

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF REPUBLICAN CHINA



BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF REPUBLICAN
CHINA

HOWARD L. BOORMAN, *Editor*
RICHARD C. HOWARD, *Associate Editor*

VOLUME III: MAO-WU

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

NEW YORK



BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF
REPUBLICAN
CHINA

HOWARD L. BOGGS, JR.
RICHARD C. HOWARD, JR.

VOLUME III

COPYRIGHT © 1970 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
ISBN 0-231-08957-0
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER: 67-12006
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
9 8 7 6 5 4

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF REPUBLICAN CHINA

HOWARD L. BOORMAN, EDITOR
RICHARD C. HOWARD, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
O. EDMUND CLUBB
RUSSELL MAETH

STAFF

ANNE B. CLARK	MELVILLE T. KENNEDY, JR.	SUSAN H. MARSH
SHEN-YU DAI	DONALD W. KLEIN	YONG SANG NG
LIENCHE TU FANG	ROBERT H. G. LEE	LORETTA PAN
PEI-JAN HSIA	BERNADETTE LI	A. C. SCOTT
YANG-CHIH HUANG	ALBERT LU	PEI-YI WU

CONTRIBUTORS

John S. Aird	Merle Goldman	Shu-hua Li	James E. Sheridan
Cyril Birch	Jerome B. Grieder	C. T. Liang	Stanley Spector
Scott A. Boorman	Marus Fang Hao	H. H. Ling	E-tu Zen Sun
Conrad Brandt	James P. Harrison	Arthur Link	Rufus Suter
Robert A. Burton	Judy Feldman	Chun-jo Liu	S. Y. Teng
C. M. Chang	Harrison	Ch'ung-hung Liu	Te-kong Tong
K. N. Chang	David Hawkes	James T. C. Liu	T. H. Tsien
Kwang-chih Chang	Nicole Hirabayashi	Wu-chi Liu	T'ung-ho Tung
Fu-ts'ung Chiang	Ping-ti Ho	John T. Ma	Lyman P. Van Slyke
Tse-tsung Chow	C. T. Hsia	Meng Ma	Richard L. Walker
M. W. Chu	Ronald Hsia	Eduardo Macagno	Farrell Phillips
Samuel C. Chu	Kung-chuan Hsiao	Robert M. Marsh	Wallerstein
Wen-djang Chu	Francis C. P. Hsu	Harriet C. Mills	Chi-kao Wang
James I. Crump, Jr.	Kai-yu Hsu	Donald Paragon	Y. T. Wang
John Dardess	Chün-tu Hsüeh	Robert W. Rinden	Holmes H. Welch
James E. Dew	Paul V. Hyer	David T. Roy	Hellmut Wilhelm
John Philip Emerson	Chalmers A. Johnson	Harold Schiffrin	Hsiang-hsiang Wu
Albert Feuerwerker	Paula S. Johnson	Stuart R. Schram	K. T. Wu
Yi-tsi Feuerwerker	William R. Johnson	William R. Schultz	William C. C. Wu
Wolfgang Franke	Olga Lang	T. H. Shen	William A. Wycoff
Donald Gillin	Kan Lao	Tsung-lien Shen	Isabella Yen

Editor for the Columbia University Press: Katharine Kyes Leab

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NAMES

The romanization systems used are the Wade-Giles (with the omission of some diacritical marks) for Chinese and the Hepburn (with the omission of some macrons) for Japanese. The major exception to this rule is Chinese place names for large cities, which are given according to the Chinese Post Office system. In the case of Kwangtung province, Cantonese spellings often have been indicated: Nanghai (Namhoi). For place names in Manchuria and in the case of Peking, we generally have followed contemporary usage. In such outlying areas as Sinkiang, Mongolia, and Tibet, any given place might have several names. For convenience, we have standardized the place names in all outlying areas according to the dictates of common sense.

Chinese personal names are given in the Chinese order, that is, with the surname first. In general, the articles are arranged alphabetically by the Wade-Giles romanization of the subject's surname and given personal name (ming). However, the biographies of Chiang Kai-shek, Eugene Ch'en, H. H. K'ung, T. V. Soong, Sun Yat-sen, and a few others appear under the name most familiar to Western readers. The courtesy, literary, Western, alternate, and common pen names of subjects of biographies are listed at the beginning of each article (*see* ABBREVIATIONS). The reader should note that the ming and the tzu (courtesy name) frequently are confused in modern Chinese sources.

THE CALENDAR

Dates are given according to the Western calendar, converted in many cases from the Chinese calendar. The word sui often is used

in referring to age. In China, a person is regarded as being one year old at birth and two years old at the beginning of the next Chinese calendar year. Thus, a person's age by Western calculation will be less than his sui. We have retained the sui form in many articles because of the difficulties of conversion and, frequently, the lack of precise information about month and day of birth.

MEASURES OF MONEY AND LAND

From 1911 to 1949 the values of Chinese monetary units varied so greatly that it is impossible to assign them standard values in Western terms. Until 1933 the official unit of value was the Customs tael (Hai-kuan liang). Other monies, such as silver dollars (yuan), also were current. In 1933 the silver dollar (yuan) became the standard legal tender of China. In 1935, by law, a managed paper currency (fapi) replaced the silver. A gold dollar unit (yuan) was briefly introduced in 1948, but the Chinese monetary system remained unstable until after the establishment of the Central People's Government at Peking in October 1949.

Standard units of land measurement used in this work are li and mu.

1 li = 1/3 mile

1 mu (or mou) = 733 sq. yards

6.6 mu = 1 acre

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

We have used Western military terms to describe the organization of Chinese armies. Thus:

chün = army

shih = division

lū = brigade

t'uan = regiment

ying = battalion

lien = company

p'ai = platoon

The reader should note that the organization of Chinese armies was not so standardized as that of Western armies, and the size of units varied considerably. During the second phase of the Northern Expedition (1928) armies were combined for field operations to form larger units, although they retained their individual designations (e.g., First Army). The combined forces were known variously as army groups (chün-t'uan), direction armies (fang-mien chün), and route armies (lu-chün). Above this level was that of group army (chi-t'uan-chün). Although these were temporary designations, they achieved the permanence of organizational categories.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

The administrative divisions, in ascending order, of each province at the end of the Ch'ing period were:

- hsien = districts or counties
- chou = departments
- fu = prefectures
- tao = circuits composed of
2 or more fu

We have used the terms military governor and civil governor in referring to provincial rulers of the 1912-28 period. At the beginning of the republican period the Chinese title for the military governor of a province was *tutuh*. The official designation was changed to *chiang-chün* in 1914 and to *tuchün* in 1916. Beginning about 1925, the title was changed in some areas to *tupan*, a designation which implied that the governor's primary responsibilities were demilitarization and social rehabilitation.

We have used the term governor in referring to the top-ranking officer of a provincial government after 1928, rather than the more literal rendering of the Chinese (*sheng cheng-fu chu-hsi*) as chairman.

The term *tao-t'ai* refers to the official in charge of a circuit. A number of the men who held this office during the Ch'ing period were important in foreign relations because often the *tao-t'ai* was the highest Chinese official available for negotiations with foreigners.

Mention should be made of the *likin*, an inland tax on the transit of goods which was introduced by the imperial government at the time of the Taiping Rebellion (1850-64). *Likin* stations soon proliferated throughout China.

The tax revenues were beyond Peking's control and often were used to finance regional armies. The *likin* tax on local trade was not suppressed officially until 1933.

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

In the Ch'ing period, the official class was defined by statute, and its composition was determined by the results of examinations in literary and classical subjects. Although the examination system was abolished in 1905, a brief discussion of it is necessary because many prominent people in the republican period were members of this class by achievement or purchase and because the examinations and degrees have no Western equivalents.

Preliminary examinations were conducted on three successive levels: the *hsien*; the *fu*; and the *sheng*, which was conducted at the prefectural capital. Successful candidates received the *sheng-yuan* degree, which entitled them to assume the dress of the scholar and exempted them from forced labor. However, they had no legal right to or opportunity for official appointment. They were subject to *sui-k'ao*, examinations given regularly in the prefectural capitals under provincial supervision. Success in the *sui-k'ao* meant that they received a small stipend annually to further their studies. Roughly equivalent to the *sheng-yuan* degree was the *chien-sheng* degree, which, however, could be purchased. Accordingly, holders of the *chien-sheng* degree were not subject to periodic examination. Holders of the *chien-sheng* and the *sheng-yuan* degrees, who were neither commoners nor officials, comprised a large and changing group.

Those who wished to qualify for official status took the provincial examinations, composed of a preliminary examination, or *k'o-k'ao*, and a *hsiang-shih*, or provincial examination. Successful candidates received the degree of *chü-jen*, which made the holder eligible for office. The *kung-sheng* degree was roughly equivalent to the *chü-jen*, but was acquired by appointment, by examination, or by purchase.

The examinations for the highest degree, the *chin-shih*, which brought appointment to the middle levels of the imperial bureaucracy, were held at Peking. They were composed of the *hui-shih*, or metropolitan examination; the *tien-shih*, or palace examination; and the *ch'ao-k'ao*, an examination in the presence of

the emperor which led to specific appointment. Chin-shih who ranked near the top of their group usually were appointed to the Hanlin Academy, where their duties included drawing up government documents and compiling materials for official histories. Service at the Hanlin Academy frequently afforded access to the highest positions in the imperial government.

Candidates who passed the examinations in the same year were linked in the t'ung-nien (same year) relationship, a bond somewhat similar to that linking, for example, members of the Class of 1928 at Harvard College.

FINAL DATE FOR VOLUME III

The final date for inclusion of information about the subjects of biographies in Volume III was March 1969.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The final volume of this work will contain a comprehensive bibliography. It will list the published writings, if any, of the subject of each article and the sources, both personal and written, used in preparing the article. A brief bibliography of basic sources for twentieth-century Chinese biography is to be found at the end of each volume.

Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300



REPUBLICAN CHINA IN 1928

GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE WORKS

- Biographies of Prominent Chinese*, ed. by A. R. Burt, J. B. Powell, and Carl Crow. Shanghai, no date.
- Chang Yüeh-jui. *Chin-jen chuan-chi wen-hsüan*. Changsha, 1938.
- 張越瑞。近人傳記文選。
- Chao Chia-chin and Chang Sheng-chih. *Ming-jen chuan-chi*. Hong Kong, 1947.
- 趙家縉。張聲智。名人傳記。
- Chin-shih jen-wu chih*, ed. by Chin Liang. Taipei, 1955.
- 近世人物志。金梁。
- Chin-tai Chung-kuo ming-jen ku-shih*, ed. by Yü Ling. Shanghai, 1949.
- 近代中國名人故事。俞凌。
- Chin-tai ming-jen chuan-chi hsüan*, ed. by Chu Te-chün. Shanghai, 1948.
- 近代名人傳記選。朱德君。
- Chin-tai ming-jen hsiao-chuan*, ed. by Wo-ch'iu chung-tzu (pseud.). 3 vols. No place, 1926.
- 近代名人小傳。沃丘仲子。
- China Handbook, 1937-1945, with 1946 Supplement*, ed. by the Chinese Ministry of Information. New York, 1947.
- China Handbook*, ed. by the China Handbook Editorial Board. Taipei, 1951-.
- The China Year Book*, ed. by N. G. W. Woodhead. Tientsin, 1921-39.
- The Chinese Year Book*, ed. by the Council on International Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Shanghai, 1935-41.
- Ch'ing-tai ch'i-pai ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Ts'ai Kuan-lo. Kowloon, 1963.
- 清代七百名人傳。蔡冠洛。
- Chuan-chi wen-hsüeh*. Taipei, 1962-.
- 傳記文學。
- Chūgoku bunkakai jimbutsu sōkan*, ed. by Hashikawa Tokio. Peking, 1940.
- 中國文化界人物總鑑。橋川時雄。
- Ch'un-ch'iu*. Hong Kong, 1957-.
- 春秋。
- Chung-hua min-kuo jen-shih lu*. Taipei, 1953.
- 中華民國人事錄。
- Chung-hua min-kuo ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Chia I-chün. 2 vols. Peiping, 1932-33.
- 中華民國名人傳。賈逸君。
- Chung-kung jen-ming tien*, ed. by Chang Ta-chün. Kowloon, 1956.
- 中共人名典。張大軍。
- Chung-kung jen-wu chih*, ed. by *Jen-min nien-chien*. Hong Kong, 1951.
- 中共人物誌。人民年鑑。
- Chung-kuo jen-wu hsün-chuan*, ed. by Hsü Liang-chih. Hong Kong, 1954.
- 中國人物新傳。徐亮之。
- Chung-kuo kung-ch'an-tang lieh-shih chuan*, ed. by Hua Ying-shen. Hong Kong, 1949.
- 中國共產黨烈士傳。華應申。
- Chung-kuo li-tai ming-jen nien-p'u mu-lu*, ed. by Li Shih-t'ao. Shanghai, 1941.
- 中國歷代名人年譜目錄。李士濤。
- Chung-kuo ming-jen chuan*, ed. by T'ang Lu-feng. Shanghai, 1932.
- 中國名人傳。唐盧鋒。
- Chung-kuo ming-jen tien*, ed. by Li Hsi-keng and Fang Cheng-hsiang. Peking, 1949.
- 中國名人典。李希更。方正祥。
- Chung-kuo pai-ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Ch'en I-lin. Shanghai, 1937.
- 中國百名人傳。陳翊林。
- Chung-kuo tang-tai ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Fu Jun-hua. Shanghai, 1948.
- 中國當代名人傳。傅潤華。
- Chung-kuo tang-tai ming-jen i-shih*, ed. by Chang Hsing-fan. Shanghai, 1947.
- 中國當代名人逸事。張行帆。
- Directory of Party and Government Officials of Communist China*, ed. by the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. Department of State. 2 vols. Washington, 1960.
- Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period (1644-1912)*, ed. by Arthur W. Hummel. 2 vols. Washington, 1943-44.
- Erh-shih chin-jen chih*, ed. by *Jen-chien-shih she*. Shanghai, 1935.
- 二十今人志。人間世社。
- Feng Tzu-yu. *Ko-ming i-shih*. Changsha, 1939.
- 馮自由。革命逸史。
- Gendai Chūgoku Chōsen jimmei kan*, ed. by Gaimushō Ajia-kyoku. Tokyo, 1953.
- 現代中國朝鮮人名鑑。アジア局。

- Gendai Chūgoku jimmei jiten*, ed. by Kasumigaseki-kai. Tokyo, 1962.
現代中國人名辭典。霞關會。
- Gendai Chūgoku jiten*, ed. by Chūgoku kenkyū-jo. Tokyo, 1950.
現代中國辭典。中國研究所。
- Gendai Chūka minkoku Manshu teikoku jimmei kan*, ed. by Gaimushō jōhōbu.
現代中華民國滿洲帝國人名鑑。
外務省情報部。
- Gendai Shina jimmei jiten*, ed. by Tairiku bunka kenkyū-jo. Tokyo, 1939.
現代支那人辭典。大陸文化研究所。
- Gendai Shina jimmei kan*. Tokyo, 1928.
現代支那人名鑑。
- Hatano Kenichi. *Gendai Shina no seiji to jimbutsu*. Tokyo, 1937.
波多野乾一。現代支那の政治と人物。
- Hemmi Juro. *Chūkaminokoku kakumei nijishunen kinen shi*. Keijo, 1931.
逸見十郎。中華民國革命二十週年紀念史。
- Hsien-tai shih-liao*, ed. by Hai-t'ien ch'u-pan-she. 4 vols. Shanghai, 1935.
現代史料。海天出版社。
- Hsin Chung-kuo fen-sheng jen-wu chih*, ed. by Sonoda Ikki; tr. by Huang Hui-ch'uan and Tiao Ying-hua. Shanghai, 1930.
新中國分省人物誌。園田一龜。
黃惠泉。刁英華。
- Hsin Chung-kuo jen-wu chih*, ed. by Chou-mo pao. Hong Kong, 1950.
新中國人物誌。週末報。
- Hsüeh Chün-tu. *The Chinese Communist Movement, 1921-1937*. Stanford, 1960.
———. *The Chinese Communist Movement, 1937-1949*. Stanford, 1962.
- Hua-ch'iao hsing-shih hsien-hsien lieh-chuan*, ed. by Hai-wai wen-k'u. Taipei, 1956.
華僑姓氏先賢列傳。海外文庫。
- Huang Fen-sheng. *Pien-chiang jen-wu chih*. Chungking, 1945.
黃奮生。邊疆人物誌。
- Huang Kung-wei. *Chung-kuo chin-tai jen-wu i-hua*. Taipei, 1949.
黃公偉。中國近代人物逸話。
- Hu-nan ko-ming lieh-shih chuan*, ed. by Chung-kung Hu-nan sheng-wei hsüan-ch'uan-pu. Changsha, 1952.
湖南革命烈士傳。中共湖南省委宣傳部。
- I-chiang-shan hsün-chih chiang-shih chung-lieh lu*, ed. by Tsung-ssu-ling-pu shih-cheng-ch'u. Taipei, 1959.
一江山殉職將士忠烈錄。總司令部史政處。
- I-ching*. Shanghai, 1936-37.
逸經。
- Jen-chien-shih*. Shanghai, 1934-35.
人間世。
- Klein, Donald W. *Who's Who in Modern China*. New York, 1959.
Ko-ming hsien-lieh chuan-chi, ed. by Wang Shao-tzu. Shanghai, no date.
革命先烈傳記。王紹子。
- Kuo-shih-kuan kuan-k'an*. Nanking, 1947-49.
國史館館刊。
- Liu Ts'un-jen. *Jen-wu t'an*. Hong Kong, 1952.
柳存仁。人物譚。
- Lu Man-yen. *Shih-hsien pieh-chi*. Chungking, 1943.
陸曼炎。時賢別記。
- Lu Tan-lin. *Tang-tai jen-wu chih*. Shanghai, 1947.
陸丹林。當代人物志。
- Min-kuo ming-jen t'u-chien*, ed. by Yang Chia-lo. 2 vols. Nanking, 1937.
民國名人圖鑑。楊家駱。
- Ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Hai-wai wen-k'u. Taipei, 1954.
名人傳。海外文庫。
- Pei-chuan chi-pu*, comp. by Min Erh-ch'ang. Peiping, 1932.
碑傳記補。閔爾昌。
- Saishin Shina kanshin roku*, ed. by Shina kenkyū-kai. Tokyo, 1919.
最新支那官紳錄。支那研究會。
- Saishin Shina yōjin den*, ed. by Tōa mondai chōsa-kai. Osaka, 1941.
最新支那要人傳。東亞問題調查會。
- Sekai jimmei jiten: Tōyō-hen*, ed. by Ōrui Noburu. Tokyo, 1952.
世界人名辭典：東洋篇。大類伸。
- Shin Chūgoku jiten*, ed. by Chūgoku kenkyū-jo. Tokyo, 1954.
新中國事典。中國研究所。
- Shina jinshiroku*, ed. by Sawamura Yukio and Ueda Toshio. Osaka, 1929.
支那人士錄。澤村幸夫。植田捷雄。
- Shina mondai jiten*, ed. by Fujita Chikamasa. Tokyo, 1942.
支那問題辭典。藤田親昌。
- T'an-tang-tang-chai chu (pseud.). *Hsien-tai Chung-kuo ming-jen wai-shih*. Peiping, 1935.
坦蕩蕩齋主。現代中國名人外史。
- Tang-tai Chung-kuo jen-wu chih*, ed. by Chung-liu shu-chü. Shanghai, 1938.
當代中國人物誌。中流書局。
- Tang-tai Chung-kuo ming-jen chih*, ed. by Hsiao Hsiao. Shanghai, 1940.
當代中國名人誌。蕭瀟。
- Tang-tai Chung-kuo ming-jen lu*, ed. by Fan Yin-nan. Shanghai, 1931.
當代中國名人錄。樊蔭南。

- Tang-tai Chung-kuo ming-jen tz'u-tien*, ed. by Jen Chia-yao. Shanghai, 1947.
當代中國名人辭典。任嘉堯。
- Tang-tai jen-wu*, ed. by Su Chi-ch'ang. Chungking, 1947.
當代人物。蘇季常。
- T'ang Tsu-p'ei. *Min-kuo ming-jen hsiao-chuan*. Hong Kong, 1953.
唐租培。民國名人小傳。
- T'ao Chü-yin. *Chin-tai i-wen*. Shanghai, 1945.
陶菊隱。近代軼聞。
- T'o Huang. *Chin-jih ti chiang-ling*. Shanghai, 1939.
拓荒。今日的將領。
- Tso Shun-sheng. *Chung-kuo hsien-tai ming-jen i-shih*. Kowloon, 1951.
左舜生。中國現代名人軼事。
- Tsui-chin kuan-shen lü-li hui-lü*. Peking, 1920.
最近官紳履歷彙錄。
- Tsurumi Yūsuke. *Danjō shijō gaijō no hito*. Tokyo, 1928.
鶴見祐輔。壇上紙上街上的人。
- Tzu-yu Chung-kuo ming-jen chuan*, ed. by Ting Ti-sheng. Taipei, 1952.
自由中國名人傳。丁滌生。
- Wang Sen-jan. *Chin-tai erh-shih-chia p'ing-chuan*. Peiping, 1934.
王森然。近代二十家評傳。
- Who's Who in China*, ed. by the China Weekly Review. Shanghai, 1926-50.
- Who's Who in Communist China*, ed. by the Union Research Institute. Hong Kong, 1966.
- Who's Who in Modern China*, ed. by Max Perleberg. Hong Kong, 1954.
- Who's Who of American Returned Students*, ed. by Tsing Hua College. Peking, 1917.
- Wu, Eugene. *Leaders of Twentieth-Century China*. Stanford, 1956.
- Yü Hsüeh-lun. *Ch'i-ch'ing-lou tsa-chi*. 2 vols. Taipei, 1953, 1955.
喻血輪。綺情樓雜記。