

中華人民  
共和國  
人名錄

Who's Who  
in the  
People's Republic  
of China

by Wolfgang Bartke

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# Preface

One difficulty in compiling this *Who's Who in the People's Republic of China* stems from China's reluctance to disclose biographical data. After 1962 and until very recently, even the most important new appointments and dismissals were for the most part not officially announced. Only lists of new members of organizations are published at the end of Party and National People's Congresses, while in 1975 not even the names of the deputies to the Fourth National People's Congress were revealed. Although a better press coverage resulted from the opening of China in mid-1978, the extent to which secrecy prevails is made clear by the fact that even the name of Chairman Hua Guofeng's wife is not publicly known.

A systematic recording of personnel data requires a daily scanning of the Chinese press for references to personalities and their relevant posts, a laborious process, but the only one available to the observer of the Chinese leadership structure collecting biographical data. The compiler of these biographies started his systematic recording of these data in 1958. During the following two decades a personnel file containing 54,000 names and a file of 6,500 organizations developed. Since on the average about 1,000 data are recorded each month, the complete file contains a quarter of a million individual data. The information presented in this volume covering events after 1958 is based on these files. He drew primarily from the daily Chinese press, using such sources as *Renmin ribao*, Xinhua News Agency dispatches, and reports from the Summary of World Broadcasts of the BBC. Unofficial sources, such as the extensive Red Guard publications of the Cultural Revolution period, were not used. Pre-1958 information, including data on the pre-1949 period, based on PRC sources, was collected in Taiwan archives during two research visits and, in addition, drawn extensively from the publications of the Biographical Service of the Union Research Institute in Hong Kong.

Pre-1949 information is presented as a continuous text at the beginning of individual biographies in order to distinguish it clearly from the official post-October 1949 data, which are arranged chronologically by year and month.

*Who's Who in the People's Republic of China* is intended as a reference guide to the current active leadership of China. Within this limitation, clearly defined groups of cadres were included, and these are listed in the "Standards for Inclusion" on page xi. Cadres already deceased or who have disappeared were excluded, but in deference to the dramatic changes, human and political, that have occurred in China over the last several years (the deaths of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and Zhu De all in 1976, for example), a small number of biographies of deceased or purged leaders whose political significance reaches into the present is included in the section "Biographies of Important Deceased and Purged Cadres."

Military ranks were abolished in the hierarchy of the People's Liberation Army in 1965. Insofar as they are available, however, they have been included in the biographies because they continue to provide information on the structure of the military leadership.

Certain inaccuracies are inherent in an extensive reliance on the daily Chinese press. Thus, for example, cadres disappear from the press for reasons unknown. A rule of thumb, derived from more than twenty years of observing the structure of the Chinese leadership, suggests that a leading cadre may be considered purged if he or she has not publicly appeared for one year. Consequently, most of the biographies in this volume are of those cadres who have been mentioned in the press since August 1978.

In this connection it is worth noting that the writing of *Who's Who in the People's Republic of China* was begun in 1975. At that time, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were alive, and the country's personnel policy was determined by the now reviled "Gang of Four." As the compilation of the *Who's Who* centered on predetermined leadership groups, 1,030 biographies had to be deleted in the course of time as a result of extensive purges. By and large they were replaced by reactivated cadres who had held ranking posts before the Cultural Revolution.

The present *Who's Who in the People's Republic of*

*China* is the first to include photographs. The majority of these photos have been taken from the Chinese press. Even though their quality in many instances falls short of normal standards for reproduction, it was felt that a bad photo is better than none at all.

To render the biographies more readable, certain cumbersome terms were abbreviated. For example, the *All-China* Federation of Trade Unions is referred to as "Federation of Trade Unions." Since the book deals with China, it seemed permissible to dispense with "All-China" in this and other instances.

For all those who are not yet acquainted with the *pinyin* transcription, a list of all names alphabetized in the Wade-Giles transcription has been included on pages 717-729.

Throughout the book only a few abbreviations have been used, and they are recorded in the "List of Abbreviations" on page xii. Other terms occurring several times in a biography have been written out on their first occurrence, with their abbreviations used in subsequent occurrences.

There are three types of references introducing new posts obtained by a cadre:

1. Government officials, such as ministers, ambassadors, etc., and military officers are *appointed*;
2. Party cadres and cadres of mass organizations and of the provincial administrations are *elected* (the higher cadres always after approval by the central leadership);
3. *Identified* indicates that a cadre was first recognized as holding the post at the given date, although his or her actual appointment or election may have occurred some time previously.

In order to keep individual biographies within manageable proportions, some categories of activities, particularly those pertaining to domestic affairs, were not included. For instance, the signing of a trade agreement with a foreign trade delegation visiting Beijing by one of the vice-ministers of foreign trade is a routine activity not meriting a separate entry; another example is the visit of the secretary of the Yunnan Province CP to Sichuan Province, again an activity which does not significantly contribute to our information on the rank or career of the cadre in question.

Each biography is preceded by a list of posts held as of March 1980, when work on biographies in this volume was completed. They are arranged in the following order: Party, Government, National

People's Congress, Military (including the ranks abolished in 1965), Provincial Administration, Mass Organizations, and Others. This enables the reader to size up at a glance the present influence of a cadre.

It should be noted that publications by personalities treated in this book are only mentioned if they appeared in the official source material used and that Chinese characters for about twenty-four names were not obtainable.

The sustained value of this reference work is of course restricted by the constant shifting of personalities characteristic, to various extents, of the leadership of all countries. China had a relatively stable leadership from the foundation of the People's Republic in 1949 until the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966. The Cultural Revolution was a phase of extreme instability. Between 1966 and 1968 two thirds of the former elite were purged; many additional military leaders were purged in the wake of the Lin Biao affair in 1971. The period from 1973 on saw essentially a process of rehabilitation of those cadres who disappeared during the Cultural Revolution. This process temporarily came to a halt after the death of Zhou Enlai in January 1976 but was revived with the purge of the so-called "Gang of Four" and its supporters. As a result, roughly three quarters of those two thirds of all cadres who had been purged during the Cultural Revolution had been rehabilitated as of this writing: The majority had returned to office, while some were awaiting their reappointments. On the whole, the process of rehabilitation may, with the exception of a few latecomers, be considered completed. The period of personnel change was in any case succeeded in 1979 by a renewed phase of stability, comparable to the period of 1949 to 1966. This situation may be assumed to last at least as long as the present leadership with Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, and Li Xiannian remains in control. Although the Twelfth Party Congress and the Sixth National People's Congress will add a number of corrective alterations, they are not expected to bring any significant changes.

On 29 February 1980, Xinhua reported, "The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the CCP decided to approve the resignations of Comrades Wang Dongxing, Ji Dengkui, Wu De, and Chen Xilian and decided to remove and proposed to remove them from their leading Party and state posts." Following this report I put these four cadres into the section of "Biographies of Important Deceased and Purged Cadres." Subsequent developments proved this to be a mistake. At the memorial meeting for Liu Shaoqi on 17 May 1980, all of them were named as members of the CCP

Central Committee. "Leading Party posts" obviously means the Politburo, which in reality, of course, is the only leading body, in the sense of a decision-making organ, in the People's Republic of China.

As of March 1980, twenty-seven of the twenty-nine provinces and municipalities with provincial status had already elected their new provincial governments; only Jilin Province and Tianjin Municipality had not done so at the time. Therefore, the leading cadres included in the biographies for those two bodies are still the ones of their respective revolutionary committees. It was not until April and June 1980, respectively, that Jilin Province and Tianjin Municipality elected their people's governments, too. Therefore, the Appendix, "The Organization of the People's Republic of China," work on which extended to August 1980, contains the data for the newly elected provincial leadership.

In August 1980, after work on the Appendix in this volume was completed, the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress was convened in Beijing. *Beijing Review* of September 15, 1980 (No. 37), reported the leadership changes as follows:

—Chairman Hua Guofeng of the C.P.C. Central Committee will no longer hold the post of Premier of the State Council;

—Zhao Ziyang is now Premier of the State Council;

—Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian and Wang Zhen who are advanced in age will no longer hold the posts of Vice-Premiers of the State Council;

—Wang Renzhong, who has taken up an important post in the Party, also will give up his Vice-Premiership;

—Chen Yonggui was relieved of his post as Vice-Premier upon his own request;

—The session decided on the appointment of Yang Jingren, Zhang Aiping and Huang Hua as Vice-Premiers of the State Council;

—The session approved the resignation of Nie Rongzhen, Liu Bocheng, Zhang Dingcheng, Cai Chang and Zhou Jianren as Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, and elected Peng Chong, Xi Zhongxun, Su Yu, Yang Shangkun and Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain as additional Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

I am grateful to all those who have lent their indispensable help in completing this book: Mechthild Warmbier carried the burden of typing the manuscript. She has been particularly conscientious and patient in modifying the Chinese names to the new *pinyin* transliteration and adding numerous revisions to the earlier version of the manuscript. A debt is also owed to Waldtraut Jarke, Anneliese Kalweit, Gudrun Hanke, Maike Engel, and Manfred Saller. I would also like to thank Professor Klaus Mehnert for his friendly support. Last but not least, my thanks go to Franciscus Verellen who translated the biographies into English and to Douglas Merwin of M.E. Sharpe, Inc. for his numerous suggestions and painstaking efforts in the final stages of preparation of this volume.

Wolfgang Bartke  
Fischerhude, August 1980

# Standards for inclusion

The officials holding the posts listed below are included in this volume. A separate section (pp. 571-593) contains "Biographies of Important Deceased and Purged Cadres."

## Central Level

CCP	Politburo	Members, Alternative Members
	Central Committee	Members, Alternative Members
	Secretariat	General Secretary, Members
	Departments	Directors, Deputy Directors
	Military Commission	All Cadres
	Party School	President, Vice-presidents
Government	State Council	Premier, Vice-premiers
	Commissions	Ministers, Vice-ministers
	Ministries	Ministers, Vice-ministers
	Foreign Ministry,	
	Departments	Directors, Deputy Directors
	Embassies	Ambassadors
	Others State Organs	Directors, Deputy Directors
National People's Congress		Chairman, Vice-chairmen, Members, Standing Committee
Supreme People's Court		President, Vice-presidents
Supreme People's Procuratorate		Chief Procurator, Deputy Chief Procurators
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference		Chairman, Vice-chairmen
Military, General Staff		Chief of Staff, Deputy Chiefs of Staff
	Departments	Director, Deputy Directors
	Services	Commanders, Deputy Commanders
	Military Schools	Commandants, Deputy Commandants
Mass Organizations		
	Noncommunist Parties	Chairmen, Vice-chairmen
	Political Organizations	Chairmen, Vice-chairmen
Sports Organizations		Presidents, Vice-presidents
Scientific and Other Organizations		Presidents, Vice-presidents

## Below Central Level

Military Regions		Commanders, Deputy Commanders, 1st Political Commissars
Military Districts		Commanders, 1st Political Commissars
Provinces	CCP Administration	1st Secretaries, Secretaries Governor, Vice-governors

## The Science Apparatus

Academy of Sciences		President, Vice-presidents
	Institutes	Directors, Deputy Directors
Academy of Social Sciences		President, Vice-presidents
	Institutes	Directors, Deputy Directors
Other Central Academies		Presidents, Vice-presidents
	Institutes	Directors, Deputy Directors
Universities		Presidents, Vice-presidents
Institutes		Directors, Deputy Directors
Colleges		Directors, Deputy Directors

# List of abbreviations and a note on romanization

CCP	Chinese Communist Party	NCNA	New China News Agency
CP	Communist Party	NPC	National People's Congress
CPPCC	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	PLA	People's Liberation Army
GMRB	Guangming Ribao (Guangming Daily)	PRC	People's Republic of China
HQ	Hong Qi (Red Flag)	RMRB	Renmin Ribao (People's Daily)
KMT	Kuomintang	XNA	Xinhua News Agency

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The *pinyin* system of romanization, which was officially introduced in the People's Republic of China on January 1, 1979, for transcribing Chinese names in foreign-language publications, is used throughout this book. Thus, for example, Peking is now Beijing and Canton is Guangzhou. Exceptions are the Chinese names of individuals, institutions, and places outside the People's Republic of China—Chiang Kai-shek, Kuomintang, and Hong Kong for

example. Geographical names are always presented in their *pinyin* form, e.g., Huang He instead of Yellow River and Chang Jiang instead of Yangtse River.

For those more familiar with the Wade-Giles system of romanization, a Wade-Giles/Pinyin Conversion Table appears in the Appendix, and the Wade-Giles transcription appears in parentheses after the *pinyin* version in each of the biographical entries.



X Amudong Niyazi (Hamdinnyas) 阿木冬  
尼牙孜

Posts held

## CCP

Member of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline under the CCP Central Committee

Member of the Standing Committee, Xinjiang Autonomous Region CP

1st secretary, Ürümqi Municipality CP

## Government

Member of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission

## NPC

Vice-chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee

## Provincial Administration

Vice-chairman of the People's Government of Xinjiang Autonomous Region

- 1973, May Identified as a cadre in Xinjiang
- 1977, Aug Identified as 1st secretary, Ürümqi Municipality CP
- 1978, Feb Elected vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Xinjiang (until Aug 1979)
- May Appointed vice-chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the 10th Congress of the Communist Youth League
- Jun Identified as member of the Standing Committee, Xinjiang Autonomous Region CP
- Dec Appointed member of the Commission for Inspecting Discipline under the CCP Central Committee
- 1979, May Appointed member of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission
- Sep Elected vice-chairman of the People's Government, Xinjiang Autonomous Region; head of a youth and students delegation to Pakistan
- Oct Identified as vice-chairman of the NPC Nationalities Committee

An Faqian (An Fa-ch'ien)

安法乾

Posts held

## Government

Vice-minister of commerce

An is a native of Pingyuan Province. Toward the end of the revolutionary period he worked in the People's Government of Shanxi-Chahar-Shandong-Henan Border Region.

- 1950, Jul Appointed council member of the Pingyuan Provincial People's Government
- 1954, Jul Identified as member of the Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives
- 1957, Sep Appointed assistant minister of food industry
- 1960, Sep Appointed vice-minister of food industry
- 1967 Disappears during Cultural Revolution
- 1976, May First appearance after the Cultural Revolution; identified as vice-minister of commerce

An Gang (An Kang)

安岗

Posts held

## CCP

Deputy editor-in-chief of RMRB

## Others

Director of the Institute of Journalism, Academy of Social Sciences

- 1953 Identified as a correspondent of RMRB
- 1960, Mar Identified as secretary of the Journalists Association (until Cultural Revolution)
- Jun Identified as deputy editor-in-chief of RMRB (until Cultural Revolution)
- 1976, Jan First appearance after the Cultural Revolution
- May Identified as holding his previous post as deputy editor-in-chief of RMRB
- 1979, Jul Identified as director of the Institute of Journalism, Academy of Social Sciences

An Pingsheng (An P'ing-sheng)

安平生

Posts held

## CCP

Member of the CCP 11th Central Committee

1st CP secretary, Yunnan Province

## NPC

Deputy for Yunnan Province to the 5th NPC

## Provincial Administration

Chairman of the People's Congress, Yunnan Province

- 1953, Nov Identified as deputy director, Rural Work Department, South China Office of the CCP Central Committee, and as secretary-general of the Guangdong People's Government
- 1954, Aug Elected deputy for Guangdong Province to the 1st NPC
- 1955, Dec Identified as director, Office of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy, Guangdong Provincial Administration
- 1956, Jul Identified as director, Rural Work Department, Guangdong CP (until Feb 1958)
- Aug Identified as vice-governor of Guangdong (until Jul 1961)
- 1960, Apr Identified as member, CP Guangdong Standing Committee
- 1961, Jul Identified as CP secretary and vice-chairman of Guangxi Autonomous Region
- 1967, Jan An's removal from his office as CP secretary of the Autonomous Region as reported by Radio Guangxi is not confirmed by Beijing
- 1968, Aug On establishment of the Autonomous Region's Revolutionary Committee, An is elected vice-chairman (until Jan 1976)
- 1971, Feb On reestablishment of the CP Secretariat of Guangxi Autonomous Region, An is elected deputy secretary (until Aug 1973)
- 1973, Aug Elected to first term as member of the

- Central Committee by the 10th CCP Congress. Identified as CP secretary of Guangxi Autonomous Region (until Dec 1975)
- 1973, Dec Identified as leading member of the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Association
- 1975, Dec Identified as 1st CP secretary of Guangxi Autonomous Region (until Jan 1977)
- 1976, Mar Identified as chairman, Revolutionary Committee of Guangxi Autonomous Region (until Jan 1977)
- Apr Identified as 1st political commissar, Guangxi Military District (until Jan 1977)
- 1977, Feb 1st CP secretary, chairman of Yunnan Province Revolutionary Committee (until Dec 1979), 1st political commissar (until Feb 1979) and 1st CP secretary of Kunming Military District (until Jan 1979), and 1st political commissar of Yunnan Military District
- 1978, Feb Elected deputy for Yunnan Province to the 5th NPC
- 1979, May Head of an agricultural delegation to Japan
- Dec Elected chairman of the People's Congress of Yunnan Province

An Qiyuan (An Ch'i-yüan)

安启元

Posts held

## Government

Deputy director of the State Seismological Bureau

- 1977, Oct Identified as deputy director of the State Seismological Bureau
- 1978, Jul Head of a seismological delegation to Japan



An Shiwei (An Shih-wei)

安士伟

Posts held

## Others

Member of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC

Akhun of the Dongsu Mosque in Beijing

- 1959, Feb Identified as imam of a mosque in Beijing (until Cultural Revolution)
- 1975, Sep First appearance after the Cultural Revolution
- 1978, Mar Elected a member of the Standing Committee of the 5th CPPCC
- 1979, Oct Head of Chinese Moslems pilgrimage to Mecca

An Zhiwen (An Chih-wen)

安志文

Posts held

## Provincial Administration

Vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Jilin Province

An was born in 1919 in Shanxi Province.

- 1950 Identified as deputy director of the Research Office in the Northeast China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee
- Apr Member of the Cultural and Educational Committee of the Northeast China People's Government (until Nov 1952) and deputy director of the Industry Department of the Northeast China Government (until Nov 1952)
- 1952, Nov Appointed member of the State Planning Commission (until Oct 1954)
- 1954, Nov Identified as vice-chairman of the State Construction Commission (until Feb 1958)
- 1958, Sep Appointed vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission (until Cultural Revolution)
- 1959, Apr Elected member of the Standing Committee of the 3rd CPPCC
- 1977, Dec First appearance after the Cultural Revolution: Elected vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Jilin Province
- 1978, Oct Deputy head of a machine building delegation to Romania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany (head: Zhou Zijian)

An Zhiyuan (An Chih-yüan)

安致远

Posts held

## Government

Former first permanent representative of the PRC Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva

- 1963, Sep Identified as deputy director of the International Transport Office at the Ministry of Railways (until 1964)
- 1965, Mar Identified as secretary of the Chinese embassy in the USSR (until Aug 1971)
- 1971, Nov Member of the Chinese delegation to the UN General Assembly
- 1972, Jan Standing PRC representative at the UN (until May 1972)
- Aug Identified as director of the Department for International Organizations and Conferences, Treaties and Laws at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (until 1975)
- 1973, Mar Leader of the Chinese delegation to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) session in Tokyo
- 1974, Sep Member of the Chinese delegation to the 29th UN General Assembly
- 1975, Oct Identified as first permanent representative of the PRC Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva (until Feb 1980)
- 1976, Jul Head of the Chinese delegation to the 61st session of the UN Economic and Social Council in Abidjan, Ivory Coast
- 1977, Mar Head of the Chinese delegation to the UN "Common fund for integrated commodity program" Conference in Geneva
- Jun Head of the Chinese delegation to the 24th UN Development Program (UNDP) Conference in Geneva
- 1978, Mar Head of the Chinese delegation to the UN Law of the Sea Conference

- 1979, Nov Member of the Chinese delegation to the UN Conference on Common Fund  
 Sep Head of the Chinese delegation to the UN Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons

An Ziwen (An Tzu-wen)

安子文

Posts held

CCP

Member of the CCP 11th Central Committee

Vice-president of the Party School under the CCP Central Committee

NPC

Deputy for Peking Municipality to the 5th NPC

Vice-chairman of the Legal Commission under the Standing Committee, 5th NPC

An was born in Hunan Province in 1909. After studying in the USSR he was the personal secretary of Mao Zedong in the mid-30s. During the Anti-Japanese War he was secretary-general of the Headquarters of the 8th Route Army. In 1942 he was identified as a cadre of Shanyin (Daiyue) CP, Shanxi Province. In 1946 An became head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee, a post he soon relinquished to Ren Bishi. He then continued to serve as deputy director of the department. In September 1949 he attended the 1st Congress of the CPPCC as a delegate for the CCP.

- 1949, Oct Elected council member of the newly established Sino-Soviet Friendship Association  
 Dec Appointed member of the People's Control Commission of the Government Administration Council (until Jan 1951)  
 1950, Sep Appointed minister of personnel (until Oct 1954)  
 Oct Appointed acting director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee following the death of Ren Bishi (until Aug 1952)  
 1952, Aug Appointed deputy director of the Labor

- 1953, Feb Employment Committee  
 Feb Appointed member of the Committee for Drafting the Election Law  
 1954, Apr Appointed acting director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee following the purge of Rao Shushi (until Nov 1957)  
 Dec Delegate representing the CCP at the 2nd Congress of the CPPCC  
 1956, Sep Elected member of the CCP Central Committee by the 8th Party Congress  
 1957, Nov Appointed director of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee  
 1958, May Member of a CCP delegation led by Dong Biwu 7th Congress of the CP Bulgaria  
 Jun Member of the same delegation attending the 11th Congress of the CP Czechoslovakia  
 Jul Member of the same delegation attending the 5th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) in the German Democratic Republic  
 1959, Apr Delegate representing the CCP at the 3rd Congress of the CPPCC  
 Dec An publishes an article in the ideological journal HQ on "People's Communes and the CCP"  
 1964, Sep An publishes an article in the journal HQ on "The Training of Revolutionary Successors"  
 1965, Jan Elected member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC  
 1967, Sep Denounced as a counterrevolutionary revisionist and purged  
 1978, Dec First appearance after the Cultural Revolution  
 1979, Feb Appointed vice-chairman of the Legal Commission under the NPC Standing Committee  
 May By-elected deputy for Peking Municipality to the 5th NPC; identified as vice-president and deputy secretary of the Party School under the CCP Central Committee  
 Jun Vice-chairman of the Draft Laws Committee, 2nd Session of the 5th NPC  
 Sep By-elected member of the CCP by the 4th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee