

= Pan Fusheng =

Pan Fusheng (Chinese : 潘复 ; December 1908 ? April 1980) was a Chinese Communist revolutionary and politician . He was the first party secretary of the short @-@ lived Pingyuan Province of the People 's Republic of China , and also served as the First Secretary (i.e. party chief) of Henan and Heilongjiang provinces .

During the Great Leap Forward , Pan sympathized with Marshal Peng Dehuai , a critic of Mao Zedong 's collectivization policy . As a result , in 1958 he was dismissed as party chief of Henan and subjected to persecution , but was later rehabilitated .

When the Cultural Revolution began , Pan , then party chief of Heilongjiang province , embraced the rebel Red Guards movement and gained the support of Mao . However , he was soon involved in major factional violence , and was dismissed again in 1971 and put under investigation . In 1982 , the Communist Party of China posthumously criticized him for committing " serious mistakes " during the Cultural Revolution .

= = Republic of China = =

Pan Fusheng was born in December 1908 to a poor peasant family in Wendeng , Shandong province . His original name was Liu Kaijun (Chinese : 刘凯钧) , and courtesy name Juchuan (鞠川) . Pan was an excellent student in Wendeng County Senior Elementary School , and was admitted to Wendeng County Normal School with the highest score in the entrance examination ; however , he was later forced to drop out owing to poverty , and taught in a rural senior elementary school for five years .

In 1929 , he was admitted to the Shandong Number One Rural Normal School , where he was influenced by communist classmates , and joined the Communist Party of China in 1931 . After the Mukden Incident , which led to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria , Pan organized the Shandong students to join the anti @-@ Japanese and anti @-@ Kuomintang (KMT) protests in the capital Nanjing . In March 1932 , he was arrested by the KMT government and held at the Jinan Number One Prison . He was sentenced to ten years for " endangering the Republic " , but was released in late 1937 , after the eruption of the Second Sino @-@ Japanese War .

After his release from prison , Pan organized and led the Communist guerrillas in Shandong , and later became a leader of the Hebei ? Shandong ? Henan (Ji ? Lu ? Yu) Communist base . He participated in the Second Sino @-@ Japanese War and the subsequent Chinese Civil War against the KMT government .

= = Early PRC = =

In August 1949 , just before the official establishment of the People 's Republic of China , Pan Fusheng was appointed Communist Party Secretary of the newly established Pingyuan Province . In March 1950 , a number of peasants and cattle froze to death when transporting grain to government storage in Puyang prefecture . Pan took partial responsibility for the " Puyang Incident " and was demoted to deputy party chief .

In November 1952 , Pingyuan Province was abolished and most of it was merged into Henan Province , and Pan Fusheng became the party chief (then called First Secretary) of Henan , succeeding Zhang Xi , and the Political Commissar of the Henan Military District . In September 1956 , he was elected as an alternate member of the 8th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China .

= = Great Leap Forward = =

During the Anti @-@ Rightist Movement and the Great Leap Forward , Pan Fusheng sympathized with Marshal Peng Dehuai , who criticized Mao 's disastrous collectivization policies . As a result , he became a major target of persecution by the fervent Mao loyalist Wu Zhipu , the Second Secretary

of Henan , with the approval of the CPC Central Committee .

During the 9th plenum of the Henan Provincial Party Congress in June 1958 , Pan Fusheng and two lower @-@ ranking officials , Yang Jue and Wang Tingdong , were denounced as the " Pan , Yang , Wang right @-@ deviating anti @-@ party clique " , and subjected to brutal struggle sessions . In October 1958 , the Communist Party calculated that some 1 @.@ 6 billion big @-@ character posters denouncing them had been written . People who did not put up posters risked being labelled " little Pan Fusheng " . Pan was dismissed from office and sent to work as a laborer on a farm . Wu Zhipu replaced Pan as First Secretary of Henan and zealously implemented Mao 's collectivization policy . Under Wu 's leadership , Henan was one of the worst affected provinces during the Great Chinese Famine , with nearly 3 million people starving to death from 1959 to 1961 .

After the end of the Great Leap Forward , Pan was rehabilitated in 1962 and became the minister @-@ level director of the All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives .

= = Cultural Revolution = =

In October 1965 , Pan Fusheng was appointed First Secretary of Heilongjiang Province in Northeast China and Political Commissar of the Heilongjiang Military District . The Cultural Revolution erupted shortly afterwards , and on 31 January 1967 , Heilongjiang became the first province to set up a revolutionary committee . By enthusiastically embracing the " power seizure " movement by the rebel Red Guards , Pan was able to gain Mao 's support and became a well @-@ known figure throughout China . During the Cultural Revolution , Pan became chairman of the Heilongjiang revolutionary committee in March 1967 , one of the only three provincial party chiefs in the country to have transformed from an incumbent provincial First Secretary to head of the revolutionary committee . This was considered a rare feat , as the vast majority of provincial First Secretaries were overthrown through power seizures by radicals and Red Guards , or were removed from power through other means . In April 1968 , Pan was elected a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China , and in April 1969 , he became a member of the Central Military Commission .

Soon after the establishment of the revolutionary committee , however , a faction opposing Pan emerged and sought to remove him from power . Pan became involved in factional violence . He jailed people from the rival faction , including party members and ordinary people . His supporters and opponents fought each other in major armed conflicts , and Pan had serious disagreements with the local military leadership . In June 1971 , the central government dismissed him from his posts and put him under investigation .

= = Death = =

In April 1980 , Pan died of a stroke in Harbin . In 1982 , the CPC Central Committee issued a statement criticizing Pan for committing " serious mistakes " during the Cultural Revolution .