

protests that other more superficial observers missed: disgruntled students of the 1980s sympathized actively with many of the aims of the Cultural Revolution, and in particular with those radical Red Guards who concluded that China was ruled by a new class of bureaucrats whose overthrow was a precondition for greater freedom and national revival. *China Rising* is written for the general public, but specialists too will appreciate its thoughtful analysis of the political dilemmas facing Deng and his supporters, who as a result of ten years of irreversible change in the ethos and structure of Chinese society have been left stranded on a weakened base of institutions with few social supports left in the towns.

GREGOR BENTON

SCPS Yearbook on PLA Affairs 1988/89. Chief Editor RICHARD H. YANG. [Kaohsiung, Taiwan: SCPS, December 1989. 192 pp.]

This is the second PLA Yearbook published by the Sun Yat-Sen Center for Policy Studies. The initial idea was to cover every aspect of defence and military policy of the People's Republic of China during the year 1988. The Tiananmen incident and its first consequences occurred in the process of preparing this volume. This partly changed the perspective and underlined new questions such as that of the People's Liberation Army's political role in the post-Deng period.

The book consists of 11 chapters, most of them written by excellent although western specialists. In the first one June T. Dreyer gives an overview of the PLA during the year 1988. Then Robert G. Sutter tries to define China's international security policy at the end of this century and the implications for the United States.

Chinese strategy to the year 2000, how China will defend itself and how it will seek to expand its power is the subject analysed by Gerald G. Segal. Harlon W. Jenks, of California, describes the emerging structures of the PLA and its administrative aspects. He joins four interesting figures, representing what the organization of the new Combined Group Armies (CGAs) and of the strategic missile force is intended to be in a few years. In chapter 5, Ellis Joffe discusses the basic decisions and choices through which the Beijing leaders are modernizing their military forces.

Richard J. Latham explains the current reform of China's defence industry, the links between civilian and military productions, the place of arms exports and the PLA's low-cost equipment policy. Chwen-chi Liu of Taiwan enlarges this field of reflection to the evolution of the defence economy of the country. In complement, Harry G. Gelber of Australia examines China's actual economic and strategic uncertainties. Arthur S. Ding of Taiwan gives an assessment of the PRC's nuclear forces and space programmes. David G. Muller shows that by the year 2000 China's navy will play a much more significant role. And, in the last chapter, William R. Heaton studies the uneven, slow but real improvement of military education and training.

Attached to the main text, five appendices show the organization structure of the PLA and of its 24 Combined Group Armies, the

personal connections of many Chinese leaders, geographic details of the Spratly archipelago in the South China Sea (an occasional battlefield) and a PLA chronology for 1988.

In all, this yearbook is valuable for the quality of the authors, the tentative projections for the future, and for its precise information on certain points.

Some weaknesses may naturally be noted. There are, for instance, few mentions of the Air Force and Army aviation (despite some news in 1988). The political role of the PLA and the weight of its political activities, declining in the recent period, suddenly obtained a new priority after June 1989. The emphasis of this book on "the PLA in the year 2000" may have been somewhat ambitious.

HENRI EYRAUD

PLA and the Tiananmen Crisis. Edited by RICHARD H. YANG.
[Kaohsiung, Taiwan: SCPS Papers No. 1, October 1989. 60 pp.]

The Sun Yat-Sen Center for Policy Studies (SCPS) of Kaohsiung publishes in this booklet early evaluations of the Tiananmen crisis by five specialists. It is perhaps regrettable that only one is from Taiwan, and the others are non-Asians.

June Teufel Dreyer, author of many articles on Chinese defence matters, tries to select the hard facts in a period where most information was unconfirmed. She stresses civil-military interconnections in People's China, factionalism in the Party and PLA and the importance of the triumvirate Yang Shangkun, Li Peng and Qiao Shi. Ellis Joffe, the well-known sinologist, asks why, how and with what results the Chinese army became involved in this tragic course of events. He re-examines with some hindsight the five main aspects of this crisis. Gerald Segal, editor of *The Pacific Review*, gives his own narration of those seven weeks in Beijing and weighs the implications at home and abroad. An anonymous and less specialized author (American or European diplomat?) describes what he calls "a political melt down" and his own assessment of the role of the PLA. Finally, Professor Peter Kien-hong Yu of Taiwan has a more militant opinion of factional struggle on the continent. He uses expressions like coup d'état, civil war and power realignment.

This first "SCPS Paper" gives a set of short, serious and diverse analyses of the Tiananmen crisis, written during the summer of 1989. The drawback of such a swift reaction is, of course, that we now know a little more about it.

HENRI EYRAUD

Anarchism and Chinese Political Culture. By PETER ZARROW. [New York: Columbia University Press, 1990. 338 pp. \$45.00.]

When Peter Zarrow began to write this book, people kept on asking him if he was an anarchist. "Otherwise why bother?" was the implication. Some thought the subject irrelevant and perhaps even a bit dotty; others, that it had been "done" already. How slavishly we