

# DOWNLOAD PDF MASS KILLINGS IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION: A STUDY OF THREE PROVINCES YANG SU

## Chapter 1 : Table of contents for The Chinese cultural revolution as history

Yang Su and Xin He. "Street as Courtroom: State Accommodation of Labor Protest in South China." *Law and Society Review*, 44(1) Yang Su. "Mass Killings in the Cultural Revolution: A Study of Three Provinces." In Paul Pickowicz, Joseph Esherick and Andrew Walder (eds.) *China's Cultural Revolution as History*.

However, 40 years after it ended, the total number of victims of the Cultural Revolution and especially the death toll of mass killings still remain a mystery both in China and overseas. The Communist Party has consistently discounted the significance of looking back and reflecting on this important period of Chinese history. They even forbid Chinese scholars from studying it independently and discourage overseas scholars from undertaking research on this subject in China. He was detained in August while collecting documents on the Cultural Revolution. Estimates by various scholars range from one-half to eight million. In the following year, however, Harvard scholar John K. Fairbank arrived at a rough estimate of around one million. Considering that the Cultural Revolution took place in China during a period when it was not invaded by other states, the number of victims estimated above is extremely high. The widespread phenomenon of mass killings in the Cultural Revolution consisted of five types: The most frequent forms of massacres were the first four types, which were all state-sponsored killings. The degree of brutality in the mass killings of the Cultural Revolution was very high. Usually, the victims perished only after first being humiliated, struggled and then imprisoned for a long period of time. University of Chicago Chronicle chronicle. Holyoke China Essay Series mtholyoke. Uncounted Millions, Washington Post article paulbogdanor. It was described by Newsweek as "surprisingly free of cynicism or bitterness The human costs of the Cultural Revolution have been best captured by Simon Leys the pen-name of the Belgian sinologist and literary critic Pierre Ryckmans in his books "Chinese Shadows" and "The Burning Forest" Also worth a look is "My Name is Number 4: You can help this site a little by ordering your Amazon books through this link: Mao and the Party Central stirred up the passions of thousands of rebellious youth in Beijing middle schools and colleges, where students began to establish Red Guards to challenge and attack school authority and teachers. Bian Zhongyun, the deputy principal of the Beijing Normal University Female Middle School, along with four other school educators, was attacked by the Red Guards on groundless charges. Bian died after several hours of humiliating treatment and brutal beating. This was the first case of the killing of educators in China by the Red Guards and other militant students. Many more cases followed, and the brutality escalated rapidly. This includes 20 documented cases of killings y the Red Guards. In the District where this school was located, residents were killed by the Red Guards at middle schools in August alone. As a result, , homes were invaded and ransacked, and foreign currency, gold, and other valuables worth The Red Guards burned 2. The mass killing crested during the last week of August, when an average of more than people perished every day. The official death toll in Beijing for the month after August 18 was 1, The brutal butchery was executed by local militiamen and the Party activists. Among those victims, the oldest was 80 years of age, and the youngest only 32 days. This was the first pogrom in rural areas in the Cultural Revolution. Among them, 1, were the homes of intellectuals or teachers. In the month of September alone, people were killed and were forced to commit suicide in Shanghai. Soon after excursions of Beijing Red Guards arrived in the major cities, the Beijing model of Red Terror was repeated in locations all across China: In China as a whole, about , urban residents were expelled from the cities to their ancestral villages. In Wuhan city, Hubei Province, 32 private citizens were killed and 62 were forced to commit suicide. In Tiandeng County, as well as in Guangxi, the Cultural Revolution began in July with the detention and investigation of 1, school teachers. The County then experienced a wide range of factional fighting, arrests and torture, and by the end of more than 1, were dead. In some rural and even remote border areas, the first wave of mass violence of the Revolution also made the death toll higher than normal. In Baoshan County, one of the 11 counties of the Greater Shanghai area, the violence claimed about 70 lives during the period. In Zhenxiong County of Yunnan Province, a small border region, 3, people were beaten up,

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and ten were killed in August. In sum, the Red Terror was responsible for the death of at least , people across the nation. Thus, Mao launched a power-seizure movement across the nation, in which mass organizations replaced the purged government officials, assuming authority in local and provincial governments. However, it soon became a violent competition among mass organizations, primarily to decide which faction was the qualified one for the power-seizure operations. Mao did not address the controversial issue directly. It was therefore not surprising that they would naturally support the conservatives to repress the rebels during the factional conflicts. Finally, for a very long period of time since the Land Reform of the late s, the Chinese military had not been involved in civilian mass movements. According to post-Mao disclosures of military statistics, there were at least In some areas, such as Chongqing city of Sichuan Province, Xiamen city of Fujian Province, and Changchun city of Jilin Province, advanced tanks, modern armored vehicles and new warships were all used in factional battles. The casualty figure in nationwide armed struggle was approximately half a million. A more recently released CCP secret document also gave estimates of , people killed, and another , permanently disabled in the armed struggles during this period. However, the other mass organization, the rebels, had launched a power-seizure campaign earlier in the Corps and the city. In order to help the conservatives to take back power from the rebels, the leaders of the military Independent Regiment launched armed attacks against civilian rebels. During two days of violent encounters, 26 people were killed and 74 injured. The second mass killing of unarmed civilians by the military happened in Xining city, the capital of Qinghai Province. Following the directive from Beijing, authorizing military control of newspapers and radio stations, the PLA Qinghai Provincial Military District sent troops to take over the provincial newspaper, Qinghai Daily, from the hands of rebel civilians. After the rebels refused to give possession of the newspaper office building to the army, General Zhao Yongfu, the deputy commander of the military district, decided to use force. To create a pretext for killing, the military fabricated a story, in which it was claimed that the civilians who were in reality unarmed fired on troops first from the newspaper office building. As the armed troops moved into the building by force, civilians were killed and injured. Armed troops in Xining city of Qinghai Province continued to suppress the rebel civilians by force: Twelve students were killed or injured at Qinghai Ethnical College. Two rival mass organizations in Ganzhou city, Jiangxi Province had light violent encounters. As a result, about rebel civilians were killed. During the crackdown, nearly , people were killed or tortured over the entire province. In Wuhan city alone, about were killed and 68, were tortured or permanently disabled. The Cultural Revolution ravaged Chongqing. They fought so fiercely that much of the population fled. Between July - September there were ferocious factional armed struggles between two mass organizations in Chongqing, involving tanks and machine guns. During 22 large-scale armed conflicts, 1, captives and other unarmed civilians were executed by both sides. This resulted in the deaths of 4, individuals, among whom 4, were killed outright and were forced to commit suicide. The mass killing was led by the army officers and the leaders of the Dao County militia headquarters, with cooperation from local militias and mobs. The massacre also provoked similar slaughters in the neighboring rural areas. In most of these cases, entire households were wiped out. In the wake of the Dao County Massacre, the death toll from similar pogroms in some neighboring areas of the Lingling Special District was as follows: Armed troops at Wuzhou Military Sub-District, Jiangxi Province attacked rebel civilians, and then soldiers of the field army units who were sent by the Party Central to support the rebels. While two rival mass organizations in Wuzhou city had several fierce conflicts, the leaders of Wuzhou Military Sub-District not only provided weapons to the conservative faction but were also directly involved in armed assault on rebels. However, commanders of the newly re-organized Jiangxi Provincial Military District supported the rebels, and field army units were sent to Wuzhou area to help the latter on August The troops of Wuzhou Military Sub-District and militias ambushed the field army units, which resulted in five dead and 55 injured. During the power-seizure movement in January , mass organizations in Ningxia were divided into two camps. In August, the mass supported by General Zhu launched an offensive against the opponent mass organization, blocking railways and highways in the region. On August 28, following orders from the CCP leaders in Beijing, the field army troops directly

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attacked unarmed civilians that sided with Zhu, killing and wounding. In order to pave the way for the establishment and enhancement of these new organs of power as soon as possible, Mao launched several new political campaigns, which led directly to mass killings on the largest scale to occur during the Cultural Revolution. However, to establish order and revolutionary power, the public notices also gave the green light to regional and provincial military and government leaders to suppress one of the mass factions usually the rebels by armed force. In some provinces, such as Guangxi and Guangdong, the suppression turned into new, large-scale massacres of unarmed civilians in the dissident mass faction. In September, a few months after the bloody suppression, revolutionary committees were established in all the provinces of China. Another estimated death toll, by Ding Shu, an overseas Chinese scholar, was approximately, for this campaign, close to the above-mentioned figure from government statistics. This campaign not only encouraged further political witch-hunting of this alleged conspiratorial group, but also targeted any group of people who opposed the new revolutionary committees. This was the longest campaign during the Cultural Revolution; it lasted until, the official end of the Cultural Revolution. The average death toll in each of the 2, counties in China was above. However, the death toll in a number of counties greatly exceeded this average. Soon Special Cases Personnel, torture chambers, illegal courts and prisons appeared throughout Inner Mongolia. The cruelty of the persecution not only matched the worst in Chinese history, but was also on a massive scale. According to an official source, some, people were framed and randomly accused, 75 percent of whom were Mongols, and widespread humiliation and torture led to 16, deaths and 87, cases of permanent deformity, making this program of fabricated cases one of the gravest episodes of injustice during the Cultural Revolution. However, according to statistics from an unofficial source, the death toll was at least 40,; , reached the point of permanent deformity, and nearly, were persecuted. In the end, this fabricated case resulted in 17, deaths and 61, cases of permanent deformity, in addition to a total of 1. According to official statistics in, 9, people were tortured to death or forced to commit suicide. Eight companies of armed troops in the Guangxi Provincial Military District attacked a rival mass faction in Ningmin County in the same province.

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## Chapter 2 : China: the Cultural Revolution | Mass Atrocity Endings

Yang Su. "State-Sponsored Social Movements." *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Movements and Collective Action*. Wiley-Blackwell. Yang Su. "Mass Killings in the Cultural Revolution: A Study of Three Provinces." In Paul Pickowicz, Joseph Esherick and Andrew Walder (eds.) *China's Cultural Revolution as History*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

It claimed the lives of several million people and inflicted cruel and inhuman treatments on hundreds of million people. However, 40 years after it ended, the total number of victims of the Cultural Revolution and especially the death toll of mass killings still remain a mystery both in China and overseas. Nevertheless, the government, realizing that the totalitarian regime and the endless power struggles in the CCP Central Committee CCP CC were the root cause of the Cultural Revolution, has consistently discounted the significance of looking back and reflecting on this important period of Chinese history. They even forbid Chinese scholars from studying it independently and discourage overseas scholars from undertaking research on this subject in China. Estimates by various scholars range from one-half to eight million. In the following year, however, Harvard scholar John K. Fairbank arrived at a rough estimate of around one million Fairbank, In a newly published biography of Mao Zedong by two UK authors, the estimated totality of death is discussed: Considering that the Cultural Revolution took place in China during a period when it was not invaded by other states, the number of victims estimated above is extremely high. The widespread phenomenon of mass killings in the Cultural Revolution consisted of five types: The most frequent forms of massacres were the first four types, which were all state-sponsored killings. The degree of brutality in the mass killings of the Cultural Revolution was very high. Usually, the victims perished only after first being humiliated, struggled and then imprisoned for a long period of time. The entire turbulent decade during which the waves of mass killings occurred is divided into four time periods: Endless Killing I. Mao and the Party Central stirred up the passions of thousands of rebellious youth in Beijing middle schools and colleges, where students began to establish Red Guards to challenge and attack school authority and teachers. Chronology ; August 5: Bian Zhongyun, the deputy principal of the Beijing Normal University Female Middle School, along with four other school educators, was attacked by the Red Guards on groundless charges. Bian died after several hours of humiliating treatment and brutal beating. This was the first case of the killing of educators in China by the Red Guards and other militant students. Many more cases followed, and the brutality escalated rapidly. This includes 20 documented cases of killings by the Red Guards Wang, In the District where this school was located, residents were killed by the Red Guards at middle schools in August alone Wang, As a result, , homes were invaded and ransacked, and foreign currency, gold, and other valuables worth The Red Guards burned 2. The mass killing crested during the last week of August, when an average of more than people perished every day. The official death toll in Beijing for the month after August 18 was 1, Walder, The brutal butchery was executed by local militiamen and the Party activists. Among those victims, the oldest was 80 years of age, and the youngest only 32 days. This was the first pogrom in rural areas in the Cultural Revolution Song, Among them, 1, were the homes of intellectuals or teachers MacFarquhar and Schoenhals, In the month of September alone, people were killed and were forced to commit suicide in Shanghai Perry, Soon after excursions of Beijing Red Guards arrived in the major cities, the Beijing model of Red Terror was repeated in locations all across China: In China as a whole, about , urban residents were expelled from the cities to their ancestral villages MacFarquhar and Schoenhals, In Wuhan city, Hubei Province, 32 private citizens were killed and 62 were forced to commit suicide Wang, In Tiandeng County, as well as in Guangxi, the Cultural Revolution began in July with the detention and investigation of 1, school teachers. The County then experienced a wide range of factional fighting, arrests and torture, and by the end of more than 1, were dead Walder and Su, In some rural and even remote border areas, the first wave of mass violence of the Revolution also made the death toll higher than normal. In Baoshan County, one of the 11 counties of the

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Greater Shanghai area, the violence claimed about 70 lives during the period Zhu, In Zhenxiong County of Yunnan Province, a small border region, 3, people were beaten up, and ten were killed in August. In sum, the Red Terror was responsible for the death of at least , people across the nation Ding, Thus, Mao launched a power-seizure movement across the nation, in which mass organizations replaced the purged government officials, assuming authority in local and provincial governments. However, it soon became a violent competition among mass organizations, primarily to decide which faction was the qualified one for the power-seizure operations. Mao did not address the controversial issue directly. It was therefore not surprising that they would naturally support the conservatives to repress the rebels during the factional conflicts. Finally, for a very long period of time since the Land Reform of the late s, the Chinese military had not been involved in civilian mass movements. 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As the armed troops moved into the building by force, civilians were killed and injured Guo, Armed troops in Xining city of Qinghai Province continued to suppress the rebel civilians by force: Twelve students were killed or injured at Qinghai Ethnical College Bu, Two rival mass organizations in Ganzhou city, Jiangxi Province had light violent encounters. As a result, about rebel civilians were killed. During the crackdown, nearly , people were killed or tortured over the entire province. In Wuhan city alone, about were killed and 68, were tortured or permanently disabled Chen, Ferocious factional armed struggles between two mass organizations occurred in Chongqing City, Sichuan Province, involving tanks and machine guns. During 22 large-scale armed conflicts, 1, captives and other unarmed civilians were executed by both sides Chongqing, This resulted in the deaths of 4, individuals, among whom 4, were killed outright and were forced to commit suicide. 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attacked unarmed civilians that sided with Zhu, killing and wounding. In the wake of the Dao County Massacre, the death toll from similar pogroms in some neighboring areas of the Lingling Special District was as follows: Because of reverberations from the Dao County Massacre, a similar pogrom occurred in the rural area of Quanzhou County, Guangxi Province. In an attack organized by the local militia battalion commander Huang Tianhui and carried out by militiamen, 76 landlords, rich peasants and their family members were tied up and then pushed off a cliff. Some of them died immediately and the others later starved to death. In order to pave the way for the establishment and enhancement of these new organs of power as soon as possible, Mao launched several new political campaigns, which led directly to mass killings on the largest scale to occur during the Cultural Revolution. The campaign lasted longer and claimed more lives than any other movement during the Cultural Revolution. However, to establish order and revolutionary power, the public notices also gave the green light to regional and provincial military and government leaders to suppress one of the mass factions "usually the rebels" by armed force. In some provinces, such as Guangxi and Guangdong, the suppression turned into new, large-scale massacres of unarmed civilians in the dissident mass faction. In September, a few months after the bloody suppression, revolutionary committees were established in all the provinces of China. Another estimated death toll, by Ding Shu, an overseas Chinese scholar, was approximately, for this campaign, close to the above-mentioned figure from government statistics. Ding, This campaign not only encouraged further political witch-hunting of this alleged conspiratorial group, but also targeted any group of people who opposed the new revolutionary committees. This was the longest campaign during the Cultural Revolution; it lasted until, the official end of the Cultural Revolution. Chronology; January 1 " May. The average death toll in each of the 2, counties in China was above. However, the death toll in a number of counties greatly exceeded this average. Soon Special Cases Personnel, torture chambers, illegal courts and prisons appeared throughout Inner Mongolia. The cruelty of the persecution not only matched the worst in Chinese history, but was also on a massive scale. According to an official source, some, people were framed and randomly accused, 75 percent of whom were Mongols, and widespread humiliation and torture led to 16, deaths and 87, cases of permanent deformity, making this program of fabricated cases one of the gravest episodes of injustice during the Cultural Revolution. Guo, In the end, this fabricated case resulted in 17, deaths and 61, cases of permanent deformity, in addition to a total of 1. Eight companies of armed troops in the Guangxi Provincial Military District attacked a rival mass faction in Ningmin County in the same province. In the battle, noncombatants were killed and several cases of torture followed.

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## Chapter 3 : UC Irvine - Faculty Profile System

*By implication, this means that the apportionment of blame (or credit) for the Cultural Revolution, and a discussion of the nature and mass killings during it depend, in part, on the interpretation of the events that began, and, as is the focus of this case study, ended it.*

With the agricultural rug pulled out beneath the feet of the nation in favor of industrialization, mass famine ensued. The famine finally ended in when CCP leaders dared to imply that the famine was the result of policies, rather than natural disaster. Disturbed by these attempts to restrain his power, Mao began laying the groundwork for the Cultural Revolution in to purge all potential opposition to his leadership. Atrocities began with the creation of the Red Guard in August , became more strictly regulated after the demobilization of the Red Guard in All aspects of religion and the West were included in this definition of the enemy, resulting in the destruction of priceless artifacts, historical records, and even foreign embassies. Mao personally legitimized a student protest movement calling itself the Red Guard. The Red Guard soon became a mass movement, with the young joining the Red Guard and targeting their educational institutions. Similarly radical organizations were permitted to emerge in other Chinese urban areas. Violence by the Red Guard: Other mass organizations originating from the propaganda and general atmosphere of the Cultural Revolution campaign joined in the destructive efforts. January to December A state of near civil war broke out as Mao attempted to have his new anti-Rightist organizations replace the old structures of political power that had been gutted by the Red Terror. His orders to do so, however, failed to specify which organization would take control whereâ€”prompting each anti-Rightist organizations attempting to outdo or simply destroy each other. The involvement of the heavily armed Chinese military, given similarly vague orders, accelerated the killing. Atrocities also began to occur in the countryside, as the implicit authorization of violence drove pogroms and enabled the elimination of political rivals and opposition on the local level. January to June July to September The revolutionary committees were formally established as the organs of government. January to the end of While the campaign supposedly targeted corruption and counterrevolutionaries, it was intended to clearly establish public concepts of law and order with the punishment of non-political criminals. February to Mao and the CCP campaigned to investigate the counterrevolutionaries that had supposedly caused the violence of the previous years, enabling the arbitrary elimination of any potential opponents of the revolutionary committees. Thousands of deaths occurred as a result. Overall, the dynamics of escalation during the Cultural Revolution were fed by several sources. Above all, were the policies implemented by Mao and Party leaders that authorized and encouraged use of violence. Second, socio-economic factors created competitionâ€”incentiveâ€”within overlapping social networks, in, for instance, factories, educational institutions and rural areas. In the midst of such social turmoil, personal trauma, and the profound alternations to the Chinese political system and social structure, [xvii] mechanisms of restraint were sorely tested. Fatalities We use the figure of 1. Estimates of fatalities during the Cultural Revolution vary wildly â€” ranging between one million and 20 million though the former is probably closer to the true number than the latter. This tallies with official estimates of the number of non-conflict related deaths reported by a book credited to the Party History Research Institute which estimated that 1., deaths took place in China during the Cultural Revolution. An estimated , deaths occurred during this phase. An estimated , deaths occurred during this phase, but this figure is extremely speculative. The occasional outburst of civilian unrest during this time period resulted in mass killings, as in the case of the razing of the Muslim town of Shadian resulting in roughly 1, deaths and the Tiananmen uprising of resulting in close to 10, deaths nationwide. Some suppressed information that might show the CCP in bad light whereas others appear to have been surprisingly frank. That said, it is difficult to check these estimates in the absence of access to the Chinese national archives that remain restricted. However, given the size of China, it should come as no surprise that reports of outsize deaths in the tens of thousands continued to come in from distant border provinces, where violence continued.

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Once in power, Deng quickly tried and imprisoned radical generals and the Gang of Four, and began the long process of delicately putting a lid on the volatile history of Mao and reversing the enormous economic damage done by his policies. We code for mass popular violence, although it was state directed in many ways, there is an element of this character to how the violence was encouraged and pursued. Works Cited Amar, Nathaniel. Sciences Po, 3 Jan. Kam-Lee yee Law, A Guide to a Century of Change. Beyond Purge and Holocaust. Jinyi Luo edited by Kam-ye Law, MacFarquhar, Roderick, and Michael Schoenhals. Cambridge MA and London: Belknap of Harvard UP. Sciences Po, 25 Aug. Walder, Andrew, and Yang Su. Scope, Timing and Human Impact. The Beijing Red Guard Movement. Cambridge, MA and London: Beyond Purge and Holocaust, edited by Kam-ye Law. Mao and the Cultural Revolution in China: Notes [i] White, 4.

### Chapter 4 : CULTURAL REVOLUTION: DEATH TOLL, FIGHTING AND MASS KILLING | Facts and Detail

*Collective killings in rural China during the cultural revolution / Yang Su. p. cm. - (Cambridge studies in contentious politics) Includes bibliographical references and index.*

### Chapter 5 : The Chinese Cultural Revolution as History : Joseph W. Esherick :

Song Yongyi (March). "Case Study: The Dao County Massacre of ". *Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence.*; Yang Su (). "Mass Killings in the Cultural Revolution: A Study of Three Provinces".

### Chapter 6 : Daoxian massacre - Wikipedia

Yang Su. "Mass Killings in the Cultural Revolution: A Study of Three Provinces." In Paul Pickowicz, Joseph Esherick and Andrew Walder (eds.) *China's Cultural Revolution as History*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. "The Cultural Revolution in the Countryside: Scope, Timing and Human Impact." Andrew G. Walder and Yang Su.

### Chapter 7 : State Sponsorship or State Failure? Mass Killings in Rural China, - CORE

Author(s): Su, Yang | Abstract: Drawing data from volumes of county annals (xianzhi) of three provinces, the study substantiates previous claims that mass killings occurred during the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

### Chapter 8 : State Sponsorship or State Failure? Mass Killings in Rural China,

Yang Su and Xin He. "Street as Courtroom: State Accommodation of Labor Protest in South China." *Law and Society Review*, 44 (1): Andrew G. Walder and Yang Su. "The Cultural Revolution in the Countryside: Scope, Timing and Human Impact." *China Quarterly*