Contributors

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The Cultural Revolution was launched in China in 1966 by Communist leader Mao Zedong in order to reassert his authority over the Chinese government. Believing that current Communist leaders were taking the party, and China itself, in the wrong direction, Mao called on the nation’s youth to purge the “impure" elements of Chinese society and revive the revolutionary spirit that had led to victory in the civil war 20 years earlier and the formation of the People’s Republic of China. The Cultural Revolution continued in various phases until Mao’s death in 1976, and its tormented and violent legacy Rise of the Red Engineers : The Cultural Revolution and the Origins of China’s New Class is authored by Joel Andreas, published in 2009 and published in Chinese in 2017. Dong Guoqiang: "It is not only very wise in discussing strategies, but is also innovative in research content." Zheng Xiaowei: "Rise of the Red Engineers is a powerful and lucid book in the fields of Chinese studies, sociology, and comparative politics." China’s reform and opening process: a new model of political economy? Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies, Vol. 14, Issue. 1, p. 69. CrossRef. Google Scholar. (See, for example, Huo-cheng, Li, “Chinese Communists reveal for the first time the number 20 million deaths for the Cultural Revolution,” Ming Bao (Daily News), 26 10 1981, p. 3; and cited in Liu, Alan P.L., How China is Ruled (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1986, p. 56); Other great tragedies of modern China—like the Taiping Rebellion, land reform, the Great Leap "have also been dehumanized by the debatable quality of their casualty figures. 12. Raddock, David, Political Behavior of Adolescents in China: The Cultural Revolution in Kwangchow (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1977)