
VII.

A Briefing of Mainland China's Literature on International Relations in Indochina during World War II

Bi Shihong, Li Wanru, Fu Jinlin, Zhang Qiong

Scholars in Mainland China have carried out many studies on the international relations in Indochina during World War II. A large number of these research results and monographs were published. By analyzing and summarizing the Chinese scholars' relevant studies, it will be conducive to understand the whole research status of international relations in Indochina. Most of the literature are collected from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (中国知网, CNKI)¹, China's largest online research database. Other literatures are obtained via libraries and archives. This first part of this report will focus on summarizing key literature in politics, economy, culture and society. The second part of this article provides a brief introduction of China's primary research sources.

1. On overseas Chinese in Indochina

1-1. Cambodia

Cambodia is one of the largest overseas Chinese population in Indochina. The history of overseas Chinese in Cambodia can be traced back to Song dynasty (宋朝) one thousand years ago. At present, Chinese population in Cambodia is more than 600 thousands. More than 11 publications were collected for our research. They will be introduced respectively in the following section.

1-1-1. Politics, economy and social status of overseas Chinese

According to *The Process and Historical Reasons of Immigration of Chinese in Cambodia*² (华侨移居柬埔寨的过程及其历史原因), Chinese immigration to Cambodia took place in three major periods. Large immigration took place between Song and Yuan dynasty, Ming and Qing dynasty, between the beginning of Opium War until the year 1949. This research discussed not only the demographic data related to Chinese immigration, but also the living situation and social development. It also identified three historical reasons of Chinese immigration to Cambodia. The first reason is trade. The second reason is to avoid political persecution inside China. The last one is to run away from bankruptcy.

¹ China National Knowledge Infrastructure (中国知网) : <http://www.cnki.net/>

² Zhou Zhongjian (周中坚), "The Process And Historical Reasons of Immigration of Chinese in Cambodia" (华侨移居柬埔寨的过程及其历史原因), *Academic Forum*, 1985(8).

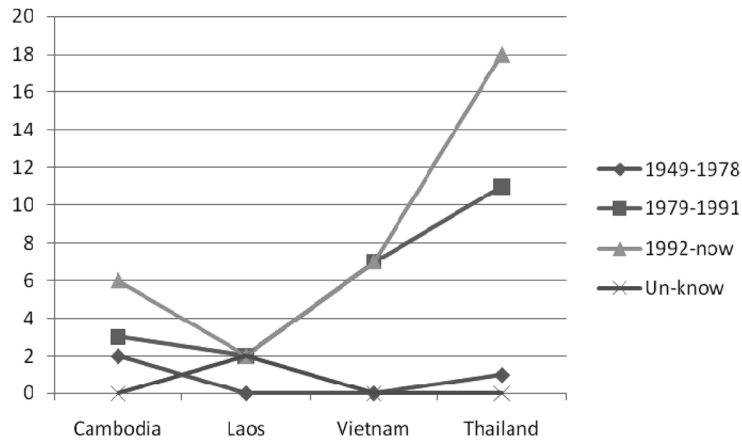


Figure 1. Change in number of theses and monographs about overseas Chinese in Indochina (Unit: volume)

In *The Study of Overseas Chinese History in China*³ (柬埔寨华侨史研究在中国), the author reviewed the Chinese literature on history of overseas Chinese in Cambodia between the 1920s and 1980s. By analyzing the two controversial issues—problem of periodization and opinion of overseas Chinese economy, he put forward his own opinion and corrected some scholars' biased against overseas Chinese driving the economy of Cambodia. The author concluded his research by putting forward his own proposals for the future research of overseas Chinese in Cambodia.

*History and Present of Overseas Chinese in Cambodia*⁴ (柬埔寨华侨华人的历史与现状) focused on the historical development in retrospect, and the opportunities and challenges overseas Chinese are facing. On historical development, the author argues that the power of French colonial government was severely weakened during World War II and due to that Chinese immigration to Cambodia enjoyed a boom. But at the same time the French colonists restricted the political and economic activities of overseas Chinese, so their life in Cambodia was very hard.

1-1-2. Relationship with Cambodia

Chinese in Cambodia (柬埔寨华人) introduced immigration process of Chinese to Cambodia and their communication with local Cambodians. There are almost 6million Cambodians who are of Chinese descent in the 1960s as a result of intermarriages between Chinese immigrants and the locals.⁵

In *Overseas Chinese in Cambodia*⁶ (柬埔寨的华人华侨), the author depicted various aspects of life of overseas Chinese in Cambodia: their economic activity, religion, education, conventions, etc. French colonists introduced a system of confraternity (帮长制) to rule Chinese immigrants. They demand all

³ Shi Rulin (史如林), "The Study of Overseas Chinese History of Cambodia In China" (柬埔寨华侨史研究在中国), *Indochina*, 1985(2).

⁴ Wang Shilu (王士录), "History And Present of Overseas Chinese in Cambodia" (柬埔寨华侨华人的历史与现状), *Overseas Chinese History*, 2002(4).

⁵ Quan Yuhui (全裕辉), "Chinese in Cambodia" (柬埔寨华人), *Around Southeast Asia*, 2004(10).

⁶ Xing Heping (邢和平), "Overseas Chinese in Cambodia" (柬埔寨的华人华侨), *Around Southeast Asia*, 2002(9).

the Chinese immigrants in Cambodia to join the confraternity. In the early 1930s, five Chinese confraternities founded their own school. By 1938 the number of Chinese schools were 95 and have about 4,000 students

In *Past and Present Of overseas Chinese in Cambodia*⁷ (柬埔寨华侨华人的过去与现状), the author first introduced the demographic changes of the overseas Chinese population from Song dynasty to today. Then he summarized the relationship between overseas Chinese and local people in chronological order. Moreover, he introduced the changes of overseas Chinese's life in Cambodia after 1990s. Last, the author introduced the family and business ties of Chinese immigrants in Cambodia. This paper concluded that the number of Chinese immigrants to Cambodia has increased since the end of World War II. Most of them made a living by doing business. They developed a cordial relationship with local people.

*The Development and Changes of Cambodian Policy to Overseas*⁸ (柬埔寨华侨华人政策的发展变化) introduced government policy in Cambodia concerning exit-entry, economy, education, media and how these policies have changed over time. Until the end of World War II, it was very convenient for Chinese immigrants to enter or leave the country. Usually, the leader of each confraternity serves as guarantor of a permanent residence applicant. So after he submits the application to the immigration bureau, the applicant he represents is allowed to enter Cambodia.

1-1-3. Relationship with Japan and China

*The Brief Introduction of Main Event of the Overseas Chinese History in Cambodia*⁹ (柬埔寨华侨华人史主要事件述略) introduced ten important events in the history of Chinese immigrants in Cambodia. It mentioned that Chinese were forbidden to enter the country after Japan had occupied Cambodia in 1935–1945. More Data showed that Chinese population in Cambodia is 300,000, accounting for 8.5% of the national population and is increasing about 5,000 each year in 1935–1945.

The conclusion is that study of overseas Chinese in Cambodia conducted by Chinese scholars focused on the cause and history of immigration, economic role, local ties, education, and their relationship with local people. Although no study focused on Chinese immigrants in Cambodia during World War II, there is evidence for a general assumption. The French colonial government ruled the overseas Chinese with a system of confraternity (帮长制). Under this system, it is relatively easy for Chinese to enter or exit Cambodia. Most overseas Chinese in Cambodia made their living by doing business, which caused little trouble for them. Chinese immigrants in Cambodia quickly integrated into local life. Marriages with locals are often. However, overseas Chinese were forbidden to enter Cambodia after Japanese occupation. The number of overseas Chinese in Cambodia fell to 8.3% in 1945 from 8.7%

⁷ Fu Xi (傅曦), Zhang Yu (张俞), "Past And Present of overseas Chinese in Cambodia" (柬埔寨华侨华人的过去与现状), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 2000(3).

⁸ Liao Xiaojian (廖小健), "The Development and Changes of Cambodia's Policy To Overseas Chinese" (柬埔寨华侨华人政策的发展变化), *Southeast*, 2003(4).

⁹ Zhou Zhongjian (周中坚), "The Brief Introduction of Main Event of The Overseas Chinese History In Cambodia" (柬埔寨华侨华人史主要事件述略), *Southeast*, 2003(4).

in 1943.

1-2. Laos

China and Laos are neighboring countries, each with a history of more than 1,700 years. Because of geographical proximity, the people of the two countries are always in close contact. The presence of overseas Chinese in Laos can be traced back to the Yongle (永乐) period of Ming dynasty (明朝, 1403–1424). Studies on overseas Chinese in Laos by Chinese scholars have made some considerable progress. In this report we'll introduce 6 studies including theses and monographs. They are: *A summary of Laos* (老挝华侨概述) published in 1979; *A summary of overseas Chinese in Laos*, (寮国华侨概况) published in 1991; *Past and present of overseas Chinese in Laos* (老挝华侨华人的过去与现状); *The changes of social status of overseas Chinese in Laos* (略论二战以来老挝华人社会地位的变化) were published after 1992.

*A summary of overseas Chinese in Laos*¹⁰ (寮国华侨概况) is a collection of monographs compiled by the National Library of China (中国国家图书馆). For some unknown reason, the contents of this publication is no longer able to be discovered.

In *A summary of Chinese Immigrants in Laos*¹¹ (老挝华侨概述), the author describes four aspects of Chinese demography in Laos, their economic status, education, and present life status. It estimates that the current Chinese immigrants in Laos are about 4,000. 90% of them are involved in either industrial or business activities, mostly in business. Most of the Chinese schools were found in the 1930s. Education quality of these schools improved steadily so more and more students were attracted to attend the Chinese school each year. However, Chinese schools were forced to close during Japanese occupation but they were reopened after the end of the World War II.

*Past and present situation of overseas Chinese in Laos*¹² (老挝华侨华人的过去与现状) studied three changes in the life of overseas Chinese in Laos, their economic development and their social ties, as well as education. In the early 20th century, the French colonial government forbade Chinese to enter Laos. As a result, the population of overseas Chinese in Laos has shrank from 6,710 in 1921 to 3,000 in 1930s. However, Chinese population began to pick up again after the World War II. The study also mentioned that 90% of overseas Chinese in Laos are doing business in SMEs (中小企业). These SMEs played an important role in Laos economy. Chinese in Laos also bond themselves in confraternity. Confraternity is in charge of the daily affairs of overseas Chinese. It is often called overseas Chinese bureau (华侨公所).

*The changes of social status of overseas Chinese in Laos since World War II*¹³ (略论二战以来老挝华人社会地位的变化) was narrated the changes of social status of overseas Chinese in Laos. It does not deal

¹⁰ Cai Tian (蔡天), *A summary of overseas Chinese in Laos* (寮国华侨概况), Zhengzhong Press, 1988.

¹¹ Guo Baogang (郭宝刚), "A summary of Laos" (老挝华侨概述), *Indochina study*, 1984(3).

¹² Fu Xi (傅曦), Zhang Yu (张俞), "Past and present of overseas Chinese in Lao" (老挝华侨华人的过去与现状), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 2001(1).

¹³ Zhuang Guotu (庄国土), "The changes of social status of overseas Chinese in Laos" (略论二战以来老挝华人社会地位的变化), *Overseas Chinese History Studies*, 2004(2).

extensively with the social changes of Chinese immigrants in Laos during the World War II period except on population changes.

In summary, the study of overseas Chinese in Laos by Chinese scholars put a lot of weight on issues such as population change, economic development, Chinese social ties and education. The life and social situation of overseas Chinese in Laos during World War II is rarely researched. 90% of Chinese immigrants in Laos engaged are taking part in, one way or another, business activities and that played an important role in the economy of Laos. Overseas Chinese is administrated by a system of confraternity. Base don the dialect they speak, overseas Chinese were put into different confraternity. Chinese language education career emerged in 1930s before and after. However, it was put to a stop during the Japanese occupation.

1-3. Vietnam

Chinese immigration to Vietnam has begun a thousand years ago. For many reasons, overseas Chinese has become a very important part of Vietnamese society. Studies on overseas Chinese in Vietnam during the period of World War II by Chinese scholars is relatively higher in volume compared those on Cambodia and Laos. In this report, we will summarize 14 theses and monographs published between 1979 and now. They are: *Chinese and Overseas Chinese in Vietnam* (越南华侨与华人); *Chaozhou people in Vietnam* (潮人在越南); *A summary of overseas Chinese issue in Vietnam* (越南华侨问题概述); *The immigration of Chinese to Vietnam and its nationality issues* (中国人迁移越南与国籍问题); *Overseas Chinese policy of Vietnam in various periods* (越南各个时期的华侨政策); *The Support of Anti-Japanese War by overseas Chinese in Vietnam* (越南华侨对祖国抗日战争的支援); *The Movement of Resistance Against Japan of overseas Chinese in Vietnam* (越南华侨抗日救亡运动记略); *Chinese economy in Vietnam and border trade between China and Vietnam* (越南的华人经济与中越边贸); *Chinese Community in Vietnam* (越南的华人社区); *Study on social organization and traditional association* (越南华侨社会组织及传统社团探讨); *Overseas Chinese: history and contribution* (越南华人：历史与贡献); *Demographic analysis of overseas Chinese in Vietnam* (越南华人的社会学分析); *Business position of overseas Chinese in Vietnam during the colonial times of France* (法属时期越南华人的商业地位); *The contrast of one million and four million-textual research about the overseas Chinese population data in Vietnam* (一百万与四百万的反差—关于越南华侨华人人口数据的考证).

Contents from *Chinese and Overseas Chinese in Vietnam*¹⁴ (越南华侨与华人) and *Chaozhou people in Vietnam*¹⁵ (潮人在越南), both of which are archived by National Library of China, cannot be accessed publicly for reason of copyright. The rest of the listed publications dealt with topics such as immigration history of overseas, profiles of key figures, Vietnamese government policy on immigrants and overseas Chinese contribution to the Japanese invasion during World War II.

¹⁴ Li Baiying (李白茵), *Chinese and Overseas Chinese in Vietnam* (越南华侨与华人), Guangxi normal university press, 1990.

¹⁵ Yang Xiqun (杨群熙), *Chaozhou people in Vietnam* (潮人在越南), Gongyuan (公元) publishing company, 2003.

1-3-1. Politics, economy and social status of overseas Chinese in Laos

*The immigration of Chinese to Vietnam and its nationality issues*¹⁶ (中国人迁移越南与国籍问题) discussed immigration wave of Chinese to Vietnam. This study argues Japanese invasion of China drove many Chinese to immigrate to the neighboring Vietnam. On this issue, the author mainly touched on the policy of French colonial government on overseas Chinese. For instance, Confraternity was introduced to rule the Chinese immigrants and the formation of Confraternity is based on their origins and dialects they speak. The colonial government levied capitation of overseas Chinese in Vietnam every year and required overseas Chinese to carry identification certificate all the time in case for check-up on the street. Nevertheless, no massive persecution or deportation occurred despite of harsh colonial rule during World War II.

Chinese Community in Vietnam (越南的华人社区) and *Study on social organization and traditional association* (越南华侨社会组织及传统社团探讨) studied the formation and development of overseas Chinese social ties. Both of these studies shed light on secret Chinese societies formed around the end of 19th Century and the beginning of 20th century. For instance, Heaven and Earth Society (天地会, Tiandihui) was influenced by the patriotic movement of Vietnamese and joined into the fight against the French. Membership of Heaven and Earth Society (天地会, Tiandihui) increased sharply in places like Saigon-Gia-Dinh (西贡—嘉定), Cho-Lon (堤岸), Bien-Hoa (边和), Ben-Tre (槟榔) and Chau-Doc (朱笃). As a response French colonialists cracked down on what they considered as Chinese Cult Clique. Like elsewhere in Indochina, homegrown societies and local associations that are made up by Chinese immigrants received special caution from the colonial government.

*Business position of overseas Chinese in Vietnam during the colonial times of France*¹⁷ (法属时期越南华人的商业地位) looked into the activities of Chinese businessmen during colonial period. Despite of the outbreak of World War II, China remained as the main importer of rice harvested in Indochina. The dominant position of Chinese businessman was not affected seriously. As a matter of fact, French colonists even cooperated with Chinese rise merchants to develop regional trade Markets for rice reached as far as Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand and Singapore.

*Overseas Chinese: history and contribution*¹⁸ (越南华人：历史与贡献) is divided into two parts. The first part is a summary of Chinese immigration to Vietnam. The second part concerns the contribution made by Chinese immigrants. It argues that overseas Chinese contributed to industry development, agriculture and business. Moreover, Chinese immigrants joined the fights of local Vietnamese against Japanese aggression. Organizations such Chinese salvation organization in Vietnam (越南华侨救亡会) and Vietnam Friendly Society (越南友谊会) played an important role in the final liberation of Vietnam

¹⁶ Huang Xunying (黄循英), "The immigration of Chinese to Vietnam and its nationality issues" (中国人迁移越南与国籍问题), *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 1986(4).

¹⁷ Chen Qing (陈庆), Liang Maohua (梁茂华), "Business position of overseas Chinese in Vietnam during the colonial times of France" (法属时期越南华人的商业地位), *Around Southeast Asia*, 2003(1).

¹⁸ Yan Xing (颜星), Zhang Zhuomei (张卓梅), "Overseas Chinese: history and contribution" (越南华人：历史与贡献), *Journal of wenshan normal college*, 2002(1).

from the hands of Japanese aggressors .

*Demographic analysis of overseas Chinese in Vietnam*¹⁹ (越南华人的社会学分析) and *The contrast of one million and four million—textual research about the overseas Chinese population data in Vietnam*²⁰ (一百万与四百万的反差—关于越南华侨华人人口数据的考证) analyzed demographic changes of Chinese immigrants, discussed population changes and quantitative problems of overseas Chinese in Vietnam. The first report studied the distribution of population, different ethnic groups with different dialect, gender composition, the social structure and legal issues. It mentioned that the number of overseas Chinese in residing in Vietnam increased from 21,700 to 46,600 from 1921 to 1943. The main reason for the nearly 2.5 times increase is that Japanese invasion in mainland China forced many to flee to Vietnam.

1-3-2. Relationship with China

*Chinese economy in Vietnam and border trade between China and Vietnam*²¹ (越南的华人经济与中越边贸) shed lights on Chinese businesses in Vietnam, mainly in the realm of scale and development of trade. After Vietnam became a French colony, a large number industrial products from the west flew into China and that gradually undermined China's dominant position in border trade with Vietnam. Chinese influence was further affected by the outbreak of World War II.

1-3-3. Relationship with Japan

*A summary of overseas Chinese issue in Vietnam*²² (越南华侨问题概述) summarizes different government policies overseas Chinese had to face in different periods in history. He found that the French rulers took advantage of hard working Chinese. When Japan took over Vietnam, Chinese immigrants were forced to provide important materials from the Japanese army. Japanese rulers wanted Chinese immigrants to turn their back against the Nationalist Government of China and to team up with Japanese troops to fight "the Great East Asia War".

*Vietnamese policy on overseas Chinese in each period*²³ (越南各个时期的华侨政策) describes how a policy of Unity with the Chinese helped to establish the Communist Party of Vietnam.

In order to gather strength, the Communist Party of Vietnam set up many small revolutionary organizations across the country. These revolutionary organizations took charge of organizing revolutionary activities. Eventually, these small revolutionary organizations were merged as Vietnam Independence League (越南独立同盟) in May 1941. Upon foundation, a large number of overseas Chinese joined and later they became a powerful force against Japanese aggressors.

¹⁹ Chen Qing (陈庆), Chen Jinyun (陈金云), Huang Hanbao (黄汉宝), "Demographic analysis of overseas Chinese in Vietnam" (越南华人的社会学分析), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 2001(3).

²⁰ Xiang Dayou (向大有), "The contrast of one million and four million—textual research about the overseas Chinese population data in Vietnam" (一百万与四百万的反差—关于越南华侨华人人口数据的考证), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 1994(2).

²¹ Yan Xing (颜星), "Chinese economy in Vietnam and border trade between China and Vietnam" (越南的华人经济与中越边贸), *Academic exploration*, 2002(1).

²² Fang Hui (方辉), "A summary of overseas Chinese issue in Vietnam" (越南华侨问题概述), *Southeast Asian materials Studies*, 1981(3).

²³ Li BaiYing (李白茵), Luo Fangming (罗方明), "Overseas Chinese policy of Vietnam in various periods" (越南各个时期的华侨政策), *Indochina*, 1989(4).

*The Support of Anti-Japanese War by overseas Chinese in Vietnam*²⁴ (越南华侨对祖国抗日战争的支援) and *The Movement of Resistance Against Japan of overseas Chinese in Vietnam*²⁵ (越南华侨抗日救亡运动记略) argue that The main contribution from overseas Chinese to anti-Japanese movement inside China is made by donation, boycotting Japanese goods, advocacy in local media and organizing public events to denounce Japanese aggression. In short, under the leadership of the Anti-Japanese Union (抗敌总会), overseas Chinese made a significant contribution for China's Anti-Japanese War.

A brief look over the past studies reveal that there are some research of overseas Chinese situation in Vietnam during the period of World War II by Chinese Vietnam specialists. These research have been done on overseas Chinese in terms of their immigration history, population changes, economy, social ties, official policies on immigrants and their war contribution. Most literatures agree that Japan's invasion did not cause any large-scale exile within Chinese community. Economic activities by Chinese immigrants were not greatly affected by war. They continue to dominate border trade before and after the War. Moreover, these studies all agree that Chinese immigrants made considerable contribution to the anti-Japanese war in Vietnam.

1-4. Thailand

Thailand and China share a long history of communication. According to historical records in China, Sino-Thai relationship dates back to as early as the beginning of Han Dynasty. The history of Chinese immigration and settlement in Thailand which has little scale can be traced back to the period of the ending of Song dynasty (宋朝) or beginning of Yuan dynasty (元朝). Today, Chinese immigrants in Thailand have become an important part of Thai Society. A lot more studies could be found on overseas Chinese in Thailand during the period of World War II compared to other Southeast Asian countries. In this report, we'll briefly introduce 30 influential studies.

Literatures which were published between 1979 and 1991 primarily looked at Chinese communities, official immigration policy, immigrant economy in Thailand.

Among these literatures, *On the Social Essence of Existence of Overseas Chinese in Thailand-Discussion with Mr. Jiang Baichao*²⁶ (论泰国华人社会实质性存在一与江白潮先生商榷), *Whether the Formulation of Chinese community is Appropriate?-Discussion with Mr. Huang Qiwen*²⁷ (“华人社区”的提法是否贴切?一与黄绮文先生商榷), *On the 'Chinese Community' in Thailand and its Evolution*²⁸ (论泰国“华人社区”及其演变) debate on the issue of using “Chinese Community” as an appropriate terminology.

Thailand's Policy to overseas Chinese and the Development of Chinese Economy in Thailand since

²⁴ Huang Guoan (黄国安), “The Support of Anti-Japanese War by overseas Chinese in Vietnam” (越南华侨对祖国抗日战争的支援), *Indochina*, 1985(1).

²⁵ Zhang Yu (张俞), “The Movement of Resistance Against Japan of overseas Chinese in Vietnam” (越南华侨抗日救亡运动记略), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 1991(3).

²⁶ Wang Weimin (王伟民), “On the Social Essence of Existence of Overseas Chinese in Thailand-Discussion with Mr. Jiang Baichao” (论泰国华人社会实质性存在一与江白潮先生商榷), *Southeast Asian Studies*, 1990(4).

²⁷ Gao Xiang (高翔), “Whether the Formulation of Chinese community is Appropriate?-Discussion with Mr. Huang Qiwen” (“华人社区”的提法是否贴切?一与黄绮文先生商榷), *Journal of Shantou university*, 1991(3).

²⁸ Huang Qiwen (黄绮文), “On the 'Chinese Community' in Thailand and its Evolution” (论泰国“华人社区”及其演变), *Journal of Shantou university*, 1990(2).

*World War II*²⁹ (二战以来泰国的华人政策与华人经济的发展), *Analysis of the Thailand Plaek Regime anti-Chinese Movement during World War II*³⁰ (二次大战期间泰国銮披汶政权排华运动浅析), *Thailand's policy to overseas Chinese and the Changes of Chinese Society after World War II*³¹ (泰国对华人的政策和战后华人社会的变化) look into the changes of Thai government policies towards overseas Chinese since World War II. In summary, authors conclude that World War II (1938~1944) saw the first ever anti-Chinese atmosphere in Thailand. After Plaek (銮披汶) came into the power, he began to the policies he implemented are mostly pro-Japanese. Under his reign, he repressed harshly and ruthlessly on overseas Chinese in their political, economic and cultural life. All anti-Japanese organizations and activities were raided and many overseas Chinese were arrested. In economic, he cracked down on the Chinese companies and illegally acquired them into state-owned corporations. He also attacked on any trade and commerce involved with Chinese merchants. He banned Chinese schools and Chinese language newspapers.

In *Chinatown and Chinatown Culture of Bangkok*³² (曼谷唐人街与唐人街文化) and *Bangkok Chinatown and Thai Chinese*³³ (曼谷唐人街与泰籍华人) the author studied the culture of Chinatown in Bangkok and the life of Chinese immigrants who live there. Both briefly introduced the formation and development of Bangkok Chinatown. In addition, he briefly introduced the overall demographic situation, economic life, and social ties of overseas Chinese in Thailand.

*The Past, Present and Future of Thailand Chinese Newspapers*³⁴ (泰国华文报的过去、现在和未来) studied the history and development of Chinese newspapers in Thailand. During Plaek (銮披汶)'s regime, Chinese Newspapers in Thailand were severely restricted. As a result, many newspapers were forced to close. Those survived had to go underground and unwillingly shift the focus of their reporting from politics to innocuous topics. The Japanese rulers also considered Chinese Newspapers as propaganda mouthpieces to Thai Chinese. By 1944, the Chinese Newspapers in Thai had lost the freedom of press completely. They only slowly began to recover after World War II.

*The History and Current Situation of Overseas Chinese Studies in Thailand*³⁵ (泰国华侨华人研究的历史与现状) reviewed the existing literature on Chinese immigrants in Thailand and pointed out areas of research that needs to be further elaborated. This report also studied the pattern of Chinese immigration by ethnic origins, such as Chaozhou people (潮州人), Fujian people (福建人), Hakka (客家人),

²⁹ Deng Shuizheng (邓水正), "Thailand's Policy to overseas Chinese and the Development of Chinese Economy in Thailand since the World War II" (二战以来泰国的华人政策与华人经济的发展), *Southeast Asia*, 1989 (3).

³⁰ Chen Qiaozhi (陈乔之), "Analysis of the Thailand Plaek Regime anti-Chinese Movement during World War II" (二次大战期间泰国銮披汶政权排华运动浅析), *Southeast Asian Studies materials*, 1983(3).

³¹ Chen Jianmin (陈健民), "Thailand's policy to overseas Chinese and the Changes of Chinese Society after World War II" (泰国对华人的政策和战后华人社会的变化), *Overseas Chinese History Studies*, 1989(4).

³² Shen Lixin (沈立新), "Chinatown and Chinatown Culture of Bangkok" (曼谷唐人街与唐人街文化), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 1990(2).

³³ Shen Lixin (沈立新), "Bangkok Chinatown and Thai Chinese" (曼谷唐人街与泰籍华人), *History* (史林), 1990(4).

³⁴ Cai Wencong (蔡文穰), "The Past, Present and Future of Thailand Chinese Newspapers" (泰国华文报的过去、现在和未来), *Southeast Asian Studies materials*, 1986, (4).

³⁵ Huang Sufang (黄素芳), "The History and Current Situation of Overseas Chinese Studies in Thailand" (泰国华侨华人研究的历史与现状), *Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui*, 2007, (3).

the people of Hainan (海南人) and Cantonese people (广府人), etc.

*The Changes of overseas Chinese Political Life in Thailand*³⁶ (泰国华人政治生活的变迁) and *The Transformation of overseas Chinese Political Identity in Thailand—Analysis of Motivation*³⁷ (泰国华人政治认同的转变—动因分析) studied the political life of overseas Chinese in Thailand. The first article dealt Chinese' participation in politics. The second article analyzed social transformation. During World War II, the overseas Chinese in Thailand founded various organizations under the leadership of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (中华总商会). These organizations advocated Chinese people to donate for China's Anti-Japanese War.

2. Politics, economy, society and culture of former Indochina states

We identified 125 literatures about politics, economy, society and culture of four former Indochina states World War II. The table below shows the distribution of these literatures according to their time of publication.

2-1. Cambodia

2-1-1. Politics

*Political system in Cambodia*³⁸ (柬埔寨的政治制度) introduced how constitutional system was introduced to Cambodia and how each organ of the government including the local administration, judicial system and government composition functioned. *Struggle of National Liberation of Cambodian People*" (柬埔寨人民的民族解放斗争) described the cruelty of French colonization and how it ignited local re-

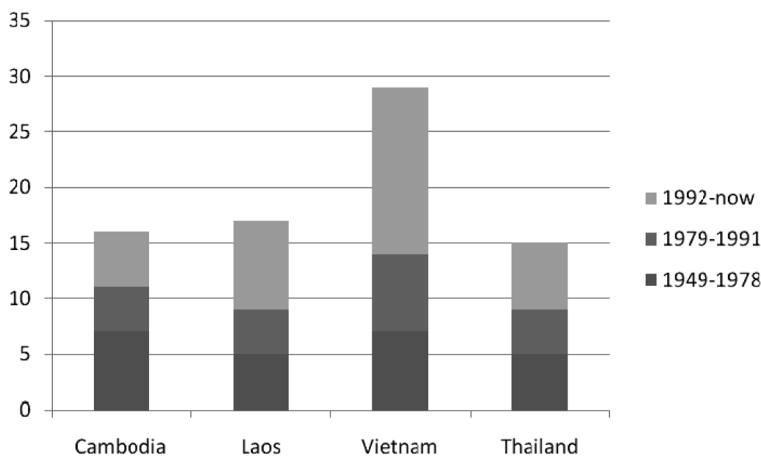


Figure 2. Change in number of papers and monographs on politics, economy, society and culture in Indochina (Unit: volume)

³⁶ Xu Mei (许梅), "The Changes of overseas Chinese Political Life in Thailand" (泰国华人政治生活的变迁), *Southeast Asian Studies*, 2002, (2).

³⁷ Xu Mei (许梅), "The Transformation of overseas Chinese Political Identity in Thailand—Analysis of Motivation" (泰国华人政治认同的转变—动因分析), *Southeast Asian Studies*, 2002, (6).

³⁸ Cai Shoukang (蔡寿康), "Political system in Cambodia" (柬埔寨的政治制度), *Southeast Asian Affairs translation*, 1959(1).

sistance and eventually led to a nation-wide movement towards liberation. It also discussed how United States meddled into Cambodia affairs

*The differentiation and recombination of political power in Cambodia at the end of the World War II*³⁹ (二战后柬埔寨政治力量的分化与组合) introduced the formation of political power in Cambodia after the end of World War II.

2-1-2. Economy

*The economic situation of Cambodia*⁴⁰ (柬埔寨的经济概况) provides a brief introduction to the economic situation of Cambodia including description of the economic backbones, the financial System, the labor force market agriculture, industry, domestic trade and foreign trade and transportation etc.

2-1-3. Society

Most literatures on Cambodia society are summaries of Cambodia's basic statistics and social situations. They include: *An ancient kingdom of Cambodia in Southeast Asia*⁴¹ (东南亚的一个古老的王国柬埔寨), *The tragedy of Cambodia*⁴² (柬埔寨的悲剧), *Manual of Cambodia and Laos and Cambodia*⁴³ (越南老挝柬埔寨手册), etc.

2-1-4. Culture

Literatures on Cambodian culture tend to focus on religion. For example, *A Survey of Cambodia's religious*⁴⁴ (柬埔寨宗教概况) described how Buddhism, Islam and Christianity developed in Cambodia. *Discussion about influence of India culture on Cambodia Culture*⁴⁵ (试论印度文化对柬埔寨文化的影响) specifically looked at the influence of Indian culture on Cambodian soil. On politics in Cambodia post World War II, Chinese scholars are mostly interested in the building of political system, local resistance to imperialist reign and the struggle of different political parties. Cambodia economy did not draw much attention from Chinese scholars. Most studies tend to be a general brief of the history. On culture, studies tend to focus on the influence of foreign culture on the life of Cambodians.

2-2. Laos

Chinese studies on Laos politics in World War II focused on Laotians' struggle for national independence. Little was written on Laos economy. Most academic contribute the economic backwardness and lack of other social development to Laos' long history of colonization. On Laotian culture, scholars mainly studied the influence of Buddhism on society and identified some problems caused Buddhist religion.

³⁹ Che Xiaomei (车效梅), "The differentiation and recombination of political power in Cambodia at the end of the World War II" (二战后柬埔寨政治力量的分化与组合), *Historical teaching*, 1997(1).

⁴⁰ Huang Ruiwen (黄文端), "The economic situation of Cambodia" (柬埔寨的经济概况), *Southeast Asian Affairs translation*, 1958(4).

⁴¹ Huang Puyan (皇甫炎), "An ancient kingdom of Cambodia in Southeast Asia" (东南亚的一个古老的王国柬埔寨), *World Intellectual*, 1956(5).

⁴² Xie Shijian (谢诗坚), *The tragedy of Cambodia* (柬埔寨的悲剧), Far-east culture company, 1980.

⁴³ Dun Duxin (敦杜信) etc, *Manual of Cambodia and Laos and Cambodia* (越南老挝柬埔寨手册), Current Affairs press, 1988.

⁴⁴ Liu Yongchao (刘永焯), "A Survey of Cambodia's religious" (柬埔寨宗教概况), *Indochina*, 1983(1).

⁴⁵ Hu Xiyuan (胡西元), "Discussion about influence of India culture on Cambodia Culture" (试论印度文化对柬埔寨文化的影响), *Journal of Henan institute of education (philosophy and social sciences)*, 1998(2).

2-2-1. Politics

Most literatures on Laotian politics during the period of 1949–1978 are overwhelmingly focused on American interference in Laos domestic politics and the struggle of the local to liberate themselves from the imperialists. They include: *America imperialism is the enemy of Laotian*⁴⁶ (美帝国主义是老挝人民的死敌); *Struggle of Laotian for freedom*⁴⁷ (老挝人民为自由而斗争); *The situation in Laos and plot in the United States*⁴⁸ (老挝的局势与美国的阴谋); *America imperialism is the enemy of Laotian*⁴⁸ (美帝国主义是老挝人民的死敌); *Struggle of Laotian for freedom* (老挝人民为自由而斗争), etc.

2-2-2. Economy

*Analysis the historical origin of lagging economic development in Laos*⁴⁹ (试析老挝经济发展落后的历史根源) reviewed Laos economy since 14th century in chronological sequence. More specifically, it looked at the situation of Laos during France colonization.

2-2-3. Society

Literatures on Laotian society of Laos between 1949 to present give comprehensive analysis on Laos' social development. They include: *A brief history of Laos*⁵⁰ (老挝简史), *A history of Laos* (老挝史), *A history of Laos*⁵¹ (老挝史).

2-2-4. Culture

Chinese literatures on Laotian culture focus on religion and education. They include: *Discussion of education in Laos*⁵² (试谈老挝的教育); *Overview of literature history in Laos*⁵³ (老挝文学史概述); *A brief discussion of Buddhism's Influence on the Society of Laos*⁵⁴ (略论佛教对老挝社会的影响); *Discussion of the Buddhism's Influence on the culture of Laos*⁵⁵ (浅谈佛教对老挝文化的影响); *The national religious situation of Laos*⁵⁶ (老挝民族宗教概况); *Education situation of Laos*⁵⁷ (老挝的教育概况), etc.

In *Discussion of education in Laos* (试谈老挝的教育), the author pointed out that Laos attracted some imperial kinsmen, bureaucrats and the children of rich people to study, but local educational development was very slow. Until 1945, there was no university in Laos. Furthermore it argues that French colonists thwarted the development of local literature but at the same time because of that it

⁴⁶ Zeng Hao (曾浩), "America imperialism is the enemy of Laotian" (美帝国主义是老挝人民的死敌), *International issues study*, 1959(1).

⁴⁷ Liang Tian (梁田), "Struggle of Laotian for freedom" (老挝人民为自由而斗争), *World Intellectual*, 1951(19).

⁴⁸ Xu Shandong (徐东山), *The situation in Laos and plot in the United States* (老挝的局势与美国的阴谋), Hebei people Press, 1959.

⁴⁹ Tao Hong (陶红), "Analysis the historical origin of lagging economic development in Laos" (试析老挝经济发展落后的历史根源), *Around Southeast Asia*, 2005(9).

⁵⁰ Zhang fengqi (张凤岐), *A brief history of Laos* (老挝简史), Institute for nationalities in Yunnan nationalities college, 1980.

⁵¹ Sheng Xu (申旭), *A history of Laos* (老挝史), Yunnan University Press, 1990(12).

⁵² Cai Wencong (蔡文枳), "Discussion of Education in Laos" (试谈老挝的教育), *Southeast Asian Studies materials*, 1984.

⁵³ Zhang Liangmin (张良民), "Overview of literature history in Laos" (老挝文学史概述), *Indochina*, 1987(3).

⁵⁴ Wei yanxiong (卫彦雄), "A brief discussion of Buddhism's Influence on the Society of Laos" (略论佛教对老挝社会的影响), *Around Southeast Asia*, 2010(6).

⁵⁵ Hu Jing (胡静), "Discussion of the Buddhism's Influence on the culture of Laos" (浅谈佛教对老挝文化的影响), *Journal of PLA Institute of foreign languages*, 1997(5).

⁵⁶ ZhaiKun (翟坤), "The national religious situation of Laos" (老挝民族宗教概况), *The international information*, 2003(9).

⁵⁷ Zhang Liangmin (张良民), "Education situation of Laos" (老挝的教育概况), *Around Southeast Asia*, 1993(4).

sparked nationalist literature and facilitated the progressive literature in Laos. *The national religious situation of Laos* (老挝民族宗教概况) profiles ethnicity religion in Laos. On religion it discussed the Hmong (苗族) problem. The population of Hmong (苗族) accounts for 7.2% of the national population. During the period of French colonization, it suffered serious oppression. After the surrender of Japan in 1945, Laotian government adopted a softer policy to Hmong (苗族) and granted them citizenship by constitution.

2-3. Vietnam

2-3-1. Politics

*History Retrospect of international relations in Vietnam*⁵⁸ (越南国际关系的历史回顾) was published in 1989. *History Retrospect of international relations in Vietnam* (越南国际关系的历史回顾) looked into Vietnamese resistance history between the end of World War II to the beginning of Cold War.

In *America's policy to Vietnam from Roosevelt to Eisenhower in 1940-1954* (从罗斯福到艾森豪威尔 1940-1954 年美国的越南政策), *Analysis of evolution reason of American policy in Vietnam (1940-1970)* (美国对越南政策演变原因分析 (1940-1970)), *Covert action of the Eisenhower administration in Vietnam* (艾森豪威尔政府在越南的隐蔽行动), *The prelude to disaster: the evolution of the America's policy to Vietnam in 1941-1954* (灾难的前奏: 1941-1954 年美国对越政策的演变) discussed the evolution of American policies in Vietnam.

2-3-2. Economy

Literatures on the economy have shown a great interest in the issue of Yunnan-Vietnam Railway and the role it played in the anti-Japanese war. They include: *Geopolitical and economic significance of Yunnan-Vietnam Railway built by France*⁵⁹ (法国修筑滇越铁路的地缘政治经济意义); *The changes of France's policy on the issue of transportation problem through Vietnam during the period of Anti-Japanese War*⁶⁰ (抗战时期在假道越南运输问题上法国政策的演变). "Geopolitical and economic significance of Yunnan-Vietnam Railway built by France" (法国修筑滇越铁路的地缘政治经济意义); *The changes of France's policy on the issue of transportation problem through Vietnam during the period of Anti-Japanese War* (抗战时期在假道越南运输问题上法国政策的演变).

2-3-4. Culture

*Temples in Vietnam*⁶¹ (越南的文庙) studied the influence of China on Vietnam's culture of building temples of literacy. It mentioned that these temples suffered serious dilapidation during French colonization but after 1954 they began to be regarded again as a key national relic.

⁵⁸ Du Jianxuan (杜剑宣), "History Retrospect of international relations in Vietnam" (越南国际关系的历史回顾), *Indochina*, 1989(1).

⁵⁹ Chen Lin (车轱), "Geopolitical and economic significance of Yunnan-Vietnam Railway built by France" (法国修筑滇越铁路的地缘政治经济意义), *Journal of Guangxi normal university (philosophy and social sciences)*, 2010(5).

⁶⁰ Li JianGao (李建高), "The changes of France's policy on the issue of transportation problem through Vietnam during the period of Anti-Japanese War" (抗战时期在假道越南运输问题上法国政策的演变), *Search*, 1992(2).

⁶¹ Jin Xiaoming (金小明), "Temple in Vietnam" (越南的文庙), *Around Southeast Asia*, 1990(1).

*On the education of Vietnam under the French colonial rule*⁶² (论法国殖民统治下的越南教育) pointed out that Confucianism education was replaced by Western education. Vietnam became a French colony, Confucianism education was replaced by western education.

In conclusion, Chinese scholars' studies on Vietnam concentrate on Vietnamese struggle against who they consider as "imperialist aggressors". In terms of economy, many literatures can be found on the Yunan-Vietnam railway and its economic impact on local economy. Not much literature can be found on Vietnamese society. Studies on Vietnamese education tend to focus on the colonial period.

2-4. Thailand

2-4-1. Politics

In *American attempts to make Thailand as its colony* (美国企图变泰国为殖民地) the author described how United States exploited Thai economy and interfered with local politics. It also depicts the horrible working situation of the Thai workers and their struggle for independence. In *Policy on Vietnamese immigrants by the Thai government* (泰国政府对待越南移民的政策), the author argues that during the period of French colony, Thai people not only offered assistance to Vietnamese immigrants, but also they also help them to organize fight against the French rulers. In *On why Thailand was not colonized*⁶³ (试论泰国免于沦为殖民地的原因), the author put forward the argument that Thailand's flexible foreign policy prevented it from agitating the French and British to colonize this country. Also Rama V (拉玛五世) reform protected Thailand from being colonized.

Thailand's Way of Survival—The foreign policy of Thailand in World War II ("风中之竹"的生存之道—简述二战期间泰国的外交政策) analyzed foreign policy of Thailand since 19th century. It argues that through long period of time Thailand maintained a very flexible foreign and that combined with Thailand's was not geographical advantages prevented itself from being colonized.

Past, present and future of relationship between Thailand and Cambodia (泰柬关系的过去现在和将来) mentioned that Thailand was not able to conquer Cambodia because of fear of Cambodia's colonial leaders.

On the territorial disputes and negotiations between Thailand and France around World War II (论二战前后法泰两国的领土争端与谈判) provide analysis on the territorial disputes between France and Thailand after the end of World War II.

The rise of "Free Movement" and its activities in Thailand during the period of World War II (二战期间泰国"自由泰运动"的兴起及其活动) introduced the rise of Free Movement of Thai and activities it conducted during the period of World War II.

*Relationship between Thailand and Japan around Pacific war*⁶⁴ (太平洋战争前后的泰日关系) and Re-

⁶² Chen Li (陈立), "On the education of Vietnam under the French colonial rules" (论法国殖民统治下的越南教育), *The history of the world*, 2005(5).

⁶³ Huang Huanzong (黄焕宗), "On the Thailand was not colonized" (试论泰国免于沦为殖民地的原因), *Southeast Asian Affairs*, 1985(3).

⁶⁴ Zhang Shenghai (张生海), "Relationship between Thailand and Japan around Pacific war" (太平洋战争前后的泰日关系), *Southeast Asian Studies*, 2001(2).

*relationship between Thailand and Japan during the period of World War II*⁶⁵ (二战时期的泰日关系) analyzed the relationship between Thailand and Japan around during World War II. Both articles argue that Thailand turned to a Japanese dummy to aid its War in Asia-Pacific. After Japan was defeated, it quickly shifted policy to align with Allies Forces to avoid being punished as an aggressor.

2-4-4. Culture

*The general situation of Buddhism in Thailand*⁶⁶ (泰国佛教概况) introduced general situation of Buddhism in Thailand in the aspects of the history and evolution of Buddhism in Thailand. It also talks about the monks institutions and Buddhist groups and how they receive education in college and their relationship with Chinese Buddhists.

In conclusion, literatures on Thailand written by mainland scholars tend to focus on politics, culture, religion, society but not economy. Many of them they put forward thinking on Thailand's achievement of maintaining independence from colonists, as compared to Laos and Cambodia. Moreover, they argue that Laos and Cambodia's long colonial history thwarted their national development. In contrast, Thailand escaped being colonized which significantly strengthened Thailand's economic development.

3. Archives, Press, and Publications

3-1. Archives

3-1-1. The State Archives Administration of the People's Republic of China⁶⁷

The State Archives Administration of the people's Republic of China (中央档案馆) is China's most comprehensive archive. By approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (中共中央) and State Council (国务院), it was founded in June 1959. It is directly managed by the Central Committee of Communist Party of China and the State Council. The duties of this institution is to manage important archival files and data on the Communist Party of China and China's state agencies. More than 8 hundreds of thousands archives and files were stored in the state archive.

3-1-2. The Second Historical Archives of China⁶⁸

The Second Historical Archives of China (中国第二历史档案馆) is national archives which is keeping archive files of all institution directly under the government organs in the age of the Republic of china (1912-1949). It was founded in February 1951. The original name is Department of Historical Materials Collation in Nanjing (南京史料整理处) which is under the Institute of Modern History of Chinese academy of Science (中国科学院近代史研究所). In 1964, it changed its name into current name which is under the National Archives (国家档案局) now. The Second Historical Archives of China (中国第二历史档案馆) has numerous archives. Until the end of the 2008, it has collected 1,354

⁶⁵ Zhong Zhengli (钟正礼), "Relationship between Thailand and Japan during the period of World War II" (二战时期的泰日关系), *Yunnan university Journal*.

⁶⁶ Er Dong (尔东), "The general situation of Buddhism in Thailand" (泰国佛教概况), *Fayin* (法音), 1982(8).

⁶⁷ The State Archives Administration of the people's Republic of China (中央档案馆), <http://www.saac.gov.cn/>

⁶⁸ The Second Historical Archives of China (中国第二历史档案馆), <http://www.shac.net.cn/>

fonds and total of 220 million volumes. There are more than 200,000 volumes of collections of book materials in the age of the Republic of China. This archive collected a large number of historical data about overseas Chinese in Indochina, China and Indochina during World War II.

3-1-3. Yunnan Archive⁶⁹

Yunnan Archive was founded in 1595 and remains Yunnan's largest archive today. It was directly managed by the Communist Party Committee in Yunnan (云南省委) and the Yunnan Provincial Government (云南省人民政府). More than 330,000 volumes of archive are made open to the public. This archive also collected many historical data about overseas Chinese in Indochina, Yunnan and Indochina during World War II.

3-2. Library

3-2-1. National Library of China⁷⁰

National Library of China (中国国家图书馆) is China's largest library. It has China's largest collection in foreign publications. It is also China's research nexus to the outside world. It takes part in International Federation of Library Associations (国际图联) and many other international organizations. Now its collection of Indochina reaches to more than 1,300, of which 71 are monographs. The web retrieval of National Library of China is shown in Figure 3.

3-2-2. The Library of Yunnan⁷¹

The Library of Yunnan (云南省图书馆) was founded in 1909. It has a special reputation for collecting folk literatures and ancient myths. The library has a special research room for research of ethnic minorities. This library collected many historical data about China and Indochina during World War II.



Figure 3. The web retrieval of National Library of China (中国国家图书馆)

⁶⁹ Yunnan Archive (云南省档案馆), <http://www.ynda.yn.gov.cn/>

⁷⁰ National Library of China (中国国家图书馆), <http://www.nlc.gov.cn/>

⁷¹ The Library of Yunnan (云南省图书馆), <http://www.ynlib.cn/>

3-2-3. The Library of Guangxi⁷²

The Library of Guangxi is a provincial library located in Nanning. By 2011, this library collects more than 2.65 million copies of publication. 28 publications are related to Indochina. This library also collected some historical data about China and Indochina during World War II.

3-2-4. Yunnan University Library⁷³

Yunnan University Library (云南大学图书馆) was founded in 1923. As of September 30th in 2006, the total collection of books is 2,511,748 (including 2,269,730 books in library, 242,018 books in reference room). Its collection covers a wide range of topics. It has a special collection of journals and books published during the Republic of China. This library collected many historical data about China and Indochina during World War II.

3-2-5. Amoy University Library⁷⁴

Amoy University Library (厦门大学图书馆) was established in 1921. It has China's largest collection of research on Taiwan and Southeast Asia. This library collects more than 4 million books, and has an over 100 online databases. This library collected many historical data about overseas Chinese in Indochina.

3-2-6. Jinan University Library⁷⁵

Jinan University Library (暨南大学图书馆) has a reputation for collecting materials and research on overseas Chinese. It has the "overseas Chinese literature information center". It has more than 20,000 copies of publications on overseas and ethnic Chinese studies from mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Southeast Asia and other places. A majority of this report's articles were collected in this library. This library also collected many historical data about overseas Chinese in Indochina.

3-2-7. Guangxi University Library⁷⁶

Renovation of the Guangxi University Library (广西大学图书馆) completed in 2003. The library has a total collection of 5.68 million publications that include 3.48 million printed books 2.2 million electronic books, and 20,000 electronic journals. This library collected many historical data about overseas Chinese in Indochina, China and Indochina during World War II.

3-3. Journals

3-3-1. World Intellectual (世界知识)⁷⁷

World Intellectual (世界知识) which is sponsored by World intellectual press is one of China's most influential and authoritative journal on international affairs in China. *World intellectual* publishes journals on topics concerning countries' history, geography, politics, economy and culture in Indochina.

⁷² The Library of Guangxi (广西省图书馆), <http://www.gxlib.org.cn/>

⁷³ Yunnan University library (云南大学图书馆), <http://www.lib.ynu.edu.cn/>

⁷⁴ Amoy university library (厦门大学图书馆), <http://library.xmu.edu.cn/>

⁷⁵ Jinan University Library (暨南大学图书馆), <http://libgp.jnu.edu.cn/>

⁷⁶ Construction completion of Guangxi University Library (广西大学图书馆), <http://www.lib.gxu.edu.cn/>

⁷⁷ World intellectual publishing house (世界知识出版社): <http://www.wap1934.com/>

3-3-2. Around Southeast Asia (东南亚纵横)⁷⁸

Around Southeast Asia (东南亚纵横) is sponsored by Guangxi (广西) Academy of Social Science, Institute of Southeast Asia (Nanning) (广西社会科学院东南亚研究所) (南宁). It publishes research essays on Southeast Asia's politics, economy, diplomacy, security, culture and history. Besides, it offers statistic information on economy Southeast Asian countries' trade, investment and tourism with China.

3-3-3. Historical teaching (历史教学)⁷⁹

Historical teaching (历史教学) is first journal on history founded after 1949. Each issue was made into two editions. One is for colleges and universities, the other one for middle school students. This journal is managed by History Teaching Club (Tianjing) (历史教学社) (天津) whose main job is to publish books on historiography theory and world history.

3-3-4. Southeast Asian Studies (东南亚研究)⁸⁰

Southeast Asian Studies was founded in 1960 (The original title was *Southeast Asian Studies Materials*). It is sponsored by the Institute of Southeast Asia in Jinan University (Guangzhou) (暨南大学东南亚研究所) (广州). This publication laid special emphasis on researches on Southeast Asia.

3-3-5. Southeast Asian Affairs (南洋问题研究)⁸¹

Southeast Asian Affairs (南洋问题研究) was founded by Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Xiamen University (Xiamen) (厦门大学南洋研究院) (厦门) in 1974. It is a quarterly publication. It mainly publishes latest research of politics, economy and overseas Chinese history in Asia Pacific and Southeast Asian countries by Chinese and foreign scholars. It also reports on academic trends in this field.

3-3-6. International Studies (国际问题研究)⁸²

International studies (国际问题研究) was published by China Institute of International Studies (Beijing) (中国国际问题研究所) (北京). This academic journal not only propagates China's foreign policy, but also disseminates research findings by foreign scholars. It mainly publishes articles about international relations.

3-3-7. Overseas Chinese History (华人华侨历史研究)

Overseas Chinese History Studies (华人华侨历史研究) is published by Overseas Chinese History institution of China (Beijing) (中国华人华侨历史研究所) It mainly studies history and presence of overseas Chinese. This journal is China's most authoritative publication regarding research of overseas Chinese.

3-3-8. Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui (八桂侨刊)⁸³

Overseas Chinese Journal Of Bagui (八桂侨刊) is a quarterly magazine which was founded in 1987. It was formerly known as *Overseas Chinese History Of Bagui* (八桂侨史). It is published Guangxi overseas Chinese history association(Nanning) (广西华侨历史学会) (南宁).

⁷⁸ Guangxi academy of social sciences (广西社会科学院): <http://www.gass.gx.cn/>

⁷⁹ Historical teaching (历史教学): <http://www.historyteaching.cn/>

⁸⁰ institute of southeast Asia in Jinan university (暨南大学东南亚研究所): <http://www.dseas.ncnu.edu.tw/>

⁸¹ institute of Southeast Asian studies Xiamen University (厦门大学东南亚研究中心): <http://ny.xmu.edu.cn/>

⁸² China institute of international studies (中国国际问题研究所): <http://www.ciis.org.cn/>

⁸³ Guangxi overseas Chinese history association (广西华侨历史学会): <http://www.gxql.cn/show.asp?classid=stzz>

3-3-9. *Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies* (当代亚太)⁸⁴

Journal of Contemporary Asia-Pacific Studies (当代亚太) is jointly managed by Institute of Asia-Pacific studies Chinese Academy Of Social Sciences (Beijing) (中国社会科学院亚洲太平洋研究所) (北京) and Chinese Association Of Asia-Pacific Studies (中国亚洲太平洋学会). This journal concentrates on contemporary issues in Asia-Pacific especially on the political, economic, and military relationships between major powers, (China, the US, Japan, Russian), advanced economies and regional organizations.

3-3-10. *Southeast Asian And South Asian Studies* (东南亚南亚研究)⁸⁵

Southeast Asian And South Asian Studies (东南亚南亚研究) is an academic journal of international affairs published by Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (云南省社会科学院). This journal has a focus on presenting research findings of Chinese academia in the aspect of politics, economy, military, society and history. In addition, this journal provides briefing about Southeast Asian countries.

4. Conclusion

To conclude, it is evident that in China a large number of scholars are involved in research on overseas Chinese in Indochina during the period of World War II as well as the current political and economic situations of countries that are former Indochina constituencies. Plenty of literature can be found in various government archives and public libraries. 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the World War II. These journals will be expected to run some special features on the history, politics, and economy of the former Indochina countries. They will give our current understanding on this issue a great boost.

5. Bibliography

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5-1-1. In 1949-1978

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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⁸⁴ Institute of Asia-Pacific studies Chinese Academy Of Social Sciences (中国社会科学院亚洲太平洋研究所): <http://iaps.cass.cn/>

⁸⁵ Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (云南省社会科学院): <http://www.sky.yn.gov.cn/>

5-1-2. In 1979-1991

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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2	Overseas Chinese of Khmer (高棉华侨概况)	Liang Ming (梁明)	Zhengzhong Press, 1988 (正中书局 1988 年出版)
3	Process and Historical Reasons for overseas Chinese to Kampuchea (华侨移居柬埔寨的过程及其历史原因)	Zhou Zhongjian (周中坚)	Academic Forum, 1985, (8) (学术论坛 1985 年第 8 期)
4	The Overseas Chinese in Laos (老挝的华侨华人)	Qiao Wen (乔文)	Bagui overseas Journal, 1991, (4) (八桂侨史 1991 年第 4 期)
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11	Each Period of Overseas Chinese Policy in Vietnam (越南各个时期的华侨政策)	Li Baiyin; Luo Fangming (李白茵; 方明)	Indochina, 1989, (4) (印度支那 1989 年第 4 期)
12	Vietnamese Overseas Chinese to Support the Anti-Japanese War of China (越南华侨对祖国抗日战争的支援)	Huang Guoan (黄国安)	Indochina, 1985, (1) (印度支那 1985 年第 1 期)
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14	General Situation of Thailand Overseas Chinese (泰国华侨概况)	Shen Yingming (沈英明)	Zhengzhong Press, 1988 (正中书局 1988 年出版)
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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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21	Evolution and Prospect of the Chinese Economy in Thailand (泰国华人经济的演变与前瞻)	Li Guoqing (李国卿)	Overseas Chinese Association, 1988 (华侨协会总会 1988 年出版)
22	The Rise of Thailand Zhengda CP Group (泰国正大卜蜂集团的崛起)	Wang Mianchang (王绵长)	Southeast Asian Studies, 1988, (4) (东南亚研究 1988 年第 4 期)
23	Chinatown and Chinatown Culture of Bangkok (曼谷唐人街与唐人街文化)	Shen Lixin (沈立新)	Bagui overseas Journal, 1990, (2) (八桂侨史 1990 年第 2 期)
24	Bangkok Chinatown and Thai Chinese (曼谷唐人街与泰籍华人)	Shen Lixin (沈立新)	Shi Lin, 1990, (4) (史林 1990 年第 4 期)
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27	Review and Reflection on the Indo Chinese Refugees Resettlement Work (印支难民安置工作的回顾与思考)	Zeng Guohua; Chen Shoude; Zhang Minbao (曾国华; 陈寿德; 张民保)	Bagui overseas Journal, 1988, (1) (八桂侨史 1988 年第 1 期)
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30	Overseas Chinese and the Anti-Japanese War (华侨与抗日战争)	Li Guoliang; Cai Renlong (李国梁; 仁龙)	Fujian Party History Communication, 1987, (1) (福建党史通讯 1987 年第 1 期)
31	A brief account of the overseas Chinese to support the Anti-Japanese base area of deeds (华侨支援抗日根据地的事迹述略)	Zeng Ruiyan (曾瑞炎)	Journal of Southwestern Normal University (Humanities and Social Sciences Edition), 1987, (2) (西南师范大学学报(人文社会科学版) 1987 年第 2 期)
32	Overseas Chinese and Chinese capital of Southeast Asia (浅谈东南亚的华侨和华人资本)	Wang Weizhou (王维周)	Data on international issues, 1986, (19) (国际问题资料 1986 年第 19 期)

5-1-3. Since 1992

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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8	On the changes of overseas Chinese social status in Laos since World War II (略论二战以来老挝华人社会地位的变化)	Zhuang Guotu (庄国土)	Overseas Chinese History Studies, 2004, (2) (华侨华人历史研究 2004 年第 2 期)
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10	Chinese economy in Vietnam and border trade between China and Vietnam (越南的华人经济与中越边贸)	Yan Xing (颜星)	Academic exploration, 2002, (1) (学术探索 2002 年第 1 期)
11	Chinese Community in Vietnam (越南的华人社区)	Xu Zhisheng (许志生)	Bagui overseas Journal, 1993, (2) (八桂侨史 1993 年第 2 期)
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13	Overseas Chinese: history and contribution (越南华人: 历史与贡献)	Yan Xing; Zhang Zhuomei (颜星; 卓梅)	Journal of Wenshan Teachers' College, 2002, (1) (文山师范高等专科学校学报 2002 年第 1 期)
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18	Study on the Rise and Development of Chinese Business Capital in Thailand (泰国华商资本的兴起与发展研究)	Shi Weiyou (石维有)	Guangxi Normal University press, 2009 (广西师范大学出版社 2009 年出版)

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21	The History and Current Situation of Overseas Chinese Studies in Thailand (泰国华侨华人研究的历史与现状)	Huang Sufang (黄素芳)	Bagui overseas Journal, 2007, (3) (八桂侨史 2007 年第 3 期)
22	The Changes of overseas Chinese Political Life in Thailand (泰国华人政治生活的变迁)	Xu Mei (许梅)	Southeast Asian Studies, 2002, (2) (东南亚研究 2002 年第 2 期)
23	The Transformation of overseas Chinese Political Identity in Thailand -- Analysis of Motivation (泰国华人政治认同的转变—动因分析)	Xu Mei (许梅)	Southeast Asian Studies, 2002, (6) (东南亚研究 2002 年第 6 期)
24	The Formation and Development of Overseas Chinese Capital in Thailand (泰国华侨资本的形成和发展)	Yang Yan (杨艳)	Gansu Social Sciences, 1999, (S1) (甘肃社会科学 1999 年 S1 期)
25	Chinese Associations of Thailand in Scanning (泰国华人同乡社团扫描)	Pan Shaohong (潘少红)	Roots, 2012(1) (寻根 2012 年第 1 期)
26	The Outline of the Development of overseas Chinese Clan Associations in Thailand (泰国华人宗亲组织的发展轮廓)	Pan Shaohong (潘少红)	Roots, 2008, (3) (寻根 2008 年第 3 期)
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28	Overseas Chinese Profile in Thailand (Continued) (泰国华人侧影 (续))	Liu Housheng (刘厚生)	Qun Yan, 1997, (7) (群言 1997 年第 7 期)
29	"Chinese monk zong" in Thailand (泰国的华僧宗)	Luo Yuzhen (罗喻臻)	Fayin, 1999, (10) (法音 1999 年第 10 期)
30	Wu Yuan Culture and overseas Chinese Society in Thailand (五缘文化与泰国华侨华人社会)	Yu Yunping (俞云平)	Bagui Overseas Journal, 1998, (3) (八桂侨史 1998 年第 3 期)
31	The Social and Culture Relationship between China and Thailand (中泰社会文化关系)	Kong Shuhong (孔淑红)	Southeast Asian Studies, 1996, (3) (东南亚研究 1996 年第 3 期)
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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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38	On Southeast Asian Chinese (论东南亚的华族)	Zhuang Guotu (庄国土)	World Nationalities, 2002, (3) (世界民族 2002 年第 3 期)
39	On overseas Chinese in China's War of Resistance against Japan Medical Support (略论华侨对祖国抗战的医药支援)	Zhang Wangqing (张旺清)	Jiangxi Social Sciences, 2010, (9) (江西社会科学 2010 年第 9 期)
40	During the Anti Japanese War overseas Economic Aid (略论抗日战争时期华侨的经济支援)	Li Shasha (李沙沙)	Yinshan Academic Journal, 2005, (4) (阴山学刊 2005 年第 4 期)
41	On the Indochina Chinese Community Integration, Unity and Developing Prospect (浅谈印度支那华人团体的整合、团结以及发展前景)	Gao Weinong (高伟浓)	Southeast Asia, 2007, (6) (东南亚纵横 2007 年第 6 期)
42	Investigation on the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia and its influence in Japan (1925-1945) (日本对南洋华侨的调查及其影响 (1925-1945))	Ji Zongan; Cui Pi (纪宗安; 丕)	Chinese Social Science, 2009, (1) (中国社会科学 2009 年第 1 期)
43	On the Cultural Adaptation of Chinese in Southeast Asia (试论东南亚华人的文化适应)	Cao Yunhua (曹云华)	Overseas Chinese History Studies, 1999, (3) (华侨华人历史研究 1999 年第 3 期)

5-2. Politics, economy, society and culture in Indochina

5-2-1. In 1949-1978

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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2	Overview of the Economy of Kampuchea (柬埔寨的经济概况)	Huang Wenduan (黄文端)	Data on Southeast Asia, 1958, (4) (南洋问题资料译丛 1958 年第 4 期)
3	Kampuchea People's Struggle for National Liberation (柬埔寨人民的民族解放斗争)	Liang Tian (梁田)	World Knowledge, 1951, (19) (世界知识 1951 年第 19 期)
4	In Southeast Asia one of the Ancient Kingdom of Kampuchea (东南亚的一个古老的王国柬埔寨)	Huang Fuyan (皇甫炎)	World Knowledge, 1956, (5) (世界知识 1956 年第 5 期)
5	Kampuchea (柬埔寨)	Yi Jun (易君等)	The World Knowledge press, 1957 (世界知识出版社 1957 年出版)
6	Kampuchea (柬埔寨)	Wei Keming (魏克明)	The Commercial Press, 1972 (商务印书馆 1972 年出版)
7	Kampuchea-Laos (柬埔寨—老挝)	Yi Jun (易君等)	The World Knowledge press, 1957 (世界知识出版社 1957 年出版)
8	U.S. Imperialism is Lao People's Enemy (美帝国主义是老挝人民的死敌)	Zeng Hao (曾浩)	Research on international issues, 1959, (1) (国际问题研究 1959 年第 1 期)
9	Lao People's Fight for Freedom (老挝人民为自由而斗争)	Liang Tian (梁田)	World Knowledge, 1951, (19) (世界知识 1951 年第 19 期)
10	Laos Situation and American Conspiracy (老挝的局势与美国的阴谋)	Xu Dongshan (徐东山)	Hebei people's Publishing House, 1959 (河北人民出版社 1959 年出版)
11	Laos (老挝)	Xu Chenglong (徐成龙)	China Youth Press, 1962 (中国青年出版社 1962 年出版)
12	Laos (老挝)	Yang Mu (杨木等)	The Commercial Press, 1973 (商务印书馆 1973 年出版)

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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
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14	The Vietnamese People against French Imperialism 80 years (越南人民反抗法帝八十年)	Lv Yi (吕毅)	The Teaching of History, 1951, (4) (历史教学 1951 年第 4 期)
15	The new Victory of the Vietnamese People in the Military (越南人民军事上的新胜利)	Zhang Chukun (张楚琨)	World Knowledge, 1950, (17) (世界知识 1950 年第 17 期)
16	Journalism in Socialist Countries of Vietnam (社会主义国家新闻事业概况越南)	Shi Luo (石罗)	News Business, 1957, (12) (新闻业务 1957 年第 12 期)
17	Vietnam and the United States (越南与美帝)	The Central People's Government Foreign Cultural Liaison Office of Ministry of Culture (中央人民政府文化部对外文化联络事务局)	Xinhua Bookstore, 1951 (新华书店 1951 年出版)
18	Vietnam (越南)	Wu Guanqi (吴关琦)	China Youth Press, 1965 (中国青年出版社 1965 年出版)
19	Vietnam (越南)	Yuan Yue (原岳)	The Commercial Press, 1972 (商务印书馆 1972 年出版)
20	Thailand (泰国)	Fang Sheng (方生)	World Knowledge, 1956, (9) (世界知识 1956 年第 9 期)
21	Thailand (泰国)	Jiang He (江河)	World Knowledge, 1959, (12) (世界知识 1959 年第 12 期)
22	U.S. Imperialism Intensified Utilization Thailand to Expand the Invasion in Indochina (美帝国主义加紧利用泰国扩大侵略印度支那)		Journal of Jiangnan, 1965, (14) (江汉学报 1965 年第 14 期)
23	American Attempt to Transform Thailand into a Colony (美国企图变泰国为殖民地)	Mu Te (穆特)	World Knowledge, 1951, (33) (世界知识 1951 年第 33 期)
24	America to Thailand and other Countries Grain Dumping (美国对泰国和其他国家的粮食倾销)	Zhang Chunfeng (张春风)	World Knowledge, 1965, (19) (世界知识 1965 年第 19 期)
25	Mendes-France and his Foreign Policy (孟戴斯_弗朗斯和他的外交政策)	Neng Xin (能欣)	World Knowledge, 1954, (21) (世界知识 1954 年第 21 期)
26	America Sabotage the Geneva Conference (down) (美国阴谋破坏日内瓦会议 (下))	Zheng Wan (郑宛)	World Knowledge, 1954, (7) (世界知识 1954 年第 7 期)
27	The Deployment of Aggression and War Cries of USA in Indochina (美国在印度支那的侵略部署和战争叫嚣)	Zhou Yizhi (周毅之)	Front, 1964, (14) (前线 1964 年第 14 期)
28	Sabotage of the America On the Eve of the Geneva Meeting (美国在日内瓦会议前夕的破坏活动)	Zhu Rongfu (朱容甫)	World Knowledge, 1954, (8) (世界知识 1954 年第 8 期)
29	Violent Interference of America Threaten the Peace of Indochina (美国的横暴干涉威胁着印度支那和平)	Chen Zanwei (陈赞威)	Research on International Issues, 1955, (6) (国际问题研究 1955 年第 6 期)
30	Strategic Highway in Indochina (印度支那的战略公路)	Shan Chu (珊初)	World Knowledge, 1965, (8) (世界知识 1965 年第 8 期)

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
31	Who Obstructed the Peaceful Settlement of the Indochina Question (谁阻挠着印度支那问题的和平解决)	Huang De (黄德)	World Knowledge, 1954, (6) (世界知识 1954 年第 6 期)

5-2-2. In 1979-1991

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
1	Kampuchea's Tragedy (柬埔寨的悲剧)	Xie Shijian (谢诗坚)	The Far East Culture Company, 1980 (远东文化公司 1980 年出版)
2	Vietnam Laos Kampuchea Handbook (越南老挝柬埔寨手册)	Dun Duxin (敦杜信等)	Current affairs press, 1988 (时事出版社 1988 年出版)
3	Kampuchea (柬埔寨)	Tan Shi (谭实等)	Guangxi People's Publishing House, 1985 (广西人民出版社 1985 年出版)
5	The General Situation of Kampuchea Religion (柬埔寨宗教概况)	Liu Yongzhuo (刘永焯)	Indochina, 1983, (1) (印度支那 1983 年第 1 期)
6	On the Education of Laos (试谈老挝的教育)	Cai Wencong (蔡文枞)	Data for Southeast Asian Studies, 1984, (2) (东南亚研究资料 1984 年第 2 期)
7	Overview of the History of Literature of Laos (老挝文学史概述)	Zhang Liangmin (张良民)	Indochina, 1987, (3) (印度支那 1987 年第 3 期)
8	A Brief History of Laos (老挝简史)	Zhang Fengqi (张凤岐)	National Research Institute of Yunnan Nationality College, 1980 (云南民族学院民族研究所 1980 年出版)
9	History of Laos (老挝史)	Shen Xu (申旭)	Yunnan University press, Dec.1990 (云南大学出版社 1990 年 12 月出版)
10	A Brief Account of the History of Vietnam (越南历史述略)	Dai Kelai (戴可来)	Indochina study, 1983, (1) (印支研究 1983 年第 1 期)
12	A Review of the History of International Relations in Vietnam (越南国际关系的历史回顾)	Du Jianxuan (杜剑宣)	Indochina, 1989, (1) (印度支那 1989 年第 1 期)
13	On the Tenth to Nineteenth Century Period of Expansion History of Vietnam to Kampuchea and Laos (略论十至十九世纪时期越南对老挝和柬埔寨历史的扩张)	Luo Huangchao (罗晃潮)	Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Social Science Edition), 1979, (4) (广西民族学院学报(社会科学版) 1979 年第 4 期)
15	Vietnam's Confucious' Temple (越南的文庙)	Jin Xiaoming (金小明)	Southeast Asia, 1990, (1) (东南亚纵横 1990 年第 1 期)
16	Vietnam Brief Introduction (越南情况简介)	Liang Zhiming (梁志明等)	Soldier press, 1980] (战士出版社 1980 年出版)
18	Vietnam's Economy (越南经济)	Guo Ming (郭明等)	Guangxi people's Publishing House, 1986 (广西人民出版社 1986 年出版)
19	The Policy of the Government of Thailand to Vietnamese Immigrant (泰国政府对待越南移民的政策)	Wang Weiming (王伟民)	Indochina, 1985, (3) (印度支那 1985 年第 3 期)
20	On Modern Thailand Land Reform—with a Comparative Study of Meiji Japan (论近代泰国土地制度的变革—与日本明治维新的比较研究)	Ma Xiaojun (马小军)	Southeast Asia, 1991, (1) (东南亚 1991 年第 1 期)
21	On the Reasons of Thailand From the colonies (试论泰国免于沦为殖民地的原因)	Huang Huanzong (黄焕宗)	Nanyang Problem, 1985, (3) (南洋问题 1985 年第 3 期)

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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
22	The General Situation of Thailand Buddhism (泰国佛教概况)	Er Dong (尔东)	Fayin, 1982, (3) (法音 1982 年第 3 期)
23	Japan to Southeast Asia Policy of Occupation during World War II (试析第二次世界大战期间日本对东南亚的占领政策)	Liu Bing (刘冰)	The Teaching of History, 1987, (8) (历史教学 1987 年第 8 期)
24	The Formulation of Time and Action Symbol of Japan Southern Advance Policy in World War II (第二次世界大战中日本南进政策的制定时间和行动标志)	Wang Youlin; Li Anhua (王幼麟; 安华)	Journal of Sichuan University(Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 1981, (2) (四川大学学报 (哲学社会科学版) 1981 年第 2 期)
25	Roosevelt during the Pacific War on the evolution of post-war Indochina future envisaged (太平洋战争期间罗斯福对战后印支前途设想的演变)	He Guiquan (何桂全)	Southeast Asian Affairs, 1989, (1) (南洋问题研究 1989 年第 1 期)
26	Indo China Economic Circle and Japan (印支经济圈和日本)	Zhu Xinkun (朱心坤)	Asia Pacific Economy, 1991, (5) (亚太经济 1991 年第 5 期)
27	The Indochina Federal inevitable failure (印支联邦必然失败)	Jing Zhenguog; ShenXu (景振国; 申旭)	Indochina study, 1983, (4) (印支研究 1983 年第 4 期)
28	Indochina colonial economic policy of French (1887-1930) (法国的印度支那殖民经济政策 (1887-1930))	Zhan Xiaojuan (詹小娟)	Southeast Asian Studies, 1989, (1) (东南亚研究 1989 年第 1 期)

5-2-3. Since 1992

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
1	Differentiation and combination of Kampuchea's political forces after World War II (二战后柬埔寨政治力量的分化与组合)	Che Xiaomei (车效梅)	The Teaching of History, 1997, (1) (历史教学 1997 年第 1 期)
2	On the Influence of India Culture to Kampuchea Culture (试论印度文化对柬埔寨文化的影响)	Hu Xiyuan (胡西元)	Journal of Henan Institute of Education (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 1998, (2) (河南教育学院学报 (哲学社会科学版) 1998 年第 2 期)
3	Contemporary Kampuchea (当代柬埔寨)	Wang Shilu (王士录)	Sichuan people's Publishing House, 1994 (四川人民出版社 1994 年出版)
4	Kampuchea (柬埔寨)	Xu Zhaolin (许肇琳等)	Guangxi people's Publishing House, 1995 (广西人民出版社 1995 年出版)
5	Kampuchea (柬埔寨)	Li Chenyang (李晨阳等)	Social Science Document Publishing House, 2010 (社会科学文献出版社 2010 年出版)
6	An Analysis of the Historical Origin of the Backward of Economic Development of Laos (试析老挝经济发展落后的历史根源)	Tao Hong (陶红)	Southeast Asia, 2005, (9) (东南亚纵横 2005 年第 9 期)
7	Influence of Buddhism on the Lao Society (略论佛教对老挝社会的影响)	Wei Yanxiong (卫彦雄)	Southeast Asia, 2010, (6) (东南亚纵横 2010 年第 6 期)
8	Influence of Buddhism on the Lao Culture (浅谈佛教对老挝文化的影响)	Hu Jing (胡静)	Journal of PLA Institute of foreign languages, 1997, (5) (解放军外国语学院学报 1997 年第 5 期)
9	The General Situation of Lao Ethnic and Religious (老挝民族宗教概况)	Zhai Kun (翟坤)	International Information, 2003, (9) (国际资料信息 2003 年第 9 期)

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
10	Education situation of Laos (老挝的教育概况)	Zhang Liangmin (张良民)	Southeast Asia, 1993, (4) (东南亚纵横 1993 年第 4 期)
11	Laos (老挝)	Ma Shuhong (马树洪等)	Social Science Document Publishing House, 2004 (社会科学文献出版社 2004 年出版)
12	Laos (老挝)	Cai Wencong (蔡文曦)	World Knowledge Press, 2008 (世界知识出版社 2008 年出版)
13	History of Laos (老挝史)	Shen Xu (申旭)	Yunnan University press, Yunnan People's Publishing House, 2011 (云南大学出版社, 云南人民出版社 2011 年出版)
14	America Vietnam Policy From Roosevelt to Eisenhower (1940-1954) (从罗斯福到艾森豪威尔 1940—1954 年美国的越南政策)	Liu Dongming (刘东明)	Journal of Capital Normal University (Social Science Edition) (首都师范大学学报 (社会科学版))
15	Analysis the Causes of the Evolution of USA to Vietnam Policy (1940-1970) (美国对越南政策演变原因分析 (1940-1970))	Bai Yunxia (白云霞)	Journal of Puyang Vocational and Technical College, 2008, (1) (濮阳职业技术学院学报 2008 年第 1 期)
16	The Eisenhower Administration's Covert Action in Vietnam (艾森豪威尔政府在越南的隐蔽行动)	Zhao Fanxing; Zhao Jinwen (赵繁星; 金文)	Inheritance, 2011, (14) (传承 2011 年第 14 期)
17	Prelude to Disaster: the Evolution of America to Vietnam Policy in 1941-1954 (灾难的前奏: 1941-1954 年美国对越政策的演变)	Wang Tangfeng (汪堂峰)	Journal of Fudan University (Social Science Edition) (复旦学报 (社会科学版))
18	The Geo Political and Economic Significance of France to Construct the Yunnan Vietnam Railway (法国修筑滇越铁路的地缘政治经济意义)	Che Lin (车麟)	Journal of Guangxi Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2010(5) (广西师范大学学报 (哲学社会科学版) 2010 年第 5 期)
19	Evolution of France's Policies in the War of Resistance against Japan on Vietnam Transportation Problems (抗战时期在假道越南运输问题上法国政策的演变)	Li Jiangaog (李建高)	Search, 1992, (2) (求索 1992 年第 2 期)
20	On Vietnam Education under French Colonial Rule (论法国殖民统治下的越南教育)	Chen Li (陈立)	World History, 2005, (5) (世界历史 2005 年第 5 期)
21	Analysis on the Influence of the French Defeated to the Vietnamese Independence Movement (浅析法国战败对越南独立运动的影响)	Liu Dong (刘冬)	Southeast Asia, 2007, (12) (东南亚纵横 2007 年第 12 期)
22	Summary of the Relationship between Vietnam and Japan during the first half of the 20th Century (20 世纪前半期越南与日本关系述略)	Wang Shilu (王士录)	Southeast Asia, 1996, (2) (东南亚 1996 年第 2 期)
24	Vietnam (越南)	Dai Kelai (戴可来等)	Guangxi people's Publishing House, 1998 (广西人民出版社 1998 年出版)
25	Vietnam (越南)	Zhang Jiaxiang (张加祥等)	Contemporary World Press, 1998 (当代世界出版社 1998 年出版)
26	Vietnam National and Ethnic Problems (越南民族与民族问题)	Fan Honggui (范宏贵)	Guangxi people's Publishing House, 1999 (广西人民出版社 1998 年出版)

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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
27	Vietnam (越南)	Zhang Jiayang (张加祥等)	Chongqing Publishing House, 2004 (重庆出版社 2004 年出版)
28	Vietnam (越南)	Xu Shaoli (徐绍丽等)	Social Science Document Publishing House, 2005 (社会科学文献出版社 2005 年出版)
29	Vietnam (越南)	Wang Jun (王俊)	Northeast Normal University press, 2012 (东北师范大学出版社 2012 年出版)
30	"Survival of the Bamboo in the Wind"—the Foreign Policy of Thailand during World War II (风中之竹的生存之道—简述二战期间泰国的外交政策)	Zhou Hanli (周寒丽)	Journal of Simao Normal College, 2008, (5) (思茅师范高等专科学校学报 2008 年第 5 期)
31	The Relationship between Thailand and Kampuchea in the past, present and future (泰柬关系的过去现在和将来)	Liang Yuanling (梁源灵)	Southeast Asia, 1997, (1) (东南亚纵横 1997 年第 1 期)
32	On Territorial Disputes and Negotiations of France and Thailand After World War II (论二战前后法泰两国的领土争端与谈判)	Liu Lianfen (刘莲芬)	Southeast Asian Studies, 2006, (4) (东南亚研究 2006 年第 4 期)
33	The Rise and the Activities of "the Free Thai Movement" of Thailand during World War II (二战期间泰国自由泰运动的兴起及其活动)	Zhou Hanli (周寒丽)	Southeast Asia, 2013, (2) (东南亚纵横 2013 年第 2 期)
35	The Relationship of Thailand and Japan before and after the Pacific War (太平洋战争前后的泰日关系)	Zhang Shenghai (张生海)	Southeast Asian Studies, 2001, (2) (东南亚研究 2001 年第 2 期)
36	The Relationship of Thailand and Japan during World War II (二战时期的泰日关系)	Zhong Zhengli (钟正礼)	
37	The Eisenhower Administration's Covert Action in Indochina (1953-1960) (艾森豪威尔政府在印度支那的隐蔽行动 (1953-1960))	Zhao Fanxing (赵繁星)	Guangxi Normal University, 2012 (广西师范大学 2012 年)
38	The Experience of the Eisenhower Administration Planning Military Intervention in the battle of Dien Bien Phu (艾森豪威尔政府策划军事干涉奠边府战役始末)	Liu Dongming (刘东明)	Journal of Northeast Normal University, 2005, (3) (东北师大学报 2005 年第 3 期)
39	The new Exploration of Roosevelt give up Indochina Hosting Plan Reason (罗斯福放弃印度支那托管计划原因新探)	Li Guifeng (李桂峰)	Journal of Heze University, 2011, (6) (菏泽学院学报 2011 年第 6 期)
41	The Decolonization Thinking and Indochina Hosting Plan of Franklin Roosevelt (富兰克林·罗斯福的非殖民化思想和印度支那托管计划)	Liu Dongming (刘东明)	Journal of Capital Normal University (Social Science Edition), 2005, (4) (首都师范大学学报 (社会科学版) 2005 年第 4 期)
42	The Colonial Rule Reconstruction of Truman Administration and the French in Indochina (1945-1949) (杜鲁门政府与法国在印度支那殖民统治的重建 (1945-1949))	Liu Dongming (刘东明)	Journal of Beijing Normal University (Social Science Edition), 2012, (6) (北京师范大学学报 (社会科学版) 2012 年第 6 期)
43	America and the first Indochina war (美国与第一次印度支那战争)	Zhao Xuegong (赵学功)	American Research, 2003, (4) (美国研究 2003 年第 4 期)
44	American Involvement in Southeast during World War II (试论第二次世界大战期间美国对东南亚的介入)	Wu Qun (吴群)	Journal of Yunnan Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 1998, (1) (云南师范大学学报 (哲学社会科学版) 1998 年第 1 期)

Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
45	An analysis of the USA Far East Policy of the Negotiation between the US and Japan in Second Stages and the Final Stages (试析美国在美日谈判第二阶段及最后阶段的远东政策)	Sui Suying (隋淑英)	Journal of Yantai University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 1998, (2) (烟台大学学报 (哲学社会科学版) 1998 年第 2 期)
46	The two Indochina Crisis from 1940 to 1941 and the Transformation of Britain and American Far East relations (1940-1941 年两次印度支那危机与英美远东关系的转变)	Cao Dayou (曹大友)	World History, 1994, (2) (世界历史 1994 年第 2 期)
47	On Vichy French Far East Policy (维希法国远东政策研究)	Chen Jian (陈剑)	Journal of East China Normal University (华东师范大学学报)
48	De Gaulle and the end of French Colonialism (戴高乐与法国殖民主义的终结)	Luo Huijun (罗会钧)	Journal of social science of Hunan Normal University, 1998, (3) (湖南师范大学社会科学学报 1998 年第 3 期)
49	On the French Colonial Policy in Indochina (1887-1940) (论法国对印度支那殖民政策 (1887-1940 年))	Li Yiping (李一平)	Research on the problem of Nanyang, 2004, (4) (南洋问题研究 2004 年第 4 期)
50	On the Basic Features of the French Colonial System in Indochina and its Influence (论法国在印度支那殖民统治体制的基本特征及其影响)	Liang Zhiming (梁志明)	World History, 1999, (6) (世界历史 1999 年第 6 期)
52	The Origin of Japan's policy toward Southeast Asia (日本对东南亚政策的源流)	Chen Fenglin; Jin Ying (陈奉林; 颖)	Research on the Problem of Foreign, 1997, (2) (外国问题研究 1997 年第 2 期)
53	On the Assistance of the Soviet Union to the French Indochina Revolution (略论苏联对法属印度支那革命的帮助)	Fu Shiming (付世明)	Guangxi Normal University (Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition), 2004, (4) (广西师范大学学报 (哲学社会科学版) 2004 年第 4 期)
54	The First Indochina War and the Cold War—Chinese Aid Vietnam Resist France and USA Aid French Anti Communist (第一次印度支那战争与冷战—中国的援越抗法和美国的援法反共)	Gao Jiayi (高嘉懿)	Military History Research, 2009, (4) (军事历史研究 2009 年第 4 期)
55	The first Indochina war and the cold war in Asia (第一次印度支那战争与亚洲冷战)	Gao Jiayi (高嘉懿)	Journal of East China Normal University (华东师范大学学报)
56	The Reason of Southeast Asia's Rapid Fall Early on the Pacific War (再论太平洋战争初期东南亚迅速沦陷的原因)	Zhang Qiusheng; Li Xianjin (张秋生; 先进)	Southeast Asia, 2009, (6) (东南亚纵横 2009 年第 6 期)
57	"Domino Theory" Anatomy—Doubts about a Prevailing View (多米诺理论之解剖—对一种流行观点的质疑)	Wang Tangfeng (汪堂峰)	Journal of Anhui University, 2006(6) (安徽大学学报 2006 年第 1 期)
58	Influence of French Colonial Rule in the "Pacific Balcony" Economy (法国殖民统治对太平洋阳台经济的影响)	Zhang Deming (张德明)	French Studies, 1992(2) (法国研究 1992 年第 2 期)
60	Trade of Modern China and French Indochina (近代中国与法属印度支那的贸易往来)	Nie Dening (聂德宁)	Research on the problem of Nanyang, 1997, (1) (南洋问题研究 1997 年第 1 期)
61	Analysis of the Characteristics of French Indochina Tax System (法属印度支那税收体制特征剖析)	Guo Lina; Tan Xinxin (郭丽娜; 欣欣)	Research on the problem of Nanyang, 2006, (3) (南洋问题研究 2006 年第 3 期)
62	A Supplement of Coins to the French Indochina (关于法属印度支那硬币的补充)	Wang Zhen (汪臻)	China Coins, 2002(1) (中国钱币 2002 年第 1 期)

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Number	Title	Author	Journal/Press
63	Analysis of the Types of French Indochina Coins (简析法属印度支那硬币的种类)	Yu Zhanyong (喻战勇)	China Coins, 2002(1) (中国钱币 2002 年第 1 期)
64	Sannvtu Paper Money of Bearing the Indochina three Countries Shared History (承载印度支那三国共同历史的三女图纸币)	Zhong Chenghua (钟成华)	Oriental Collection, 2011(3) (东方收藏 2011 年第 3 期)
65	Trade Control Research of Japan to Southeast Asia During the Pacific War (太平洋战争期间日本对东南亚的贸易统制研究)	Bi Shihong (毕世鸿)	Southeast Asian Studies, 2011, (2) 东南亚研究 2011 年第 2 期
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