

Country: China

Years: 1945-1946

Head of government: Song Ziwen

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang – KMT*). DPI identifies KMT's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Song's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "25 Jun 1945 - 1 Mar 1947 Song Ziwen (2nd time) (s.a.) KMT" and "KMT = Zhongguo Guomindang/Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang (Chinese National People's Party" and "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, from 1 Jun 1931 state party, 23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)."

Years: 1947

Head of government: Zhang Qun

Ideology: right

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as the Chinese National People's Party (*Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang – KMT*). DPI identifies KMT's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Zhang's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "23 Apr 1947 - 1 Jun 1948 Zhang Qun (Chang Ch'ün) (b. 1889 - d. 1990) KMT" and "KMT = Zhongguo Guomindang/Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang (Chinese National People's Party" and "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, from 1 Jun 1931 state party, 23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)."

Years: 1948

Head of government: Sun Ke

Ideology: right

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Rulers (2020) identify Sun Ke instead of Weng Wenhao as head of government on December 31, 1948. HoG does not identify party ideology. World Statesmen (2020) writes, "23 Dec 1948 – 24 Mar 1949 Sun Ke (Sun Fo) (2nd time) (s.a.) KMT." DPI identifies KMT's ideology as rightist. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 14 experts identify the average left-right

(0-10) score of Chinese Nationalist Party (KMT) as 6.0. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Sun's party as KMT, and KMT's ideology as rightist, writing "23 Dec 1948 - 24 Mar 1949 Sun Ke (Sun Fo) (2nd time) (s.a.) KMT" and "KMT = Zhongguo Guomindang/Chung-kuo Kuo-min Tang (Chinese National People's Party" and "Kuomintang", Chinese nationalist, republican, conservative, anti-Communist, from 1 Jun 1931 state party, 23 Aug 1912-Nov 1913, re-formed.10 Oct 1919)."

Years: 1949-1975

Head of government: Mao Zedong

Ideology: left

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Rulers (2020) identify Mao Zedong instead of Yan Xishan as head of government on December 31, 1948. HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP). Manzano (2017) identifies Mao Zedong as left. DPI identifies CPC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "The Communist-ruled People's Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.", and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, "The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of "Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Mao's ideology as leftist, writing "Mao Zedong | 1949 (1 octobre) | 1959 (27 avril) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste." Lentz (1994) identifies Mao's ideology as leftist, writing "He formed a Communist government in southeastern China with the assistance of Soviet-trained party leaders..." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Mao's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "1 Oct 1949 - 27 Sep 1954 Mao Zedong (s.a.) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Far-left" (-3.538) in 1975.

Years: 1976-1977

Head of government: Hua Guofeng

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP). Manzano (2017) identifies Hua Guofeng as left. DPI identifies CPC's ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "The Communist-ruled People's Republic of

China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.”, and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, “The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of “Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Hua’s ideology as leftist, writing “Hua Guofeng | 1976 (4 février) | 1980 (10 septembre) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Hua's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "2 Feb 1976 - 10 Sep 1980 Hua Guofeng (acting to 7 Apr 1976) (s.a.) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Far-left” (-3.538) in 1975.

Years: 1978-1991

Head of government: Deng Xiaoping

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CP). Manzano (2017) identifies Deng Xiaoping as left. DPI identifies CPC’s ideology as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “The Communist-ruled People’s Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.”, and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, “The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of “Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory.” Lentz (1994) identifies Deng's ideology as leftist, writing "Deng returned to China in 1926 and became active in the Communist movement." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.14) in 1978, as “Center-left” (-1.343) in 1984, and as "Center-left” (-1.136) in 1988.

Years: 1992

Head of government: Jiang Zemin

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 283) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP): “Immediately after the Soviet leader's departure, martial law was declared in the capital, although it was not until the

early morning of June 4, with hard-liners having assumed control of the CCP Politburo, that the military was ordered to disperse the demonstrators in an action that reportedly resulted in several thousand deaths. On June 24 General Secretary Zhao Ziyang was formally purged and replaced by the Shanghai party chief, JIANG Zemin.” Manzano (2017) identifies Jiang Zemin later as left. DPI identifies ideology of CPC as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “The Communist-ruled People’s Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.”, and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, “The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of “Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Jiang’s ideology as leftist, writing “Jiang Zemin | 1993 (27 mars) | 2003 (15 mars) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Jiang's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "27 Mar 1993 - 15 Mar 2003 Jiang Zemin (s.a.) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as "Center-left” (-1.136) in 1988.

Years: 1993-1997

Head of government: Li Peng

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 283) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP): “The situation generated bitter resentment among conservatives, and in January 1987 Hu was forced to resign as party leader. Named as his successor, on an acting basis, was Zhao, who stepped down as premier coincident with confirmation of his status as CCP general secretary in November. LI Peng was designated to fill Zhao's vacated post.” DPI identifies ideology of CPC as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “The Communist-ruled People’s Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.”, and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, “The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of “Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Li’s ideology as leftist, writing “Li Peng | 1987 (24 novembre) | 1998 (17 mars) | Parti communiste chinois

| [...] | Gauche communiste.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Li's party as CPC from 1987 to 1998, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "24 Nov 1987 - 17 Mar 1998 Li Peng (acting to 9 Apr 1988) (b. 1928 - d. 2019) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.136) in 1988 and as "Center-left" (-0.478) in 1994.

Years: 1998-2002

Head of government: Zhu Rongji

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 284) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP): "Jiang was reelected PRC president by the first session of the Ninth NPC in March 1998, while ZHU Rongji was named to succeed the outgoing premier, Li Peng, who was elected NPC chair." DPI identifies ideology of CPC as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "The Communist-ruled People's Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.", and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, "The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of "Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Zhu's ideology as leftist, writing "Zhu Rongji | 1998 (17 mars) | 2003 (16 mars) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Zhu's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "17 Mar 1998 - 16 Mar 2003 Zhu Rongji (b. 1928) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (0.301) in 1998 with "Virtually no visible disagreement". Ortiz de Zárate (2003) writes "Zhu... In 1958 he was deputy bureau chief and chief of staff at the CPE Directorate when his criticism of Mao's "irrational" agricultural policy... brought him the fatal accusation of "rightist" from the party leadership... In 1969, at the climax of the Cultural Revolution launched by Mao to definitively get rid of the elements hostile to his more leftist approaches, Zhu was removed from the CPE and the following year he was denounced as a reactionary... Zhu, at once pragmatic in economic matters and orthodox in everything else... Zhu was responsible for the anti-inflationary austerity measures, mainly the restriction of the monetary mass in circulation and

the suppression of government programs and offices, to cool down an overheated economy.” Brahm (2002) writes “Zhu’s model sought a middle road. It was neither capitalist nor socialist; in fact, in its application such ideological terms became irrelevant. Zhu’s model was practical, applied to each situation... always moving the economy closer toward a market-based system... at times, this meant commanding the economy to move toward a market, giving rise to Zhu’s own economic model of “managed marketization.””

Years: 2003-2012

Head of government: Wen Jiabao

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 286) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP): “Hu was reelected to a second presidential term on March 15, 2008, at the first session of the newly elected Eleventh NPC. The following day, Wen was returned as premier.” DPI identifies ideology of CPC as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing “The Communist-ruled People’s Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.”, and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, “The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of “Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory.” Perspective monde (2020) identifies Wen’s ideology as leftist, writing “Wen Jiabao | 2003 (16 mars) | 2008 (16 mars) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste.” World Statesmen (2020) identifies Wen's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "16 Mar 2003 - 15 Mar 2013 Wen Jiabao (b. 1942) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (0.123) in 2003 with “Virtually no visible disagreement” and as “Center” (0.009) in 2008 with “Virtually no visible disagreement”.

Years: 2013-2020

Head of government: Li Keqiang

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify party ideology. CHISOLS does not identify party affiliation. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015: 286) identifies affiliation as Communist Party of China (CPC/CCP): “Chinese Communist Party—CCP

(Zhongguo Gongchan Dang) ... Other Members of Politburo Standing Committee: LI Keqiang (Premier)." DPI identifies ideology of CPC as left. The Political Handbook (2013) elaborates, writing "The Communist-ruled People's Republic of China (PRC) controls the Chinese mainland, including Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), Tibet, Hong Kong, and Macao.", and the Political Handbook (2012) elaborates, "The sixth plenary session, held September 24–26, 2001, focused on party-building, including improved leadership, governance, and anticorruption efforts in the context of "Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory." Perspective monde (2020) identifies Li's ideology as leftist, writing "Li Keqiang | 2013 (15 mars) | Parti communiste chinois | [...] | Gauche communiste." World Statesmen (2020) identifies Li's party as CPC, and CPC's ideology as leftist, writing "15 Mar 2013 - Li Keqiang (b. 1955) CPC" and "CPC = Zhongguo Gongchandang (Communist Party of China, communist, authoritarian, Chinese nationalist, Marxist-Leninist, state party from 1 Oct 1949, est.23 Jul 1921)." In V-Party (2020), 5 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-0.351) in 2013 with "Virtually no visible disagreement". Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as Communist Party of China. Kynge (2021) writes "At the 19th CCP Congress in 2017, Xi announced a change in the party's "principal contradiction" — the philosophy that guides all its endeavours. The previous philosophy, set in 1981, emphasised acceleration of economic growth. Since 2017, the party has put the focus on reducing inequalities that threaten to undermine its legitimacy and improving the quality of people's lives".

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