

100 1921-2021

Special Issue Dedicated to the Heroes of the
CPC's 100-year History

The Press Office, International Department of
the CPC Central Committee

China **i**nsight

**When people respect and advocate heroes, more
heroes will emerge. When people strive to be
heroes, heroes will come forth in large numbers.**

hero

영웅

英雄

anh hùng

英雄

герой

英雄

héroe

héros

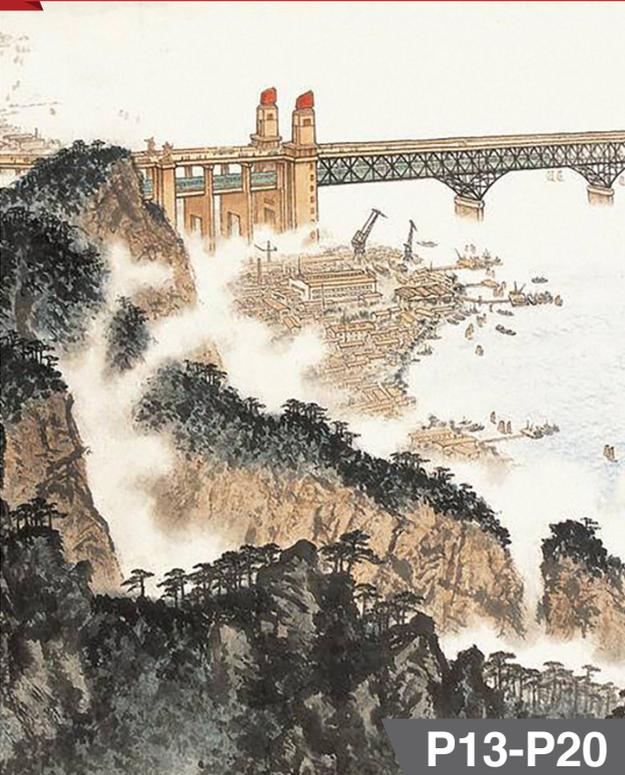
CONTENTS

Heroes from 1919 to 1949



P3-P12

Heroes from 1949 to 1978



P13-P20

Heroes from 1978 to 2012



P21-P28

Heroes Since 2012



P29-P38



The Chinese nation reveres heroism and has produced many heroes during its long history.

Over past 100 years since the founding of the Communist Party of China in 1921, generations of Party members have devoted themselves to tireless hard work. Among them are many who sacrificed their lives for the Chinese revolution, many who made great contributions to society and many who were role models of selflessness. Through their firm belief, patriotism, love for the people and diligence, they exemplify the national character and provide a guiding light to lead the Chinese nation forward.

1921-2021

Heroes From 1919-1949



Ma Benzhai



Fang Zhimin



Mao Zemin



Wang Erzhuo



Wang Jinmei



Deng Zhongxia



Deng Enming



Wei Baqun



Ye Ting



Zuo Quan



Liu Zhidan

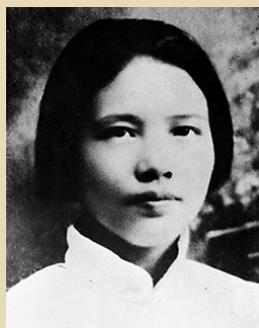


Liu Hulan

1919-1949



Ji Hongchang



Xiang Jingyu



Jiang Zhujun



He Shuheng



Zhang Tailei



Zhang Si-de



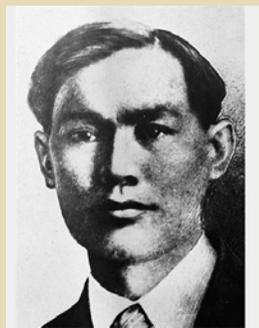
Li Dazhao



Yang Kaihui



Yang Jingyu



Su Zhaozheng



Chen Yannian



Chen Tanqiu



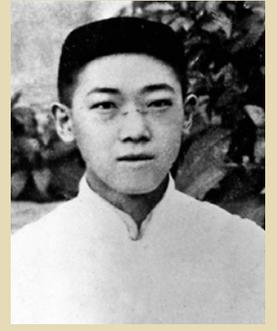
Xian Xinghai



Zhou Wenyong and Chen Tiejun



Luo Binghui



Yun Daiying



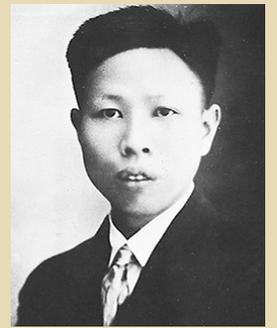
Zhao Yiman



Xia Minghan



Qian Zhuangfei



Huang Gonglue



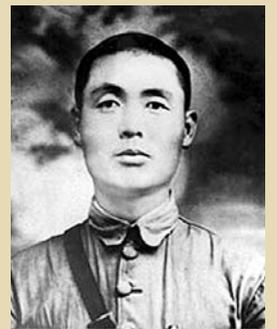
Peng Pai



Peng Xuefeng



Dong Cunrui



Dong Zhenzhang



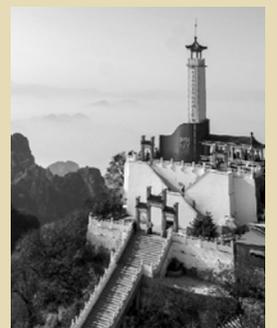
Cai Hesen



Qu Qiubai



Liulaozhuang Company



Five heroes of Mount Langya



Li Dazhao



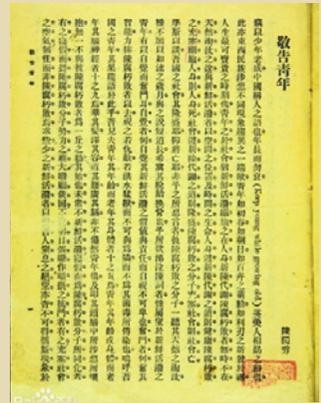
Li Dazhao



Li Dazhao in Peking University



Cover of LA JEUNESSE



Article written by Li Dazhao

Li Dazhao

Li Dazhao was born in Laoting County, Hebei Province in 1889. In 1913, he traveled to Japan and studied at Waseda University in Tokyo, and began to contact with socialist thoughts and Marxist theories. After returning to China in 1916, Li Dazhao went to Peking University as a library director and professor of economics, and actively participated in and became a leader in the New Culture Movement. Li was greatly encouraged by the victory of the October Revolution in Russia. He published articles and speeches continuously and enthusiastically

publicly eulogized the October Revolution.

In the process of publicizing the October Revolution, Li changed from a patriotic democrat to a Marxist, and then became the earliest disseminator of Marxism in China. After the May Fourth Movement in 1919, he devoted himself more to the propaganda of Marxism and systematically introduced Marxist theory. Li Dazhao promoted the wide spread of Marxism in China and prepared the ideological conditions for the founding of the Communist Party of China.

Li is one of the main founders of the Communist Party of China (CPC). At the

beginning of 1920, Li Dazhao and other revolutionaries began to discuss the establishment of proletarian political parties in China. In the autumn of the same year, he led the establishment of the early Party organizations in Beijing and the Beijing Socialist Youth League, and actively promoted the establishment of nationwide Party organizations.

After the founding of the CPC, Li, on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, led the work in north China, publicized Marxism, launched the workers' movement, and established Party organizations. From 1922 to 1924, he was entrusted by the Party to run

between Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou, helping Sun Yat-sen re-organize the Kuomintang and making great contributions to the establishment of the United front for the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC. Li also led party organization in the north to cooperate with the May 30th Movement and the Northern Expedition, launched anti-imperialist and anti-warlord struggles, and made outstanding contributions to the victory of the Great Revolution.

On April 6, 1927, Li was arrested and imprisoned in Beijing. On April 28th, Li Dazhao died at the age of 38.



He Shuheng



The portrait of He Shuheng



The lantern He Shuheng used



Building ruins of Supreme Court of Soviet Republic of China, where He Shuheng served as interim Chairman

He Shuheng

He Shuheng, a representative of the first CPC National Congress and one of the founders of the CPC, was born in a peasant family in Ningxiang City, Hunan Province in 1876. In 1913, 37-year-old He was admitted to the First Normal Workshop in Hunan Province, where he met Mao Zedong, and they forged friendship. In April 1918, He, Mao and others

initiated the establishment of Xinmin Society, and in 1920 jointly initiated the establishment of Hunan's early Communist Party organizations.

In July 1921, Mao and He, as Hunan representatives, went to Shanghai to attend CPC's First National Congress. In October, He participated in the formation of Hunan Branch of the CPC and served as a member of the branch. On May 21,

1927, a Ma Ri incident occurred in Changsha. He went to Shanghai to set up an underground printing factory for the Party and persisted in secret struggle. In 1928, after the closing of the Sixth National Congress of the CPC, He Shuheng entered Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow to study.

In November 1931, He entered the Central Revolutionary Base. In October 1934, after the

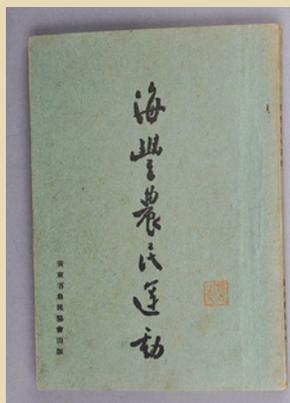
Long March of the Central Red Army, He was ordered to stay in the Central Revolutionary Base and persist in guerrilla warfare. On February 24, 1935, on the way from Jiangxi to Fujian, He died heroically in the battle to break through Changting. At the age of 59, he used his life to fulfill the clank oath of "I want to shed the last drop of blood for Soviet".



Peng Pai



The portrait of Peng Pai



Cover of Peng Pai's book
Haifeng Peasant Movement



The painting of Peng Pai

Peng Pai

Born in October 1896 in Haifeng County, Guangdong Province, Peng Pai is a proletarian revolutionary of the older generation of CPC, a pioneer of the Chinese peasant revolutionary movement, and the founder of the famous Hailufeng Soviet regime.

Peng went to Japan to study in his early years. In 1918, he entered Waseda University in Japan to study political economy. During his stay in Japan, he actively participated in the patriotic movement of Chinese students studying abroad.

After returning to China in May 1921, Peng joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League and founded the Socialist Research Society and the Workers' Compassion Society in Haifeng, his home-

town, to spread Marxism. In the summer of 1922, he went to the countryside alone, learned about farmers' sufferings, and mobilized farmers to organize and carry out peasant movement. Peng wrote *Haifeng Peasant Movement*. He is known as "King of Peasant Movement". Mao Zedong pointed out in the "Investigation Report of Hunan Peasant Movement" that "county politics must be clarified by farmers, and Haifeng in Guangdong has already proved it."

In April 1924, Peng became a member of the CPC, and went to Guangzhou to lead the peasant movement and set up a workshop for the peasant movement. In the later Great Revolution, he served as the commander-in-chief of Guangdong Peasant Self-Defense Force. In March,

1927, he went to Wuhan, initiated and organized the Provisional Executive Committee of All-China Farmers Association with Mao, and served as member of the Executive Committee and Secretary General.

After the failure of the Great Revolution, Peng went to Nanchang to lead the Nanchang Uprising. The August 7th meeting of the CPC elected the Provisional Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and he was elected as a member of the Political Bureau and later served as a member of the Southern Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

In October 1927, Peng returned to Guangdong. In November, the armed uprising broke out again in Hailufeng and the Soviet regime in Hailufeng was

established. In the spring of 1928, Peng Pai led the revolutionary army of workers and peasants to expand the revolutionary base with Hailufeng as the center to the southern part of Dongjiang River.

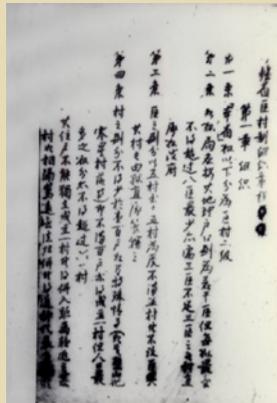
In November 1928, Peng Pai was elected as a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and was ordered to go to Shanghai, where he served as secretary of the Agriculture Committee of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Central Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Secretary of the Military Commission of Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee. On August 24, 1929, Peng was arrested and imprisoned in Longhua Prison. On August 30, 1929, Peng was killed by reactionaries at only 33.



Mao Zemin



The portrait of Mao Zemin



Handwriting of Mao Zemin when he worked in Xinjiang



The prison that the enemy kept Mao Zemin

Mao Zemin

Mao Zemin was born in Shaoshan, Xiangtan, Hunan Province in 1896. He joined the revolution in 1921 and soon joined the CPC.

At the beginning of 1931, Mao Zemin entered the Central Revolutionary Base and served as the manager minister of the Fujian-Guangdong-Jiangxi Military Region. In 1931, Mao Zemin was appointed as the governor of the Bank

of the Provisional Central Government of Chinese Soviet Republic. In a short time, he solved the difficulties such as the serious shortage of financial talents, the lack of reserve funds and the chaotic circulation of various currencies in the Soviet Area.

In October 1934, the Red Army made the Long March. The Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of the Soviet Central Government formed the 15th Brigade.

Mao Zemin served as the captain and deputy director of the confiscation and collection committee, deputy head of the advance team and deputy director of the general supply department. At that time, the 15th Brigade was called "the national bank on the pole", which solved the arduous tasks of transportation, beating local tyrants, raising grain and raising funds, and ensuring supply during the Long March.

Mao Zemin has been in charge of financial power for a long time, but he is honest and spotless. He often said: "You can't spend a penny indiscriminately. Leading cadres should take the lead in hard work. We are managing money for workers and peasants and managing money for the Red Army. We must be diligent and economical!"

On September 27, 1943, Mao Zemin was secretly killed by the enemy at the age of 47.



Zhao Yiman



The Portrait of Zhao Yiman



File photo taken in east China's Shanghai in 1928 shows Zhao Yiman and her son



The sculpture of Zhao Yiman

Zhao Yiman

Zhao, formerly known as Li Kuntai, was born on October 25, 1905 in Yibin, Sichuan. After the May Fourth Movement broke out, Zhao Yiman began to accept new revolutionary ideas. In the winter of 1923, Zhao Yiman joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League and joined the Communist Party of China in

the summer of 1926.

In September 1927, Zhao Yiman went to study at Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow. After returning home the following year, she secretly carried out Party work in Yichang, Nanchang and Shanghai.

After the September 18th Incident in 1931, Zhao was sent to Northeast China to launch the anti-Japanese

struggle. In the autumn of 1935, Zhao Yiman was appointed as a political commissar of the 2nd Regiment of the 1st Division of the 3rd Army of Northeast Anti-Japanese Coalition Forces. In November, the 2nd regiment was besieged in a mountain by Japanese and puppet troops. Zhao was seriously injured in order to cover the troops to break through.

She was discovered by the Japanese army during her rehabilitation. She was injured again in the battle and was captured in a coma. During her capture, the Japanese tortured Zhao to force her to confess. She would rather die than surrender and sternly denounced the Japanese aggression. On August 2, 1936, Zhao died heroically at the age of 31.



Zhang Si-de



The painting of Zhang Si-de



Mao Zedong's calligraphy of "serve the people", wrote in 1944 for Zhang Si-de



The Monument of Zhang Si-de

Zhang Si-de

In 2009, Zhang Si-de was elected as "100 heroic model figures who made outstanding contributions to the founding of P.R.C."

Zhang was born in a poor peasant family in Yilong County, Sichuan Province in 1915. He joined the Red Army in 1933 and the Communist Youth League of China in the same year. In 1935, Zhang Si-de joined the

Red Fourth Army in the Long March and joined the Communist Party of China in 1937. In November 1942, Zhang transferred the 1st Company of the Central Guard Corps as a soldier. Soon, he was transferred to Yan'an Zaoyuan, where Mao Zedong and other central leading comrades worked to perform guard duties.

At the beginning of 1944, in response to the call of the mass production movement of the CPC

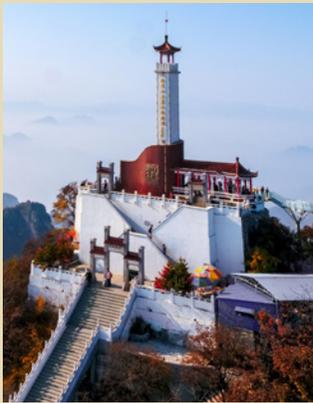
Central Committee, Zhang took the initiative to sign up for the production team organized by the central authorities and was elected as the vice-captain of the farm. In July of the same year, he burned charcoal in the mountains of Ansai County. On September 5th, when it was raining, Zhang took the comrades of the commando team into the mountains as usual to dig a new kiln. At noon, the charcoal kiln collapsed in the rain. In a critical

moment, Zhang pushed soldier Xiaobai out of the kiln, but he was buried in the collapsed soil. His comrades were saved, but Zhang lost his life at the age of 29.

On September 8, 1944, more than 1,000 people from the Central directly under the authority and the Central Guard Corps held a memorial service for Zhang in Yan'an. Mao Zedong personally attended the memorial service and delivered a memorial speech.



Five heroes of Mount Langya



The monument tower of the Five Heroes of Mount Langya



People visit the monument of Five Heroes of Mount Langya



The painting of the Five Heroes of Mount Langya

Five heroes of Mount Langya

On September 25, 1941, about 3,500 Japanese and Puppet troops besieged Langya Mountain in the southwest of Yi County, Hebei Province. The 7th Company of the 1st Regiment, 1st Military Division, Jinchaji

Military Region, Eighth Route Army was ordered to cover the transfer of party and government organs, troops and the masses. When the mission was completed and evacuated, five soldiers, including Ma Baoyu of the 6th class, were left to guard the troops. In order not to let the Japanese puppet troops

find the company shifting direction, they fought and withdrew, leading the enemy to the peak of Qipan Tuo in Langya Mountain.

They ran out the last bullet, threw out the last grenade, and threw stones at the enemy, killing and injuring more than 90 enemies, and kept fighting until

sunset. At the last minute, the brave men would rather die than surrender, and after destroying all their guns, they jumped off deep cliffs without hesitation.

The brave and tenacious iron will of the five strong men in Langya Mountain has become an immortal monument of the Chinese nation.

Heroes From 1949-1978



Ma Haide (Shafick George Hatem)



Mao Anying



Wang Jie



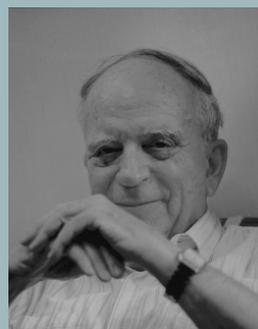
Wang Jinxi



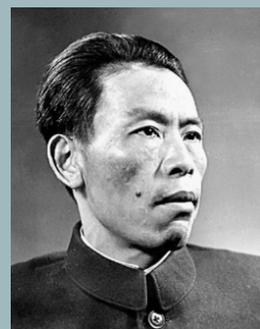
Ganzuchang and Gong Quanzhen



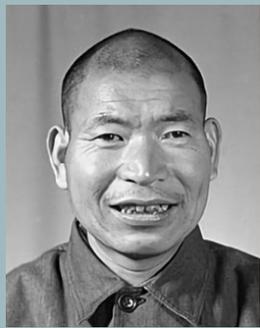
Shen Jilan



Israel Epstein



Wu Yunduo



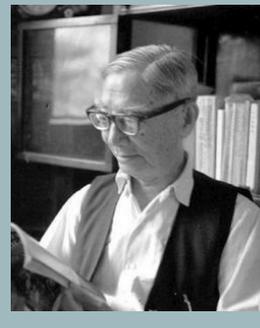
Shi Chuanxiang



Mai Xiande



Meng Tai



Mao Yisheng

1949-1978



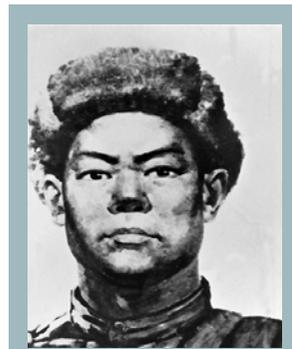
Rong Guotuan



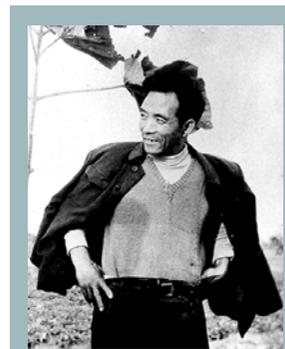
Tu Youyou



Chang Xiangyu



Huang Jiguang



Jiao Yulu



Lei Feng



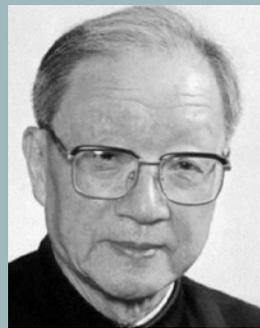
The Eighth Company of PLA Patrolling the Nanjing Road

1949-1978

23 founding fathers for China's "two bombs and one satellite"



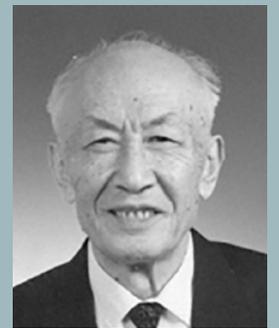
Yu Min



Wang Dayan



Wang Xiji



Zhu Guangya



Sun Jiadong



Ren Xinmin



Wu Ziliang



Chen Fangyun



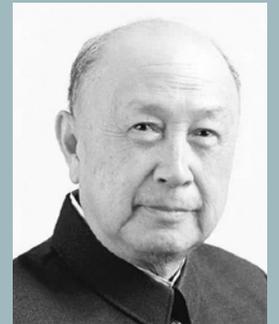
Chen Nengkuan



Yang Jiachi



Zhou Guangzhao



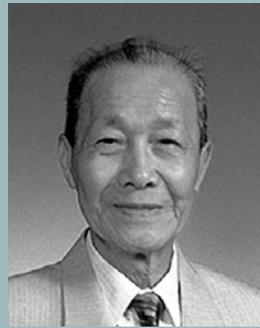
Qian Xuesen

1949-1978

23 founding fathers for China's "two bombs and one satellite"



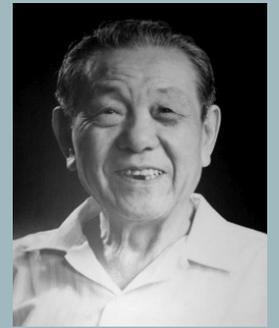
Tu Shoue



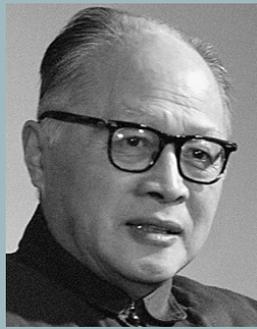
Huang Weilu



Cheng Kaijia



Peng Hengwu



Wang Ganchang



Deng Jiaxian



Jeou Jang Jaw



Yao Tongbin



Qian Ji



Qian Shanqiang



Guo Yonghuai



The portrait of Wang Jinxi



Wang Jinxi jumped into the mud pit to stir the mud



Museum of Wang Jinxi's former residence

Wang Jinxi

Wang Jinxi was born in Yumen County, Gansu Province in October 1923. After the founding of People's Republic of China (PRC), he worked in Yumen Drilling Team and joined the CPC in 1956.

He has served as a driller, drilling captain, captain of the second drilling brigade of the drilling headquarters, and deputy commander of the drilling headquarter. In September 1958, he led the 1205 drilling team to create the latest record of 5,009

meters per month; in 1959, the annual drilling footage reached the latest national record of 71,000 meters. In March 1960, Wang led the 1205 drilling team from Yumen to Daqing. Through the joint efforts of the whole team of workers, it took only 5 days and 4 hours to finish the first production well in the oilfield.

After the first well was drilled, Wang was injured by the drill pipe rolled down from the drill pipe pile and fainted at that time; But he woke up and went on working. The leader sent him to

the hospital, and he ran from the hospital to the well site of the second well (well 2589), and commanded the drilling with crutches; When drilling to about 700 meters, a blowout suddenly occurred. There is no barite powder for well killing in the well pad. After research, it is decided to increase mud density and pressure blowout by adding cement. When cement is added to the mud pit, it sinks to the bottom, and there is no mixer. Wang throws away his crutches, jumps into the mud pit, and stirs the mud with his body; Other comrades also

jumped into the mud pit, finally suppressing the blowout and saving the drilling rig and oil well.

In July 1960, Wang was established as one of the "five red flags" in the whole war zone. In 1964, Wang was elected as a deputy to the Third National People's Congress. In the spring of 1969, Wang was elected as representative of the ninth National Congress of the CPC and a member of the Central Committee.

In November 1970, Wang Jinxi died of illness at the age of 47.



Tu Youyou at work



Tu Youyou was conferred the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on December 10, 2015



Tu Youyou was awarded the Medal of the Republic on September 29, 2019

Tu Youyou

Tu Youyou was born on December 30, 1930. She is a pharmacist, lifelong researcher and chief researcher of China Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, and director of artemisinin research and development center.

In 1980, she was hired as a master's tutor and in 2001 as a doctoral tutor.

She has been engaged in research on the combination of traditional Chinese medicine and western medicine for many years, and her outstanding contribution is to create new antimalarial

drugs-artemisinin and dihydroartemisinin. In September 2011, she won the Lasker Prize, which is known as the "weather vane" of Nobel Prize. In 2015, she won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

Tu is the first Chinese native scientist to win the Nobel

Prize in science and the first female scientist to win the highest national science and technology award in China. In 2019, 89-year-old Tu Youyou won the heaviest award in his life—"Medal of the Republic" issued by the People's Republic of China for the first time.



Jiao Yulu



Jiao Yulu



People visits the Jiao Yulu Memorial Hall in Lankao County, Henan Province



The Chinese parasol tree Jiao Yulu planted are blossoming

Jiao Yulu

Jiao Yulu, born in August 1922 in Beigushan Village, Zibo City, Shandong Province, joined the CPC in January 1946.

In December 1962, Jiao was work in Lankao county, and served as the Second Secretary and later Secretary of the CPC county committee. Lankao County

suffered from sandstorm, salinity and waterlogging. Jiao Yulu suffered from chronic liver disease, but the day after he arrived in Lankao, he started to conduct grass-roots investigations. In more than one year, he traveled to more than 120 of the county's over 140 brigades.

In the struggle of leading the people in the county to

seal sand, control water and change land, Jiao took the lead and set an example. He often went against the wind and sand to check the wind and explore the quicksand; When the rain was pouring, he took the lead in watching the waist-deep flood to see the flood flow; When the wind and snow were overwhelming, he led the cadres to visit the poor and

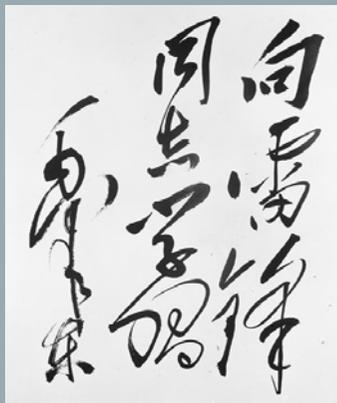
ask questions. At the same time, he constantly studied and sorted out the valuable experience of the masses in fighting against natural disasters, and gradually formed a set of effective ways to control sand and water, which became a powerful weapon for the people of the county to overcome disasters. On May 14, 1964, Jiao died from liver cancer at 42.



Lei Feng



Lei Feng



Mao Zedong's calligraphy "learning from Lei Feng"



Volunteers learn from Lei Feng and help the neighbourhood mending their home appliances

Lei Feng

Lei Feng was born in 1940 in Wangcheng County, Hunan Province. In January 1960, Lei Feng was drafted into the army. He joined the CPC in November of the same year.

Lei Feng said: "I would like to be a screw forever." With the spirit of being willing to be a "screw", he worked, loved and drilled, and made extraor-

dinary deeds in his ordinary post. The company assigned him as an automobile soldier, and he worked hard to study driving skills and became a qualified automobile driver. After being the monitor, he managed boldly, took the lead in everything, and led the whole class to become the advanced collective of the army.

He loved the collective, cared for his comrades-

in-arms, and cared for the masses. He regarded "not being selfish, but being specialized in benefiting others" as the greatest happiness in his life, and put his limited life into infinite service for the people. He used his saved money to help the affected people and his comrades in poor families, and often used holidays and rest time to do good things for the people near the army sta-

tion. He once served as an off-campus counselor, and used his exemplary actions to influence and motivate the healthy growth of the younger generation. When he was on a business trip, he served tea and water for passengers as soon as he got on the train.

On August 15, 1962, Lei Feng died when he was carrying out transportation tasks, only 22 years old.



Chang Xiangyu



Chang Xiangyu



Chang Xiangyu dressed in Yu Opera costum



The "Xiangyu Drama Club" fighter Chang Xiangyu donated to the Chinese People's Volunteer Army

Chang Xiangyu

Chang Xiangyu was born in 1923 and passed away in 2004. She is a renowned performing artist of Henan Opera, the dean of Henan Opera Academy and the art consultant of Henan Provincial Department of

Culture, as well as Founder of Chang School, the main school of Henan Opera.

As a people's artist, Chang not only pursues excellence in art, but also cares for the country. From August 1951 to March 1952, Chang led drama clubs to give charity performances in

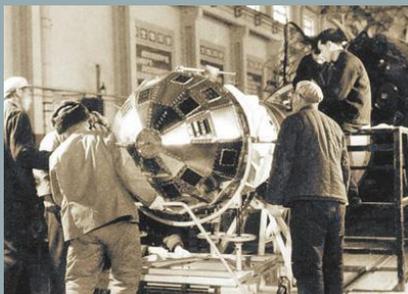
Zhengzhou, Changsha and Guangzhou to support the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea. She donated the "Xiangyu Drama Club" fighter with the raised funds. In April 1953, she led Henan Opera Team to hold more than 180 performances in the front line of the War to

Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea.

Chang also served as a deputy to the First to Seventh National People's Congress, and won the honorary titles of national model worker and national outstanding literary and art worker.

23 Founding Fathers for China's "Two Bombs and One Satellite"

- **On October 16, 1964**, there was a loud noise in the depths of the desert, and China's first atomic bomb exploded successfully;
- **On October 27, 1966**, China's first ground-to-ground missile equipped with a nuclear warhead exploded successfully;
- **On June 17, 1967**, China's first hydrogen bomb air explosion test was successful;
- **On April 24, 1970**, China's first artificial satellite was successfully launched.



China's first satellite, Dong Fang Hong 1 satellite, was successfully launched into space on April 24, 1970



China detonates its first atomic bomb on October 16, 1964.



China detonates its first hydrogen bomb on June 17, 1967

Twenty-three founding fathers for China's "two bombs and one satellite"

Twenty-three founding fathers for China's "two bombs and one satellite" fathers are outstanding representatives of groups who have devoted themselves to

the research and development of China's first atomic bomb, hydrogen bomb, and artificial satellite.

Many of them, such as Qian Xuesen and Guo Yonghuai, have made great achievements in their studies abroad, and enjoyed superior scientific research and living conditions. However, in order to devote themselves to the construction of China, they broke

through many obstacles and obstacles and resolutely returned to the motherland. There are also many people who, like Yu Min, have been incognito for decades in order to develop "two bombs and one satellite", and even their families don't know their specific work. "A person's name will disappear sooner or later. It is enough to be gratified to integrate his meager strength into

the cause of a strong country," Yu Min said so.

The research and development of "two bombs and one satellite" started on the basis of new China's being left in ruins and being poor. From the first atomic bomb explosion to the successful test of the first hydrogen bomb, it took more than seven years for the United States, but only two years and eight months for China.

Heroes From 1978-2012



Kong Fansen



Wang Wei



Wang Ying



Bao Qifan



Ye Xin



Ren Changxia



Xu Zhenchao



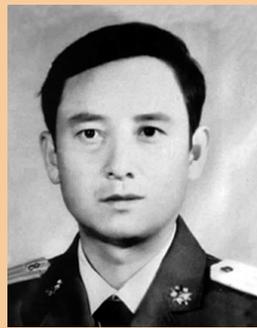
Xu Haifeng



Li Xiangqun



Yang Yegong

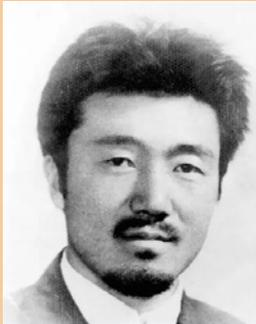


Su Ning



Lin Junde

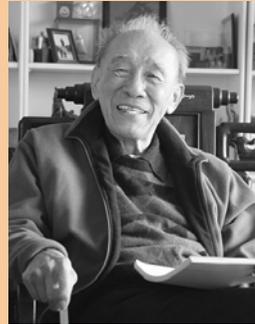
1978-2012



Jason Sonandaje



Hu Fuming



Yuan Geng



Xie Gaohua



Lu Yao



Advocates of 863 Program



18 farmers of Xianggang village initiators of Household Contract Responsibility System



All members of astronaut brigade of the Chinese PLA



Kong Fansen



Kong Fansen



Kong Fansen (left) teaches Tibetan children to read books during his work in Tibet

Kong Fansen

Kong Fansen (1944-1994) spent two periods working in Tibet; from 1979 to 1981 and from 1988 to 1994. During his time there Kong made major contributions to the reconstruction and development of Tibet and formed close ties with the Tibetan people. In

November 1994 he was killed in a traffic accident.

Conditions on the Tibetan Plateau are harsh but Kong Fansen never thought about himself. He lived a simple life, was renowned for his honesty and never using his official position for personal gain. On the contrary, he often spent his own meager sal-

ary to help Tibetan orphans or buy medicine for the sick.

In 1988, Kong was appointed deputy mayor of Lhasa. While in Lhasa, he systematically visited all the public schools in the area. After being appointed Communist Party Secretary of the Ngari Prefecture in 1992, he became even

busier with Party and government work, carrying out investigations and visiting local people across Tibet. Kong's exemplary efforts to promote development won him the affection and respect of the Tibetan people, and he was singled out as a model for leaders and government functionaries across China.



Ren Changxia



Ren Changxia



Distinguished policewoman, Ren Changxia shakes hands with local residents in Dongfeng District of Zhengzhou, Capital of Henan Province

Ren Changxia

Ren Changxia was born in Zhengzhou, Henan Province on February 8, 1964. After graduating from police training school in 1983, she began to work as a preliminary investigator at the Zhengzhou Police Station. Studious and modest, she became an expert police officer and investigator.

Statistics showed that during Ren's stay in the Zhongyuan pre-trial division

of Zhengzhou, she achieved unprecedented success in Henan, with 1,072 cases handled and more than 950 culprits captured. During her four years in the department of public security and legal work in Zhengzhou, Ren handled more than 1,000 cases, all of which were handled professionally and fairly.

In April 2001, Ren was promoted to commissioner of Dengfeng Police Station. There, Ren became the first female police commis-

sioner in Henan's history. In Dengfeng, many cases were previously left unsolved, so Ren pledged to change the tone of the department within 100 days. The investigative process for many cases was laborious. Sometimes Ren and her colleagues had to spend tens of days in the field under difficult conditions.

On April 14, 2004, after reporting to work in Zhengzhou, Ren drove back to Dengfeng that night to handle an important case.

Unfortunately, she never arrived at Dengfeng. She died from injuries related to a car accident. She was 40.

From the day Ren began her work, she remained faithful to the CPC and dutifully fulfilled her responsibility to serve the people. In her lifetime, she received more than 40 achievement awards. In 2004 and 2009, Ren was named one of the 100 key people who has "Moved China" in the years since the nation's founding.



Xu Haifeng



Xu Haifeng

Xu Haifeng (front) takes the gold medal in individual free pistol at the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, on July 29, 1984. This was China's first Olympic gold medal, breaking China's "zero record" in Olympic gold medals

Xu Haifeng

Xu Haifeng, born on August 1, 1957 in Fujian Province, is a former Chinese shooter. On July 29, 1984, Xu Haifeng took the gold medal in individual free pistol 60 shots at the 23rd Olympic Games, which were held in Los Angeles. Xu's win was China's first

Olympic gold medal, breaking China's "zero record" in Olympic gold medals.

From shooting birds with a sling when he was little to winning the Olympic gold, Xu Haifeng has always been an ambitious sharpshooter. Through years of strict, self-disciplined practice, the determined Xu trained himself to become

a real crack shot despite the lack of professional regular training. In 1982, Xu enrolled in the Anhui provincial shooting team, and two years later in 1984, the marksman started his sports career on the national team.

A self-trained world champion, the first gold winner of the 23rd Olympic

Games, China's first Olympic gold medal winner, coach of two Olympic gold medal winners, creator of the country's history of Olympic golds — Xu has many accolades and will be remembered as a sports hero. True to his nicknames of "Gold Athlete" and "Gold Coach," he is a legend who will never fade.



Yuan Geng



Shekou Industrial Park before China adopted reform and opening up policy



Shekou Industrial Park in 2015



Yuan Geng (left) inspects Shekou Industrial Zone in 1980

Yuan Geng

Yuan Geng, born in 1917, is the founder of the Shekou Industrial Zone and a reform trailblazer during China's reform and opening up strive. On July 2, 1979, groundbreaking for the Shekou Industrial Park (SIP) commenced, kicking off the country's reform and opening-up.

Over the 14 years of his tenure, Yuan Geng witnessed his SIP grow from

an industrial park with an investment of HK\$60 million to an industrial kingdom worth over 20 billion yuan by the 1990s. At that time, Shekou's per capita gross domestic output was US\$50 million, on a par with the Four Asian Tigers.

More significantly, Shekou served as a window for the country's economic reform and opening-up, navigating economic development with a brand-new

pattern and path.

Yuan also established China Nanshan Development (Group) Incorporation, China's first Sino-foreign joint venture implementing a shareholding system, and China Merchants Bank, the first joint-stock commercial bank on China's mainland, and initiated the founding of Ping An Insurance Company of China, the first joint-stock insurance company on the Chinese mainland. Yuan is still proud

of his many other creations: China International Marine Containers (Group) Co., Ltd., CSG Technology Holding Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Chiwan Wharf Holdings Limited, and China Nanshan Development (Group) Incorporation.

In 2016, Yuan passed away in Shenzhen at the age of 99. Yuan was awarded with the title of the "the most beautiful striver" for his contributions in China's reform and opening up.



18 farmers of Xianggang village



Farmers of Xiaogang village take a group photo



Xiaogang village in the past



Xiaogang village in 2021

18 farmers of Xiaogang village: initiators of Household Contract Responsibility System

In 1978, 18 farmers in Xiaogang village, in east Anhui Province, signed a

secret agreement to divide communally owned farmland into individual pieces called household contracts, thus inadvertently lighting the torch for China's rural revolution. They promised that each household would deliver a full quota of grain to the state and to the commune, and keep whatever remained.

Before 1978, Xiaogang was infamous for its poverty. Grain output increased to

90,000 kilograms in 1979, over six times as much as the previous year. The per capita income of Xiaogang climbed to 400 yuan from 22 yuan.

Household Contract Responsibility System, starting from Xiaogang village, allows farming households to manage agricultural production on their own initiatives while the farmland remains in the ownership of the rural collective. It also

enables farmers to use land through long-term contracts and keep the produce after paying taxes. It raised productivity and increased agricultural output, both of which were preconditions for nurturing the economic takeoff, and comprehensive industrialization and urbanization. The start of this system is widely accepted as a milestone in the economic opening up.



All members of astronaut brigade of the Chinese PLA



A video grab taken at the Beijing Space Command and Control Center on September 27, 2008 shows Chinese taikonaut Zhai Zhigang working outside the orbit module of the Shenzhou VII spacecraft during his spacewalk



Yang Liwei, China's first space traveler, poses for picture at a spacecraft

All members of astronaut brigade of the Chinese PLA

The Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) tai-

konaut brigade was rated as the "most beautiful strivers" in 2019. Since its establishment in 1998 with 14 members, PLA taikonaut brigade has scored huge achievement in

China's space exploration career.

They have made 14 flights into space cruising for 68 days. They have won comprehensive victories in six manned missions,

making outstanding contributions to China's manned space program.

Many of them are famous in China, for example Yang Liwei, China's first space traveler.

Heroes Since 2012



Mao Xianglin



Wang Jicai and Wang Shihua



Aireti Mamuti



Zhangchao



Zhang Guimei



Zhang Fuqing



Li Baoguo



Du Fuguo



Zou Bihua



Zhoigar and Yangzom



Zhong Yang



Zhong Nanshan

2012-2021



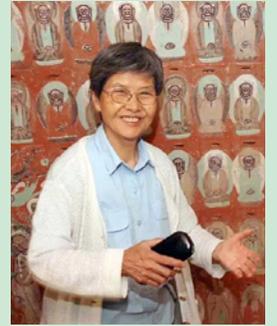
Huang Danian



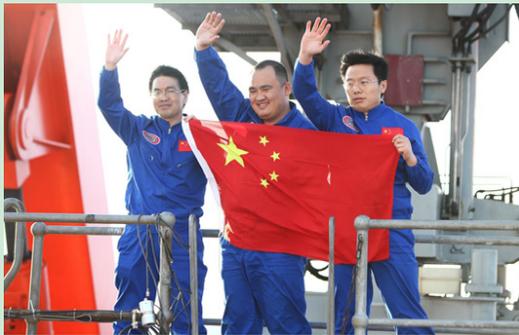
Huang Wenxiu



Liao Junbo



Fan Jinshi



Hero divers of the Jiaolong deep-sea manned submersible



Heroes of the CSIC 760 Research Institute rescuing state property in disaster



Hard-boned Sixth Company of the 74th Army Group of the People's Liberation Army



Space exploration teams



Zhang Guimei



Zhang Guimei, gave a pre talk to her students to take the college entrance examination on June 7, 2021



Zhang Guimei with her students

Zhang Guimei

Born in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province in 1957, Zhang Guimei is a teacher and the principal of Huaping Girls High School in Lijiang City, Yunnan Province. She is well-known as she established the first girls' public high school in China, which does not charge tuition fees, but also for achieves high percentage of graduates who enter universities.

In 2001, Zhang, then a teacher of local middle school, was appointed the part-time president of a cen-

ter for homeless children in Huaping county, she found many of the girls who lived at the center were abandoned by their parents. She also noticed many girls in the region, especially from poor families, had little chance of getting education.

These experiences inspired Zhang to establish a school for girls living in the mountainous areas, mainly those who are unable to continue their studies after completing the nine-year compulsory education. She was determined to make sure the school did not charge tuition fees.

In 2007, Zhang was selected as a representative of the 17th CPC National Congress, and the local government issued a special grant for her to purchase some new clothes before she went to attend the meetings in Beijing. Instead she used the money to buy computers for her students.

At the meeting, a reporter noticed Zhang was wearing jeans with holes in them, and reported her story. Since then, Zhang and her dream to start a school for girls have drawn attention from the public. Consequently, governments of Lijiang city and

Huaping county allocated one million yuan, respectively, to construct a school, and the Huaping High School for Girls was officially opened in September 2008.

In the past 13 years, Zhang has helped more than 1,600 girls achieve their university dreams. Zhang has changed the fates of these girls by enabling them to pursue education and preventing poverty from being passed on to the next generation.

She has been honored with the title "Role Model of the Times" in recognition of her dedication to education for girls.



Zhong Nanshan



Zhong Nanshan



President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, presents the Medal of the Republic to Zhong Nanshan at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on September 8, 2020

Zhong Nanshan

Dr Zhong Nanshan is a renowned respiratory disease expert in China. He received the Medal of the Republic, the highest state honor, for his outstanding contribution to fighting the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020.

Dr Zhong was born in October 1936 in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. In 1960,

he graduated from Beijing University Medical School and worked at the School. During 1979 to 1981, he studied at the Edinburgh University and London University as a fellow scholar, majoring in research of hyperoxia and hypoxia and their impacts on pulmonary blood circulation. Zhong became president of the Chinese Thoracic Society in 2000

and became president of the Chinese Medical Association in 2005. He is currently the director of the Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Diseases and editor-in-chief of the Journal of Thoracic Disease.

Zhong discovered the SARS coronavirus back in 2003 and played an important role in the country's fight against the epidemic

as a leading scientist. He was voted one of China's top 10 scientists in 2010. He is also one of the most respectable and trusted figures during China's battle against COVID-19 and serves as an adviser to the government in managing the crisis.

Zhong Nanshan was named by Time as one of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2020.



Huang Wenxiu



Huang Wenxiu helps villagers to do farm work



Huang Wenxiu



People mourn Huang Wenxiu at her funeral

Huang Wenxiu

Huang Wenxiu, the late first secretary of Baini Village in South China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, was awarded as a National Excellent Communist Party Member for her poverty alleviation efforts by the CPC Central Committee in 2019.

After graduating from Beijing Normal University in 2016, Huang returned to her

hometown, Baise City, where she served as an official with the publicity department of the Baise CPC Municipal Committee.

She was appointed as the first secretary of Baini village to help with poverty alleviation in March 2018. She dedicated herself to her career, working day and night to help villagers increase their income and escape poverty.

On June 16, 2018, Huang

was trapped in a mountain area by a flash flood while on her way back to the village after visiting her sick father in another county on the weekend. She was found dead the next day at the age of 30.

Her death drew huge attention among the locals and netizens on social media, who mourned for her because she devoted her life to the well-being of others instead of her own.

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, praised that Huang gave up opportunities to work in big cities and returned to her hometown after she graduated from university, and devoted herself to the poverty-alleviation work in her hometown. Xi encouraged Party members, officials and young people to learn from Huang.



Fan Jinshi



China's President Xi Jinping, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, takes a photo with Fan Jinshi after presenting her national medal on September 29, 2019 in Beijing

Fan Jinshi at Mogao Grottoes

Fan Jinshi

Fan Jinshi, born in 1938 in Beijing, is the president of Dunhuang Academy and spent more than five decades in cultural relic research in the northwestern historic city, earning the moniker "The Daughter of Dunhuang".

After graduating from Peking University in 1963, Fan was dispatched to work in Dunhuang. Since then, Fan began studying and protect-

ing the Dunhuang Grottoes as well as disseminating Dunhuang culture. Fan pioneered and promoted the nationwide booking system of traveling in Dunhuang. She also compiled an Archaeological Report on Grottoes 266 to 275 at Mogao Grottoes, authored Interpretations of Dunhuang, and advanced the "Digital Dunhuang" project, thus exerting her life-long efforts not only to save the invaluable

treasures in Dunhuang but also to introduce them to the world.

Fan has been awarded the honorary title of "National Advanced Laborer", and in 2008, she was honored as one of the ten distinguished alumni of Peking University, and in 2018, she earned the title of "Reform Pioneer". This year, Fan won the "Award for Positive Energy" at the ceremony of "Lui Che-Woo Prize" held in Hong Kong

Convention and Exhibition Center on October 3, and she was also listed as a recommended candidate for the "The Most Beautiful Striver". In addition, Fan has received the national honor of "Outstanding Contributor to the Cultural Heritage Preservation" for her substantial contribution to the permanent preservation and sustainable utilization of the Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang.



Zhoigar and Yangzom



Zhoigar and Yangzom



Zhoigar and Yangzom receive the title of Role Model of the Times on October 16, 2018

Zhoigar and Yangzom

Zhoigar and Yangzom, two women from a herding family in Southwest China's Tibet autonomous region, were awarded with the title "Role Model of the Times" in recognition of their loyalty and contributions to safeguard the border area.

With their father Sangye, this family is based in Yumai, China's smallest town in

terms of population, which sits at the southern foot of the Himalayas, where steep slopes and rugged paths make access difficult.

For decades, it was called a "three-people township," for only Sangye, his daughters Zhoigar and Yangzom and their families lived there, tenaciously safeguarding the national border. Among their activities is keeping an eye out along the border and reporting suspicious activities like possible smugglers.

Zhoigar and Yangzom wrote a letter to Xi while the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was in session in Beijing. They told Xi their experiences in safeguarding the border area and the development of their township over the years.

In his reply, Xi acknowledged their efforts to safeguard the territory, and thanked them for the loyalty and contributions they have made in the border area. He

also encouraged them to set down roots in the border area, safeguard the Chinese territory and develop their hometown.

With the staunch support of the central government, the per capita net income of Yumai registered 34,012 yuan (\$5,312) in 2020, 68 times that of 1991. The "three-people township" has now more than 200 residents in 67 families, becoming a well-off and beautiful place.



Aireti Mamuti



Aireti Mamuti works with his colleague (left)



Aireti Mamuti's wife mourns before Aireti Mamuti's statue

Aireti Mamuti

Aireti Mamuti, former deputy director of the public security bureau of Pishan county, Hotan Prefecture in

Northwest China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, was awarded with the title of "The people's hero".

Born in October, 1969,

Mamuti died in September 2016 when searching for A-class fugitives. He was killed by a suicide bomber. For 27 years, he had been fighting on the frontline for

safeguarding social stability and security. By giving full play of his counter-terrorism combat experience, he led the police to successfully solve a series of cases.



Teams of Chang'e, Shenzhou and Beidou programs Space exploration teams



Aerospace science and technology personnel were work at the Beijing Aerospace Flight Control Center, on October 9, 2020



Photo taken by the rover Yutu-2 (Jade Rabbit-2) on January 11, 2019 shows the lander of the Chang'e-4 probe

Teams of Chang'e, Shenzhou and Beidou programs Space exploration teams

Researchers behind the Chang'e lunar exploration program, Shenzhou series of spacecraft and Beidou Satellite Navigation System contributed greatly in

space exploration. And they were credited as "The Most Beautiful Striver".

China achieved huge progress in space exploration. In 2020, China launched the Chang'e-5 probe, successfully bringing home 1,731 grams of moon samples. It aims to launch the Chang'e 6 probe to collect samples in the South Pole-Aitken Basin on the far side of the moon

around 2024. In this April, the successful launch of the Tianhe module marks that China's space station construction has entered the full implementation stage, which lays a solid foundation for the follow-up tasks. China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System was finished after decades of planning and construction, and China possesses one of the world's major

navigation satellite systems.

The average age of Chang'e mission team and Shenzhou mission team was 33 while Beidou team's mean age was 35. China's President Xi Jinping called young people "the most dynamic and creative group of our society" and said that they should "stand at the forefront of innovation and creation".



Warriors in white suits: front-line medical workers fighting against the COVID-19



Medical workers administer COVID-19 vaccine doses to residents at a vaccination site in Tangshan, north China's Hebei Province, May 28, 2021



Sixteen medical workers are sworn into the CPC in Guangxi, March 13, 2020

Warriors in white suits: front-line medical workers fighting against the COVID-19

Facing with the sudden outbreak of the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19),

millions of medical workers grappled with the epidemic at the front line across China.

Showing professional devotion and a deep respect for life, many of them risked their own lives, racing against time and working round the clock to try to save every patient.

They built a Great Wall against the virus, bringing light and hope to the nation at a dark time.

They endured tremendous fatigue and stress, and paid a heavy price. More than 2,000 medical workers were infected, and scores died in the line of duty. No

one is born a hero, yet their selflessness made them fearless. These people, with the nobility, kindness, and devotion that are intrinsic to their profession, have etched an unforgettable chapter in the history of the Chinese nation and in the hearts of the Chinese people.



After 100 years of growth, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has developed into the world's largest ruling party embracing Marxism. With more than 91 million members, it has gained the trust and support from the nation's 1.4 billion people. In keeping with its historical mandate, the CPC forms the core leadership ushering in China's rejuvenation. United and guided by the CPC, the Chinese people have come a long way from poverty to moderate prosperity. They will continue to create miracles as they move forward.

1921-2021