



A look at what's behind the achievements  
of the Communist Party of China

# WHY AND HOW THE CPC WORKS IN CHINA

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▲ Soldiers of the Eighth Route Army operating spinning wheels.

▼ In August 1945, invited by Chiang Kai-shek and accompanied by US Ambassador Patrick Hurley (third, right) and Zhang Zhizhong (first, left), representative of the Kuomintang (KMT) government, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Wang Ruofei (first, right) arrive in Chongqing by plane from Yan'an to begin the Chongqing Negotiations with the KMT.







▲ After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War at the end of October 1945, civil war loomed in China. US President Truman sent General George Marshall to China to mediate between the opposing sides. The mediation team was composed of Marshall, Zhang Zhizhong, representative of the KMT, and Zhou Enlai, representative of the CPC. The picture is a group photo of the team taken in Xuzhou on March 2, 1946.



◀ Inflation was rampant in 1947.



▲ In 1956 joint state-private ownership was implemented in all private enterprises of the country. They were soon transformed into state-owned enterprises. The picture shows a signboard announcing state-private ownership being put up outside Shanghai's Xindaxiang Silk Store.

► Ye Jincai, a farm laborer of the Hui ethnic group in Mogou Village, Minhe County, Qinghai Province, was assigned 2.5 *mu* (0.17 ha) of land during the land reform. This was the first time that he had worked on land which belonged to him.





▲ On July 2, 1952 the first train to operate on the Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, the first railway line built by New China, arrived at Chengdu station, to a warm welcome from more than 50,000 people.

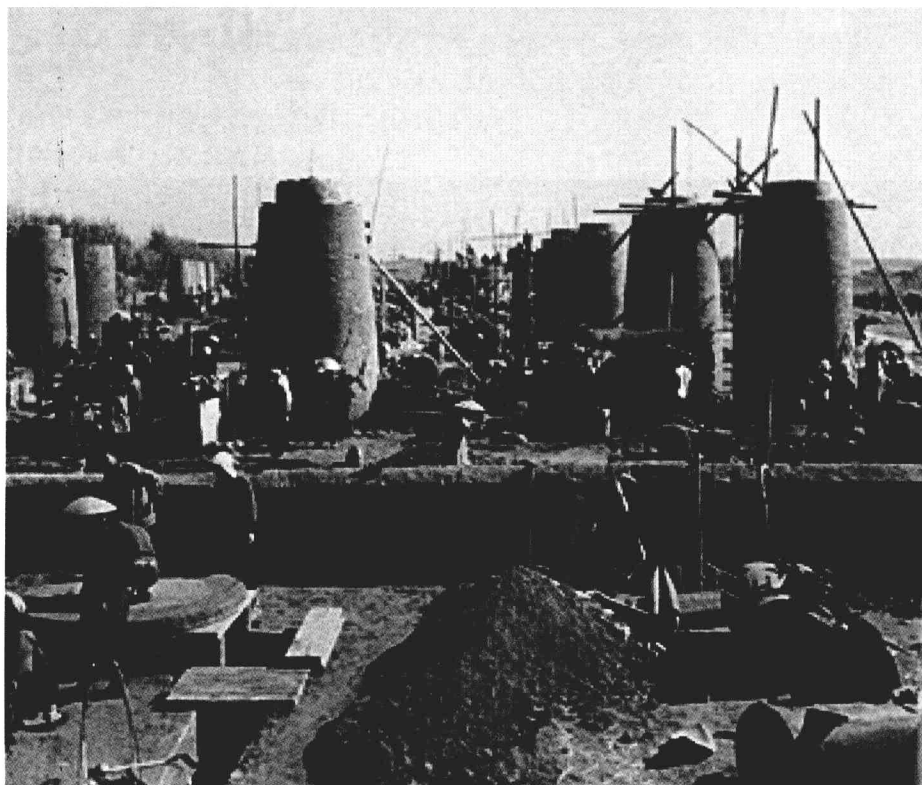
▼ On November 21, 1949 the Second People's Conference of Beijing made the resolution to close all the brothels in the capital, and to put the prostitutes under the Office for Women's Production and Education, providing medical treatment for them and organizing them to learn literacy and production skills. The picture shows trainees performing a traditional dance.



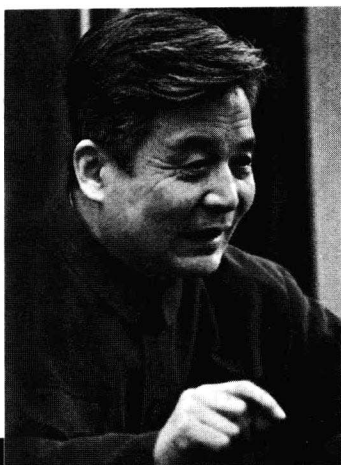
► During the Great Leap Forward there was a tendency to exaggerate crop yields.



▼ During the Great Leap Forward the whole nation concentrated on making steel.







◀ Deng Jiaxian, the “father of China’s atomic and hydrogen bombs.”

▼ A successful test of the hydrogen bomb in 1964.





▲ Top: On November 15, 1971 a PRC delegation attended the plenary meeting of the 26th General Assembly of the United Nations. The picture shows Qiao Guanhua, head of the delegation, giving a speech at the meeting.

▲ Middle: In December 1952, Mao Zedong chatted with Yang Buhao, a national model worker from Yan'an, at Zhongnanhai, the seat of the national government in Beijing.



► Bottom: In August 1980 Deng Xiaoping gave an interview to Oriana Fallaci (first, left), an Italian journalist. Through the interview, Deng gave the Western world a brand-new picture of the Chinese position and leadership.



▲ On October 1, 1984, during the national day celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, a banner reading "Hello Xiaoping" is suddenly hoisted in the parade.



◀ In August 2007 the Intermediate People's Court of Kunming, Yunnan Province, found Hu Xing, former deputy director of the Provincial Communications Department of Yunnan, guilty of taking bribes, and sentenced him to life imprisonment.



▲ Yuan Longping is known worldwide as the “father of hybrid rice.” His Oriental Magic Rice not only helped solve China’s food problem, but also made an important contribution to global food security.



► Looking for water during a drought in Gansu Province, 2005.

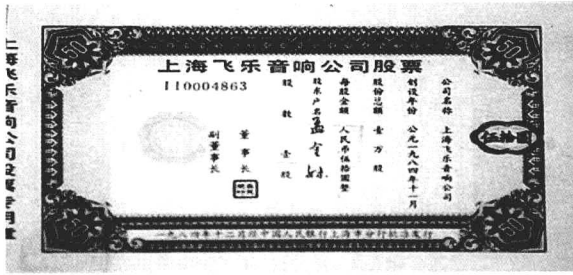




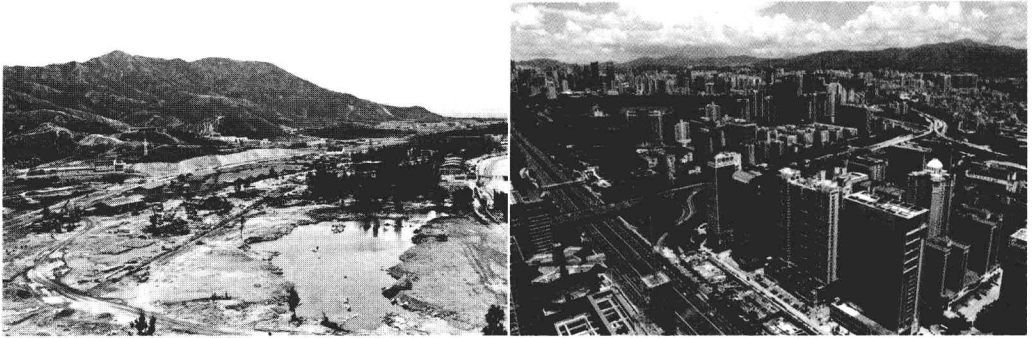
▲ In 2004 Global Sources, a US market consultancy, found that 80 percent of the world's DVD players were made in China.

▼ Investors rush to buy shares in Shanghai Yanzhong Industrial at the Shanghai Haitong Securities Company in October 1993. When Shenzhen Bao'an Enterprise took over Shanghai Yanzhong that year, it marked the first industrial acquisition in China.





◀ A share certificate of Shanghai Feilo Acoustics Co. Ltd.

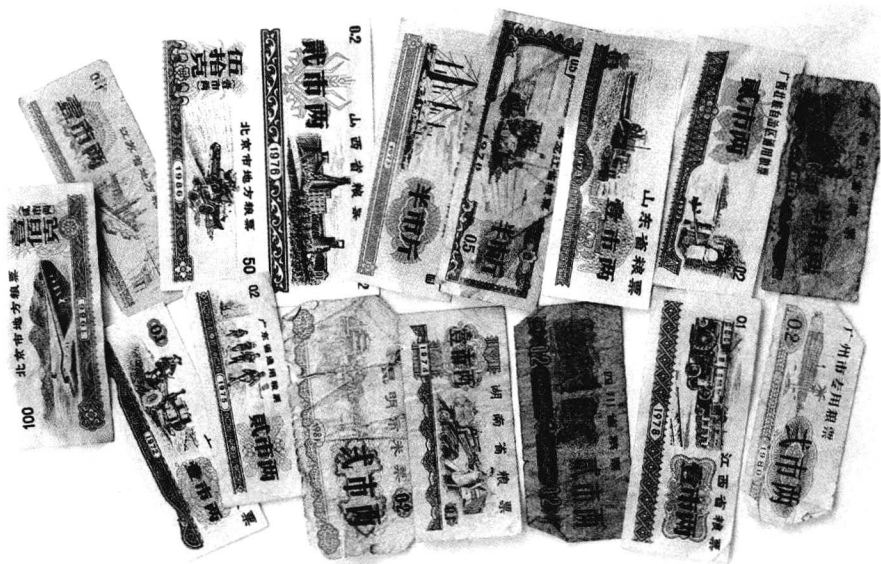


▲ Shenzhen, once an obscure fishing village, is now a modern metropolis of skyscrapers.

▼ At Deng Xiaoping's call in 1977 the college entrance examination, which had been interrupted for 11 years, was restored. The picture shows more than 800 freshmen who were enrolled in 1977 by Tsinghua University attending classes.

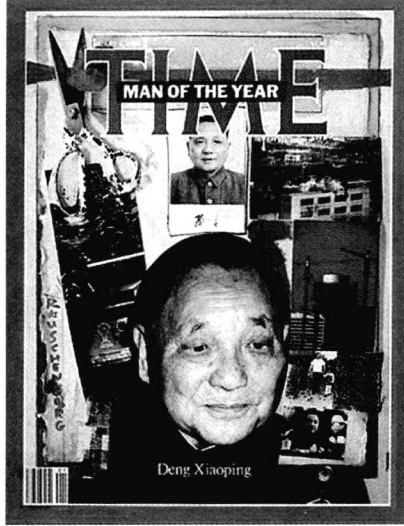


▶ Food coupons



▼ Tea served in big bowls and sold at stalls used to be a popular refreshment.





◀ Deng Xiaoping was twice chosen by *Time* magazine of the US as “man of the year” in 1979 and 1986.

▼ The concept of the socialist market economy was officially confirmed in the report of the Fourteenth National Congress of the CPC in October 1992. The picture shows the opening ceremony of the Congress.







▲ On March 7, 2003 Wu Jinglian, a member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and leading economist, gives an interview to the media during the First Session of the Tenth National Committee of the CPPCC.

▼ On September 24, 1982 Deng Xiaoping met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Beijing's Great Hall of the People. He clearly stated the basic position of the Chinese Government on the Hong Kong issue.

