

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF REPUBLICAN CHINA

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

VOLUME I: AI-CH'Ü

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
1967 NEW YORK AND LONDON



BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF REPUBLICAN
CHINA

EDITED BY
FRANK T. CHUNG

Volume 1

COPYRIGHT © 1967 COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOG CARD NUMBER: 67-12006
PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ai Ch'ing: *see* CHIANG HAI-CH'ENG.

Ai Ssu-ch'i

艾思奇

Ai Ssu-ch'i (1905–22 March 1966), ideologue, became prominent in the Chinese Communist movement as a popularizer of Marxist-Leninist theories in such works as his *Ta-chung che-hsueh* [philosophy for the masses] and in his articles in the Communist party magazine *Hsueh-hsi* [study].

Virtually nothing is known of Ai Ssu-ch'i's family background or his childhood other than that he was born in T'engch'ung on the Burma border of Yunnan and that his ancestral home reportedly was in Chekiang province. It may be surmised that the family must have been in reasonably comfortable circumstances and that as a boy Ai received a formal education, for it is known that he went to Japan and studied philosophy there.

On his return to China, probably in the early 1930's, Ai Ssu-ch'i made his debut in the world of letters as one of the editors of *Tu-shu sheng-huo* [intellectual life], a leftist publication which was founded at Shanghai in 1933 and which became very popular among young students throughout China. Ai Ssu-ch'i's associates at that time included Chang Han-fu, later to be a vice minister of foreign affairs at Peking; Liu Shih, who figured prominently in the National Salvation Association organized at Shanghai early in 1935; and Li Kung-p'u, a leader of the same association who was among the so-called seven gentlemen of the group imprisoned by the National Government.

In 1934 Ai Ssu-ch'i attracted attention with a series of articles in *Tu-shu sheng-huo* in which he defended orthodox Marxism against the polemics of Yeh Ch'ing (Jen Cho-hsuan, q.v.), whom the leaders of the Chinese Communist party labeled a Trotskyist. The controversy revolved around the claim that dialectical materialism is an absolute and fixed truth beyond scientific proof, a belief to which Yeh

Ch'ing did not subscribe. Ai held that Marxism is superior to science and that it alone is the theory of society and the law of social change. Unlike other philosophies, it cannot perish, Ai asserted.

Ai became a member of the Chinese Communist party in 1935. He then began writing on Marxism-Leninism in the vernacular for the benefit of the less intellectual, and during the next few years he produced some of the works which brought him popularity. In 1936 he published *Ssu-hsiang fang-fa lun* [on methods of thinking], which elucidated the theory that dialectical materialism is the only scientific method of thought, and *Che-hsueh Chiang-hua* [philosophical talks], which formed the conceptual basis of much of his later work. He was also co-translator with Cheng I-li of a popular manual on Marxism called *Hsin che-hsueh ta-kang* [outline of the new philosophy], published in June 1936.

In the same year Ai Ssu-ch'i wrote what is perhaps his most widely read treatise, *Ta-chung che-hsueh* [philosophy for the masses]. Over the years this book went through more than 30 printings, became one of the most popular volumes on Marxism in China, and was endorsed by the Chinese Communist party as a suitable introduction to the study of Marxism-Leninism. In this book Ai Ssu-ch'i demonstrated his ability to make abstract concepts palatable by utilizing vocabulary drawn from proverbs and traditional Chinese literature. This technique proved very useful in introducing impressionable young students to Marxism-Leninism.

After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, Ai Ssu-ch'i was among the first group of literary-intellectual figures to migrate to Yen-an, where the Chinese Communists had consolidated their forces. Arriving with Ai or at about the same time were other intellectuals who afterwards established themselves in the Chinese Communist movement, notably Ch'en Po-ta, Chou Yang, and Hu Ch'iao-mu. Mao Tse-tung was then striving to consolidate control over the Chinese Communist party. Yet, Mao's efforts to establish his position as a Marxist

BIOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF REPUBLICAN
CHINA

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

VOLUME V: A PERSONAL NAME
INDEX BY JANET KROMPART

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

1979 NEW YORK

BIOGEOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY
OF REPUBLICAN
CHINA

Columbia University Press
New York Guildford, Surrey
Copyright © 1979 Columbia University Press
All rights reserved.

ISBN: 0-231-04558-1

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 67-12006
Printed in the United States of America

A

- A-ying, *see* Ch'ien Hsing-ts'un
Abbas, Ferhat, I:404a
Abegg, Lily, III:339a
Abelard, Peter, II:354a
Acheson, Dean, II:173a-b
Ackerman, Carl W., III:338a, 339b, 340a
Adams, Henry Carter, III:367a
Adler, Solomon, I:295a
Aesop, II:384a
Ah O, III:267b
Ai Ch'ing 艾青 *see* Chiang Hai-ch'eng
Ai Ssu-ch'i 艾思奇 BDCC*; **I:1a-3a**, 222b, II:
218a, 275a
Aishinkakura Hiro, *see* Saga Hiro
Aisin Gioro, *see* P'u-yi
Akhmedjan Kasimov, BDCC (here Akhemdjan
Kasimi); I:4a-b, 43b-44b, III:88a-b
Akira Kazami, II:368b
Akira Nakano, II:368b
Akutagawa Ryūnosuke, I:425b
Alexander the Great, III:156b
Alexeiev, Basil M., I:478b
Allen, Young John, III:138a, 142a
Amann, Gustav, I:338b
An-ch'in Hutukhtu, the, c. 1933, III:60b
Andersson, Johan Gunnar, II:290a, III:281b
Andreyev, Leonid Nikolayevich, I:135a, 418a, III:
104a, 275a
Annenkov, General, IV:12b
Antonov, General, III:121b
Aoki Nobuzumi, II:24b
Apollinaire, Guillaume, I:317b
Apresoff, Garegin A., I:3b
Araki Sadao, III:322b
Ariga Nagao, II:329b
Aristotle, III:443a, IV:2a
Arita Hachiro, II:140b, 142b
Arnold, Matthew, III:25b
Arnold, William Richard, Chaplin General U.S.
Army, 1937-45, III:324a
Artin, Emil, I:188b
Asanga, c. 410-c. 500, III:49a
Atkinson, Brooks, III:339b
Au-yeung, Daisy, II:76b
Auriol, Vincent, II:76b
Aurousseau, Leonard, II:20b
Aw Boon Haw, *see* Hu Wen-hu
Aw Boon Par 胡文豹 II:178a, 180a
Aw Haw, II:180a
Aw It Haw, II:180a
Aw Kao, II:180a
Aw One, *see* Aw It Haw
Aw Sai Haw, II:180a
Aw San, II:180a
Aw Sian, II:180a
Aw Sin, II:180a
Ayub Khan, Mohammed, II:411a