950 period. To compromise the need to protect my sources with the general practice of Western scholarship, I cite them in this study by pointing out their forms (telegram, correspondence, or minute), dates, and where their originals are maintained (the Chinese Central Archives or Chinese Military Archives). I believe that this is the best one can do in the current circumstances. It is my hope that China, my motherland, will follow the internationally accepted practice of declassifying historical documents on a legal basis, so that all researchers, including myself, will soon be able to get free access to them.

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