

Rainer Hoffmann, *Entmaoisierung in China: Zur Vorgeschichte der Kulturrevolution* (Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institut. Studien zu Entwicklung und Politik). München: Weltforum-Verlag, 1973. 239 pages, DM 38,—.

Studies in German on recent developments in the People's Republic of China based on the extensive use of so far untranslated primary sources in Chinese are rare. The few publications of this kind are mainly documentations or studies on minor subjects. All the more the book under review has to be appreciated as it deals with the fundamental ideological questions of the Cultural Revolution. The author's basic sources are about 140 periodicals and other publications by Maoist red-guards during the years 1966 through 1968 available at the Harvard-Yenching Library at Harvard University. In the light of these sources the author analyses ideology and politics of the two opposite lines within the Chinese CP which he labels "Maoist" and "Liuist". He understands, however, these labels not personally as short designations for two alternatives of society building. Thus Entmaoisierung is equal to the liquidation of the Maoist perspective of a completely egalitarian pattern of society as practiced in particular during the days of the revolutionary struggle in favour of the Liuist pattern of efficiency. According to this pattern experts may be encouraged for the sake of technical and economic efficiency; thereby the division of labour is increased and eventually the emergence of new elites is initiated — even if this is not the aim of Liuist thinking. Entmaoisierung is almost the same as revisionism.

After an introduction dealing with the sources, the terminology, and with socialism and anti-bureaucratic revolutions in general the author analyzes Entmaoisierung in politics, administration and economy, and finally in education and the cultural field. He presents a convincing picture of the Liuist pattern of society as reflected in the red-guards' publications. Apparently the red-guards had access to party and government files and thereby reliable informations on many details of the preceding time so far not generally known. An occasional comparison with other sources gives evidence of the accuracy of these informations. The rectification campaign, the great leap, the socialist education movement and the cultural revolution were the large-scale Maoist attacks against the inevitable Liuist evolution. The author gives several reasons for the power of these repeated attacks, such as the tradition of the egalitarian pattern deeply rooted in the Chinese peasant rebellions, the high quality of the Maoist kan-pu of the Yen-an period, and the general backwardness of Chinese peasant economy. But eventually the author considers the Maoist line deemed to failure, "since in the long run no people is able to persist at the giddy height of political extremity". (p. 184)

Perhaps it may be added that the traditional Chinese antagonism between (Confucianist) ideological purity and (Legalist) pragmatic requirements has now taken a new shape in accordance with the conditions of the present time. Tension and balance of these two elements have largely contributed to the vitality and persistence of China's traditional political system. Will they also have the same effects in their new shape?

The appendix contains a detailed bibliography including the titles of the red-guard publications used and biographical data of almost 150 people mentioned.

Hoffmann's way of writing is clear and easy to understand, his statements are always documented, his argumentation is convincing even if the reader may not follow the author's conclusions in every detail. Moreover the author proves that he is well versed in Marxist literature and thinking. The work under review is a very important contribution towards a better understanding of present-day China.

Wolfgang Franke

Werner Jensch: *Die afghanischen Entwicklungspläne vom ersten bis zum dritten Plan* (Afghanische Studien Bd. 8), Meisenheim am Glan: Anton Hain 1973. 378 pages, paper DM 72,—.

In 1953/54, after a long period of a free enterprise system, the concept of 'guided economy' was introduced in Afghanistan. Responsibility for regulation and stimulation of the country's economic activities was delegated to the government, and preparing and launching development plans became one of its essential duties. Against this background Jensch has taken two questions as objectives for his study: What are the results of more than fifteen years of development planning in Afghanistan with respect to the social and economic