

NI TA HL LAIN

T e C < d W a l . e a α H . P e c .



(This is nothing new for scholars who started working in the 1980s; hundreds of translated *New York Times* articles.) But the newly discovered directives and speeches drafted by Premier Zhou Enlai, who also served as foreign minister from 1949 to 1958, as well as directions from the Politburo and memoranda of conversations with the course, diplomatic dispatches from embassies, but also intelligence and other records that did not originate with the Foreign



clearinghouse for research in the archives of the “other sides” of the Cold War. The Project facilitates the discussion of new conferences. These included conferences and workshops on “*Mongolia and the Cold War*” (Washington, D.C., July 2006) “*China and Eastern Europe*” (Washington, D.C., October 2006) “*Towards an International History of the Iran-Iraq War, 1980-1988: A Critical Oral History Conference*” (Washington, D.C., July 2006) “*The 1960-1961 Congo Crisis and the Cold War: Towards an International History, A Critical Oral History Conference*” (Washington, D.C., February 2007) “*The Impact of Cold War Broadcasting*” (Stanford, CA, October 2006)

research trips to Tehran (February 2004) and an international source workshop (June 2007) have begun a process of bringing into the international research agenda authentic documentation and voices from a region that has dominated international attention and concern in recent years.

V jg"Eqnf"Yct"Kpvtgpcvkqpcn"J kuvqt{"Rtqlgev"jcu"dggp"cevkxg-ly involved in making the results of scholarly research accessible to a wider audience. The workshop was held in Tehran, Iran, and was attended by scholars from a number of countries. The workshop was a success and it is hoped that it will lead to a greater understanding of the region and its history. Not only do entire classes of college and high-school students

