

<<追踪中国>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

On paper, China's bullish GDP, which has propelled its national economy into the world's number two spot, would seem a runaway success. However, entrenched economic and political structures rooted in decades of planned economics are proving difficult to shift, making China's vast national wealth all but impossible to spread more evenly.

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章节摘录

版权页：插图：It took a decade for the square to reach the size that it is today. In November 1958, in the run-up to the 10th anniversary of the nation's founding, the Tiananmen extension project began. Ten months later, the "largest public square in the world," covering 44 hectares, was complete. For the average Chinese person, Tiananmen is the heart of China, and the subject of classic patriotic songs that nearly every Chinese person knows. Children from all parts of the country learn to sing, "I love Tiananmen in Beijing. The sun rises over Tiananmen," and are instilled with the dream to one day visit Beijing and see the square. Tiananmen is also a barometer of Chinese politics, and its relations with the world. Whether foreign leaders are visiting China, or Chinese leaders are reaching out to the public, Tiananmen plays a central role. And the changes in the way Tiananmen Square is decorated for certain celebrations, or when leaders appear on top of Tiananmen Gate, usually carry political implications. Take, for instance, October 1, 1970, National Day. On this day, Mao Zedong invited American journalist Edgar Snow to stand by his side during the Chairman's review of the parade. The large photograph of Mao and Snow standing together was printed on the front page of the People's Daily newspaper, and it was meant to imply that China was ready to renew its relationship with the United States. But the signal was missed by the Nixon administration. China had overestimated Snow's influence, and the Americans were clueless to the way the Chinese expressed these types of messages. It was not until a year later, when Henry Kissinger made his first secret visit to China, that the US became aware of the intentions behind the gesture. In 1980, shortly after reform and opening up was launched, an "anti-personality cult campaign" swept across the country and large portraits of Mao Zedong were removed from many public places in China, including the one hanging at the entrance of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. In August of the same year, Italian journalist Oriana Falacci had an exclusive interview with Deng Xiaoping, the paramount Chinese leader and the architect of the reform and opening up. Falacci asked Deng a rather provocative question, "Will the portrait of Chairman Mao on the Tiananmen Gate be there forever?"

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