

第三部分

1978 - 1999

Part Three



鄧小平訪問新加坡

1978年11月，中共中央副主席、國務院副總理鄧小平首度訪問新加坡。總理李光耀前往接機，開啟新的戰略情勢。

Deng Xiaoping visits Singapore

Deng Xiaoping is received by Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, at the airport on his first visit in November 1978. This trip by Deng, Vice Chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Vice Premier of the State Council, marked the beginning of a new strategic situation.



鄧小平訪美

1979年1月28日至2月5日，鄧小平應邀訪問美國。圖為美國總統卡特夫婦在白宮接待鄧小平夫婦，雙方共同向草坪上的群眾揮手。

Deng Xiaoping visits the US

US President Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping together with their wives wave from the White House during Deng's visit from 28 January to 5 February 1979 at the invitation of the US.





江青閱讀偵訊筆錄

1980 年底，江青低首細看偵訊筆錄，與「文革」時期的氣焰判若兩人。江青年輕時曾以「藍蘋」為藝名，闖蕩上海影壇，敢愛敢恨，留有幾段緋聞。抗戰爆發後，赴延安並與毛澤東結婚，「文革」時登上權力高峰。

Jiang Qing reads the written record of her inquisition

In sharp contrast to her arrogant appearance at the height of the Cultural Revolution, Jiang Qing lowers her head to read a written record of her inquisition in late 1980. Jiang had been a film star in Shanghai in her youth, when she was known by her stage name Lan Ping; a passionate woman prone to love and hate, she left behind a string of romantic scandals. When the War of Resistance against Japan broke out, she moved to Yanan, where she married Mao Zedong. She wielded almost supreme power during the Cultural Revolution.



列根訪華

1984年4月，美國總統列根到中國進行國事訪問，並應邀在上海復旦大學公開演說。圖右為上海市長汪道涵，左為復旦大學校長謝希德。列根為共和黨籍總統，政治上原本親台，當選之後卻積極加強與中國的交往，成為中美邦交正常化後第一位訪華的美國在職總統。在復旦大學的演說中，列根提及美國式的民主與自由概念。在列根的八年總統任期內，中美兩國的文教交流達到高峰，又因中國面臨改革開放後尋求新的發展之路的關鍵期，大批大學畢業生選擇到美國留學，帶回有關外面世界的信息，使知識分子乃至一般百姓對美國的觀感出現了根本的變化。

Ronald Reagan visits China

US President Ronald Reagan delivers a public speech at Fudan University in Shanghai during his state visit to China in April 1984. On his right is Shanghai Mayor Wang Daohan, on his left Xie Xide, the university's president. A US Republican, Reagan originally promoted close political ties with Taiwan, but after being elected president he actively strengthened US interaction with China and became the first incumbent US president to visit China following the normalisation of US-China diplomatic relations. In his speech, Reagan talked about the concepts of American democracy and freedom. During his eight years in office, US-China cultural and educational exchanges reached new heights. At the same time, China was seeking a new path for its development after Deng Xiaoping launched his policy of reform and opening up. A large number of university graduates were choosing to study in the US, and they brought back information about the outside world. As a result, there was a fundamental change in how intellectuals as well as ordinary people perceived the US.

中共第二代領導人

圖為 1985 年中共第二代領導人主要成員（左至右）：鄧小平、胡耀邦、李先念、陳雲、趙紫陽。

Second-generation leaders of the CCP

From left to right, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Zhao Ziyang, the major second-generation leaders of the CCP in 1985.



英女皇訪華

1986年10月，英國女皇伊麗莎白二世訪華，在上海豫園品茶，右邊為時任上海市長的江澤民。中英兩國於1984年簽署了《聯合聲明》，決定香港於1997年回歸中國，英女王此次訪華受到中國的熱烈歡迎。英國人在歐洲民族中以嗜茶著稱，早年英國茶全由中國輸入，如此女王陛下與中方主人在豫園必有一番「茶經」。

Queen Elizabeth visits China

Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom enjoys some Chinese tea at Yu Garden in Shanghai during her visit to China in October 1986. On her left is Jiang Zemin, who was then Mayor of Shanghai. China and Britain signed the "Joint Declaration" in 1984 that set the terms of the return of Hong Kong to China in 1997. The Queen was warmly received in China on this visit. Of the Europeans, the British were well known for their fondness for tea, and for a long time all tea in Britain was imported from China. It is no surprise Queen Elizabeth was invited to Yu Garden by her Chinese hosts.

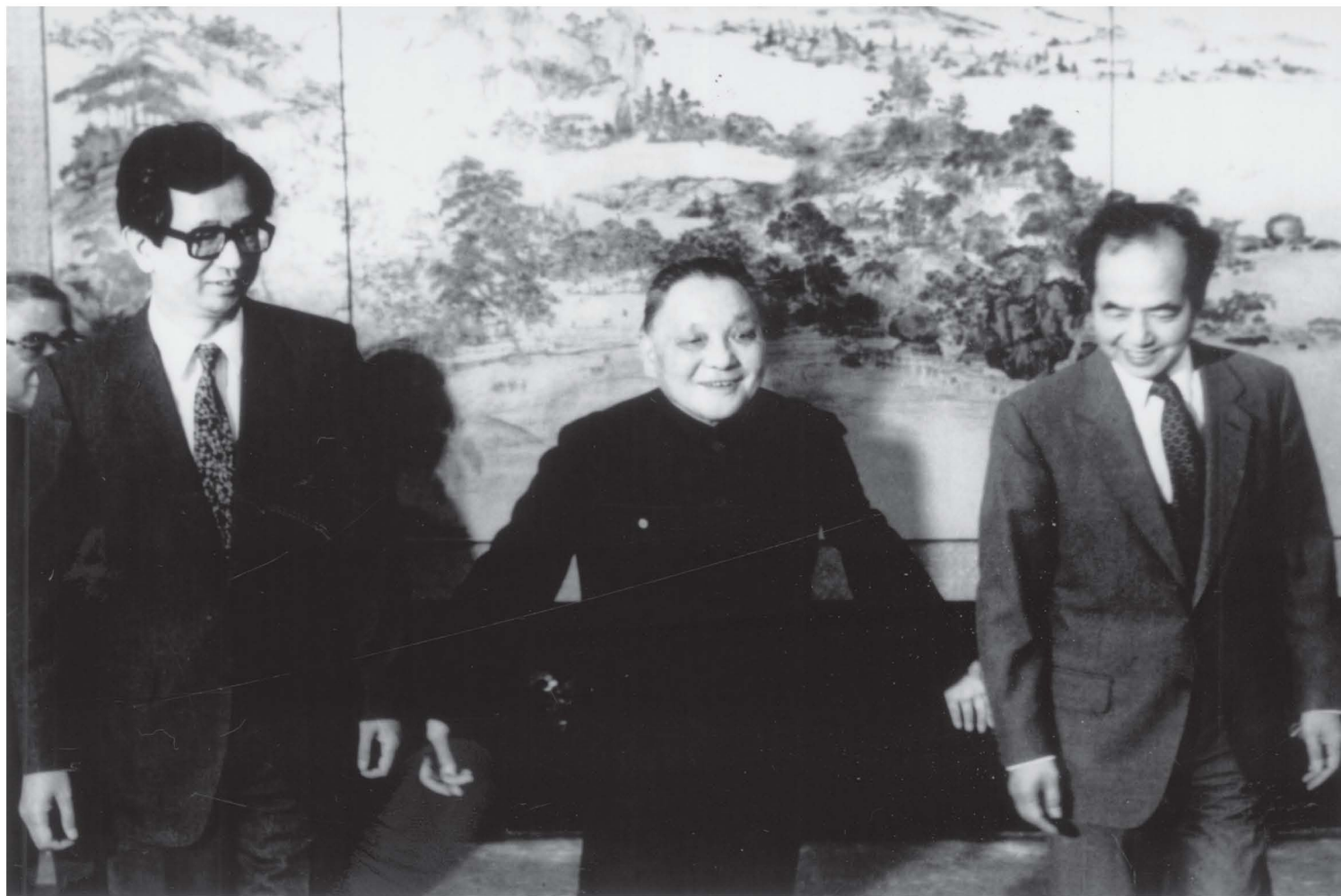


科教興國

1987年，鄧小平歡迎華裔科學家李遠哲（左，1986年諾貝爾化學獎得主）和李政道（右，1957年諾貝爾物理學獎得主），指出中國將走科技興國的道路。

Revitalising China through science and education

Deng Xiaoping welcomes Nobel laureates Lee Yuan-tsek (left, chemistry, 1986) and Lee Tsung-dao (right, physics, 1957), both scientists of Chinese descent, in 1987. Deng stated that China would take the path of revitalisation through science and technology.



中美軍事交流

1988年9月，美國國防部長弗蘭克·卡盧奇一行在上海參觀中國海軍的基地，並與艦艇部隊交流。中美兩國的軍事交流日趨頻繁，雙方軍事人員應邀互訪，中國方面改變過去「人民戰爭」的概念，隨著現代國防科技的日新月異，加快追求軍事的現代化。

Military exchanges between China and the US

US defence secretary Frank Carlucci and his group enjoy exchanges with Chinese troops on a warship in September 1988 during his visit to naval bases in Shanghai. Military exchanges between China and the US were becoming more frequent, with personnel of both sides invited to visit each other. China revised its doctrine of the "People's War" and, with the increasing need to upgrade its national defences, accelerated its pursuit of military modernisation.



1988年晉江一處民辦鄉鎮企業的石磚工廠

快速的經濟發展雖然帶來大量的工作機會，緩和了農村失業的壓力，然而盲目追求富裕也造成交通擠塞、空氣飲水污染、環境破壞、勞工權益受到忽略等問題。圖中的石磚工廠工作環境欠佳而且僱用童工。

A brick factory established as a private-owned Township Enterprise in Jinjiang, 1988

A poor working environment at a brick factory; child labour was also common. Although rapid economic development created plenty of job opportunities and alleviated the pressure of rural unemployment, the blind pursuit of wealth also brought a host of problems, including traffic congestion, air and water pollution, environmental damage and the neglect of labour rights.



江蘇揚州城東鄉村民培植盆景

改革開放後，江蘇揚州城東鄉村民張國志自籌資金，培植大量盆景，供應市場銷售之用，為鄉鎮企業中特殊的典型。

Villagers in the countryside east of Yangzhou in Jiangsu cultivate penjing

The policy of reform and opening up prompts Zhang Guozhi, from a village east of Yangzhou in Jiangsu, to raise capital on his own initiative and start cultivating penjing (similar to the art of bonsai) to sell on the market, providing a special model for township and village enterprises.



農民購買轎車

改革開放後，河南省濟源市克井鎮大社村利用山區資源，開辦多個鄉鎮企業，賺取可觀的利潤，圖為大社村農民范王虎買了一輛紅旗轎車。

A farmer in his newly purchased car

Fan Wanghu, a peasant from Dashe Village, Kejing Town, Jiyuan City, Henan, shows off his new Red Flag car. After the reform and opening up policy was launched, the village made use of its mountain resources to start a number of township and village enterprises and generate impressive profits.



台灣作家三毛回鄉

1989年，台灣作家三毛首度返回故鄉——浙江省定海縣小沙鄉探親。三毛的大陸親戚得到消息後，從各省趕來會面。三毛與親人到祖墳虔誠地點香祭拜，以解多年的鄉愁。三毛是繼瓊瑤之後作品暢銷大陸的台灣作家，她所寫的旅行文學作品《雨季不再來》呈現著遙遠異國的神祕色彩，摻著個人熾熱的情愛，擄獲了無數女性讀者的心。此外，由三毛作詞、李泰祥作曲、齊豫主唱的《橄欖樹》，亦成為當代民歌的經典。

Taiwanese writer Sanmao returns to her hometown

Accompanied by many relatives who had rushed from across the nation to meet her, renowned Taiwanese writer Sanmao offers sacrifices at her ancestors' graves to assuage many years of homesickness after returning to her hometown – Xiaosha Village in Dinghai County, Zhejiang – for the first time in 1989. Like her compatriot Chiung Yao, Sanmao was a best-selling writer whose works were hugely popular in the mainland. Her compilation of travel writing *Yuji bu Zailai* ("Gone with the Rainy Season") captured the hearts of countless female readers by suffusing the romantic mysteries of far-away countries with her personal passion. She also wrote the lyrics to *Ganlanshu* ("Olive Tree"), composed by Li Taixiang and sung by Qi Yu, which has become a contemporary folk classic.



1989年6月4日的天安門廣場

1989年4月15日，前中共總書記胡耀邦逝世。22日，首都學生聚集在天安門廣場悼念胡耀邦，掀起了一連串的遊行、請願、絕食行動，事件以中共出動軍隊鎮壓告終。時為6月4日清晨，故稱「六四事件」。圖為6月4日戒嚴部隊在天安門廣場焚燒滿地的垃圾。

Aftermath of the June Fourth Incident, Tiananmen Square, 1989

Troops burn rubbish in Tiananmen Square on 4 June after clearing it of young protesters. A week after Hu Yaobang, former General Secretary of the CCP, passed away on 15 April 1989, students in the capital gathered in Tiananmen Square to participate in a memorial service, triggering a series of demonstrations, petitions and hunger strikes. The CCP deployed troops to suppress the protests in the early morning of 4 June.



「六四事件」後中共的最高領導人

1990年，新任的中共總書記江澤民（中）、國家主席楊尚昆（右）及國務院總理李鵬（左）。

Supreme leaders of the CCP after the June Fourth Incident

Jiang Zemin (centre), newly appointed General Secretary of the CCP, Yang Shangkun (right), President of China, and Li Peng, Premier of the State Council.

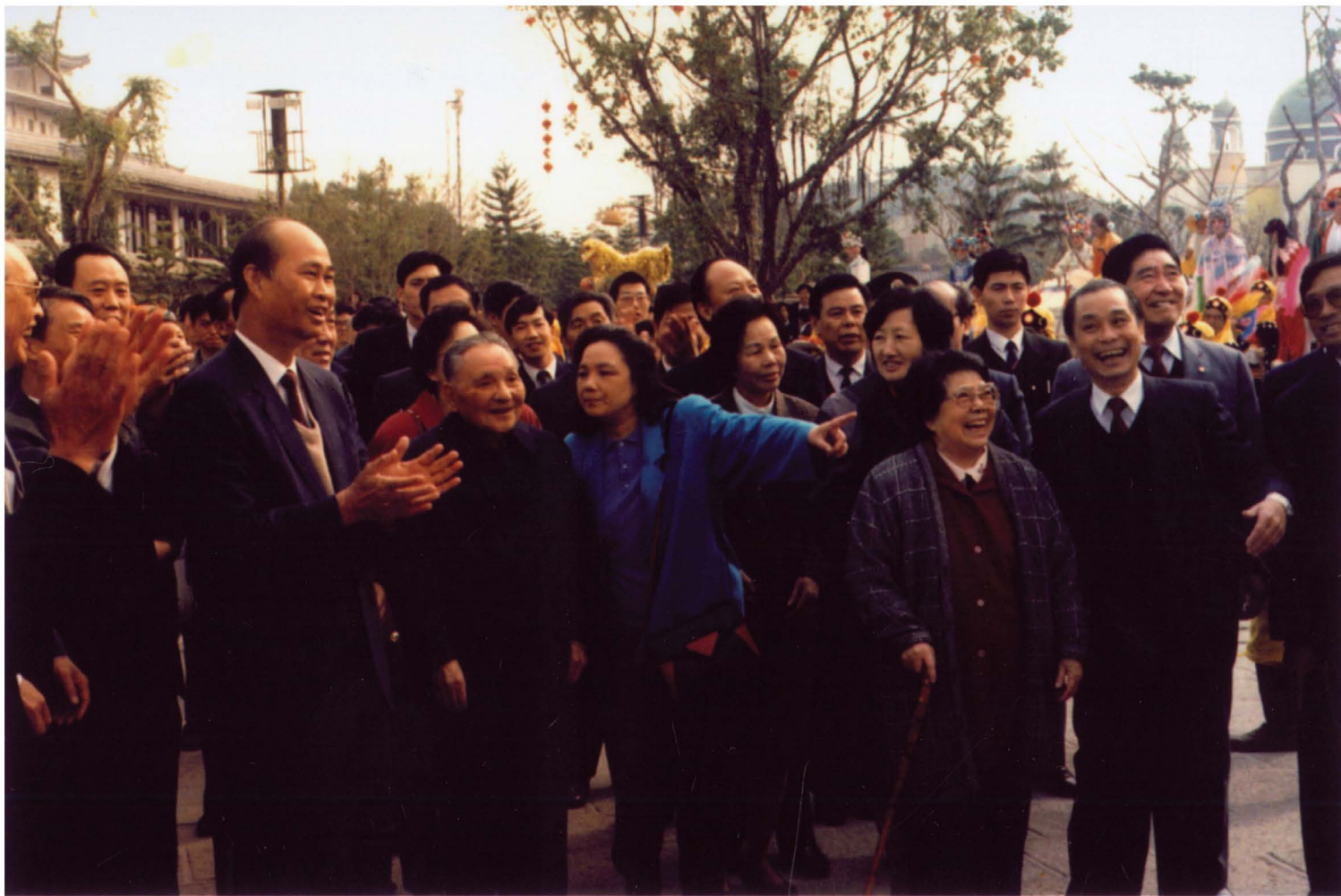


鄧小平南巡

1992年1月18日至2月21日，鄧小平南巡，再次肯定改革開放政策，改革的旋風因而吹遍神州大地。鄧到武昌、深圳、珠海、上海等地巡視時，發表了重要講話，他說：「改革開放邁不開步子，不敢闖，說到底就是怕資本主義的東西多了，走了資本主義道路。要害是姓『資』還是姓『社』的問題。判斷的標準，應該主要看是否有利於發展社會主義社會的生產力，是否有利於增強社會主義國家的綜合國力，是否有利於提高人民生活的水平。」又說：「中國要警惕右，但主要是防『左』」。

Deng Xiaoping's Southern Tour

Deng Xiaoping on his tour of southern China from 18 January to 21 February 1992. Visiting Wuchang, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Shanghai and other places, Deng made a series of important speeches in which he reconfirmed the policy of reform and opening up: "The reason some people hesitate to carry out the reform and the open policy and dare not break new ground is, in essence, that they're afraid it would mean introducing too many elements of capitalism and, indeed, taking the capitalist road. The crux of the matter is whether the road is capitalist or socialist. The chief criterion for making that judgement should be whether it promotes the growth of the productive forces in a socialist society, increases the overall strength of the socialist state and raises living standards." His words sparked massive changes throughout the nation. He was also adamant that "China should maintain vigilance against the Right but primarily against the Left".



1995年5月在上海飛機製造廠組裝的MD-82飛機

從1985年起，中國與美國麥克唐納道格拉斯公司合作生產MD-82客機，上海是主要的生產線所在。改革開放以來，上海不僅大力吸引外資，也期待引進高新科技，以加速提升民生工業的技術與設計能力。

Assembly of an MD-82 plane in Shanghai, May 1995

Starting in 1985, China teamed up with the US company McDonnell Douglas to manufacture the MD-82 commercial airliner, with the main production lines in Shanghai. Following the introduction of the reform and opening up policy, Shanghai not only made a great effort to attract foreign investment, but also sought to import new, advanced technology in order to raise manufacturing standards and industrial design capability of industries relating to people's livelihoods.



盟國慶祝二戰勝利 50 周年

1995 年 8 月，在莫斯科舉行的二戰勝利 50 周年活動中，中國國家主席江澤民、俄國總統葉利欽、美國總統克林頓、英國首相馬卓安等皆出席，回顧戰時彼此的同盟關係。

The Allies celebrate the 50th anniversary of their victory in World War Two

Chinese President Jiang Zemin, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, US President Bill Clinton and British Prime Minister John Major attend the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War Two held in Moscow in August 1995. The world's leaders took the chance to look back at the Allies' wartime relationships.



改革開放後的農村面貌

1996年，浙江省一戶農民在新蓋的房子前休息。過去農民賺到錢的第一件事就是蓋房子，一開始是傳統的房子，接著越蓋越時髦，變成民國時代的「小洋樓」，結果是沿海地區遍佈了大量的歐式房屋，無形間改變了傳統的農村景觀。

A new look for the countryside after the reform and opening up policy

A family in Zhejiang relaxes in front of their newly built house in 1996. Throughout Chinese history, the first thing people did after earning some money was to build a house. Over the years, traditional buildings have gradually given way to more modern residences – such as the “small modern building” that was fashionable during the Republican period – and now to today’s European-style houses that can be seen in the coastal regions, where the countryside has changed virtually beyond recognition.



鄧小平逝世

圖為 1997 年 2 月鄧小平喪禮一景，家屬肅立在遺體旁。鄧小平雖未能如願地目睹香港回歸，但他所留下的遺產卻為中國的發展奠定了難以動搖的基礎。

Deng Xiaoping passes away

Members of Deng Xiaoping's family stand solemnly by his body at his funeral in February 1997. Deng did not live to see the fulfilment of his long-held wish for Hong Kong to be returned to China, but his legacy laid a solid foundation for the nation's powerful development.



年青人找尋理想的工作

圖為 1997 年 9 月，大學畢業生在上海人才交流洽談會上尋找自己的理想工作。相對於過去一切工作都由政府分配，現在的年輕人都是自行尋找工作。年輕人自己找工作雖比過去面對更大的挑戰，但也意味著有更多的自由和選擇，以及更多達到自己理想的機會。

Youngsters look for their ideal job

University graduates search for their ideal job at the Shanghai Talents Exchange Fair in September 1997. In the past, all jobs were allocated by the government, but today youngsters look for jobs on their own. Although they still face great challenges, China's youth now enjoys more freedom, wider choice and greater opportunities to fulfil their ambitions.





最老的股民

1999年，101歲的上海老太太儲士芽原已退休在家享受清福，但她仍不服老，開始學習年輕人炒股票。儲士芽是中國最老的股民，她說炒股給她的晚年增添了许多樂趣。

The oldest pundit

Despite retiring in 1999 to enjoy a peaceful life at home, 101-year-old Chu Shiya from Shanghai refuses to give in to old age and joins the younger generation in trading on the stock market. The oldest pundit in China, Chu says buying and selling shares adds a great deal of fun to the latter years of her life.