

Wu Zhongnian Autobiography (Century Magazine)

(1938—)

My name Wu heavy years, because I was born in Chongqing, the weight of the name is taken by the place.

Chiashr

My ancestral hometown of Wenshui County Guanjia Fort (now belongs to Hulan Town), from Liu Hulan Yunzhou West Village ten miles. Wenshui County is the hometown of Wu Zetian, “The Most Outstanding Female Politician of China's Feudal Era” (inscription from Song Qingling National Honorary President). On the evening of July 7, 1957, President Mao Zedong met representatives from all walks of life in Shanghai at the Friendship Cinema Café of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Building, Shanghai, while sitting on the couch with my father, listening to my father's accent, asked: Mr. Wu, who are you? My father said: Shanxi Wenshui people. Chairman Mao blurped out: Oh, you are Wu Zetian's home. Photos of the conversation have been placed in my living room.

My father Wu Hexuan, aka Zhaoxu, was born in Guanjiabu. As a youth, Todo Japan graduated from Imperial Imperial University (now the University of Tokyo) and graduated from politics, served in the Ministry of the Interior of Nanjing, Tibetan Committee, and later served as a member of the National Assembly and legislator of the Legislative Council of the National Government. Within the Kuomintang, from the 1920s to the late 40s, he consistently opposed Chiang Kai-shek dictatorship. At the 1946 Constitutional National Congress, Chiang Kai-shek accused Chiang Kai-shek of his anti-democratic practices and stirred public opinion in China and abroad. He had long been a member of the Nationalist Democratic Organization of the Three Democratic Comrades Union (NLD).

In September 1949, he joined 52 Kuomintang government legislators to announce an uprising, leaving the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary group and turned to the people. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, he was elected as the second Central Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of China at the meeting of the Democratic People's Party of China held in November 1949, and then served as an adviser to the Sixth Standing Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of China. He has long served as deputy chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the Standing Committee of the CPPCC, Shanghai Municipal People's Representative and Deputy Secretary General of the Municipal CPPCC, and a member of the Municipal People's Government Committee on Ethnic Affairs. The illness died in 1986 and was 85 years old.

My mother Qi Xinghua, Shouyang, Shanxi, was born famous. His great-grandfather Qi is Qingdaoguang, Xianfeng two empires division, military aircraft minister, cabinet university; grandfather Qi, is the Qing Guangxu Dynasty Ministry of Industry Shang book. My mother worked in the Nanjing municipal government in the 1920s. After liberation, I participated in the Civil Revolution and has been working as a family member. My uncle Qi Shiqian (the party used the name Xu Dake), studied at Jinling University in the 1930s, participated in the revolution, was the head of the Nanjing Association. During the war of resistance against Japan, married the daughter of the Allied League, Kuomintang veteran and the chief judicial judge of the National Government, and fought together at the base of the new four armed forces against Japan in Huainan, and later, under the leadership of Comrade Wu Kejian from the Shanghai Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party, on the intelligence front of the Chinese Communist Party. My cousin Qi Zhi (under the party's name Xiao Dacheng) is also a member of the intelligence front, directing the revolt of Lu Dakong, chief of the Shanghai Municipal Police of the Kuomintang, and died in the "Cultural Revolution".

Born in Chongqing in October 1938, I spent a period of resistance in Baxian County, Sichuan (when many departments of the National Government moved to Baxian countryside to avoid Japanese bombardment). Always lived with parents, taught by them and often educated by their uncles. Therefore, from my father's point of view, I can count as a descendant of the KMT; from the point of view of my uncle, I can also count as a descendant of the Communist Party.

Go to school

At the age of 6, I stayed from the place of residence — Sichuan Ba County, Yongxing Field, Yongxing Field (Ho surnamed Landlords) 4 mile walk to the field (town) to attend the second grade of primary school (never read kindergarten and first grade). The war of resistance triumphed. The whole family in Chongqing and returned to Nanjing for more than a year did not go to school. Continued third grade in Nanjing since 1946. From 1948 to 1949, he lived in Shanghai with his parents to avoid reactionist persecution and did not attend school for more than a year. In 1949, after the liberation of Shanghai returned to Nanjing to continue school, in the spring of 1951 from Dashiqiao, Nanjing University Normal College graduated from Dashiqiao, to Shanghai 62 high school for five and a half years (2 and a half years middle school, 3 years high school).

I have been exempt from examination to the Department of Historical Archives of Renmin University of Beijing in 1956 because I have been in high school. University for four years, has been studying and living in Renmin University of China Tie-1 Campus. Tieshi Hutong No. 1, Dongcheng District, Beijing, also known as Zhang Zizhong Road after liberation. This is the location of the government of Anhui warlords Duan Qirui in the era of North Ocean warlords rule, the famous "3•18" tragedy happened here. The

Department of Journalism, History Archives and Marxism Research Class are located in this campus.

During my university, I listened to President Ng Yuk Cheung several times. Every year the school starts and commemorates the “Seven One”. Students gather in front of Tie-1 square to listen to Wu Lao's report. His Sichuan accent, elders' ingenuity teachings and keen expectations for youth have not been forgotten. This forerunner of the Xinhai Revolution and the Proletarian Revolution has always been my revered revolutionary.

The anti-right movement in 1957 was the political movement I experienced for the first time in my life. Many of the students in the whole department were hit as the right, while others were classified as “middle right”, expelled from the Communist Youth League and the Communist Party. Because of my age, in a small class where two thirds of my classmates are facilitators and communists (20 out of 30 students, 10 members of the Communist Youth League), I will not speak or be able to make an opinion. I was treated as “middle left”, a home-born student like me. In particular, Zou Jiawei, secretary of the student party branch of the class (the top leader of the class), was a decent and courageous person. He protected the classmates. None of our small classes was divided into the right. He has always been respected by the class classmates. I heard the “report” of Lin Xiling, the same student of the law department, who was later designated as the “extreme right”. I saw Lin Xiling and Tan Tiwu, the Standing Committee of the Democratic Leather Central Committee Tan Tiwu and Huang Shaohong on the enlargement of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee's book, and participated in criticizing Lin Xiling, Ge Pei Qi and Wang Dezhou (the two teachers were accused of being accused of (“To kill the Communist Party”), heard a student who supported Lin Xiling's claim “a glass of poison without color” “I drank it down” of critical Lin's speech. (It is said that this one was not later classified as the right.)

In 1959, the anti-right movement, Renmin University of China held its seventh scientific symposium to criticize Professor Shang Yue of Chinese history and criticized him for advocating China's Wei Jin feudal, saying that it was opposed to Chairman Mao's assertion. In the first year of college, the general history of China was taught by teacher Shang Yue. The teaching materials used his “Chinese History Outline”. My final examination was “Qin Shihuang's success”, and scored a score of 5 (5 points applied at the time). So, our students who are still teachers are placed in the last rows of “seminars” to be educated. Mr. Shang Yue was clipped with the “right-wing opportunity activists” hat. In the 1980s, Mr. Shang Yue was restored to honor, after his death as a “Marxist historian”, published his legacy “Shang's General History of China”. Many of my historical views have been greatly influenced by Mr. Shang Yue. The fate of an old Communist Party member, the old revolution, a famous historian and leader of North Korea Kim Il Sung, who joined the party in 1927, has always been uncomfortable with the fate of the revolutionary enlightenment teacher.

In 1958, Daxing “pull the white flag, put red flags”, criticized the “white special road” and “send hearts to the party”. I suddenly became a small paradigm. At the school student conference, I took the floor, handed over to the party the “heart” of “want to participate in a democratic party”, and was also praised. In fact, as I am under the age of 20, that is, influenced by my parents, simply do not understand that democratic parties cannot develop college students. “Give a heart”, that is, we must walk with the Communist Party and strive to join the Party.

From the end of 1959 to the beginning of 1960, our fourth grade college students went to Miyun County Xinjiuzi Commune New Town sub-brigade to participate in the socialist education campaign, meeting and work together with poor farmers on the heavy snow and cold days, and actually experience the consequences of the “great leap forward” in rural areas.

These political movements, both positive and negative, have been an unforgettable education for me, and have made me quick access to real political, real society, and help me grow fast.

For four years at university, labor is compulsory. In the spring of 1958, I went to the Tombs Reservoir site to work. That was the first time in my life super intensive physical work. Pick nearly 150 pounds of sand to the dam for eight hours a day; four hours from the camp to the construction site; follow the command of the PLA comrade and hot feet with boiling water in the evening; the shoulders are still crushed and swollen; at midday, it is the first time in life. After strong exercise, young people later go to the factory to work, dig coal (in the autumn of 1958 internship to Hebei Jingli coal mine), rural potato collection, shaved ice from pig ring fertilizer in winter, snow on the knee to cut firewood, etc., are no longer regarded as a trail. As for the “Cultural Revolution”, intellectuals, as “stinky old nine”, participate in the rural “three summer” “three autumn”, factory labor, dug shelter, and so on, let alone. For me, labor is hard and tired, but insist on it, hard to have fun, the body is not broken, but strong, can be called “thought, body double harvest!”

Reading and learning, political movement and hard work are three steps of university life for four years, and the key to life.

From 1956 to 1960, I participated in the National Day Parade of the Capital every year. Three times in Tiananmen Square as a guardian of the military orchestra and the Young Pioneers, looking at Tiananmen City Building, cheering long live Chairman Mao. 1958 National Day, witnessed the military parade of Defense Minister Peng Dehuai. When his open car drove in front of the college student team, the student newspaper gave warm applause, Marshal Peng Dehuai immediately paid tribute to the college students a standard military ceremony. At the Lushan meeting in 1959, he bailed the officers of

General Peng. In that year, the National Day military parade was the new Minister of Defense Lin Biao, without the authority of General Peng. In 1959, on the 10th anniversary of the National Day, I participated in the mass parade in the capital. Throughout the month of September, every day in the passwords of officers of the General Staff, train the queue and walk. A 100-person row of honor squads through Tiananmen Square with 72 steps in a minute, undergoing review by party and state leaders. This is also a great blessing in my life.

WORK

I graduated from university in 1960 and assigned to work in Shanghai. To report to the Personnel Office of the Municipal People's Committee, he was told that East China and Shanghai were streamlining their institutions. They could not go to the Shanghai Municipal Archives, and reassigned to the Shanghai Library. Eleven students from the Shanghai Municipal Archives, which was built in 1959, applied to Renmin University of China. Professor Wu Baokang, founder and head of our history archives department, is a veteran soldier of the new four armed forces. He has been working underground in Shanghai for a long time. He moved from the East China Bureau to Beijing to create China's higher archival education, with special attention to Shanghai, and gave the largest number of graduates in Shanghai. The real situation was to carry out the class line at that time, where family origin like me, was not a Communist Party member, and despite excellent college scores, was not allowed to work in archives of an organic nature. So nine students are like me, graduating and turning. In 1980, after my professional return, Comrade Luo Wen, former deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Archives Bureau (our colleague from Director Wu Baokang in East China Bureau), apologized to me for not being able to assign archives work that year.

In the Shanghai Library, in the Party's "do a line, love one line" teaching, dive business. Enrolled for the undergraduate correspondence of Peking University Department of Books, several years of hard reading, combined with practical work, with excellent results and undergraduate diploma. From 1960 to 1980 20 years, he engaged in the editing of books such as reading guidance, book information consultation, newspaper index, etc., and participated in editing tools such as Shanghai Local Data Catalogue, "Chinese Journal Catalogue" and other tools. In his spare time, as cadres of the Communist Youth League, do the youth work of the Mission, organize departmental staff political studies, and organize workers' cultural and sports activities. Work, study, activity, under the pressure of class line, still be able to live happily.

From autumn 1964 to summer 1965, participated in the rural socialist education campaign, the "four Qing" movement in rural areas. He went to Shanghai Jinshan County Kuangang Communal Victory Brigade Team six, working together with a colleague and a new university graduate. I could not bear the whole person, so through meetings and

surveys with farmers under poverty, only to the production captain and deputy captain to “eat more and more” to deduct some labor workers. But led to the criticism of the leadership on the left above, saying that I “leaning right”, adding a Communist Party member cadre to produce the team, I did the investigation correctly. Right 23, my production team, the captain earnestly grab the production, “four Qing” smoothly. Unlike some of the “four Qing Dynasty” team members who had overtaken the left, there was a situation that could not be lost and could not be solved. I am confident to be worthy of poor farmers, my production team cadres, and my conscience.

The Cultural Revolution hit my whole family. Prior to the 1964 fight against the bourgeois (the party is criticizing the “right-leaning surrender” of Comrade Li Weihang, who criticized Comrade Li Weihang, in the countryside, I participated in the “Four Qing Movement”, while my father was unfairly criticized, believing that he was anti-socialist at the municipal council meeting, After I drafted the “review” on behalf of my behalf, the members of the CPPCC National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Deputy Secretary General of the Shanghai CPPCC, The post of Secretary General of the Civil Revolution Municipal Committee, (my father bitterly called “three divisions”) reserved the deputy chairman of the municipal committee, ranking from the first placed in the last. The child was affected by the company, and the relevant party informed the child's unit in writing, which caused my brother (joining the People's Air Force after the liberation of Nanjing) to stop flying for ten years. In the “Cultural Revolution”, the father is not spared his family, battered, beaten, and withheld wages. A large print column criticizing Chen Pixian and Comrade Cao Huoqiu was posted to the external wall of the Shanghai Library. So the big print newspaper in the wall called me a “reactionary politician dog” and “uncovered” my statement at the 1962 departmental study meeting (I am the convener), which echoes Chiang Kai-shek's counterattack on the mainland. After the Army of Industry and Military Advocacy was stationed, my close interaction with the old revolutionary Miao Lishen (former director of the Shanghai People's Radio Station), Zhu Jirun (formerly Director of Communication of the East China Military and Political Commission and with my uncle in an underground party branch before the liberation of my uncle) and so on, identified as “a “Overhaul the bad guys” and “against the Industrial Army Proclamation Force” and other charges are examined on the side. Then, by the order of the agent of the “Gang of Four” in Shanghai called “intellectuals to receive re-education of the working-class”, I was distributed to the quenching workshop of the Shanghai People's Tools Factory (Heavy Industry Factory) for three shifts, and the salary was also transferred to the factory, seems to be the intention of being a lifetime worker. However, I learned that I could not change to a worker, so I borrowed the statement written by his father by the Liaison Department of the Police District and written for Fujian Frontline Radio as “Saner working in the Shanghai Library”, so that the Municipal Cultural System Project Team Department transferred me to the “Shanghai Workers' Political School” ((i.e. Wang Hongwen and

other “help schools”) to help build libraries. After two years in the workers' school, building a good library, striving to serve the trainees, get praise. But I would like to thank Chi Qun, secretary of the Party Committee of the Workers' Political School, for his retention, left the place where class struggles was right and right throughout the day and returned to the Shanghai Library to continue working. Communicate with Miao Lishen and other comrades and encourage each other, ushered in the extinction of the “Four Gang”.

After leaving the Shanghai Library in 1984, I and my wife visited the sick mother in the hospital department of Jing'an District Central Hospital, and suddenly found black smoke in the third floor of the West Building (office building). I was trained by an amateur fire brigade and was sensitive to fire. Since working in this building for many years, familiar, immediately ran into the West Building, crossed the already smoky corridor, to the room on the third floor where the wires were found, and immediately with all kinds of fire extinguishing equipment, together with comrade Lee Sai-hung (he was putting out electric fire with water dangerously) will cause a major fire extinguishing When the fire brigade arrived, the fire has extinguished, at this time I have forgotten my life and death, just feel dry, dark face, blindness. After the incident, the majority of comrades above gave me extremely high praise and praise, and was praised by the Shanghai University who worked at that time. I think this is a part of my responsibility to the Shanghai Library, who has worked for many years.

Teach

In February 1980, at the call of comrade Li Qingyun, party secretary at Fudan University, professional return to the team, to teach at Fudan University campus. Initially taught “bibliography” and “History of Modern Thought in China” in the Department of Library Science, while preparing a major in archival science. Under the leadership of Zhang Junyan, director of the Department of Library Science, established the first major in archival science in Shanghai in 1981, from a two-year specialization in archival science in 1981, a four-year bachelor degree in library science and archival science in 1982, to Fudan University to the Faculty of Arts of Shanghai University in 1986. I have served as director of the Department of Archivology, Deputy Director and Director of Department of Archivology. Lectured on “Introduction to Archival Science”, “History of Chinese Political System”, “History of Chinese State Organs”, as editorial board and editor-in-chief, participated in the preparation of China's first “Dictionary of Archival Science” and published several articles (department).

Our Department of Archivology, together with the Shanghai Municipal Archives Bureau, Archives and Archival Front, has trained hundreds of professionals for the Shanghai archives business, and has become the backbone and leader of archival departments at all levels. As a result of my efforts, Comrade Zhang Qian, Director of the Archives of

Shanghai Municipality, fully supported the establishment of a professional scholarship for students in the Department of Archival Sciences of Shanghai University. After the professional return, as the main founder of higher archives education in Shanghai, made due contribution to the cause of higher archival education in Shanghai.

During my teaching at Shanghai University, I was a member of the Chinese Archives Society, Director and Director of the Academic Committee of the Shanghai Archives Society, attended the 13th International Congress of Archives and a Shanghai Archives delegation to the United States in 1987. Served as a member of the State Education Commission Higher Archives Education Teaching Steering Committee. Was named as an advanced worker in Shanghai archives education and won the Wang Kuan Cheng Yucai Award from Shanghai University.

My entire university teaching career is inseparable from China's reform and opening up. The reform and opening-up have created opportunities for the development of higher education and the great development of archives, and I have the opportunity to show my talents and contribute to the cause of higher archives education. This is a relatively smooth and less toss period of years, consistent with the stability of the country.

Join Civil Leather

The father was a senior of the People's Leather and was a famous democratic man. As a result of his long-term influence, under his decision, I was approved by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Committee of the People's Republic of China on 8 May 1986, the third day after my father's death. I joined the Chinese Youth Pioneer in 1949, the Communist Youth League in 1956, and a democratic party in 1986. Although the conditions for Communist Party members have been met, Comrade Sheng Shanzhu, deputy secretary of the Party Committee of Shanghai University, informed me of the decision of the Party Committee to ask me to stay outside the party and do good work for the Democratic Leather. This is the concern and request of the Party, and I have always done it according to the requirements of the Party.

After entering the civil leather, first integrated into the first branch of the Shanghai Civil Revolution, under the leadership of Comrade Wang Hongzhi, chairman, served as a branch committee member. In July 1987, Minkor Shanghai University Branch was established and was elected as the head of the branch. After the establishment of New Shanghai University in 1994, he served as the main branch of Minkor Shanghai University until 2002. From its founding five to nearly 50 people, the upper DRC has a greater influence in the upper Democratic Party organization, and it is inseparable from its efforts and investments. Organize active life, visit party members' families, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of party members, convey political information in a timely manner, play the enthusiasm and role of party members in all aspects of their

work. Many party members in the general branch served as members of the Special Committee of the Municipal Committee. Due to these achievements, the major branch of the People's Leather has repeatedly been rated as advanced citizen's reform.

Since 1998, I have served as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, the Standing Committee, the Central Committee, deputy director, director of the learning committee of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, director of learning and history committee, deputy director of the grassroots work advisory committee, senior comrade learning contact group. Participated in the drafting of documents of many civil leather congresses and served as deputy editor of "Democratic Revolution Party Member and New China" and "Shanghai Literature and History Selection". Many times was named "social service work" and "political participation" advanced individuals in the civil leather. He has also been responsible for the propaganda work of the Municipal Committee of the Democratic Reform Actively publicize the history of the civil leather, and make lectures on the history of civil leather for many branches.

Inherited the glorious tradition of the old generation, and devoted all my heart to the work of the United Front and the Democratic Party, and in keeping with the belief that "members of the Democratic Revolution Party will never retire", I live old and dry to old.

Member of the CPPCC

Since my father took part in the CPPCC activities in the 1950s, I began to learn about the CPPCC. In the 1980s, as an attaché, I attended the CPPCC meetings several times.

In 1988, I was recommended by the People's Revolution Municipal Committee as a member of the 7th Shanghai CPPCC.

In 1993, 1998, recommended by the party committee of Shanghai University, I was a member of the 8th and 9th CPPCC.

At the same time, I have served as a member of the Municipal CPPCC Learning Committee and a member of the Literary and Historical Information Committee.

In keeping with the responsibility of participating in political affairs, I have tried to speak at various meetings of the CPPCC, and express my views and construction in the areas of spiritual and civilized construction, municipal construction, environmental protection, education and punishment of corruption.

Of the many proposals and suggestions I have made, some are unforgettable. One is to propose a variety of trees for the greening of Shanghai city. This proposal is entitled "Planting trees, planting trees, planting trees" as a front-page report of the Joint Times. Second, it is proposed to criminalize the crime of "property of huge unidentified origin" by corrupt elements, with severe punishment, which has been endorsed by many legal

circles. Third, in response to the practice of concentrating on the execution of criminals before an important holiday, put forward a proposal to refer to the tradition of amnesty before an important holiday in our country's history, not to carry out intensive executions before the festival, so as to avoid adverse political influence, and to the attention of the Municipal Law Commission, and report it to the Central Political and Legislative Committee. Such practices, which began with the “Cultural Revolution”, are no longer seen. Fourth, a joint proposal with Chairman Huang Yufeng, the CPPCC of Minhang District, called for the subway line 9 to change the design of elevated ground along Caobao Road to Qibao only after it came out of the underground to maintain the status quo of Caobao Road, and this proposal was finally realized.

In a dialogue with Mayor Zhu Yuji at the plenary meeting of the CPPCC in 1989, I said that the municipal government should establish and strengthen its authority, not only by the authority of the individual, but also the overall authority of the municipal government, which was resonated by Mayor Zhu Yuji. This dialogue has been recorded in the “Shanghai People's Political Consultative Conference”.

During my role as a member of the Cultural and Historical Information Committee of the CPPCC, I participated in the review and selection of the CPPCC and the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, sponsored by Chairman Li Ruihuan of the CPPCC and the CPPCC, and published the economic volume 2 volumes of the CPPCC literature and historical documents. Series 10 volumes.

I served as the editorial committee of two “Shanghai People's Political Consultative Conference” in 1949-1993, 1993-2003. Participated in the program, discussion and review of documents of 1949-1993 CPPCC. Participated in the 1993-2003 CPPCC program development, writing and guidance of the county CPPCC and municipal CPPCC departments of the copywriting and revision.

After withdrawing from the post of CPPCC member, in 2003 I began to participate in the work of the consultation meeting of Longbai Street, Minhang District, Shanghai (referred to as the agreement). CPPCC is a unified integration of talent resources led by the Street Party Labour Committee, absorbing people living and working in the community of urban people's congresses, CPPCC members (including outgoing) and representatives from various parties, to provide advice for street work and participate in political affairs. I was elected Vice-Chairmen for the first and second sessions, as Adviser for the third session. In keeping with the consistent attitude of the CPPCC, earnest commitment, very happy to serve the community.

In the 15 years after the CPPCC members and the time they withdrew, they studied and worked in parallel, and had been greatly educated and improved in all aspects of politics,

thought, upbringing and learning. This is one of the most important experiences of a personal life.

In the 1980s, he heard the speech of the chief architect of reform and opening up; in the 1950s, he saw Mao Zedong, the leader of the new China; and as a child, the vice president of the Kuomintang government, who would be expelled from the mainland by the People's Liberation Army.

In 1979, I accompanied my father at the second session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee, and had the privilege of listening to the opening speech of President Deng Xiaoping of the CPPCC in the Great Hall of the People. This is the opening and guiding remarks of the work on the United Front in the new period. Since then, I have become the most meaningful part of life in my life and a good beginning and continuation of my work in the second half of my life.

In April 1957, Marshal Voroshilov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Soviet Union, visited China. Chairman Mao Zedong met in person to Beijing Nanyuan Airport, and accompanied by a convertible car passing through Tiananmen Square. I rushed from Tie-1 to Tiananmen Square that day. I was pushed by the welcome mass team to the headside of the convertible car, and watched the two leaders at close range for more than ten points.

In 1948, Mr. Li Zongren was elected vice-president of the Kuomintang regime, visited my house to thank my father for his support in his campaign, and I met him in the living room.

On 26 December 2005, President Mao Zedong was born. On Sunday, the first time as a librarian of Shanghai Municipal Literature and History Research Librarian participated in the symposium between Mayor Han Zheng and Librarian Librarians of Shanghai. As a result, a new journey to study and work for librarians began. (Written in May 2009/ Shanghai Institute of Literature and History)

