Summary

Subject matter: The Soviet-Chinese relations at the end of the 50s-70s of the XXth century: political, economic and cultural aspects.

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Topicality of the research is explained by the intensity of the development of the Russian-Chinese relations in the political and economic spheres in the last years conditioned by their geopolitical interests, presence of common frontiers and trade contacts, mutual aspiration to consolidate their position in the world community.

It is hard to deny the fact that the presence of such a strong strategic partner as the People’s Republic of China (in recent time – the main importer of the Russian gas whose sales is one of the most important income items of the budget of our country), seriously increases the chances of our country for the successful opposition to the hostile actions of their political opponents – both in the West and in the East.

The need for such interpretation can be explained by the fact that the consolidation for the errors and contradictions in the contacts with the key partner of the Russian Federation for the time being in the international relations will enable them to avoid their repetition in the future and will serve as a factor of stability in the relations between China and Russia. In addition to that one should note that the analysis of the Soviet-Chinese antagonism at the end of 1950-1970 is also of importance both for Beijing and for Moscow; one should also not overlook the fact that the opponents of Russia and the PRC can take advantage of the crisis aspects in the relations between the two countries to stimulate confrontation between them.

For this reason one should thoroughly analyze the most important materials connected with the problems under study.
Objective of the research is an indepth interpretation and revelation of the main contradictions between the USSR and China in this period enabling us to find the ways of the solution of the potential problems that might arise in the relations between Moscow and Beijing.

Tasks of the research:

- to study the specific features of the rise and development of the relations between the USSR and PRC;
- to analyze the causes of the deterioration of the relations between Moscow and Beijing at the end of the 50s-60s of the XXth century;
- to identify the main principles of the foreign-policy relations between the Soviet Union in the period under study;
- to interpret the role of the personality factor in the Soviet-Chinese foreign-policy and external economic relations in 1960-1970 related to the activity of the Soviet and Chinese leaders and diplomats (N.S. Khrushchev, L.I. Brezhnev, A.A. Gromyko, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Zhou Enlai and others);
- to analyze the methods and principles of the struggle of the USSR and the PRC for the spheres of influence in the Far East and South-east Asia in 1960-1970;
- to analyze the main aspects of the Soviet-Chinese intercultural contacts in the period under study;
- to explore the results of the Soviet-Chinese confrontation and propose the objective assessment of this fact.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research is based on the study and analysis of the contradictions in the Soviet-Chinese relations in the political and economic spheres in the 60s-70s of the XXth century enabling them to avoid the repetition of the confrontation between China and Russia in the future.

The materials of this research can be used for the elaboration of the teaching aid in the history of China; in students’ scientific work, in course papers, in innovative projects for the content “Young science” and in mini-projects.
Results of the research are based on the objectives and tasks of the research. This work consists of an introduction, two chapters (consisting of two sections each), conclusion and bibliography.

Recommendations: In the conditions of the last years China is Russia’s most important strategic ally and economic partner. The uniting factor is the opposition to the West common to Moscow and Beijing. However, one has to take into consideration a well-known thesis with reference to China by Britain’s statesman of XIX century H.J. Palmerston of the absence of permanent allies and the presence of permanent interests. For a certain period of time China had been the ally of the West in its confrontation with the USSR, now it is taking an opposite position; there is no guarantee that in a certain period of time the situation would not change again. Besides one cannot but take into account the fact of China’s intentions of seizing Russia’s Far East territories.