

03.28-China's return to greatness

China's return to greatness

Marching forward

The **great power** is still **licking** old wounds
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Wealth and Power: China's Long March to the Twenty-First Century. By Orville Schell and John Delury. Random House; 478 pages; \$30. Little, Brown; £14.99. Buy from [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com), [Amazon.co.uk](https://www.amazon.co.uk)

Vocab

1. **march** n. an act of marching; a journey made by **marching** 行进；行军
e.g. The army began their long march to the coast. 部队开始了他们开往沿海地区的长途行军。
2. **lick** v. to move your tongue over the surface of sth in order to eat it, make it wet or clean it 舔
e.g. The cat sat licking its paws. 那只猫坐着舔爪子。
3. **great power** n. 强国

MODERN China's founding **trauma** came in 1842, when British troops pushed **opium down the throats** of a **prostrate** nation at the **Treaty of Nanjing**. Today this **brutal** military and diplomatic defeat is **hailed** in China for the way its darkness forced a new **dawn**.

Vocab

1. **trauma** n. an unpleasant experience that makes you feel upset and/ or anxious 痛苦经历；挫折
e.g. She felt exhausted after the traumas of recent weeks. 她经受了最近几个星期的痛苦之后感到精疲力竭。
2. **opium** n. 鸦片 **Opium** is a powerful drug made from the juice or sap of a type of poppy. Opium is used in medicines that relieve pain or help someone sleep.
3. **down the throat force/ thrust/ ram sth down sb's 'throat** (*informal*) to try to force sb to listen to and accept your opinions in a way that they find annoying 强加于人；强迫接受（观点）
e.g. I've always been close to my dad but he's never rammed his career down my **throat**...我一直和爸爸很亲近，不过他从不强迫我继承他的事业。
4. **prostrate** adj. lying on the ground and facing downwards 俯卧的；趴着的；俯伏的
e.g. They fell prostrate in worship. 他们拜倒在地。
5. **Treaty of Nanjing** n. 南京条约
6. **brutal** adj. violent and cruel 残暴的；兽性的
e.g. a brutal attack/ murder/ rape/ killing 野蛮的攻击/谋杀/强奸/杀害
7. **hail** v. to describe sb/ sth as being very good or special, especially in newspapers, etc. 赞扬（或称颂）...为（尤用于报章等）

e.g. The conference was hailed as a great success. 会议被称颂为一次巨大的成功。

8. **dawn** n. the time of day when light first appears 黎明；拂晓；破晓

e.g. They start work at dawn. 天一亮他们就开始干活了。

Sentence

1. MODERN China's founding trauma came in 1842.

主干：trauma came in 1842.

2. the throats of a prostrate nation 这个表述...服....

Indeed, China celebrates defeat like other countries mark victories—and the humiliations of subsequent decades afford plenty of opportunities, with the once great empire carved up at the hands first of Europeans and then the Japanese. This grim past is central to the narrative of the ruling Communist Party. Without China's legacy of humiliation, the party's role in restoring fuqiang—wealth and power—would look less impressive.

Vocab

1. **mark** v. to celebrate or officially remember an event that you consider to be important 纪念；庆贺

e.g. a ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of the war 纪念战争结束 50 周年的庆典

2. **humiliation** n. 耻辱；屈辱；丢脸；蒙羞 **Humiliation** is the embarrassment and shame you feel when someone makes you appear stupid, or when you make a mistake in public.

e.g. She faced the humiliation of discussing her husband's affair. 她面临要谈及丈夫外遇的羞辱。

3. **subsequent** adj. **OPP=previous** happening or coming after sth else 随后；后来；之后；接后

e.g. Subsequent events confirmed our doubts. 后来发生的事证实了我们的怀疑。

4. **carve-up** PHRASAL VERB 短语动词 the dividing of sth such as a company or a country into separate parts 划分；瓜分

e.g. They have begun carving the country up like a pie. 他们已经开始像切馅饼一样瓜分这个国家。

5. **grim** adj. unpleasant and depressing 令人不快的；令人沮丧的

e.g. grim news 令人沮丧的消息

6. **narrative** n. the act, process or skill of telling a story 讲故事；叙述；叙事技巧

7. **legacy** n. (事件或历史的) 遗留问题, 后遗症 A **legacy of** an event or period of history is something which is a direct result of it and which continues to exist after it is over.

e.g. The old system has left a mixed legacy. 旧制度留下的遗产有好有坏。

Sentence

Without China's legacy of humiliation, the party's role in restoring fuqiang—wealth and power—would look less impressive.

主干：the party's role would look less impressive

前置定语：Without China's legacy of humiliation

—wealth and power 对 fuqiang 的解释

Yet shame is woven into the national fabric. As early as the fifth century BC, King Goujian never allowed himself to forget a failed campaign that had cost him his kingdom and his liberty. He slept on a bed of sticks and hung above his head a gall bladder, which he licked daily; its bitter taste served to remind him of his grievance,

and gave him the strength to later take his revenge. Chi ku—to eat **bitterness**—is a common phrase.

Vocab

1. **weave** v. 将(素材等)编入 (故事或设计中) If you **weave** details into a story or design, you include them, so that they are closely linked together or become an important part of the story or design.

e.g. She **weaves** imaginative elements into her poems...她在诗中编织着奇思妙想。

2. **fabric** n. the basic structure of a society, an organization, etc. that enables it to function successfully (社会、机构等的) 结构

e.g. a trend which threatens the very **fabric of society** 威胁社会基本结构的趋势

3. **stick** n. a thin piece of wood that has fallen or been broken from a tree 枝条; 枯枝; 柴火棍儿

e.g. The boys were throwing sticks and stones at the dog. 男孩子们朝那条狗扔枝条扔石头。

4. **gall bladder** n. 胆囊 Your **gall bladder** is the organ in your body which contains bile and is next to your liver.

5. **grievance** n. something that you think is unfair and that you complain or protest about 不平的事; 委屈; 抱怨; 牢骚

6. **bitterness** n. 苦味; 苦难; 怨恨

SYNONYMS 同义词辨析

fabric

cloth | material | textile

These are all words for woven or knitted cotton, silk, wool, etc, used for making things such as clothes and curtains, and for covering furniture. 以下词汇均指织物、布料。

⌋ **fabric** woven or knitted cotton, silk, wool, etc, used for making things such as clothes and curtains, and for covering furniture 指织物、布料:
cotton fabric 棉织物

furnishing fabrics 室内装饰织物

NOTE **Fabric** is often fairly strong material, and is often used when talking about covering furniture or making curtains. * fabric 常指较结实材料, 常用于指盖家具、做窗帘的织物。

⌋ **cloth** fabric made by weaving or knitting cotton, wool, silk, etc. 指织物、布料:
His bandages had been made from strips of cloth. 他的绷带是用布条做的。

NOTE **Cloth** is often fairly light material, especially in a form that has not been printed, treated, or prepared for use in any way. **Cloth** is frequently used in talking about buying and selling woven material. * cloth 常指较轻材料, 尤指尚未印花、处理或加工的织物。cloth 常指买卖的织物、布料。

⌋ **material** fabric used for making clothes, curtains, etc. 指布料:

‘What material is this dress made of?’ ‘Cotton.’ **NOTE** “这件裙子是用什么料子做的?” “棉布。”

Material is a more general word than **fabric** or **cloth** as it has the related meaning of ‘a substance that things can be made from’. It is not used when it might not be clear

which type of material is meant. * material 较 fabric 或 cloth 含义更广，因为该词含材料、原料等相关意义。不清楚布料类型就不用该词：

~~furnishing material~~

~~the material industry~~

~~a material manufacturer~~

☞ **textile** any type of fabric made by weaving or knitting 指纺织品：

He owns a factory producing a range of textiles. 他拥有一家工厂，生产一系列纺织品。

the textile industry 纺织工业

NOTE **Textile** is used mostly when talking about the business of making woven materials. The industry of making textiles is called **textiles**. * textile 多用于指织物生产业，生产纺织品的产业叫 textiles：

He got a job in textiles. 他在纺织行业找到一份工作。

PATTERNS

☞ **woven/cotton/woollen** fabric/cloth/material/textiles

☞ **synthetic** fabric/material/textiles

☞ **printed** fabric/cloth/textiles

☞ **furnishing/curtain/dress** fabric/material

Sentence

As early as the fifth century BC, King Goujian never allowed himself to forget a failed campaign that had cost him his kingdom and his liberty.

主干：King Goujian never allowed himself to forget a failed campaign 主干很简单

that had cost him his kingdom and his liberty 这个从句，先行词是 a failed campaign 一场失败的战役，had cost him, 失败战役的后果就是 his kingdom and his liberty

In “Wealth and Power” Orville Schell, a longtime observer of China, and John Delury, a rising **Sinologist** and Korea expert, **set out to** find the roots of China’s economic success. In the style of Jonathan Spence, the **doyen** of China historians, they do so through pen-portraits of 11 intellectuals and politicians who strove to change China after 1842. Running through this absorbing book is the sense that China’s leaders, from the much **maligned** Empress **Dowager** Cixi to the recent reformist prime minister, Zhu Rongji, all tried, in their own way, to **avenge** the country’s history of shame.

Vocab

1. **Sinologist** n. 汉学家，研究中国文化者

2. **set out to** **PHRASAL VERB** 短语动词 开始；着手 If you **set out to** do something, you start trying to do it.

e.g. We **set out to** find the truth behind the mystery. 我们开始着手揭开谜团背后的真相。

3. **doyen** n. the most respected or most experienced member of a group or profession (某团体或职业中的) 老前辈，资格最老者，元老

e.g. Arthur C Clarke is the **doyen** of science-fiction writers. 阿瑟·C·克拉克是科幻小说作家中的老前辈。

4. **maligned** adj. causing harm 有害的；引起伤害的

e.g. a **malign force/ influence/ effect** 有害的势力/影响/作用

5. **dowager** n. a woman of high social rank who has a title from her dead husband (具有亡夫头衔的) 孀居贵妇

e.g. **Empress Dowager** 皇太后

6. **avenge** v. 报...之仇; 雪...之耻 If you **avenge** a wrong or harmful act, you hurt or punish the person who is responsible for it.

e.g. He has devoted the past five years to avenging his daughter's death...他过去5年一心报丧女之仇。

Sentence

In the style of Jonathan Spence, the doyen of China historians, they do so through pen-portraits of 11 intellectuals and politicians who strove to change China after 1842.

主干: they do so... 这里的 so, 即时后面的内容, 这里是连词的作用, 意思: **used to introduce the next part of a story** (引出下文)

The work of restoring China's lost wealth and power required **overthrowing Confucian orthodoxy**. The Confucian insistence on family over state, morality over materialism and ritual over reward had let the country down in the face of Western threats. Indeed the quest for wealth and power was first **articulated** by Confucius's **arch-rivals**, the Legalists: "If a wise ruler masters wealth and power," said the Legalist philosopher Han Feizi two **millennia** ago, "he can have whatever he desires."

Vocab

1. **overthrow** v. 推翻; 打倒; 将...赶下台 When a government or leader **is overthrown**, they are removed from power by force.

2. **Confucian** adj. based on or believing the teachings of the Chinese **philosopher** Confucius 儒家的; 儒学的; 孔子学说的

3. **orthodoxy** n. (宗教、政党或哲学的) 传统看法, 正统信仰 The old, traditional beliefs of a religion, political party, or philosophy can be referred to as **orthodoxy**.

4. **morality** n. principles concerning right and wrong or good and bad behaviour 道德; 道德准则; 道义

e.g. matters of **public/ private morality** 公共/个人道德问题

5. **materialism** n. the belief that money, possessions and physical comforts are more important than spiritual values 实利主义; 物质主义

e.g. **morality over materialism** 厚德载物

6. **ritual** n. a series of actions that are always performed in the same way, especially as part of a religious ceremony 程序; 仪规; 礼节; (尤指) 宗教仪式

e.g. religious rituals 宗教仪式

7. **articulated** adj. (观点, 感觉) 被表达的; 被表达成句的 (of an idea or feeling) expressed; put into words

e.g. **the lack of a clearly articulated policy**. 政策表述不明确。

8. **arch-rival** n. a person's main opponent 主要竞争对手; 主要敌手

9. **millennia** n. 千年期 (millennium的复数); 一千年; 千年庆典; 太平盛世

Sentence

The Confucian insistence on family over state, morality over materialism and ritual over reward had let the country down in the face of Western threats.

主干: family over state...had let the country down
family over state 表示家重要于国, 后面也是这个意思

In search of **rejuvenation**, the figures profiled in this book were **obsessed** with starting anew. They were prepared to try anything, especially lessons and ideas from the West. China's road to **modernity is littered with** “-isms”: **constitutionalism** (Kang Youwei), **social Darwinism** (Yan Fu), **enlightened despotism** (Liang Qichao) and **republicanism** (Sun Yat-sen). Even the Chinese leader who **clung** most to traditional Confucian notions, **Chiang Kai-shek**, drew from Leninism and the **fascism** of Mussolini. (Little good it did, he may have reflected later, as a diminished **dictator** in his island-exile of Taiwan.)

Vocab

1. **rejuvenation** n. [地质][水文] 回春, 返老还童; 复壮, 恢复活力
2. **obsess** v. to completely fill your mind so that you cannot think of anything else, in a way that is not normal 使痴迷; 使迷恋; 使着迷
e.g. She's completely obsessed with him. 他让她神魂颠倒。
3. **modernity** n. the condition of being new and modern 现代性
4. **litter** v. **be littered with sth** to contain or involve a lot of a particular type of thing, usually sth bad 使饱和, 使遍布 (一般指不好的东西)
e.g. Your essay is littered with spelling mistakes. 你的文章里到处是拼写错误。
5. **constitutionalism** n. a belief in **constitutional government** 立宪主义
6. **social Darwinism** 社会达尔文主义 [mass noun] the theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals. Now largely discredited, social Darwinism was advocated by Herbert Spencer and others in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was used to justify political conservatism, imperialism, and racism and to discourage intervention and reform
7. **enlightened despotism** n. 开明专制
8. **republicanism** n. 共和主义 **Republicanism** is the belief that the best system of government is a republic.
9. **cling** v. ~ (on) to sb/ sth | ~ on/ together to hold on tightly to sb/ sth 抓紧; 紧握; 紧抱
10. **Chiang Kai-shek** n. 蒋介石 (1887—1975, 中国政治家、将军, 1928—1931年及1943—1949年任中国总统, 1950—1975年任台湾“总统”。20世纪30年代试图以武力统一中国, 但为共产党击败; 无奈于1949年离开中国大陆, 在台湾建立另一政权)
顺便说一句! 蒋介石的英文发音, 和我们那里的方言, 一模一样!!!
11. **fascism** n. 法西斯主义; 军事独裁主义 **Fascism** is a set of right-wing political beliefs that includes strong control of society and the economy by the state, a powerful role for the armed forces, and the stopping of political opposition.
12. **dictator** n. a ruler who has complete power over a country, especially one who has gained it using military force 独裁者

Most of China's experiments with Western **recipes** ended in disaster. The ancient pull of Chinese history seemed to resist modernity. **In this light**, Messrs Schell and Delury **provocatively** try to **rehabilitate** Mao Zedong. They have no illusions about the **catastrophes** he **unleashed**, such as the **Great Leap Forward** and the **Cultural Revolution**. Nor do they credit him with the power to predict the economic **miracle** that followed his death. But they suggest that Mao's passion for permanent revolution—his eagerness to force-march China away from the country's old habits—left a blank slate for Deng Xiaoping, the **architect** of Chinese **prosperity**. Mao had **bequeathed** a vast new “**shovel-ready**” construction site for Deng's own “great

enterprise' of reform and opening up".

Vocab

1. **recipe** n. 烹饪配方; 食谱 A **recipe** is a list of ingredients and a set of instructions that tell you how to cook something. 这里应该是指代 **experiments**
2. **In this light** n. 就此而论
3. **provocative** adj. intended to make people angry or upset; intended to make people argue about sth 挑衅的; 煽动性的; 激起争端的
e.g. a provocative remark 煽动性的言论
4. **rehabilitate** v. to begin to consider that sb is good or acceptable after a long period during which they were considered bad or unacceptable 恢复...的名誉; 给...平反昭雪
5. **catastrophe** n. =**disaster** a sudden event that causes many people to suffer 灾难; 灾祸; 横祸
e.g. Early warnings of rising water levels prevented another major catastrophe. 提前发出的洪水水位上涨警报防止了又一次的重大灾害。
6. **unleash** v. to suddenly let a strong force, emotion, etc. be felt or have an effect 发泄; 突然释放; 使爆发
e.g. The government's proposals unleashed a storm of protest in the press. 政府的提案引发了新闻界的抗议浪潮。
7. **Great Leap Forward** n. 大跃进 (中国1958—1960年在毛泽东领导下的一次不成功的尝试, 试图通过将人口重组为大型农村合作社和采用劳动密集型生产方式来加快工业化进程和改善农业生产) an unsuccessful attempt made under Mao Zedong in China 1958–60 to hasten the process of industrialization and improve agricultural production by reorganizing the population into large rural collectives and adopting labour-intensive industrial methods
8. **Cultural Revolution** n. 文化大革命 (1966–1976年中国的一场政治动乱, 旨在回归毛泽东的革命思想; 动乱的主体为红卫兵, 导致对知识分子大肆攻击、党内大规模肃清活动和对毛泽东的个人崇拜, 并导致了严重的发展混乱; 1976年结束) a political upheaval in China 1966–76 intended to bring about a return to revolutionary Maoist beliefs. Largely carried forward by the Red Guard, it resulted in attacks on intellectuals, a large-scale purge in party posts, and the appearance of a personality cult around Mao Zedong. It led to considerable economic dislocation and was ended in 1976
9. **miracle** n. 奇迹; 出人意料的事 If you say that a good event is a **miracle**, you mean that it is very surprising and unexpected.
e.g. It is a **miracle** no one was killed... 出人意料的是, 没有人死亡。
10. **architect** n. 想法、事件或组织的) 发起者, 创立者 The **architect of** an idea, event, or institution is the person who invented it or made it happen.
11. **prosperity** n. =**affluence** the state of being successful, especially in making money 兴旺; 繁荣; 成功; 昌盛
12. **bequeath** v. to say in a **will** that you want sb to have your property, money, etc. after you die (在遗嘱中) 把...遗赠给
13. **shovel-ready** 现成的, 蓄势待发

It is a **contentious** claim. Other countries have got to where China is without passing through this **gateway** of trauma, bloodshed and suffering. And China's growing wealth and military and diplomatic might is not the end of the story, as the authors acknowledge. The question now is what will China do with it?

Vocab

1. **contentious** adj. likely to cause disagreement between people 可能引起争论的

e.g. a **contentious issue/ topic/ subject** 有争议的问题/话题/主题

2. **gateway** n. 取得进展或更大成功的) 途径, 手段 If something is a **gateway to** a job, career, or other activity, it gives you the opportunity to make progress or get further success in that activity.

Sentence

And China's growing wealth and military and diplomatic might is not the end of the story, as the authors acknowledge.

主干: the authors acknowledge 这里是倒装

其中前面的句子意思是: 中国增长的财富, 军事和外交可能不是这个故事的结束

Liu Xiaobo, a Nobel peace **laureate** in prison—one of several jail terms to which he has been sentenced during his lifetime—is perhaps the most inspiring character **portrayed** in this book. He is certainly the most **astute** critic of the motivations behind China's pursuit of wealth and power, including the almost “**pathological**” need among China's leaders to overtake the West. He poses some **incisive** questions: who is served by China's **nationalism**? **When national pride is used to justify **despotic** government, what is the eventual cost to ordinary people?**

Vocab

1. **laureate** n. a person who has been given an official honour or prize for sth important they have achieved 荣誉获得者; 获奖者

e.g. a Nobel laureate 诺贝尔奖获得者

2. **portray** v. 描绘; 描述 When a writer or artist **portrays** something, he or she writes a description or produces a painting of it. 这里做形容词

3. **astute** adj. = **shrewd** very clever and quick at seeing what to do in a particular situation, especially how to get an advantage 精明的; 狡猾的

e.g. an **astute businessman/ politician/ observer** 精明的商人; 狡猾的政客; 敏锐的观察家

4. **pathological** adj. not reasonable or sensible; impossible to control 不理智的; 无道理的; 无法控制的

e.g. a **pathological liar** (= a person who cannot stop telling lies) 说谎成性者

5. **incisive** adj. showing clear thought and good understanding of what is important, and the ability to express this 锐利的; 透彻的

e.g. **incisive comments/ criticism/ analysis** 深刻的评论/批评/分析

6. **nationalism** n. a feeling of love for and pride in your country; a feeling that your country is better than any other 民族主义; 民族自豪感; 民族优越感

7. **despotic** adj. 专制的; 残暴的; 暴虐的 If you say that someone is **despotic**, you are emphasizing that they use their power over other people in a very unfair or cruel way.

Sentence

When national pride is used to justify despotic government, what is the eventual cost to ordinary people?

提出了一个问题, 当国家荣誉被用于 justify despotic government 的时候, 对普通人来说最终的代价是什么?

Lu Xun, one of China's greatest writers at the time of the country's **debasement** in the early 20th century, complained that the Chinese act like slaves before strong people, and like masters in front of the weak. Today China is **authoritarian** at home and increasingly **flexing its muscles** abroad. Many now wonder whether the **abused**

child, nourished on bitterness, must necessarily become an abuser itself; or whether, now that it is rich and strong, China will learn to be at peace with itself and the world. It is one of the great open questions of the day.

Vocab

1. **debasement** n. 贬值;质量的降低 **Debasement** is the action of reducing the value or quality of something.

e.g. ...the **debasement** of popular culture. 流行文化的低俗化

2. **authoritarian** adj. believing that people should obey authority and rules, even when these are unfair, and even if it means that they lose their personal freedom 权力主义的; 独裁主义的; 专制的

e.g. an **authoritarian regime/ government/ state** 独裁政体/政府/国家

3. **flex your 'muscles** to show sb how powerful you are, especially as a warning or threat 显示实力, 炫耀力量 (尤指作为警告或威胁)

4. **abused** adj. 被欺负的

5. **nourish** v. to allow a feeling, an idea, etc. to develop or grow stronger 培养, 助长 (情绪、观点等)

e.g. By investing in education, we nourish the talents of our children. 我们通过教育投资, 培养孩子们的才能。

6. **abuser** n. [*usu. with modifier*] someone who regularly or habitually abuses someone or something, in particular • (经常或习惯性的) 虐待者; 滥用者, 尤指

Sentence

Many now wonder whether the abused child, nourished on bitterness, must necessarily become an abuser itself; or whether, now that it is rich and strong, China will learn to be at peace with itself and the world.

主干: Many now **wonder** ... 谓语是 **wonder**

Many now wonder whether the abused child 很多人想弄明白这个被欺负的小孩

nourished on bitterness, 这句作 child 的状语, 可以还原成非限定性定语从句的形式: which is **nourished** on bitterness

must necessarily become an abuser itself; 这句接的其实是whether 从句的后半部分, 这个从句的主语是 child, 即 whether the child must necessarily become... 谓语是 become, 即这个小孩是否真的有必要成为一个 **abuser**

; or whether, now that it is rich and strong, China will learn to be at peace with itself and the world. 前面是个分号, 即另外一个 whether, 这个 whether 的主干是 China will learn to be at peace with itself and the world 即主语: China, 谓语 will learn。其中 now that it is rich and strong 这句是对 China 的一个前置定语, 它是指 China

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China's return to greatness

Marching forward

中国回归强大: 艰难前行

The great power is still licking old wounds. Wealth and Power: China's Long March to the Twenty First Century. By Orville Schell and John Delury.

这个强国仍在舔舐旧伤口。《富强: 中国21世纪的长征》, 由Orville Schell 和John Delury 合著。

MODERN China's founding trauma came in 1842, when British troops pushed opium down the throats of a prostrate nation at the Treaty of Nanjing. Today this brutal military and diplomatic defeat is hailed in China for the way its darkness forced a new dawn. 现代中国的灾难始于1842年，英国军队在南京条约下强制向中国输送鸦片。今天，昔日残酷的军事和外交失败在中国被誉为推动黎明的黑暗。

Indeed, China celebrates defeat like other countries mark victories -- and the humiliations of subsequent decades afford plenty of opportunities, with the once great empire carved up at the hands first of Europeans and then the Japanese. This grim past is central to the narrative of the ruling Communist Party. Without China's legacy of humiliation, the party's role in restoring fuqiang -- wealth and power -- would look less impressive.

确实，中国像其他国家一样庆祝胜利，多年的耻辱也带来了不少机会。这个曾经的强大帝国先后被欧洲列强和日本瓜分，给后代留下了深深的耻辱。这些残酷的历史是中共执政的叙事核心。没有中华民族所经历的耻辱，中共在重塑富强中起到的作用就不会这么令人印象深刻。

Yet shame is woven into the national fabric. As early as the fifth century BC, King Goujian never allowed himself to forget a failed campaign that had cost him his kingdom and his liberty. He slept on a bed of sticks and hung above his head a gall bladder, which he licked daily; its bitter taste served to remind him of his grievance, and gave him the strength to later take his revenge. Chi ku -- to eat bitterness -- is a common phrase.

在中国悠久的历史中，耻辱一直占有一席之地。公元前15世纪的时候，越王勾践永记亡国之痛，囚禁之苦。他睡在柴草上，头顶挂了个苦胆，每天都舔一舔，苦味让他谨记自己所受的屈辱，让他有力量在以后复仇。吃苦，是一个很常用的词。

In "Wealth and Power" Orville Schell, a longtime observer of China, and John Delury, a rising Sinologist and Korea expert, set out to find the roots of China's economic success. In the style of Jonathan Spence, the doyen of China historians, they do so through pen portraits of 11 intellectuals and politicians who strove to change China after 1842. Running through this absorbing book is the sense that China's leaders, from the much maligned Empress Dowager Cixi to the recent reformist prime minister, Zhu Rongji, all tried, in their own way, to avenge the country's history of shame.

Orville Schell是一位对中国很了解的资深专家，John Delury则是新晋的中国和韩国研究专家，他们合著《富强》一书，试图找到中国经济成功的根源。模仿中国史学家Jonathan Spence前辈的风格，他们通过介绍1842年以后试图改变中国的11位知识分子和政治家，以此论证中国的成功。读这本引人入胜的书，让人们感受到，从恶毒的皇太后慈禧，到近代的改革派总理朱镕基，都希望以自己的方式一雪前耻。

The work of restoring China's lost wealth and power required overthrowing Confucian orthodoxy. The Confucian insistence on family over state, morality over materialism and ritual over reward had let the country down in the face of Western threats. Indeed the quest for wealth and power was first articulated by Confucius's arch rivals, the Legalists: "If a wise ruler masters wealth and power," said the Legalist philosopher Han Feizi two millennia ago, "he can have whatever he desires."

重塑富强的中国需要颠覆儒家的正统思想。儒家思想讲究家大于国，厚德载物，礼节胜于奖励，这让中国陷入了外国的威胁之中。真正对富强的追求首先是被儒家的对手法家所阐述

的。法家的代表人物韩非子2000年前曾说：“如果一个聪明的统治者掌握了富强，则一切尽在掌控之中。”

In search of rejuvenation, the figures profiled in this book were obsessed with starting anew. They were prepared to try anything, especially lessons and ideas from the West. China's road to modernity is littered with "isms": constitutionalism(Kang Youwei), social Darwinism(Yan Fu), enlightened despotism(Liang Qichao) and republicanism(Sun Yat sen). Even the Chinese leader who clung most to traditional Confucian notions, Chiang Kai shek, drew from Leninism and the fascism of Mussolini. (Little good it did, he may have reflected later, as a diminished dictator in his island exile of Taiwan.)

对于如何寻求复兴，书中的人物都偏向于重头开始。他们准备尝试一切事物，尤其是来自西方的思想和教训。中国的现代化之路上充满了各种主义，有康有为的立宪主义，有严复的社会达尔文主义，有梁启超的开明专制主义，还有孙中山的共和主义。甚至是最讲究传统儒家信条的蒋介石都吸收了列宁主义和墨索里尼的法西斯主义思想。（这在其后来独裁统治台湾期间，并未产生什么益处。）

Most of China's experiments with Western recipes ended in disaster. The ancient pull of Chinese history seemed to resist modernity. In this light, Messrs Schell and Delury provocatively try to rehabilitate Mao Zedong. They have no illusions about the catastrophes he unleashed, such as the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution. Nor do they credit him with the power to predict the economic miracle that followed his death. But they suggest that Mao's passion for permanent revolution -- his eagerness to force march China away from the country's old habits -- left a blank slate for Deng Xiaoping, the architect of Chinese prosperity. Mao had bequeathed a vast new " shovel ready" construction site for Deng's own " great enterprise " of reform and opening up".

大部分西为中用的实验都宣告失败，中国历史古代的力量似乎阻碍着现代化进程。基于这个认识，Messrs Schell和Delury令人启发性地试图恢复毛泽东的名誉。他们对毛泽东亲手发动的灾难，比如说大跃进和文化大革命不抱幻想，也没有颂扬他预测自己去世后的经济奇迹，而是论证了毛泽东对革命的热情，铲除旧风俗的欲望，并为中国经济建设的总工程师邓小平扫清了道路。毛泽东把一大笔建设遗产留给了邓小平，使后者得以进行改革开放。

It is a contentious claim. Other countries have got to where China is without passing through this gateway of trauma, bloodshed and suffering. And China's growing wealth and military and diplomatic might is not the end of the story, as the authors acknowledge. The question now is what will China do with it?

这个说法很有争议。其他国家在没有经历过中国所经历的灾难、血泪和屈辱的情况下，也达到了中国的地位。中国增长的财富、军事和外交实力不是故事的结束。问题是中國会用这些做什么？

Liu Xiaobo, a Nobel peace laureate in prison -- one of several jail terms to which he has been sentenced during his lifetime -- is perhaps the most inspiring character portrayed in this book. He is certainly the most astute critic of the motivations behind China's pursuit of wealth and power, including the almost " pathological" need among China's leaders to overtake the West. He poses some incisive questions: who is served by China's nationalism? When national pride is used to justify despotic government, what is the eventual cost to ordinary people?

刘晓波，一位尚在狱中的诺贝尔和平奖获得者，或许是本书中最令人感悟的角色。他正在服

刑，已经入狱数次，是中国追求财富和权利最敏锐的批评者，甚至提出中国领导人赶超西方的近乎病态的原因。他提了很多尖锐的问题：中国民族主义的受益者是谁？当国家荣誉为暴政服务，公民的代价是什么？

Lu Xun, one of China's greatest writers at the time of the country's debasement in the early 20th century, complained that the Chinese act like slaves before strong people, and like masters in front of the weak. Today China is authoritarian at home and increasingly flexing its muscles abroad. Many now wonder whether the abused child, nourished on bitterness, must necessarily become an abuser itself; or whether, now that it is rich and strong, China will learn to be at peace with itself and the world. It is one of the great open questions of the day.

20世纪初期，中国不景气时最著名的作家鲁迅抱怨道，中国人在强者面前跟奴隶一样，在弱者面前跟主人一样。如今，中国在国内一党专政，在国外也展现自己的实力。很多人担心被欺负的小孩，受尽了苦头，会不会变成一个施虐者，或者，当中国富强了，中国会学会与世界和平相处。现在，这是一个尚待解决的重要问题。