

From Revolution To Reform In China Guided Reading Answers

Right here, we have countless books **From Revolution To Reform In China Guided Reading Answers** and collections to check out. We additionally give variant types and after that type of the books to browse. The conventional book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as capably as various additional sorts of books are readily nearby here.

As this From Revolution To Reform In China Guided Reading Answers, it ends happening subconscious one of the favored ebook From Revolution To Reform In China Guided Reading Answers collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to see the unbelievable book to have.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution Klaus Schwab
2017-01-03 The founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum on how the impending technological revolution will change

our lives We are on the brink of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. And this one will be unlike any other in human history. Characterized by new technologies fusing the physical, digital and

biological worlds, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will impact all disciplines, economies and industries - and it will do so at an unprecedented rate. World Economic Forum data predicts that by 2025 we will see: commercial use of nanomaterials 200 times stronger than steel and a million times thinner than human hair; the first transplant of a 3D-printed liver; 10% of all cars on US roads being driverless; and much more besides. In *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, Schwab outlines the key technologies driving this revolution, discusses the major impacts on governments, businesses, civil society and individuals, and offers bold ideas for what can be done to shape a better future for all.

The Third Revolution

Elizabeth Economy 2018 "A Council on Foreign Relations Book"--Title page.

The Cultural Revolution

Frank Dikötter

2016-05-05 Acclaimed by the Daily Mail as 'definitive and harrowing', this is the final volume of 'The People's Trilogy', begun by the Samuel Johnson prize-winning Mao's Great Famine. After the economic disaster of the Great Leap Forward that claimed tens of millions of lives between 1958 and 1962, an ageing Mao launched an ambitious scheme to shore up his reputation and eliminate those he viewed as a threat to his legacy. The stated goal of the Cultural Revolution was to purge the country of bourgeois, capitalist elements he claimed were threatening genuine communist ideology. But the Chairman also used the Cultural Revolution

to turn on his colleagues, some of them longstanding comrades-in-arms, subjecting them to public humiliation, imprisonment and torture. Young students formed Red Guards, vowing to defend the Chairman to the death, but soon rival factions started fighting each other in the streets with semi-automatic weapons in the name of revolutionary purity. As the country descended into chaos, the military intervened, turning China into a garrison state marked by bloody purges that crushed as many as one in fifty people. When the army itself fell victim to the Cultural Revolution, ordinary people used the political chaos to resurrect the marked and hollow out the party's ideology. In short, they buried Maoism. In-depth interviews and archival research at last give

voice to the people and the complex choices they faced, undermining the picture of conformity that is often understood to have characterised the last years of Mao's regime. By demonstrating that decollectivisation from below was an unintended consequence of a decade of violent purges and entrenched fear, Frank Dikotter casts China's most tumultuous era in a wholly new light.

Written with unprecedented access to previously classified party documents from secret police reports to unexpurgated versions of leadership speeches, this third chapter in Frank Dikotter's extraordinarily lucid and ground-breaking 'People's Trilogy' is a devastating reassessment of the history of the People's Republic of China.

Whither China? Senior

Research Fellow Wu Jinglian 2016-04-15 How has China been able to maintain high-speed economic growth during the last thirty-plus years and successfully transform itself from a poor, backward, and developing country to become the world's second-largest economy? What are the challenges that China faces today and how will she deal with them in order to continue moving toward a truly prosperous and modern society? Standing at a crossroads today, what future direction should China choose: a free market economy or state capitalism? In a series of penetrating dialogues, Wu Jinglian, China's most celebrated and influential economist, and Ma Guochuan, chief commentator of *Caijing Magazine*, attempt to address the following question: "Where is

China going?" This volume offers critical insights into the historical evolution of China's ongoing economic and social transformation. Strongly reflecting Professor Wu's views on the future prospects of the economic reforms, the book provides readers with a deep and lucid understanding of the social and economic issues now confronting China, analyzes their underlying causes, and examines the serious challenges to implementing further reforms. Professor Wu argues that the only way to escape the various social ills in China today is to restart the economic and political reforms, which began thirty years ago but have slowed down during the recent decade, and to move China in the direction of a market economy, the rule of

law, and democracy.

China's Unfinished Economic Revolution

Nicholas R. Lardy

1998-07-01 China's

Unfinished Economic

Revolution offers a fundamentally different interpretation of

China's economic reform.

The common view that

China's gradualistic

approach has served it

well overlooks the fact

that state-owned banks

for the last two decades

have channeled a large

share of sharply rising

household savings into

what are mostly

unreformed, money-losing

companies. The result is

that several of China's

largest financial

institutions now are

insolvent. To avoid a

major domestic banking

crisis the book argues

that China must

recapitalize and

restructure its domestic

banking system and end

the long-standing

practice of making

lending decisions based on political rather than economic criteria.

Nicholas Lardy explains

that this course will

inevitably be costly in

political terms, in part

because it will lead for

a time to a slower rate

of economic growth. But

the alternative is even

less

attractive—permanently

slower growth, continued

macroeconomic

instability, an

inability to meet the

expectations of the

international community

for the opening of its

domestic financial

markets, and

insufficient resources

to deal with severe

environmental

deterioration, growing

water shortages, and a

rapidly aging

population. This timely

book also analyzes the

new reform initiatives

China has launched in

the wake of the Asian

financial crisis,

suggests additional steps that must be taken, and evaluates the implications for U.S. policy.

Capitalism with Chinese Characteristics

Yasheng Huang 2008-09-01

Presents a story of two Chinas – an entrepreneurial rural China and a state-controlled urban China. In the 1980s, rural China gained the upper hand. In the 1990s, urban China triumphed. In the 1990s, the Chinese state reversed many of its rural experiments, with long-lasting damage to the economy and society. A weak financial sector, income disparity, rising illiteracy, productivity slowdowns, and reduced personal income growth are the product of the capitalism with Chinese characteristics of the 1990s and beyond. While GDP grew quickly in both decades, the welfare

implications of growth differed substantially. The book uses the emerging Indian miracle to debunk the widespread notion that democracy is automatically anti-growth. As the country marked its 30th anniversary of reforms in 2008, China faces some of its toughest economic challenges and substantial vulnerabilities that require fundamental institutional reforms. **Radicalism, Revolution, and Reform in Modern China** Catherine Lynch 2011-03-31 Representing a spectrum of current scholarship, this volume illuminates the relationship of China's radical past to its reformist present as China makes a way forward through contested visions of the future. It contributes new insights into Mao Zedong, including his surprising relations

with the Dalai Lama, and into Communist legacies for the environment, the rural economy, and independent filmmaking as protest, at the same time posing the question of whether the radical past of envisioning new paths to a modern future has yet a role to play. *Village China Under Socialism and Reform* Huaiyin Li 2009-03-12 *Village China Under Socialism and Reform* offers a comprehensive account of rural life after the communist revolution, detailing villager involvement in political campaigns since the 1950s, agricultural production under the collective system, family farming and non-agricultural economy in the reform, and everyday life in the family and community. Li's rich examination draws on original documents from local agricultural

collectives, newly accessible government archives, and his own fieldwork in Qin village of Jiangsu province to highlight the continuities in rural transformation. Firmly disagreeing with those who claim that recent developments in rural China represent a radical break with pre-reform sociopolitical practices and patterns of production, Li instead draws a clear history connecting the current situation to ecological, social, and institutional changes that have persisted from the collective era. *Projects in Practice* Great Britain. Scottish Education Department. Central Committee on English. Central Project Group 1970 **Chinese Village, Socialist State** Edward Friedman 1991-01-01 This portrait of social change in the North

China plain depicts how the world of the Chinese peasant evolved during an era of war and how it in turn shaped the revolutionary process. The book is based on evidence gathered from archives and interviews with villagers and rural officials.

A Social History of

Maoist China Felix

Wemheuer 2019-03-31 This new social history of Maoist China provides an accessible view of the complex and tumultuous period when China came under Communist rule.

China's Economic

Transformation Gregory

C. Chow 2015-03-16 Revised edition of the author's China's economic transformation 2007.

Land Reform in China and
North Vietnam Edwin E.

Moïse 1983 This first book to consider land reform in both countries show that reform, as the Communists have

conducted it, can be justified in China and North Vietnam for both economic reasons and ideological imperatives. Moise argues that the violence associated with land reform was as much a function of the social inequities that preceded reform as it was of the reform policy itself and explains the difficulties the Communist leaders encountered in developing a successful program. Originally published in 1983. A UNC Press Enduring Edition - - UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical

and cultural value.

Educated Youth and the Cultural Revolution in China Martin Singer
2020-08 The Cultural Revolution was an emotionally charged political awakening for the educated youth of China. Called upon by aging revolutionary Mao Tse-tung to assume a "vanguard" role in his new revolution to eliminate bourgeois revisionist influence in education, politics, and the arts, and to help to establish proletarian culture, habits, and customs, in a new Chinese society, educated young Chinese generally accepted this opportunity for meaningful and dramatic involvement in Chinese affairs. It also gave them the opportunity to gain recognition as a viable and responsible part of the Chinese polity. In the end, these revolutionary

youths were not successful in proving their reliability. Too "idealistic" to compromise with the bourgeois way, their sense of moral rectitude also made it impossible for them to submerge their factional differences with other revolutionary mass organizations to achieve unity and consolidate proletarian victories. Many young revolutionaries were bitterly disillusioned by their own failures and those of other segments of the Chinese population and by the assignment of recent graduates to labor in rural communes. Educated Youth and the Cultural Revolution in China reconstructs the events of the Cultural Revolution as they affected young people. Martin Singer integrates material from a range of factors and effects,

including the characteristics of this generation of youths, the roles Mao called them to play, their resentment against the older generation, their membership in mass organizations, the educational system in which they were placed, and their perception that their skills were underutilized. To most educated young people in China, Singer concludes, the Cultural Revolution represented a traumatic and irreversible loss of political innocence, made yet more tragic by its allegiance to the unsuccessful campaign of an old revolutionary to preserve his legacy from the inevitable storms of history.

Afterlives of Chinese

Communism Christian

Sorace 2019-06-25

Afterlives of Chinese

Communism comprises

essays from over fifty

world- renowned scholars

in the China field, from various disciplines and continents. It provides an indispensable guide for understanding how the Mao era continues to shape Chinese politics today. Each chapter discusses a concept or practice from the Mao period, what it attempted to do, and what has become of it since. The authors respond to the legacy of Maoism from numerous perspectives to consider what lessons Chinese communism can offer today, and whether there is a future for the egalitarian politics that it once promised.

The Quest for Legitimacy in Chinese Politics

Lanxin Xiang 2019-09-30

Xiang explains the

nature and depth of the

legitimacy crisis facing

the government of China,

and why it is so

frequently misunderstood

in the West. Arguing

that it is more helpful

to understand the quest for legitimacy in China as an eternally dynamic process, rather than to seek resolutions in constitutionalism, Xiang examines the understanding of legitimacy in Chinese political philosophy. He posits that the current crisis is a consequence of the incompatibility of Confucian Republicanism and Soviet-inspired Bolshevism. The discourse on Chinese political reform tends to polarize, between total westernization on the one hand, or the rejection of western influence in all forms on the other. Xiang points to a third solution - meeting western democratic theories halfway, avoiding another round of violent revolution. This book provides valuable insights for scholars and students of

China's politics and political history.

Red China Blues

(reissue) Jan Wong

2011-02-04 Jan Wong, a Canadian of Chinese descent, went to China

as a starry-eyed Maoist in 1972 at the height of the Cultural Revolution.

A true believer -- and one of only two Westerners permitted to enroll at Beijing University -- her education included

wielding a pneumatic drill at the Number One Machine Tool Factory. In the name of the Revolution, she renounced rock and roll, hauled pig manure in the paddy fields, and turned in a fellow student who sought her help in getting to the United States. She also met and married the only American draft dodger from the Vietnam War to seek asylum in China.

Red China Blues begins as Wong's startling --

and ironic -- memoir of her rocky six-year romance with Maoism that began to sour as she became aware of the harsh realities of Chinese communism and led to her eventual repatriation to the West. Returning to China in the late eighties as a journalist, she covered both the brutal Tiananmen Square crackdown and the tumultuous era of capitalist reforms under Deng Xiaoping. In a wry, absorbing, and often surreal narrative, she relates the horrors that led to her disillusionment with the "worker's paradise." And through the stories of the people -- an unhappy young woman who was sold into marriage, China's most famous dissident, a doctor who lengthens penises -- Wong creates an extraordinary portrait of the world's most populous nation. In

setting out to show readers in the Western world what life is like in China, and why we should care, Wong reacquaints herself with the old friends -- and enemies -- of her radical past, and comes to terms with the legacies of her ancestral homeland. Reform and Reaction in Post-Mao China Richard Baum 2018-09-18 The decade of the 1980s began in China with great expectations of the societal benefits of modernisation, and ended with gunfire in Tiananmen Square. This book, first published in 1991, presents essays that explore the political and economic reform policies that emerged in post-Mao China under Deng Xiaoping. In general, they conclude that the advent of partial marketization and structural reform tended

to magnify structural contradictions rather than solve them.

Ideas for China's Future

Weiyang Zhang 2020-07-13

This book attempts to convey that ideas matter and China needs right ideas to defeat wrong ideas and to guide its future reform. The successes that China has accomplished over the last 40 years of reform and opening were the result of ideas defeating interests. After the end of the "Cultural Revolution," Deng Xiaoping initiated market-oriented Reform and Opening because he had new ideas. While China has made great progress in both economic and social development since the beginning of reform and opening, there is still a long way to go to become a liberal society. Although the ideas of political leaders are crucial in

the short term for social transformation to take place, the ideas of the common people play a more important role in the long term. The types of new ideas that China needs are proposed in this book.

Wild Swans Jung Chang

2008-06-20 The story of three generations in twentieth-century China that blends the intimacy of memoir and the panoramic sweep of eyewitness history—a bestselling classic in thirty languages with more than ten million copies sold around the world, now with a new introduction from the author. An engrossing record of Mao's impact on China, an unusual window on the female experience in the modern world, and an inspiring tale of courage and love, Jung Chang describes the extraordinary lives and experiences of her

family members: her grandmother, a warlord's concubine; her mother's struggles as a young idealistic Communist; and her parents' experience as members of the Communist elite and their ordeal during the Cultural Revolution. Chang was a Red Guard briefly at the age of fourteen, then worked as a peasant, a "barefoot doctor," a steelworker, and an electrician. As the story of each generation unfolds, Chang captures in gripping, moving—and ultimately uplifting—detail the cycles of violent drama visited on her own family and millions of others caught in the whirlwind of history. *Chinese Economists on Economic Reform - Collected Works of Du Runsheng* Du Runsheng 2013-12-04 This book is part of a series which makes available to

English-speaking audiences the work of the individual Chinese economists who were the architects of China's economic reform. The series provides an inside view of China's economic reform, revealing the thinking of the reformers themselves, unlike many other books on China's economic reform which are written by outside observers. Du Runsheng (1913-) has made major contributions to policy making on land reform, rural development and science policy. Politically active from the 1930s, when he served as a guerrilla leader fighting Japanese aggression, and in the 1940s, when he was involved in the War of Liberation (1945-49), he has held many Chinese Communist Party posts. He was secretary-general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in the late

1950s, responsible for drafting the 1961 policy document which urged respect for intellectuals. Attacked and persecuted during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), he was for most of the 1980s in charge of research on rural economic reform and rural development strategies. The book is published in association with China Development Research Foundation, one of the leading economic and social think tanks in China, where many of the theoretical foundations and policy details of economic reform were formulated.

How China Became Capitalist R. Coase
2016-04-30 How China Became Capitalist details the extraordinary, and often unanticipated, journey that China has taken over the past thirty five years in transforming itself from

a closed agrarian socialist economy to an indomitable economic force in the international arena. The authors revitalise the debate around the rise of the Chinese economy through the use of primary sources, persuasively arguing that the reforms implemented by the Chinese leaders did not represent a concerted attempt to create a capitalist economy, and that it was 'marginal revolutions' that introduced the market and entrepreneurship back to China. Lessons from the West were guided by the traditional Chinese principle of 'seeking truth from facts'. By turning to capitalism, China re-embraced her own cultural roots. How China Became Capitalist challenges received wisdom about the future of the Chinese economy,

warning that while China has enormous potential for further growth, the future is clouded by the government's monopoly of ideas and power. Coase and Wang argue that the development of a market for ideas which has a long and revered tradition in China would be integral in bringing about the Chinese dream of social harmony.

Social Security in Developing Countries

Ehtisham Ahmad 2020-02

The term 'social security' has a very different meaning in underdeveloped countries and is best understood as poverty alleviation. This work seeks to define social security in its various forms and to examine what sort of programmes are most suitable for developing countries.

China's Gilded Age

Yuen Ang 2020-05-31

Unbundles corruption into different types,

examining corruption as access money in China through a comparative-historical lens.

Unlikely Partners Julian Gewirtz 2017-01-02 With Deng Xiaoping's blessing, Mao's successors scoured the globe for fresh ideas to launch domestic prosperity and global economic power. Yet China's government did not publicize its engagement with Western-style innovations, claiming instead that economic reinvention was the Party's achievement alone. Julian Gewirtz sets forth the truer story.

The China Reader

Orville Schell 1999

The China Reader: The Reform Era is a compilation by two astute China watchers of the most important documents, articles, and statements on China from 1972 to the present. Here are the voices of the experts, from

Chinese analyses of the fall of Soviet Communism to Western exposes of an ecological crisis that threatens global weather patterns into the next millennium. Here, too, are the artifacts of an era, from regulations to control Chinese cyberspace to a Party member's Orwellian justification of the military crackdown in Tiananmen Square. The China Reader is a guide to understanding a nation in the throes of change - a historic moment with profound implications for policy makers and markets from the Pacific Rim to Wall Street.

China Under Mao Andrew G. Walder 2015-04-06
China's Communist Party seized power in 1949 after a long guerrilla insurgency followed by full-scale war, but the revolution was just beginning. Andrew Walder narrates the rise and

fall of the Maoist state from 1949 to 1976—an epoch of startling accomplishments and disastrous failures, steered by many forces but dominated above all by Mao Zedong.

The Long Game Rush Doshi 2021-06-11
For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In *The Long Game*, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents,

leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential "strategies of displacement." Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on "hiding capabilities and biding time." After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a policy of "actively accomplishing something." Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for

undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase "great changes unseen in century." After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan.

Reforming the Revolution
Robert Benewick 1988 A guide to China since the death of Mao Zedong, explaining and assessing the political conflicts and developments of the post-Mao era and the dramatic economic transformations launched by the new leadership. International relations, education, health and literary revival are

also considered.

The Cultural Revolution

Trial Alexander C. Cook 2016-09-30 This book provides the first account of the most famous trial in Chinese history, and details the search for justice after Mao's Cultural Revolution.

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Roland Boer 2021-04-27 This book covers the whole system of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, dealing with Deng Xiaoping's theory, the socialist market economy, a moderately well-off (Xiaokang) society, China's practice and theory of socialist democracy, human rights, and Xi Jinping's Marxism. In short, the resolute focus is the Reform and Opening-Up. Socialism with Chinese Characteristics is one of the most important global realities today.

However, the concept and its practice remain largely misunderstood outside China. This book sets to redress such a lack of knowledge, by making available to non-Chinese speakers the sophisticated debates and conclusions in China concerning socialism with Chinese Characteristics. It presents this material in a way that is both accessible and thorough. Chinese Education and Society A Bibliographic Guide Stewart E Fraser 2017-07-28 This title was first published in 1972: This bibliography is the most comprehensive and up-to-date reference work available on developments in Chinese education since 1966. In addition to primary materials from the people's Republic of China, the entries are drawn from other Asian sources, as well as from

American and European studies. All levels and major fields of education are covered, and the pervasive impact of ideology and politics on education is carefully documented. Most entries are fully annotated, and many are cross listed. Professors Fraser and Hsu have prepared a lengthy introduction which provides valuable information on the research centers, journals and publishing/translating agencies active in the field.

China's Grand Strategy

Andrew Scobell
2020-07-27 To explore what extended competition between the United States and China might entail out to 2050, the authors of this report identified and characterized China's grand strategy, analyzed its component national strategies

(diplomacy, economics, science and technology, and military affairs), and assessed how successful China might be at implementing these over the next three decades.

Rise of the Red

Engineers Joel Andreas
2009-03-10 Rise of the Red Engineers explains the tumultuous origins of the class of technocratic officials who rule China today. In a fascinating account, author Joel Andreas chronicles how two mutually hostile groups—the poorly educated peasant revolutionaries who seized power in 1949 and China's old educated elite—coalesced to form a new dominant class. After dispossessing the country's propertied classes, Mao and the Communist Party took radical measures to eliminate class distinctions based on

education, aggravating antagonisms between the new political and old cultural elites. Ultimately, however, Mao's attacks on both groups during the Cultural Revolution spurred inter-elite unity, paving the way—after his death—for the consolidation of a new class that combined their political and cultural resources. This story is told through a case study of Tsinghua University, which—as China's premier school of technology—was at the epicenter of these conflicts and became the party's preferred training ground for technocrats, including many of China's current leaders.

Demystifying the Chinese Economy Justin Yifu Lin 2012 An insightful account of the remarkable transition of the Chinese economy from impoverished backwater

to economic powerhouse. **Deng Xiaoping and the Transformation of China** Ezra F. Vogel 2013-10-01 No one in the twentieth century had a greater impact on world history than Deng Xiaoping. And no scholar is better qualified than Ezra Vogel to disentangle the contradictions embodied in the life and legacy of China's boldest strategist—the pragmatic, disciplined force behind China's radical economic, technological, and social transformation. **Rural Roots of Reform Before China's Conservative Change** Lynn T. White III 2018-05-24 China's economic and military rise dominates discussions of the world's most populous country. Resilient authoritarian government is credited with great successes, but this book expands the discourse to include governance by

village heads - who often ignored central politicians. Chinese reforms for prosperity started circa 1970 under rural and suburban leaders. They could act autonomously then because of unexpected political and technological opportunities. Their localization of power eroded socialist controls. Since 1990, central leaders have tried to reverse reforms made by resilient local bosses. New findings, especially from the Yangzi delta around Shanghai, challenge the top-down approach to thinking about governance. As Deng Xiaoping admitted, the nation's spurt of prosperity began in local communities rather than Beijing. Reforms for triple-cropping and rural industrialization started long before Mao's death (not in

1978, the date most writers cite). Country factories competed with state industries for materials and markets. Shortages by the 1980s led to inflation, government deficits, unofficial credit, unenforceable planning, illegal migrations, then international exports - and severe political tensions. After 1990, Party leaders sought policies to build a Leninist regime that is mostly post-socialist. These reactionary changes have lasted into the era of Xi Jinping. China's reforms and subsequent changes can be understood as results of unintended situations not just ideas, and local not just central politics. This book will interest students and scholars of Chinese, as well as any readers who wonder about comparative development.

Women, the Family, and

Peasant Revolution in China Kay Ann Johnson
2009-02-15 Kay Ann Johnson provides much-needed information about women and gender equality under Communist leadership. She contends that, although the Chinese Communist Party has always ostensibly favored women's rights and family reform, it has rarely pushed for such reforms. In reality, its policies often have reinforced the traditional role of women to further the Party's predominant economic and military aims. Johnson's primary focus is on reforms of marriage and family because traditional marriage, family, and kinship practices have had the greatest influence in defining and shaping women's place in Chinese society. Conversant with current theory in political science,

anthropology, and Marxist and feminist analysis, Johnson writes with clarity and discernment free of dogma. Her discussions of family reform ultimately provide insights into the Chinese government's concern with decreasing the national birth rate, which has become a top priority. Johnson's predictions of a coming crisis in population control are borne out by the recent increase in female infanticide and the government abortion campaign.

Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung Zedong Mao
1990

To Get Rich Is Glorious
Jacques deLisle
2019-09-24 In 1978, China launched economic reforms that have resulted in one of history's most dramatic national transformations. The reforms removed

bureaucratic obstacles to economic growth and tapped China's immense reserves of labor and entrepreneurial talent to unleash unparalleled economic growth in the country. In the four decades since, China has become the world's second-largest economy after the United States, and a leading force in international trade and investment. As the contributors to this volume show, China also faces daunting challenges in sustaining growth, continuing its economic transformation, addressing the adverse consequences of economic

success, and dealing with mounting suspicion from the United States and other trade and investment partners. China also confronts risks stemming from the project to expand its influence across the globe through infrastructure investments and other projects under the Belt and Road Initiative. At the same time, China's current leader, Xi Jinping, appears determined to make his own lasting mark on the country and on China's use of its economic clout to shape the world around it.