

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY**

**HS3116/HS3616**

**CHINA TRANSFORMED: From Mao to Modernisation**

**COURSE ORGANISATION AND ASSESSMENT**

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**ESSENTIAL TEXTS**

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping* (Cardinal, 1990)  
Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1996)  
Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1998)  
Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China* (W.W. Norton, 1990)  
Jonathan Spence, *Mao* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1999)

**RECOMMENDED TEXTS**

Delia Davin, *Mao Zedong* (Sutton, 1997)  
Graham Hutchings, *Modern China* (Penguin, 2001)  
Andrew Nathan & Perry Link, *The Tiananmen Papers* (Abacus, 2001)  
David J. Pyle, *China's Economy, 1949-94 From Revolution to Reform* (Macmillan 1997)  
Philip Short, *Mao: A Life* (Hodder & Stoughton, 1999)  
Jonathan Spence *The Gate of Heavenly Peace: the Chinese and their Revolution 1895-1980* (Faber and Faber, 1982)

**All the above are available in the (Charles Wilson) University Bookshop**

Aims and objectives

The module will analyse and assess the major economic and social developments in twentieth-century China and their interrelation with politics and foreign affairs. It is intended that on completion of the course students will have developed their analytical, research and presentation skills to a level appropriate to a third-year module.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

- the development of students' analytical, critical, communication and presentation skills to a level appropriate to the module
- the development of students' skills in independent information retrieval and undergraduate research, according to a level appropriate to the module
- the development of students' interpersonal and enterprise skills

Module Description and Outline

The China into which Mao Zedong was born in 1893 was a feudal, peasant, colonised society. By the time of his death, eighty-three years later, China had seen the collapse of its antique imperial government, had undergone the barbarism of warlord rule, had suffered destructive occupation by Japan, had experienced a vast peasant uprising, had been riven by a prolonged civil war, had witnessed the triumph of Maoist Communism in the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC), had been ravaged by the greatest man-made famine in history, and had then been torn asunder in the Cultural Revolution.

The years that followed Mao's death in 1976 were hardly less dramatic. In the last quarter of the century, Deng Xiaoping, Mao's successor, struggled to modernise China by moving towards capitalism. He did this while at the same time demanding that the PRC remain committed politically to Communism. The social tensions that this created marked a new phase in the civil strife that had bedevilled China throughout the century. Such are the themes that the module will cover.

Skills Development

Subject specific skills	method of development	method of assessment
to analyse historical texts and data critically and contextually	in preparing and participating in seminars, and in preparing and presenting essays	seminar papers essays exam
to develop an appreciation of the range of approaches to the understanding and interpretation of the past	in preparing and participating in seminars, and in preparing and presenting essays	seminar papers essays exam
to develop an understanding of the varying ways in which historical evidence is stored and retrieved	in preparing and participating in seminars, in preparing and presenting seminar papers, and in preparing and presenting essays	seminar papers essays exam
to develop a capacity for using evidence both to sustain and to challenge historical argument	in preparing and participating in seminars, in preparing and presenting seminar papers, and in preparing and presenting essays	seminar papers essays exam

The module further develops and assesses the following key skills from the University's learning and teaching strategy (LTS) in the following ways:

Skill	How developed	How assessed
IT	Essays	Essays
Numeracy	Seminar work	Seminar observation and essays
Written communication	Essays	essays and exam
Oral communication	Seminars	
Team Working	Seminars	

*Teaching and Learning:* Learning derives from preparation for, attendance at, and involvement in, the 10 two-hour weekly seminars, covering key themes and issues. Seminars will use distributed collections of sources as a means of encouraging close examination of chosen themes. All students are expected to engage in background reading to add enlightenment to their seminar studies.

## **Seminar Themes**

1. An Antique Culture Under Stress - the Main Social and Economic Features of Imperial China
2. The China of Mao's Youth - Internal Revolution and National Humiliation
3. Nationalist China, 1927-49 - Coercion and Inflation,
4. The Communist Alternative - The Chinese Peasant Resistance Movement, 1919-49
5. China on the International Scene - Occupation, Civil War and World War - 1937-49
6. Communism Triumphant - The Creation of the People's Republic of China, 1949-57
7. Ideology and Hunger - The Great Leap Forward and the Great Famine, 1958-62
8. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-76
9. China as a World Power under Mao
10. The Deng Revolution, 1976-97 - Down the Capitalist Road

### **Seminar 1: An Antique Culture Under Stress**

Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*, pp.1-6, 68-77

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.7-10

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, c.1

Key Questions:

1. What was Confucianism?
2. What impact had the West had on China by 1900?
3. Why was China in crisis by 1900?

### **Seminar 2: The China of Mao's Youth - Revolution and Humiliation**

Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*, pp.6-11, 19-36, 117-122

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.11-13

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, cc.2-5

Key Questions:

1. Why did the Qing dynasty collapse so easily?
2. What were the main difference between the Guomindang and the CCP as revolutionary movements?
3. What was the significance of the 4th May Movement in China?

### **Seminar 3. Nationalist China, 1927-49 - Coercion and Inflation**

Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*, pp.37-38, 51-60

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.14-15

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, 6-7

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, c.1

Key Questions:

1. Why did Chiang Kaishek unleash the White Terror?
2. Why did the GMD fail to crush the Reds in this period?

## 3. What economic problems confronted the Nationalist government

**Seminar 4. The Communist Alternative - The Chinese Peasant Resistance Movement, 1919-49**

Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*, pp.38-40, 46-51, 117-26

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.15-16

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, cc.6-7

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, c.1

## Key Questions:

1. Why were relations between the Soviet Union and the CCP so often strained in this period?
2. What were the main features of Mao Zedong's notions of revolution in China?
3. What did the Reds achieve in the Jiangxi and Yanan periods?

**Seminar 5. China on the International Scene - Occupation, Civil War and World War - 1937-49**

Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*, pp.54-60, 77-86, 94-110

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.16-17

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, cc.6-7

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, c.1

## Key Questions:

1. What impact did the Japanese occupation have on China?
2. How did China become involved in the Second World War?
3. Why were the Reds victorious in the Chinese civil war?

**Seminar 6. Communism Triumphant - The Creation of the People's Republic of China, 1949-57**

Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, pp.1-4, 18-24

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.19-20

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, c.8-9

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, c.2

## Key Questions:

1. What steps did the PRC take to consolidate its authority?
2. What were the main features of the Five-Year Plan, 1952-56?
3. What did Mao aim to achieve by the 100 Flowers campaign?

**Seminar 7. Ideology and Hunger - The Great Leap Forward and the Great Famine, 1958-62**

Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, pp.5, 28-34

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China* c.21

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, cc.10-11

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, cc.2-3

## Key Questions:

1. What economic purpose was the Great Leap Forward intended to serve?
2. Was it a realistic policy?
3. Why was the famine so widespread and destructive?

**Seminar 8. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-76**

Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, pp.6-7, 39-56

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, c.21

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, cc.10-11

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, cc.2-3

**Key Questions:**

1. What were Mao's motives in launching the Cultural Revolution?
2. What was the role of the Red Guards?
3. What legacy did the Cultural Revolution leave?

**Seminar 9. Mao's impact on the world outside**

Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, pp.14-17, 138-43

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, c.22

Jonathan Spence, *Mao*, c.12

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, cc.3-4

**Key Questions:**

1. How creative an economic and social force had Mao been in China?
2. Did China have a foreign policy under Mao?
3. Had Mao's revolution been a fulfilment or a betrayal of Marxism?

**Seminar 10. The Deng Revolution, 1976-97 - Down the Capitalist Road**

Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*, pp.87-110, 135-44

Jonathan Spence, *The Search for Modern China*, cc.23-25

David Goodman, *Deng Xiaoping*, cc.3-4

**Key Questions:**

1. What were the 'four modernisations' under Deng?
2. What did dissidents mean by a 'fifth modernisation'?
3. Why did the PRC not go the way of the USSR in the 1980s and 1990s?

**Minor Assignment: Deadline Monday 10 November 2003**

Analyse the following sets of data:

**a) the PRC's Agricultural Record, 1952-62**

Year	Grain Production (millions tonnes)	Meat Production (millions tonnes)	Index of gross output value of agriculture
1952	163.9	3.4	100.0
1953	166.8	3.8	103.1
1954	169.5	3.9	106.6
1955	183.9	3.3	114.7
1956	192.8	3.4	120.5
1957	195.1	4.0	120.5
1958	200.0	4.3	127.8
1959	170.0	2.6	110.4
1960	143.5	1.3	96.4
1961	147.5	1.2	94.1
1962	160.0	1.9	99.9

[see p.32 of Michael Lynch, *China: from Empire to People's Republic 1900-49*]

**b) the PRC's Economic Performance, 1952-62**

Year	Index of national income	Growth of national income (%)	Inflation
1952	100.0		-0.4
1953	114.0	14.0	3.4
1954	120.6	5.8	2.3
1955	128.3	6.4	1.0
1956	146.4	14.1	0
1957	153.0	4.5	1.5
1958	186.7	22.0	0.2
1959	202.1	8.2	0.9
1960	199.2	-1.4	3.1
1961	140.0	-29.7	16.2
1962	130.9	-6.5	3.8

[see p.34 of Michael Lynch, *The People's Republic of China since 1949*]

**Essay 1 - Deadline Monday 8 December 2003****Essay 2 - (For students needing to gain 20 credits for this module) - Deadline Monday 12 January 2004**

Essays (nos 1-8) based on sources in:

**Stuart Schram (ed.), *Mao's Road to Power: Revolutionary Writings 1912-49* (M.E.Sharpe, 1989-97) 5 vols.**

Vol 1. The Pre-Marxist Period, 1912-1920

Vol 2. National Revolution and Social Revolution, December 1920-June 1927

Vol 3. From the Jinggangshan to the Establishment of the Jiangxi Soviets, July 1927-December 1930

Vol 4. The Rise and Fall of the Chinese Soviet Republic, 1931-34

Vol 5. Toward the Second United front, Jan 1935-July 1937

and

**Selected works of Mao Tse-Tung (Pergamon Press, 1967-75) 5 vols**

1. Evaluate ONE of the following as a piece of social analysis:
  - a) Mao Zedong's 1927 Hunan Report
  - b) Mao Zedong's 1930 Dongtang Report
  - c) Mao Zedong's 1930 Xunwu Report
  - d) Mao Zedong's 1930 Xiangguo Report
2. What insights into Chinese social and political history do the poems of Mao Zedong provide?
3. What can be learned about relations between the sexes in China from Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37?
4. What can be learned about rural customs in China from Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37?
5. What can be learned about landholding practices in China from Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37?
6. What can be learned about diet and nutrition in rural China from Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37?
7. What can be learned about Chinese attitudes towards suicide from Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37?
8. How far does the evidence in Mao's revolutionary writings, 1912-37, support the notion that he was a feminist?
9. EITHER (a) How true is it to say that in 1900 China was in 'institutional and cultural crisis'?, OR (b) 'The wonder is not that the Qing dynasty collapsed in 1911 but that it had survived for so long before that. Discuss this view.
10. EITHER (a) How acceptable is the suggestion that without the 4 May Movement there would have been no Communist movement in China?, OR (b) In what sense was there 'an intellectual revolution' in China in the period 1919-27?



11. EITHER (a) Comment on the accuracy and significance of the observation made by Mao Zedong in 1930 that women in China were 'appendages of the male economy', OR (b) How accurate is it to say that the status of women in China was no higher in 1997 than it had been in 1911?
12. EITHER (a) Consider the assertion that 'the Guomindang's besetting weakness was that it was a revolutionary party without a revolutionary programme', OR (b) 'It is not its Marxism but its nationalism that explains why the Chinese Communist Party was able to take power in China by 1949.' Discuss.
13. EITHER (a) Examine the major shifts in Sino-American relations in the period 1949-72, OR (b) Why was Mao Zedong unable to get on with either Joseph Stalin or Nikita Khrushchev?
14. EITHER (a) How realistic was the Great Leap Forward as an economic and social programme?, OR (b) To what extent was Mao Zedong personally responsible for the famine that afflicted China in the years 1958-62?
15. EITHER (a) What were Mao Zedong's motives in launching the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?, OR (b) 'I was Mao's dog. Whoever he told me to bite, I bit.' (Jiang Qing, 1980). How adequate is this as a description of the role played by Jiang Qing in the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76?
16. EITHER (a) Examine the assertion that 'given Mao's legacy and Deng Xiaoping's aims, some such tragedy as that which occurred in Tiananmen Square in June 1989 was inevitable', OR (b) How far towards modernity had Deng Xiaoping taken the People's Republic of China by the time of his death in 1997?

### Further Reading

- Adshead, S.A.M., *China in World History* (Macmillan, 1995)
- Bailey, P.J. *China in the Twentieth Century* (Basil Blackwell, 1988)
- Barker, Bernard, *Chiang and Mao: China 1919-49* (1979)
- Barmé, Geremie, *Shades of Mao: the Posthumous Cult of the Great Leader* (M. E. Sharpe, 1996)
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- Baum, Richard, *Prelude to Revolution: Mao, The Party, and the Peasant Question, 1962-66* (1975)
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- Braun, Otto, *A Comintern Agent in China: 1932-39* (London, 1982)
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- Burch, Betty B. (ed.), *Asian Political Systems: Readings on China, Japan, India, Pakistan* (1968)
- Ch'en, Jerome, *Mao and the Chinese Revolution* (OUP, 1965)
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- Chen, Yung-Ping, *Chinese Political Thought: Mao Tsê-Tung and Liu Shaochi* (1966)
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- Fitzgerald, C.P., *The Birth of Communist China* (Penguin, 1964)
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## Chronology

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 1895    | Defeat of China by Japan   |
| 1895-9  | Western 'scramble for concessions' in China  |
| 1898    | The 100 Days reforms   |
| 1898    | Britain acquired 99-year lease on Kowloon  |
| 1899    | USA declared its 'open door' policy  |
| 1900    | Boxer risings<br>Emperor Guangxu and Dowager Empress Cixi fled to Xian   |
| 1902    | Guangxu and Cixi returned to Beijing<br>Anglo-Japanese Alliance  |
| 1904    | British demanded recognition of Tibetan independence   |
| 1904-5  | Russo-Japanese Alliance  |
| 1905    | Russia recognised Japan's special influence in Manchuria<br>Republican Party set up<br>Chinese boycott of American goods<br>Alliance League founded  |
| 1908    | Death of Dowager Empress Cixi<br>Root-Takahira agreement between USA and Japan   |
| 1909    | Yuan Shikai dismissed<br>President Taft urged China to accept increased US investment  |
| 1910    | Korea annexed by Japan   |
| 1911    | Double Tenth Rising at Wuhan<br>Nanjing declared for a Chinese republic<br>International banking Commission established  |
| 1912    | Sun Yatsen installed as President of the Republic<br>Yuan Shikai took over from Sun as President<br>Manchu abdication<br>Republic set up<br>Guomindang formed<br>Yuan Shikai refused to recognise Nanjing government |
| 1913    | 'Second Revolution' failed<br>Parliament suspended<br>GMD proscribed<br>Sun Yatsen fled to Japan   |
| 1914    | Outbreak of war in Europe  |
| 1915    | Japan's 21 Demands   |
| 1916    | Yuan Shikai enthroned as Emperor<br>Death of Yuan Shikai   |
| 1916-26 | Era of the warlords  |
| 1917    | Attempt to restore Manchus failed<br>China declared war on Germany<br>October Revolution in Russia   |

1918	Sino-Japanese military alliance signed End of war in Europe
1919	Versailles Settlement humiliated China 4 May Movement began
1921	Comintern agents visited China CCP created
1921-2	Washington Conference Comintern sent Joffe and Borodin to China GMD friendship pact with Moscow CCP Congress voted for union with GMD
1924	CCP-GMD United Front formed Russia seized Outer Mongolia GMD constitution published
1925	Death of Sun Yatsen 30 May Incident Chiang Kaishek became leader of GMD
1926-8	Northern Expedition
1927	Chiang's 'White Terror' unleashed Failure of Autumn Harvest. Rising led by Mao Zedong Nationalist Government established at Nanjing Tanaka Memorial
1927-34	Jiangxi period
1931	Mukden incident Japanese occupation of Manchuria
1932	Creation of Manchukuo with Pu Yi installed as Emperor
1933	Withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations
1934-5	Long March
1935	Mao victorious in the critical CCP vote at Zunyi
1935-45	Yanan period
1936	Xian Incident Germany and Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact
1937-45	Sino-Japanese War
1937	Second CCP-GMD United Front Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing fell to Japan Rape of Nanjing
1938	Nationalist capital moved from Nanjing to Chongqing
1939	Nazi-Soviet Pact signed
1940-4	'New Government of China' led by Wang Jingwei at Nanjing
1940	Mao Zedong's <i>On New Democracy</i> published USA attempted to impose international oil ban on Japan
1941	Non-aggression pact signed between USSR and Japan Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor
1942	Britain and USA abandoned extraterritoriality in China
1943	Chiang Kaishek's <i>China's Destiny</i> published Dissolution of Comintern Chiang Kaishek attended Cairo Conference Mao Zedong's 'Rectification of Conduct Campaign' introduced
1944	Mao Zedong proposed CCP-GMD coalition General Stilwell recalled from China
1945	Mao-Chiang discussions Chiang rejected notion of sharing power with CCP

	Yalta Conference
	Death of President Roosevelt
	Truman became President
	Atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki
	USSR declared war on Japan
	USSR occupied Manchuria
	Japanese surrender
	Sino-Soviet Treat of Friendship
	General Marshall sent as special US envoy to China
1945-9	CCP-GMD civil war
1948	GMD atrocities in Shanghai
	Nationalists defeated at Mukden
	Communist victory at Hsuechow
1949	Nationalists surrendered Beijing to the Communists
	Nanjing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou fell to the Red Army
	PRC established
1950	Tibet invaded by PLA
	Mao paid official visit to USSR
	Sino-Soviet Treaty signed
	USA committed itself to protection of Taiwan
1950-53	Korean War
1951	'Anti-movements' launched
1952-56	China's first Five-Year Plan
1952	Political parties other than CCP banned
1953	Construction of Third Line began
	death of Stalin in USSR
1955	PRC attended Bandung Conference of non-aligned nations
1956	Khrushchev began de-Stalinisation programme
	Hungarian Rising crushed by Soviet forces
1957	Hundred Flowers Campaign launched
	Mao attended Marxist convention in Moscow
1958-62	The Great Leap Forward
1958-61	Widespread famine in China
1958	Khrushchev visited China
	Mao Zedong gave up Presidency of PRC
	Matsu and Quemoy shelled by PLA
	Lin Biao became Minister of Defence
	Great Leap Forward criticised by Soviet Union
1961	Chinese delegation walked out of CPSU Congress in Moscow
1962	Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping appointed to tackle the famine
	Sino-Indian border war broke out
	PRC condemned Soviet policy in Cuba
1963	Mao's Little Red Book became a standard Chinese text
	<i>The Diary of Lei Feng</i> published
1964	A-bomb exploded by Chinese
1965	Maoists attack <i>The Dismissal of Hai Rui from Office</i>
1966	Mao reappeared in public
	Liu and Deng dismissed
1966-76	The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
1967	H-bomb exploded by Chinese
1969	USSR attempt to outlaw China from international Communism
	PRC and USSR threatened each other with rockets
1971	Sino-American talks began

	USA accepted PRC's right to represent China at UN
	Lin Biao killed in plane crash
1972	President Nixon visited China
	'Criticise Lin Biao and Confucius' campaign started
1973	Liu Shaoqi died in prison
	Deng Xiaoping returned to government
1975	death of Chiang Kaishek
	PRC backed Pol Pot in Cambodia
1976	death of Zhou Enlai
	Tiananmen Incident in Beijing
	Tangshan earthquake
	Death of Mao Zedong
	Hua Guofeng became CCP Chairman
	Gang of Four arrested
1977	Deng regained position as CCP Secretary
1978	Third Plenum convened
	Four Modernisations adopted
1979	Pro-democracy movement began
	Wei Jingsheng imprisoned
	Full diplomatic PRC-USA relations established
1980	Gang of Four put on trial
1981	PRC issued Nine Principles on Taiwan
1982	Margaret Thatcher visited China to discuss Hong Kong
1984	Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong
1986	Protests occurred in China's leading universities
1988	Chinese sank Vietnamese ships in Spratly Islands dispute
1989	Death of Hu Yaobang
	Mikhail Gorbachev visited China
	Pro-democracy demonstration crushed in Beijing
1995	USA conferred 'most favoured nation' status on PRC
1997	Death of Deng Xiaoping
	Hong Kong returned to China

## Glossary

Chinese names in their Pinyin and Wade Giles forms

<b>Pinyin</b>	<b>Wade-Giles</b>	<b>Pinjin</b>	<b>Wade-Giles</b>
Anhui	Anhwei	Guangzhou	Canton
Beijing	Peking	Guandong	Kwangtung
Bo Yibo	Po Yipo	Guangxu	Kuang Hsu
Chen Boda	Chen Po-ta	Guangxi	Kwangsi
Chen Duxui	Chen Tu-hsiu	Guishou	Kweichow
Chongqing	Chungking	Guomingdang	Kuomintang
Deng Xiaoping	Teng Hsiao-ping	Hangzhou	Hangchow
Duan Qirui	Tuan Chi-jui	Henan	Honan
Fang Lizhi	Fang Li-chih	Heilongjiang	Heilunkiang
Feng Yuxiang	Feng Yu-hsiang	Hebei	Hopei
Fuzhou	Foochow	Hefei	Hofei
Fujian	Fukien	Hua Guofeng	Hua Kuopfeng
Gao Gang	Kao Kang	Hubei	Hupei
Gansu	Kansu	Hu Yaobang	Hu Yao-pang



<b>Pinyin</b>	<b>Wade-Giles</b>		<b>Pinyin</b>	<b>Wade-Giles</b>
Jiang Jieshi	Chiang Kai-shek		Wang Hongwen	Wang Hung-wen
Jiang Jingguo	Chiang Ching-kuo		Wang Jingwei	Wang Ching-wei
Jiang Qing	Chiang Ching		Wuhan	Wuchang
Jiangxi	Kiansi		Xian	Sian
Lin Biao	Lin Piao		Xiamen	Amoy
Liu Shaoqi	Liu Shao-chi		Xiefuzhi	Hsieh Fu-chih
Mao Zedong	Mao Tse-tung		Xinhua	Hsinhua
Mao Yuanxin	Mao Yuan-hsin		Xinjiang	Sinkiang
Nanjing	Nanking		Xizang	Hsi-tsang
Peng Dehuai	Peng Teh-huai		Xu Shiyou	Hsu Shih-yu
Peng Zhen	Peng Chen		Yanan	Yenan
Quemoy	Jinmen		Yangzi	Yangtze
Qinghai	Tsinghai		Yan Xishan	Yen Hsi-shan
Rao Rashi	Jao Shu-shi		Yao Wenyuan	Yao Wen-yuan
Shaanxi	Shensi		Ye Jianying	Yeh Chien-ying
Shandong	Shantung		Zhang Chunqiao	Chang Chun-chiao
Shantou	Swatow		Zhao Ziyang	Chao Tzu-yang
Shanxi	Shansi		Zhuhai	Chuhai
Sun Yatsen	Sun Yat-sen		Zhou Enlai	Chou En-lai
Sichuan	Szechwan		Zhu De	Chuh The
Taiwan	Formosa		Zunyi	Tsunyi
Wang Dengxing	Wang Tung-hsing			