

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



Country Bio: China

■ Population:

- 1,307.560,000

■ Territory:

- 3,705,386 sq. miles

■ Year of PRC Inauguration:

- 1949

■ Year of Current Constitution:

- 1982

■ Head of Party and State:

- Xi Jinping (president)

■ Head of Government:

- Li Keqiang (prime minister)

■ Language:

- Standard Chinese or Mandarin (Putonghua, based on the Beijing dialect)
- Yue (Cantonese)
- Wu (Shanghaiese)
- Minbei (Fuzhou)
- Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese)
- Xiang
- Gan
- Hakka dialects
- Minority languages



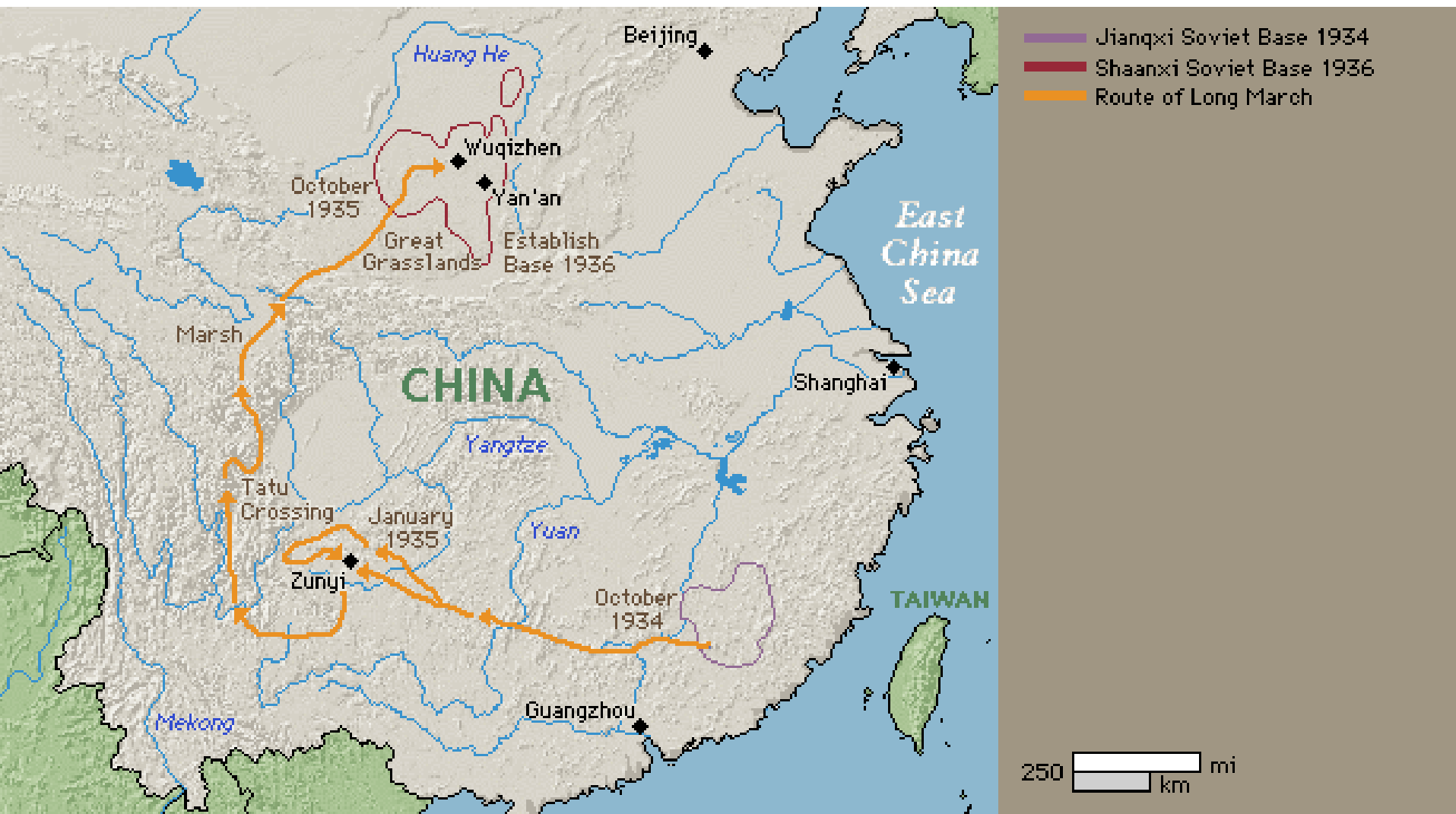
Mao's China: 1949-1976

- Mao was charismatic leader of Chinese Communist Party since its founding in 1921
- Wanted to create revolution from the rural areas (“A single spark can start a prairie fire”)
- For Mao, *peasants* would be the source of support for China's Communist movement
 - (think about contrast with traditional Marxism's emphasis on the industrial working class)
 - Have to understand China's reality – If waiting for the industrial working class, would be waiting a long time

Land Reform

- Mao discovered in the 1920s that the Communists could win the support of the peasants by taking away land from the rich and sharing it with the poor

The Long March (1934-1935)





Communist Victory in 1949

- Due to corruption and inefficiency among the KMT (Nationalist) leadership, the Communists took power in mainland China in October, 1949
- The KMT (led by Chiang Kai-shek) retreated to the island of Taiwan

The New Leader of China



Trials of Landlords

- 1949-1951—Communists held mass trials of landlords and KMT leaders all over the country
- Peasants urged to denounce crimes committed by the former rulers
 - Tied peasants to the regime because they were implicated in the deaths of the elite

Accusing the landlord of abusing his tenants



Effects of the Trials

- Hundreds of thousands of members of the former elite were put to death in the mass trials of 1949-1951
- Their land was then distributed among the poorer peasants

Industrialization

- 1949-1960—China followed Soviet strategy of industrialization with the help of Russian engineers
- Five year plans used to emphasize investment in heavy industry

偉大的友誼影片展覽會

天津市中蘇友好協會主辦



學習蘇聯先進生產經驗，
爲我們祖國的工業化而奮鬥。

COLL. IISG

Great Leap Forward, 1958-60

- In 1958, Mao decided that the Soviet strategy of industrial development was not suitable for China
- Mao developed unique Chinese method of industrialization
 - Mao thought that peasants could learn to make steel on a decentralized basis in *backyard steel furnaces*

Great Leap Forward

- Small villages eliminated, peasants moved to larger towns to produce steel
- Peasants forced to live in dormitories
- Communal kitchens and nurseries established
- These measures failed on a massive scale

Great Leap Forward (EFFECTS)

- Millions of peasants pulled away from agricultural tasks in order to engage in industrialization
- This lack of attention to the crops added to the problem of a serious drought and up to *30 million* people died in China during this period

建設社会主义新农村



COLL. HSG

Sino-Soviet Dispute

- Russians insulted that Chinese not following their advice and pulled out engineers
- From 1960 onward, China and Russia disagreed on major domestic + foreign policy

The Great Proletariat Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

- Mao began pushing a new crusade to transform Chinese culture to make the country *more purely communist*
- Main Goal: eliminate all opposition to Mao's ideas
 - Attacked traditional Confucian and Buddhist elements in Chinese culture





Cultural Revolution

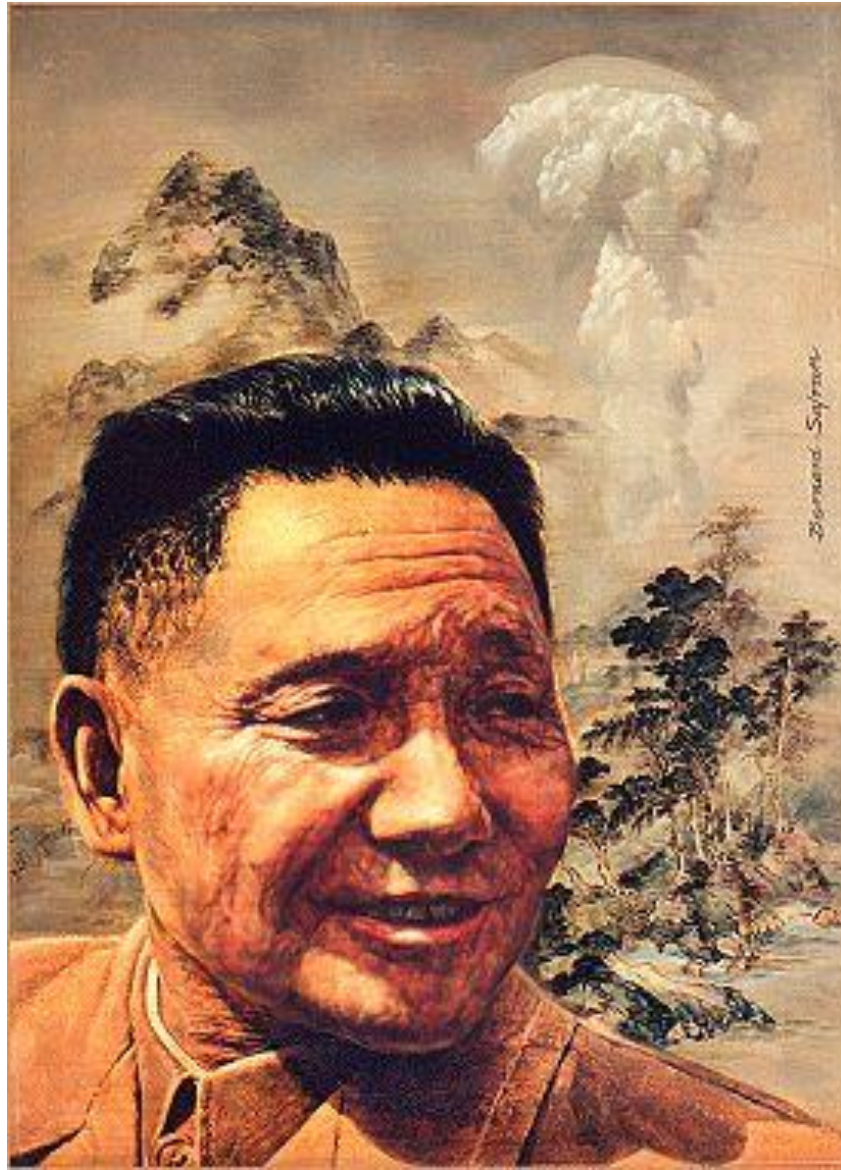
- Any Communist leaders who were not strongly for equality were condemned in this movement
 - Included purging moderate political leaders
- Effort to mobilize mass action and revive revolutionary commitment
- Communist Party leadership manipulated public opinion in order to strengthen their political positions



Deng Xiaoping (Economic Reforms)

- 1976 to 1997– China led by Deng Xiaoping
 - Introduced capitalist-type economic reforms
 - Welcomed foreign investment
 - Special economic zones (SEZs)
 - Experimented with free markets
- Peasants allowed to leave the collective farms to farm their own
- Local governments permitted to establish industrial companies that functioned like capitalist firms

Deng Xiaoping



Post-Mao Political Reforms

- Constitution revised in 1982
- Local Congress Elections
 - Chinese citizens now vote for representatives to the local People's Congress
 - competitive elections initiated to control local corruption and incompetent leaders and to provide more legitimacy for leaders
- Mandatory retirement ages for national leaders and term limits
- Loosened restrictions on internal movement within China

Post-Mao Protests

- Democracy Wall – A place where political views were freely displayed early in the post-Mao era (1978)
- Democracy Movement – led by university students demanding more rapid political reform (1989)
 - Tiananmen Square massacre of June 4, 1989

四化建设
就是党的生命



Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao

- (predecessor) general secretaries/presidents of China
- 2002– 1st transition from one general secretary to another that followed new rules on term limits and retirement age
 - Smooth process



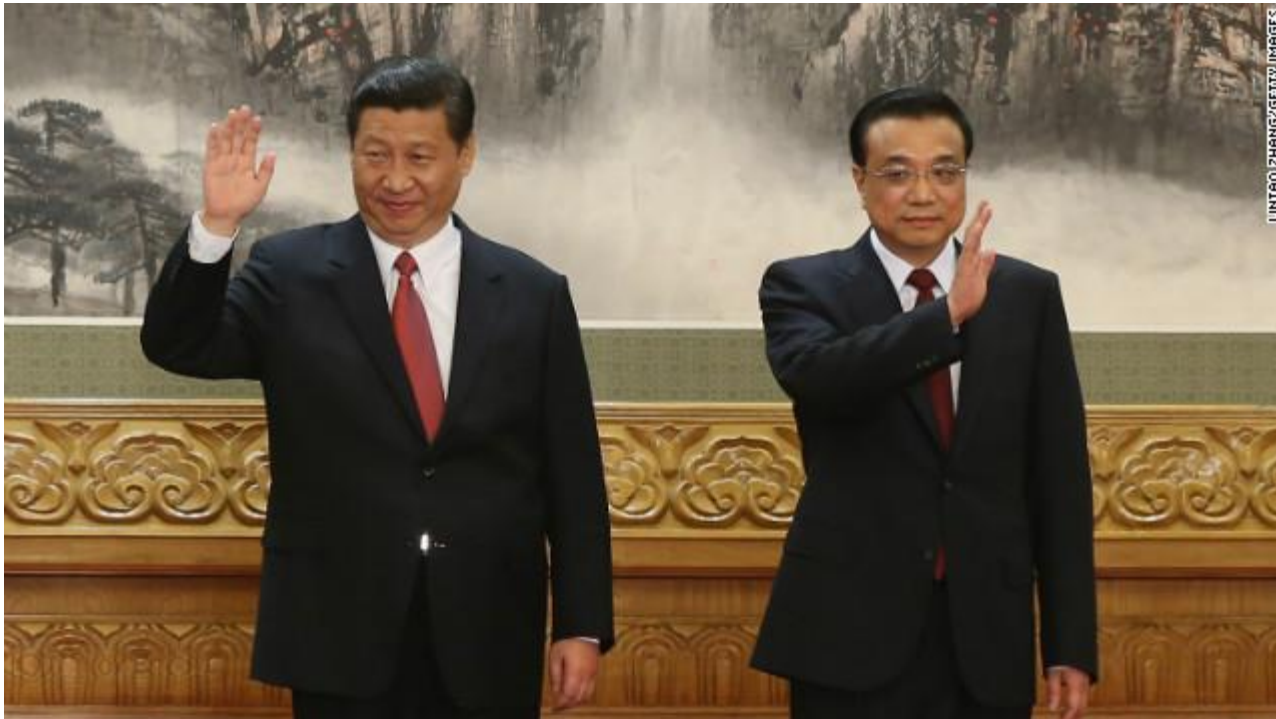
Assessing Mao

- they helped to modernize China both in its rural economy and in its ideology
- Chinese economic growth since Mao's death in 1976 owes much to these two movements
 - They helped to give primacy to industry and technology

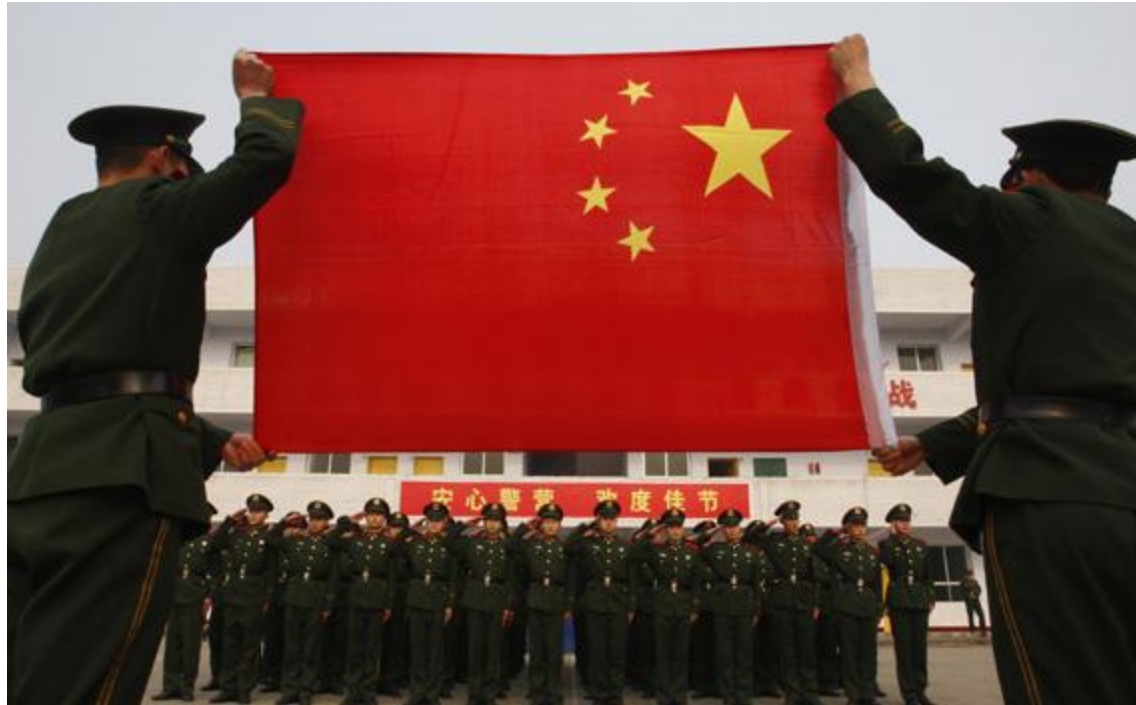
After Mao

- Mao would be turning over in his grave at the foreign investment and the consumer culture that is spreading in China today
- However, Mao's efforts did create a strong, united Chinese state that after Mao's death was able to make serious reforms to compete in a global economy
- But, China's per capita GDP is still relatively low, which is why it's considered a developing nation

Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang push for a 'better' China (?)



FOREIGN POLICY



Maoist Era (1949 - 1976)

- Main foreign policy makers
 - Mao Zedong (CCP and PRC Chairman)
 - Zhou Enlai (Premier and Foreign Minister)

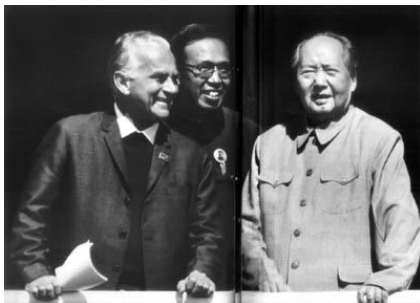


Cold War

- Alliance with Soviet Union in 1950s
 - Mao Zedong: “lean on one side”
- Alliance with “Third World” in 1960s
 - Replaced ROC in United Nations in 1971
- Normalize with United States in 1970s
- Alliance with United States in 1980s

Break the Ice in 1970s

- PRC-USA adversary in 1950s and 1960s
- Growing threat from Soviet Union
- Mao said to Edgar Snow in 1970: ``If Nixon would come I'll talk with him''
- ``Ping-pong diplomacy'' in 1971



Nixon in China (1972)



Ford in China (1975)



Deng Xiaoping's Strategies

- One Focus
 - economic modernization
- Two themes: ``peace and development”
 - relatively peaceful world is favorable for domestic economic construction
 - trade, investment, and economic cooperation

Diplomatic Relation (1979)

- 1978-12-16: ``Joint Communiqué on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America''
- 1979-01-01: P.R. China and the U.S. formally established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level

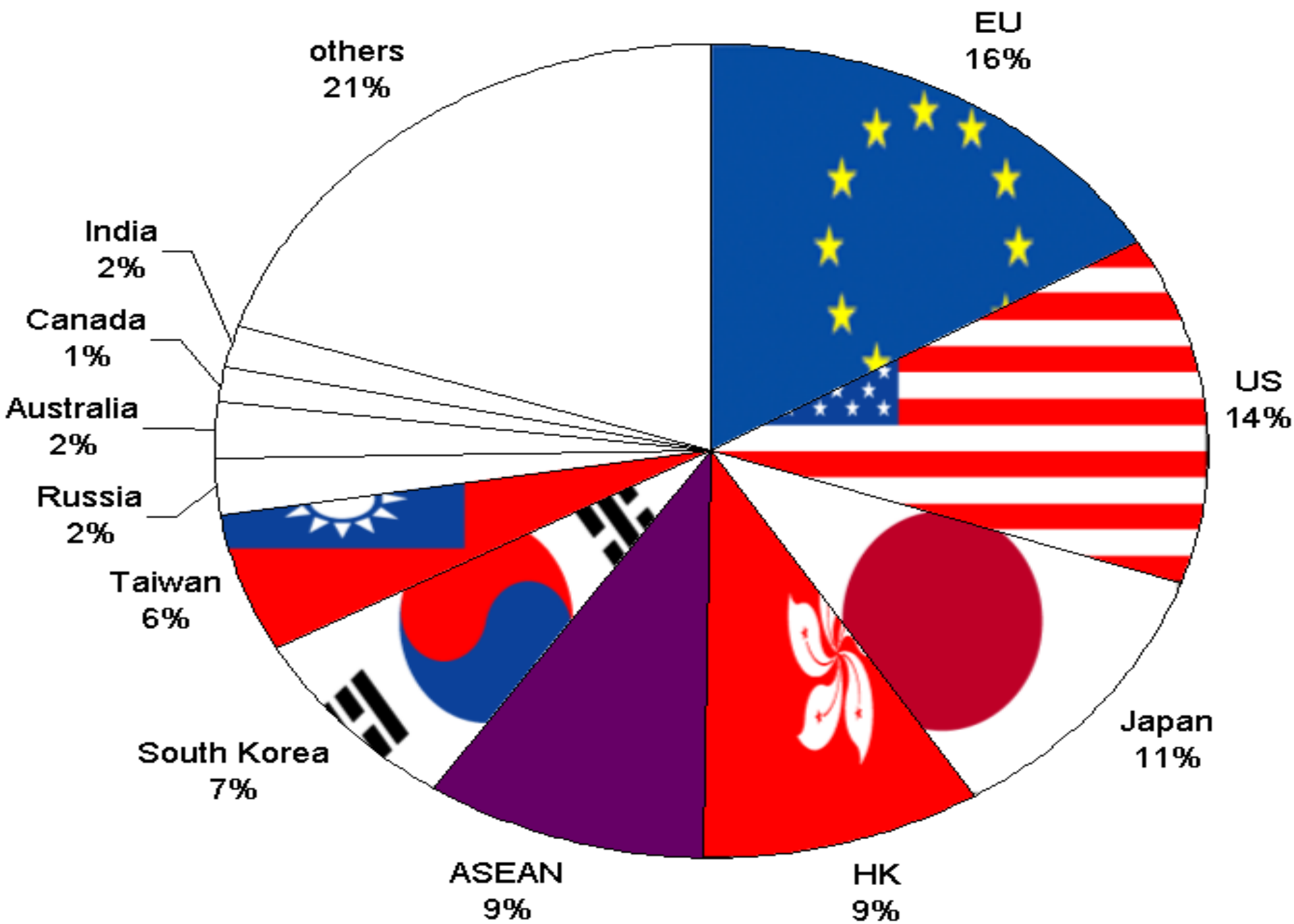
Deng Xiaoping visits US



Post-Cold War

- PRC perceives a world with “only one superpower but many great powers”
- PRC’s principal national interest defined as economic modernization
- PRC diplomacy seeks to maintain conditions conducive to continued economic growth

Mainland China's Trading Partners (2007)



PRC Strategies since 1996

- Reassure neighbors that China's development doesn't pose threat but offers opportunities
- Partner (but not ally) with major powers (U.S., Russia, European Union, Japan, etc.)

Great Power Partnerships

- Stable relations w/o targeting 3rd party
- Promote extensive economic relations
- Downplay disagreements on domestic issues in the interest of working together on matters of shared concern
- Routine official visits, especially military exchange & summit meetings

CHINA FOREIGN POLICY



Policy of reform and
Opening up

Accession to WTO

Status quo politics in
International relations

**“Independent foreign
policy of peace” (2003)**

Independence in foreign
affairs

Non-interference in
internal affairs

Peaceful co-existence



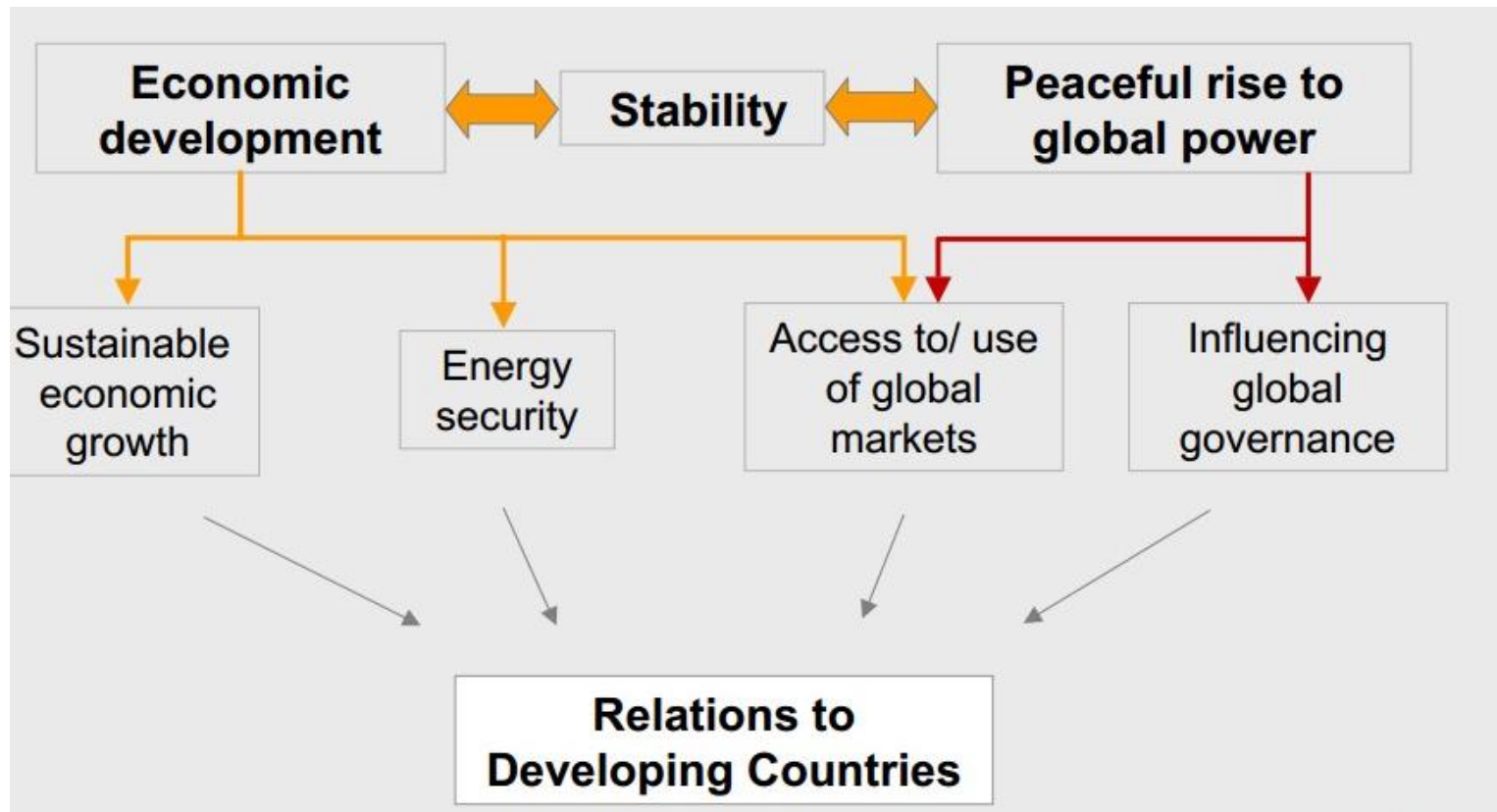
Regional and
Bilateral trade
Agreements

‘Going global’

Ease concerns about China’s rise to
global power

Ensure that China’s international
influence is sufficient to secure future
economic growth

Prove responsibility in international
organisations for practical and image
reasons (political and environmental
standards)



Demographics

- .
 - The demography of China is a powerful trend (1.29 billion):
 - About 14-17 million people are added each year in 1980s.
 - Average of 13 million people per year in the 1990s.
 - 10 million people per year in the 2000s.
 - About 1.5 billion by 2050.
 - 400 million Chinese live in towns and cities (30-35%).
 - 64% of the population lives in rural areas (950 millions).
 - 343 million females are in their reproductive age.

One Child Policy



China

- The appeal of modernization
 - For the last 500 years, China had an inferiority complex.
 - Strong pressure to portray China as a modernizing nation.
 - Large investments in grandiose projects:
 - Three Gorges Dam.
 - First maglev train in Shanghai (2003).
 - First Chinese in space (2003).
 - New international airports (Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou).
 - 2008 Olympics.
 - Development of the telecom market:
 - Easier and cheaper to switch to the latest technology.
 - China has 300 million cell phone subscribers.
 - 5 million new subscribers per month.
 - 70% of Beijing resident have a cell phone; 60% for Shanghai (2002).
 - 42% of the Guangdong province population; 30 million.
 - Half of the rural residents have a television.

China

- Growing consumption of resources
 - Economic growth has increased China's consumption of resources:
 - “The Dragon is hungry”.
 - Consumes 50% of the world's cement.
 - 30% of the coal.
 - 40% of the steel.
 - Second largest consumer of oil after the United States.
 - Energy supply problems with increasing blackouts.
 - Completion of a natural gas pipeline in 2004 (Tarim Basin to Shanghai).
 - Driving up global commodity prices:
 - Increased global competition caused by China.
 - Fear that China may “export inflation”.
 - China may hit a “resource wall” inhibiting future developments.

China

- World dominance in manufacturing
 - Two processes:
 - Addition of new manufacturing activities either the outcome of FDI or internal investments (modern facilities).
 - The closing down of many manufacturing activities, mainly the outcome of Chinese competition and/or comparative advantages.
 - 50% of the world's TVs.
 - 60% of the world's cell phones.
 - 50% the world's shoes (and 95% of those sold in the United States).
 - 80% of the toys sold in the United States.
 - 90% of the sporting goods sold in the United States.
 - 100% of Levi's blue jeans are now made in China.