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Nota di contenuto	Front matter Contents List of Illustrations Acknowledgments List of Abbreviations Chapter 1. Introduction Chapter 2. Contagious Capitalism Chapter 3. Blurring Boundaries: Foreign Direct Investment and the Evolution of Enterprise Ownership in China Chapter 4. The Unmitigated Market Chapter 5. "Use the Law as Your Weapon!" Chapter 6. From State-owned to National Industry Conclusion. The Contradiction of "Reform and Openness" Appendix: Firms and Interviews Notes Bibliography Index
Sommario/riassunto	One of the core assumptions of recent American foreign policy is that China's post-1978 policy of "reform and openness" will lead to political liberalization. This book challenges that assumption and the general relationship between economic liberalization and democratization. Moreover, it analyzes the effect of foreign direct investment (FDI)

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liberalization on Chinese labor politics. Market reforms and increased integration with the global economy have brought about unprecedented economic growth and social change in China during the last guarter of a century. Contagious Capitalism contends that FDI liberalization played several roles in the process of China's reforms. First, it placed competitive pressure on the state sector to produce more efficiently, thus necessitating new labor practices. Second, it allowed difficult and politically sensitive labor reforms to be extended to other parts of the economy. Third, it caused a reformulation of one of the key ideological debates of reforming socialism: the relative importance of public industry. China's growing integration with the global economy through FDI led to a new focus of debate--away from the public vs. private industry dichotomy and toward a nationalist concern for the fate of Chinese industry. In comparing China with other Eastern European and Asian economies, two important considerations come into play, the book argues: China's pattern of ownership diversification and China's mode of integration into the global economy. This book relates these two factors to the success of economic change without political liberalization and addresses the way FDI liberalization has affected relations between workers and the ruling Communist Party. Its conclusion: reform and openness in this context resulted in a strengthened Chinese state, a weakened civil society (especially labor), and a delay in political liberalization.