

January 1958 proved more important than previously understood, and so forth. But basically the new introduction amounts to micro-texturing and basic affirmation of the original volume.

The original volume provided such thick history that it has, I suspect, been used most often as a reference work by students of the era. The new introduction is very welcome primarily in that it demonstrates that most of the original argument has survived the revelations of the post-Mao years. For those interested in Mao and his lieutenants (to borrow Teiwes' phrasing from another of his publications) before the Cultural Revolution, the present volume thus remains, along with Roderick MacFarquhar's *Origins of the Cultural Revolution* books, standard, required reading. M. E. Sharpe has done a service by making this edition available in paperback, thereby giving it a potentially much wider audience.

KENNETH LIEBERTHAL

*The Cultural Revolution in Inner Mongolia: Extracts for an Unpublished History.* By W. WOODY, edited and translated by MICHAEL SCHOENHALS. [Stockholm: Stockholm University Center for Pacific Asia Studies (Occasional Paper 20), 1993. 35 pp. ISSN 0284-1541.]

This monograph is edited excerpts of a 600-plus page manuscript by "W. Woody," the pseudonym of the Chinese historian author. Judging from Schoenhals' extracts, the author's purpose is to document the persecution of Inner Mongolian officials, particularly Mongol cadres, during the Cultural Revolution. Moreover, despite the government's admission in 1980 and 1981 that what happened in Inner Mongolia was "criminal," almost nothing has been done to correct the injustice. The perpetrators at the regional level essentially went unpunished.

The basic facts of events in Inner Mongolia have been disclosed in *The China Quarterly* and elsewhere. This monograph provides additional details about the dates and locations of key events, the roles of individual policy-makers, and the consequences of the political struggle. It cites Party documents to establish that more than 346,000 cadres were accused of being members of the "New Inner Mongolian People's Party." Nearly 23,000 were killed and more than 170,000 injured or crippled. Mongols especially were singled out for intimidation and torture. But the monograph also clearly shows that Mongol, as well as Han, power seekers perpetrated the crimes.

Though I have not seen the original, the material presented leads me to conclude that Woody feels a moral obligation to present in detail the injustice and suffering he (or she) witnessed. Schoenhals, to his credit, provides an introductory historical overview that will enable the reader to place the excerpts in context. His selections from the main work include representative excerpts from key phases of the struggle in Inner Mongolia. Even with excerpting and editing, the reader will notice substantial repetition. The Cultural Revolution-style jargon – clearly an effort by the translator to be faithful to the original – is at times overwhelming.

This monograph will primarily be of interest to those who follow developments in Inner Mongolia or focus on China's regions. It also adds to the growing literature on human rights in China, particularly the issue of the treatment of minority nationalities. Given the repetition and jargon that dominates these excerpts, however, one wonders if the publication of the entire history would be practical.

WILLIAM HEATON

*Ruogan zhongda juece yu shijian de huigu (xia juan)* (A Review of Certain Major Policies and Events, Vol. 2). By Bo YIBO. [Beijing: Zhonggong zhongyang dangxiao chubanshe, 1993. 731 pp. 13 yuan. ISBN 7-5035-0786-1.]

This volume, covering 1957–66, completes Bo Yibo's recollections and evaluations of pre-Cultural Revolution elite politics and economic policy-making. Unless Chen Yun, Deng Xiaoping or Peng Zhen has memoirs forthcoming, this volume and its predecessor (reviewed in *The China Quarterly*, No. 135, pp. 580–82) constitute the most important memoir of a Chinese leader for the 1949–66 period. Bo played a central role in Chinese economic policy-making during the entire period, and his writings focus overwhelmingly on this topic. As a still active older leader, Bo is not a disinterested historian or raconteur. The arguments he makes and lessons he draws from experience are totally in keeping with the 1981 Resolution on Party History. The work is sometimes unbearably didactic in terms of drawing lessons from experience, and the lessons are obvious. At the broadest level, no new interpretation of the period or perhaps even key events is advanced here. What is added in most cases is several layers of new facts, anecdotes and insights that profoundly deepen scholarly understanding of this period.

This volume has 22 chapters, organized by development or topic and not purely chronologically. There are chapters on the writing of "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions..."; on the Anti-Rightist Campaign; on the Criticism of Opposition to Rash Advance; six chapters on various aspects of the Great Leap, including the Lushan Meeting; six chapters on economic rectification in 1960–62, with very detailed analyses of the formulation of the 60 articles on agriculture and 70 articles on industry; three chapters on the reappearance on class struggle in Chinese politics; two chapters on economic policy in the mid-1960s; a chapter on the literature and art struggles of the mid-1960s; and a final chapter drawing conclusions for Party members about the 1957–66 period, and about the reform period.

The value of this work, as noted, is in the details. For example, in December 1964, a Party Work Conference is trying to grapple with problems with the Socialist Education Campaign. Mao displays great dissatisfaction with Liu Shaoqi's Revised Later 10 Points and with Liu personally. Mao's 71st birthday is on 26 December, and he invites a number of the Conference attendees to the Great Hall of the People to