Deng Xiaoping was regarded as a man of vision, and he tolerated opinions that differed from his. His open-mindedness and determination was conducive to establishing a new China with remarkable economic growth. In March 1980, Sir Y. K. Pao met Deng in the Great Hall of the People, and they discussed topics like China's modernization and Sino-American relations. Following a series of obstacles, the Zhao Long Hotel finally came into existence in 1985, and the hotel's opening ceremony was attended by Deng and some high-ranking officials. The Deng and Pao families gradually became intimate and dined together on several occasions. The author very much appreciated her father and Deng, and she considered these two men her guiding lights.

This chapter interprets the reforms by Deng Xiaoping and Mikhail Gorbachev in the context of their efforts to find alternative means to great power status—through social creativity. Deng launched the “reform and opening” policy, developing the economic foundation for China to play a great power role while exercising unparalleled diplomatic flexibility in dealing with some of China's most difficult territorial and sovereignty disputes. Gorbachev abandoned Russia's usual military methods for achieving great power status in favor of promoting a new,
idealistic philosophy for a more peaceful and harmonious world—the “New Thinking.” While Gorbachev's ideas enjoyed remarkable success internationally, the failure of his domestic reforms, along with the rise of nationalism, contributed to the breakup of the Soviet Union and an end to the Soviet Union's status as an innovator of new principles for world order.

The Origins of the Cultural Revolution
Roderick MacFarquhar

This is the final volume in a trilogy which examines the politics, personalities, economics, culture, and international relations of China from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s. The book uses a multitude of new Chinese sources to answer the question: Why did Chairman Mao Zedong launch the Cultural Revolution which plunged China into chaos and almost destroyed its Communist Party? This book begins with the great famine of the early 1960s, which resulted in tens of millions of deaths, setting in train a series of emergency measures which increasingly divided Mao from his comrades-in-arms. The Chairman's anger that they were prepared to adopt ‘capitalist’ methods to rescue the country was sharpened by his belief that Moscow was denouncing his revolutionary diplomacy because the Soviet leadership had gone capitalist and sold out to the ‘imperialist’ West. From 1961 to 1966, the increasingly urgent question for Mao was how to prevent a similar revolutionary deterioration in China. The Cultural Revolution, in which tens of thousands of loyal party veterans were publicly disgraced to make way for a supposedly more leftist generation of Red Guards, was his answer. Ironically, after it all ended with Mao's death, one survivor, Deng Xiaoping, was so appalled at the destructiveness of the Chairman's final cataclysm that he actually did turn to capitalism to revive the country.

Continuity and Change in China’s Rural Development
Louis Putterman

This book is a detailed study of rural reform in China. After the death of Mao, and with the ascendancy of Deng Xiaoping in 1978, China began a programme of agricultural reform intended to increase
productivity. Three major changes moved the agricultural sector from a centrally planned system to a more market-oriented one. First was the replacement of collective teams by farming by households. Second, an increase in free markets for rural products, and an increase in state prices for farm products, and the partial elimination of the two-tier price system. Third were changes in the economic structure that facilitated greater productivity and a 250% increase in average real rural incomes between 1979 and 1986. This book is unique in that it studies a single township (Dahe in Hebei Province) in depth over the two periods, thus providing data about the effects of reform at village level.

Epilogue

Matthew Kohrman

in Bodies of Difference: Experiences of Disability and Institutional Advocacy in the Making of Modern China

Published in print: 2005 Published Online: May 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the impact of the death of Deng Xiaoping, leader of the Communist Party of China (CCP), on the future of the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF). It explains that there were concerns that the members of the Deng family would be prosecuted and that Deng Xiaoping's son Deng Pufang might lose his influence to keep the CDPF running. The chapter relates the author's conversation with Deng Pufang and mentions that his assertions that the Federation's trajectory in the aftermath of his father's death will remain unchanged seem to be bearing out.

Card Players

Sergey Radchenko

in Unwanted Visionaries: The Soviet Failure in Asia at the End of the Cold War

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: April 2014
Item type: chapter

This chapter shows how, faced with Washington's hostility and their deepening international isolation, the Soviet leaders made an overture to China. Deng Xiaoping, although mistrustful of Soviet intentions, reciprocated to gain leverage vis-à-vis the United States. Yet many
policy makers in Beijing and in Moscow perceived improved Sino-Soviet relations as an ideological imperative rather than a tactical choice.

**China's Prolonged Rise**

Chen Jian

in International Relations Since the End of the Cold War: New and Old Dimensions

This essay adopts a historical approach to treat China's rise—or, more accurately speaking, China's prolonged rise—not only as a phenomenon generated by the reform and opening-up project but also as a longer, larger, broader, and deeper process that began in China’s “age of revolutions.” While China’s embarking on the reform and opening-up process in the late 1970s represents an important point of departure for China’s rise, its agenda, as well as the legitimacy narrative underpinning the agenda, was the product of China’s “age of revolutions.” Indeed, it was the successes and failures of China's revolutions that prepared some of the fundamental conditions for the coming of the reform and opening era. All of this also has burdened the reform and opening process with many hurdles, making it impossible for China’s rise not to become a course paradoxical and prolonged. Binding the essay together is the analysis of the evolving legitimacy challenges that the Chinese “Communist” state has been facing, both in Mao's times and during the periods that Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao serve as China’s top leaders.

**Bodies of Difference**

Matthew Kohrman

This book chronicles the story of disability’s emergence as an area of significant sociopolitical activity in contemporary China. Attentive to how bodies are embedded in discourse, history, and personal exigency, it details ways that disability became a fount for the production of institutions and identities across the Chinese landscape during the final decades of the twentieth century. The author looks closely at the creation of the China Disabled Persons' Federation and the lives...
of numerous individuals, among them Deng Pufang, son of China's Communist leader Deng Xiaoping.

**Change and Continuity during Reform and Opening**

Christopher A. Ford

in China Looks at the West: Identity, Global Ambitions, and the Future of Sino-American Relations

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: January 2016


This chapter traces Chinese perceptions of America into the 1980s, with Deng Xiaoping’s policy of “opening and reform” that produced a new era of economic modernization even while producing a struggle for the “soul” of China’s intellectual elites between authoritarian and more liberal, Western-style political concepts. It also discusses the development of propaganda and the Chinese Communist Party’s use of media to inform leaders and control lower-level officials from afar. This new iteration of the Party-state was heavily based on Confucianist politics, which led to administration reform.

**Heroic Models and Exemplary Leaders**

Kirk A. Denton

in Exhibiting the Past: Historical Memory and the Politics of Museums in Postsocialist China

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: November 2016


This chapter looks at two kinds of memorial halls: those devoted to upstanding average people (Lei Feng) and those devoted to leaders (Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping). In the post-Mao era, the memorial halls for Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping have taken on particular political meaning. To be sure, these halls project state power, but more importantly they mark a concerted effort to present to the public the benign human and moral face of that power. But exemplary as they may have been, great leaders such as Zhou or Deng do not serve as good role models for the average person. This is where Lei Feng fits in. He was an average guy, a rank-and-file soldier with little education, from an impoverished background. The example of Lei Feng suggests that anyone could follow in his footsteps to become a man of socialist virtue.
The discussions cover the Lei Feng Memorial Hall in Fushun, the Zhou Enlai Memorial Hall in Huai’an, and the Deng Xiaoping Memorial Hall in Guang’an (Sichuan).

**A Short History of Chinese Reforms**

Khalid Malik

in *Why Has China Grown So Fast For So Long?*

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: September 2012

DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198078838.003.0003

This chapter describes the two major periods of reforms in China—the initial reforms (1978–92) and the period of deepened reforms (since 1993). After the chaotic phase of Cultural Revolution, extensive reforms were needed to push forward economic and social progress. Thus, powerful reforms were introduced, which led to phenomenal changes. Agricultural production, along with growth of light and consumer goods industries shot up. However, it suffered from many complexities and contradictions. These were eliminated in the second phase of the reforms. Market liberalization and decentralization were introduced in this period, keeping certain characteristics of a socialist economy intact. A significant reform in this period was the World Trade Organization accession, integrating China with the rest of the world, unlike ever before.

**Tiananmen and the Fall of the Berlin Wall: China’s Path toward 1989 and Beyond**

Chen Jian

in *The Fall of the Berlin Wall: The Revolutionary Legacy of 1989*

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: March 2015

DOI: 10.1093/acprof:osobl/9780199832446.003.0004

This chapter examines developments in China during and after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, with particular reference to the Tiananmen Square Massacre that caused the deaths of an unknown number of students and Beijing residents. In order to reconstruct China's path toward 1989, the chapter first considers the legitimacy challenges facing the Chinese Communist state under Mao Zedong before analyzing the immediate and long-range causes of the Tiananmen tragedy in 1989, along with its domestic and international context. It then looks at the
reforms and opening project implemented by Deng Xiaoping before turning to the position of the Tiananmen tragedy in the shaping and unfolding of 1989 as a landmark year in world history. The chapter concludes with a discussion of why and how the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Communist state have not only survived the collapse of international communism but also thrived, as reflected by China's rapid economic growth and steady rise as a world power.

Deng Xiaoping and China's New Order
Immanuel C. Y. Hsü

in China without mao: The Search for a New Order
Published in print: 1990 Published Online: October 2011
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195060560.003.0002

Since the cataclysmic year 1976, the changes wrought by the party, the government, and the people of China had altered the surface as well as the depths of Chinese politics. Beginning with Deng Xiaoping's quick return to power, China's priorities were thoroughly reorganized. By analyzing the proceedings of the party and government meetings, examining the assertions of the media, and paying special attention to private manipulations as well as to the expressions of the common people, one could draw a reasonably accurate picture of China's "new beginning." As a result of mediation by Marshal Ye and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian, who desperately desired a smooth transition to the post-Mao era, Hua agreed in principle to rehabilitate Deng, and to revise the five-year economic plan to accelerate the Four Modernizations.

Beijing and Malta, 1989
Jeffrey A. Engel and Sergey Radchenko

Published in print: 2016 Published Online: September 2016
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198727507.003.0008

This chapter deals with three summits: Deng Xiaoping's meetings in Beijing with George H.W. Bush (February) and Gorbachev (June), and Gorbachev's summit with Bush in Malta (December). The US president had entertained a long-standing belief in China's evolution into a democratic partner and had conversely been sceptical about both
Gorbachev himself and the Soviet capacity for reform. But the crackdown in Tiananmen Square closed off the China option for the moment: the PRC would go its own way and triangularity—a feature of the détente era—would play no significant part in the diplomacy of Europe’s Cold War endgame. By contrast, when protests spread across the Soviet bloc during the second half of 1989, Gorbachev did not use force to stop reform escalating into revolution—adhering to the Helsinki principles of 1975. Bush then reoriented his foreign policy from China towards Europe and engaged seriously with Gorbachev.

Deng Xiaoping's Long War
Xiaoming Zhang

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: January 2016
DOI: 10.5149/northcarolina/9781469621241.001.0001
Item type: book

The surprise Chinese invasion of Vietnam in 1979 shocked the international community. The two communist nations had seemed firm political and cultural allies, but the twenty-nine-day border war imposed heavy casualties, ruined urban and agricultural infrastructure, leveled three Vietnamese cities, and catalyzed a decade-long conflict. This book traces the roots of the conflict to the historic relationship between the peoples of China and Vietnam, the ongoing Sino-Soviet dispute, and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping’s desire to modernize his country. The book takes readers into the heart of Beijing's decision-making process and illustrates the war's importance for understanding the modern Chinese military, as well as China's role in the Asian-Pacific world today.

Take Off or Leap Forward?
Chris Miller

in The Struggle to Save the Soviet Economy: Mikhail Gorbachev and the Collapse of the USSR

Published in print: 2016 Published Online: September 2017
DOI: 10.5149/northcarolina/9781469630175.003.0003
Item type: chapter

China and the USSR had been stark ideological opponents throughout much of the Cold War as they feuded over the meaning of Marxism-Leninism. In the early 1980s, however, their relationship rapidly changed as Soviet intellectuals realized that Deng Xiaoping was transforming China’s economy. This chapter examines Soviet economists and analysts
who visited China, studied the changes underway, and reported on China’s new policies to top Soviet leaders.

**Developing China’s Tourism and Shipping**

Anna Pao Sohmen

in *Y. K. Pao, My Father: My Father*

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
DOI: 10.5790/hongkong/97898888083312.003.0007
Item type: chapter

Deng Xiaoping strived to modernize China and entertained the notion that the process of modernization must start with economic growth. Tourism was considered one of the two important growth sectors, and Elder Uncle Lu was asked to come up with a first five-year plan for developing tourism in China. According to Deng, the construction of new hotels was of paramount importance, and there was nothing wrong with using capitalists’ money to build hotels on socialist soil. The generous donation made by Sir Y. K. Pao was instrumental in establishing the first international hotel in China. He was determined to contribute to the cause of modernization of China, and he also made up his mind to establish a joint-venture shipping company with China.

**Lawmaking Reforms and China’s Democratic Prospects**

MURRAY SCOT TANNER

in *The Politics of Lawmaking in Post-Mao China: Institutions, Processes, and Democratic Prospects*

Published in print: 1999 Published Online: October 2011
doip:10.1093/acprof:oso/9780198293392.003.0010
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the prospects for lawmaking reform and democratization in China. It evaluates how well-institutionalized were the legislative changes of the Deng Xiaoping era and analyses how changes in the Chinese policy-making process can strengthen the prospects for a system transition to democratization. It investigates where changes in the lawmaking system are linked with changes in the broader aim of making this segment of the political system more permeable to a variety of social interests.
In China, the ruling Chinese Communist Party’s rules govern the terms and tenures of party and state leaders. This chapter recounts the evolution of the party-state’s term-related rules from the Mao (1949–78) to the Deng (1980s–90s) and post-Deng (1990s–2012) eras. Formal rules developed from the 1980s through the 2010s to govern the tenure of party leaders and officials, which led to formal and predictable elite turnovers within the system, up to its very top level. By the turn of century, the paramount leader, who concurrently serves as general secretary of the Party, state president, and chairman of the Central Military Commission, had been brought under the same set of rules. The current president Xi Jinping appears to have opened a new era in which the rules governing the tenure and replacement of the top leader will have to be rewritten. We examine the various possibilities lying ahead.

Sources of Chinese Economic Growth, 1978-1996
Chris Bramall

Chinese economic growth in the transition era between the deaths of Mao Zedong in 1976 and Deng Xiaoping in 1997 has been exceptionally rapid by historical and international standards. However, and contrary to the conventional wisdom espoused by the Washington consensus, it is shown here that only a small part of Chinese growth can be explained by trade, foreign direct investment, and the mobilization of surplus labour. Instead, growth has been driven by China's state-led industrial policy, and facilitated by the many favourable industrial and infrastructural legacies of the Maoist era. But the Chinese developmental state did not emerge from a vacuum. Rather, its existence and effectiveness depended upon the limited degree of inequality of income and wealth in China at the end of the 1970s. As inequality has increased over the course of the 1980s and 1990s, so the ability of the Chinese state to promote growth has diminished.