Mao Badges of the Cultural Revolution
Poster 2 'Long live the Proletarian Dictatorship. Commemorating the centenary of the Paris Commune'. In the foreground is a worker (top), farmer (left), Red Guard (centre) and soldier (right). The worker is wearing a Mao badge. In the background is the Paris Commune. The inscription quotes Lenin: 'The Paris Commune showed that the working class cannot arrive at socialism except by way of dictatorship, by the forcible suppression of the exploiters' (Lenin, 'Report at the 2nd All-Russia Trade Union Congress', 20 January 1919). Reproduced with permission of the Chinese Poster Collection, Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster. Poster F1, Beijing, 1971
Chapter 3
Mao Badges – Outline History

Although the first Mao badges were created in the 1930s, and played a significant role in the promotion of the Mao cult of the 1940s, it was during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s that the Mao badge phenomenon really burst into life. These new badges, distributed in urban areas, and dispersed into rural areas by those sent to live and work there, achieved special status throughout China between 1966 and 1971. After this, Mao badges were unpinned, put away or collected in. It was no longer appropriate to wear them in public, and they more or less disappeared from view. They did, however, continue to appear on posters during the 1970s.¹ The Mao badges that were hidden away re-surfaced during the Mao craze of the 1980s, leading to the publication of a number of important catalogues and books on Mao badges in China in 1993, to commemorate the centenary of Mao’s birth. These publications include the studies by Zhou Jihou (1993) and Li Xuemi (1993), which form the basis of most English accounts of Mao badges by social scientists and anthropologists, notably Bishop (1996), Benewick and Donald (1996) and Schrift (2001). Bishop also quotes the work of Song Yifan (1993). By contrast, the colour catalogues of Wang Anting (1993) and Huang Miaoxin (1993) which are packed with illustrations of badges, but minimal narrative text, have largely been overlooked. These colour catalogues, and numerous similar smaller publications, are aimed at the Chinese collector. They typically illustrate the obverse (but not the reverse) of the badge, and print the inscription found on the reverse (but not the obverse, which is supposed to be visible in the illustration). The illustrations are extremely rich sources for studying the primary materials. Lu Na’s (1993) survey of Mao badges offers a useful narrative introduction to Mao badges, together with illustrations, and, unless otherwise indicated, is the basis for much of this chapter. Further details and an extensive list of inscriptions found on Mao badges is discussed in Chapter 5.

The rise and fall of Mao badges
The rise and fall of Mao badges can be seen in three distinct periods: 1966–67 marks the beginning of the rise of the Mao badge; 1968–69 marks the height of the Mao badge phenomenon, reaching its peak in April and May 1969 at the time of the 9th National Congress. June 1969 marks the beginning of the cooling down period, and 1971 marks the end of the Mao badge phenomenon.

Mao badges 1966–67
The initial impetus for the huge phenomenon of wearing Mao badges is linked with the rise of the Red Guards in 1966. The general absence of Mao badges in photographs published in newspapers and journals in the first months of the Cultural Revolution indicates that they were neither widely available nor in popular use at that time. When Mao received the delegates attending the National People’s Congress (全国人民代表大会 Quanguo renmin daibiao dahui) in Beijing on 10 August that year, some people were wearing small round Mao badges. These were made in July 1966 by the Shanghai United Badge Factory (上海联合徽章厂 Shanghai lianhe huizhang chang) and shortly afterwards by the Beijing Red Flag Badge Factory (北京红旗徽章厂 Beijing hongqi zhengzhang chang). Seen as small revolutionary symbols, they were well-received, and several factories in Shanghai were enlisted in the production process, producing 32,000 badges by the end of July, 175,000 badges in August, and 1.3 million badges in September 1966.² These early badges, which were relatively simple in design, inspired the Red Guards to design their own, more elaborate badges.

However, it was the mass rally at Tian’anmen Square, 18 August 1966, that sparked off the Mao badge phenomenon. It was on this occasion that Mao publicly gave his encouragement to the Red Guards, and they presented him with a Red Guard armband and a number of Mao badges. As Red Guards were mainly students, attached to educational institutions, the new trend soon spread through schools, colleges and universities. Different factions designed their own badges with their respective names, dates of establishment and slogans. Such badges identified the wearer’s affiliation to a particular organisation or faction, instantly recognisable not only to its own members, but also to those of rival factions. As new events took place, the different factions would issue new badges with new designs and inscriptions to indicate their respective political positions. These carried more potent messages than the small round Mao badges that were mass-produced by badge factories for general, non-factional use.

By the time of the Red Guard rally in Beijing on 18 October 1966, Mao badges were clearly visible on the jackets of high ranking government personnel, including Premier Zhou Enlai and Lin Biao. Anecdotal evidence suggests that there was a large enough supply and variety of Mao badges in late 1966 for Ye Qun (wife of the Defence Minister, Lin Biao) to be able to collect together several thousand different specimens of Mao badges as a gift for Mao’s birthday on 26 December 1966 (she was aiming for 10,000 specimens to match the Chinese wish for long life (万岁 wansui, literally ‘10,000 years’)). By spring 1967 all government officials were wearing Mao badges. This government endorsement, combined with the revolutionary networking campaign of 1966–67, which encouraged Red Guards to travel to Beijing and elsewhere free of charge, stimulated the wearing of Mao badges throughout China. Production of commemorative and ‘loyalty’ badges soared to meet the growing demand of new badge-wearers and collectors.

The appearance of Mao badges in 1966 coincided with developments in the publication and distribution of the Selected
Works of Mao Zedong and Quotations from Mao Zedong. Indeed, Red Guards are typically portrayed wearing a Mao badge and holding a Little Red Book. In March 1966, the Ministry of Culture had issued reports, stating its aim of printing five million sets of Selected Works that year, and of taking control of the printing and distribution of Quotations. Quotations, more popularly known as ‘The Little Red Book’ had originally been developed in the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) for the political education of the troops. Its small pocket-book size, distinctive red plastic cover and its well-organised contents which quoted from the best of Mao’s speeches and essays, combined with its initially restricted circulation, had made it a cult item in its own right. Rather than being imposed from the top down, the evidence indicates that in early 1966 popular demand for both Quotations and Selected Works far exceeded supply.3

In May 1967 the General Political Department of the PLA issued all PLA personnel with a set of two Mao badges: the star-and-bar combination. The five-pointed star badge with a portrait of Mao was worn immediately above the bar badge. The bar badge had the inscription ‘Serve the People’ (为人民服务 Wei renmin fuwu) on the front. The inscription ‘Be Chairman Mao’s good soldier’ (做毛主席的好战士 Zuoz Mao shuxi de hao zhanshi) in Lin Biao’s handwriting was on the back of the star badges. Bishop notes that the issue of badges by the military coincided with radical counter-attacks following events such as the February Adverse Current. The wearing of two Mao badges thus became mandatory in the PLA. The military continued to make and issue badges until 1969, including badges featuring portraits of both Mao and Lin Biao.4

By August 1967, soldiers, urban workers and students throughout China were wearing Mao badges. Statistics about badge production are available for some, but not all regions. For example, in Hebei province, some ten million badges were produced by the end of 1967, with each urban citizen estimated to own about 12 badges. Those in more rural areas acquired badges from revolutionary networkers. In Beijing, the 15 official units entrusted with the production of Mao badges, produced over 200 million badges by the end of 1967.5

With so many different varieties of Mao badges being produced, collecting became a nationwide passion, from Ye Qun down to the smallest child. Furthermore, while the state imposed its planned economy, Mao badges became a key currency in the informal gift economy. They became appropriate gifts for weddings and celebrations, and also played a role in the world of social networking relationships known as ‘guanxi’ (关系).6 As cult items, they had to be handled with appropriate respect. For example, the inscriptions on badges often say that they were ‘respectfully made’ (敬制 jing zhi) by an organisation (cat. no. 163) or ‘respectfully presented’ (敬赠 jing zeng) by a particular organisation or at a particular conference (cat. no. 105) or ‘respectfully wishing’ (敬祝 jing zhu) Chairman Mao an eternal life (cat. no. 110). Most badges were distributed, or swapped, without the taint of money changing hands. When badges were available for sale, they were not ‘purchased’ (买 mai) but were ‘requested’ (请 qing), a concept traditionally associated with obtaining Buddhist statues. Even then, they were only available in select stores, and limited to two badges at a time. In Beijing, new badges were available at the East Wind Market (东风市场 Dongfeng shichang), the Arts and Crafts Shop (工艺美术商店 Gongyi meishu shangdian), the New China Bookstore at Caishikou (菜市口新华书店 Caishikou Xinhua shudian), the Ganjiaokou Market (甘家口商场 Ganjiaokou changshang), and Liulichang (琉璃厂).

‘Exchange’, swapping and trading of Mao badges was widespread and took place between friends and on the black market. Some traders operated brazenly; others would create discreet portable stalls by pinning badges to the inside of their jackets or coats. A well-known Mao badge exchange in Damochang hutong (前门打磨厂胡同), close to Qianmen in Beijing, was colloquially known as the Loyal Heart Station (忠心站 Zhongxin zhan).7

From late 1966 to mid-1967, Mao badges spread throughout China, and to Hong Kong, Macao and beyond. Some were distributed by Chinese diplomats and medical teams stationed overseas, for example in African countries and in Vietnam.8 Some were requested; for example, a Red Guard delegation visiting Albania in June 1967 received requests for Mao badges. In other countries the wearing of Mao badges provoked extreme reactions: Chinese students in Rangoon, Burma, were wearing Mao badges when the anti-Chinese riots erupted there in June 1967, resulting in the death of 100 people. Mao badges were also available for sale to foreigners: for example, at the 21st Canton Trade Fair, 1967.9

On 23 February 1967 the State Council issued its ‘Document concerning future Red Guard manufacture of armbands and badges’10 which called on provincial and regional committees to respond to Mao’s slogan ‘Economise when making revolution’ (节约闹革命 Jiyou nao gemen). As a result, production of Red Guard badges and armbands ceased.

Most of the Mao badges produced during 1966 and 1967 were made of aluminium, with a smaller number in plastic. They were manufactured at a relatively limited number of specialised badge factories throughout China.11

Mao badges 1968–69

By 1968 most work-units (单位 danwei) and other organisations were issuing Mao badges. Production of Mao badges was not centrally controlled, and organisations either made or commissioned their own badges.12 They were manufactured in specialist badge factories, in handicraft and hardware factories, as well as by ironmongers and by individuals. Porcelain badges, created at Jingdezhen (景德镇) and other ceramic centres, also began to appear in 1968. Most cities, provinces and regions, as well as army units at regimental level and above, established a ‘Respectfully Manufacture Mao Zedong Badge Office’, which handled the design, production and raw materials for new badges, and facilitated badge manufacture at thousands of factories across China.13 The Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, for example, established a special office in charge of badge manufacturing on 5 April 1968.14 Badges were issued to celebrate the establishment of a new revolutionary committee, to commemorate the latest achievement in the process of ‘turning the country red’, and were frequently distributed to representatives attending government meetings and conferences.15 There was intense competition between organisations to produce an ever greater quantity and variety of Mao badge designs, as proof of their loyalty and
revolutionary attitude.

The Shaoshan Badge Factory was one of the most famous Mao badge factories. Indeed, it was designed specifically for the production of Mao badges, with machinery from Shenyang and Shanghai, and technicians and badge designers from all over China, employing over 400 people at one stage, and producing badges made of aluminium, perspex, plastic, porcelain, bamboo and other materials.6

By early 1968, most people were wearing Mao badges as symbols of loyalty, pinned on the left side, just above the heart. Everyone, from government official down to the smallest child, was expected to wear one as an expression of loyalty to Mao. The exceptions were those who were forbidden to do so for political reasons. At the time, individuals either belonged to the politically correct ‘five red categories’ (红五类 hong wu lei) or were damned as belonging to the ‘five black categories’ (黑五类 hei wu lei). There was no middle ground. The size of the badge was important: the bigger the badge, the greater one’s loyalty. Extremists pinned them directly to their skin.17 Some small badges were recycled to make larger ones that would be more visible and demonstrate a greater loyalty.18

By September 1968, revolutionary committees had been established in all the provinces and autonomous regions, and badges were issued to celebrate ‘the entire country having turned red’ (全国山河一片红 Quanguo shan he yi pian hong). In the same month, Liu Chunhua’s oil-painting Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (毛主席去安源 Mao shuzi qu Anyuan) was published in China Pictorial (人民画报 Renmin Huabao). This full-length image of Mao was reproduced extensively in various media, including badges.

The Mao badge phenomenon reached its peak in April 1969, at the time of the CCP’s 9th National Congress. Vast quantities of badges were prepared for presentation at this long-awaited event. The mass-production of aluminium badges had also led to repercussions in the metals industry, prompting Mao’s famous words ‘Give me back the airplanes’ (还我飞机 Huan wo feiji).

On 12 June 1969 the Central Committee of the CCP issued a document prohibiting any further production of Mao badges, except with its express approval, and also prohibiting the reproduction of Mao’s portrait on ceramics.19 Mao badges immediately went into decline. There was a short revival of non-metallic badges, but most factories ceased production of Mao badges.

**Mao badges after 1969**

In September 1971, Lin Biao was killed in a plane crash in Mongolia. It was suspected that he was fleeing the country after having attempted a coup d’état. Measures were taken to show his fall from grace. The authorities ordered a halting of the publication of Quotations from Mao Zedong and the production of Mao badges. People tore out the front pages of their copies Quotations in order to remove the adulatory inscriptions associated with Lin. His portrait was also removed from photographs and other images. Many of the giant Mao statues that had been installed across China also had Lin’s adulations of Mao carved into the bases, and these inscriptions were now hacked away or painted over.

Between 1972 and 1975 Mao badges continued to be worn by a few government officials and by some people in rural areas. Zhou Enlai continued to wear his Mao badge throughout the Cultural Revolution: he is seen on photographs and posters wearing the same bar-shaped badge, with a small profile portrait of Mao and the inscription ‘Serve the People’ (为人民服务 Wei renmin fuwu) (see Poster 4, p. 82). The vast majority of the Chinese population removed their badges, and either put them away or handed them in for recycling.

A new Mao badge was created for his funeral in 1976, portraying him in profile, in non-military attire, with an inscription reading ‘The great leader and great teacher Chairman Mao Zedong is immortal, 9 September 1976’ (伟大领袖和导师毛泽东主席永垂不朽, 1976.9.9 Weida lingxu he daoshi Mao Zedong zhuxi yong chui bu xiu, 1976.9.9). A similar badge had also been prepared for Zhou Enlai’s funeral earlier that year.20

Within weeks of Mao’s death, his successor Hua Guofeng ordered the arrest and trial of the Gang of Four, bringing the Cultural Revolution and the Mao era to its end in October 1976. As a final gesture prior to the trial, Wang Hongwen is reported to have pinned a Mao badge to his clothes and had a photograph portrait taken of himself ‘holding high the great red flag of Mao Zedong Thought’ (高举毛泽东思想伟大红旗 Gaoju Mao Zedong xianggao weidai hongqi). All four were found guilty.

After the Cultural Revolution, all work-units asked their employees to hand in their Mao badges and recycling centres were set up at the roadside to collect in Mao badges as scrap metal. Those who held on to their collections, or who salvaged badges from waste and recycling stations, were effectively resisting the state recall of badges, and generally kept them hidden away. There are numerous anecdotes about the contradictory emotions and abnormal behaviour associated with furtive Mao badge collecting at this time.21 New Mao badges were still available for purchase, but only in two locations: at Mao’s former residence in Shaoshan, and at the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall in Tian’anmen Square, Beijing. But it was not normal to wear Mao badges in the late 1970s.

Mao badges re-appeared in the late 1980s. Frustration at, and criticism of, those in power fuelled the wave of nostalgia that swept across the nation. The Mao craze saw Cultural Revolution themed restaurants, joke books and at New Year in 1989, portraits of Mao appeared in villages across China. Those who were too young to remember the Cultural Revolution claimed Mao badges as fashion items for their own generation: the ‘jeans, T-shirt, Mao badge’ ensemble of middle-school students in Liaoning spread down along the southern coastal provinces. Traders from Guangzhou headed north to buy Mao badges to sell at a profit further south. Mao badges became one of the top ten collectables of 1989. Also in 1989, Wang Anting王安廷 opened his tiny Mao Badge Museum in Chengdu; Feng Zhaoxin风肇新 exhibited his collection of Mao badges in Hanjiang, and Tang Guoyun汤国云, Rao Guixiang 饶贵祥 and others published articles on Mao badges.22 In 1993, to commemorate Mao’s 100th birthday, a new Mao badge was issued; this was a gold-coloured badge made of aluminium, in the shape of Mao’s profile, facing left, without army tabs on his collar.23

**Collections**

The total number of Mao badges produced during the Cultural
Revolution is estimated at between 2.5 and 3 billion,\textsuperscript{24} and between 3 and 5 billion.\textsuperscript{25} In China, serious collections of Mao badges today start at 10,000 different specimens. Feature articles about collectors, exhibitions and conferences about Mao badges appear regularly in the Chinese press, and name the major collectors as Chen Heping 陈和平 (Jiangxi); Gu Nianzhi 顾念之, (Shanghai); Huang Miaoxin 黄淼鑫 (Shanghai); Jiang Yuanzhong 江缘钟 (Shanghai); Li Shuyan (Guangdong); Li Yunzhuang 李云庄 (Guangdong); Liu Dongsheng 刘东升 (Beijing); Ma Jingjun 马京军 (Beijing); Rao Guixiang 饶贵祥 (Guangdong); Shen Yuxian 沈玉贤 (Shanghai); Shi Ming 史明 (Jiangsu); Song Yifan 宋一凡 (Sichuan); Tang Guoyun 汤国云 (Guangdong); Wang Anting 王安廷 (Chengdu); Xu Ren 许韧 (Shaanxi); Yan Xinlong 阎新龙 (Beijing); and Zhou Jihou 周继厚 (Guizhou).

Notes
1. Badges are clearly visible on many posters of the 1970s: military personnel wear the combination star-and-bar badge, civilians wear the red and gold round badge, and Zhou Enlai is always shown wearing a bar badge with Mao’s portrait and the inscription ‘Serve the People’. In design copybooks of the 1970s, also called ‘masthead’ design books, badges are represented much more crudely: a red star-and-line for military personnel badges, and a round red dot for civilians.
3. Leese 2006, 122–133 gives an excellent account of the production of Quotations, based on archive materials.
5. Leese 2006, 245.
6. For detailed studies on guanxi, see Mayfair Mei-hui Yang 1994 and Yan Yuxiang 1996.
7. For anecdotes about trading and exchanging badges, see Bishop 1996, 10–11.
10. About hongweibing jinhou xin zhi biaozhi ying caiyong bizhang huo xiongzhang de tongzhi.
Chapter 4
Mao Badges – Materials and Manufacture

Materials
Mao badges were made in various materials, including aluminium, stainless steel, gold, silver, enamel, soft plastic, rigid plastic, plexiglass, porcelain, bamboo, wood and shell. According to Huang Miaoxin, at least 27 different materials were used for making Mao badges, including composite badges (特殊装配章 teshu zhuangpei zhang) made of two or more different materials. There were also luminous plastic badges that glowed in the dark, as well as lenticular badges, which had alternating inscriptions according to the viewing angle.1

Mao badge factories
During the Cultural Revolution, the manufacture of Mao badges was not centrally controlled. Any individual or organisation with the capacity to make or commission badges was able to do so. However, the establishment of ‘Respectfully organisation with the capacity to make or commission badges was not centrally controlled. Any individual or organisation with the capacity to make or commission badges was able to do so. However, the establishment of ‘Respectfully

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badges name the Beijing Ceramics Factory (cat. no. 325), Jiangyin Ceramics Factory (cat. no. 330), and the porcelain centres at Jingdezhen (cat. nos 326, 327, 333, 341), Hunan (cat. nos 328, 336, 339), Beijing (cat. nos 329, 332, 335, 338), Jin [?] (cat. nos 331, 334), Jianxiang (Hunan province) (cat. no. 340).

Porcelain factory names found on badges include the following:

Beijing Ceramics Factory \(\text{Beijing taoci chang}\) (cat. no. 325)

Chaozhou City Wenu Porcelain Arts Factory \(\text{Chaozhou shi wen lu ci chang}\) (HMX, 123)

China Suzhou Everyday Items Porcelain Factory \(\text{Zhongguo Suzhou riying ci chang}\) (HMX, 36)

China Yixing Porcelain Factory \(\text{Zhangguo Yixing ci chang}\) (HMX, 38)

Dehua Porcelain Factory \(\text{Dehua ci chang}\) (HMX, 48)

Fire-proof Materials Factory \(\text{Naithuo cailiiao chang}\) (HMX, 44)

Fujian Dehua People’s Porcelain Factory \(\text{Fujian Dehua renmin ci chang}\) (HMX, 48)

Hunan Liling Power of the Masses Porcelain Factory \(\text{Hunan Liling qunli ci chang}\) (HMX, 43)

Hunan Liling Spark Porcelain Factory \(\text{Hunan Liling xinghao ci chang}\) (HMX, 86)

Jiangxi Jingdezhen Red Star No. 4 Factory \(\text{Jiangxi sheng Jingdezhen guangming ci chang}\) (HMX, 99)

Jiangxi Jingdezhen Bright Light Porcelain Factory \(\text{Jiangxi sheng Jingdezhen guangming ci chang}\) (HMX, 99)

Jiangyin Ceramics Factory \(\text{Jiangyin ci chang}\) (cat. no. 330)

Jingdezhen Red Flag Porcelain Factory \(\text{Jingdezhen hongqi ci chang}\) (HMX, 33)

Liaoning No. 3 Factory \(\text{Liaoning san chang}\) (HMX, 47)

Liling Towards the Sun Porcelain Factory \(\text{Liling xiangyang ci chang}\) (HMX, 37)

Shandong Zibo Porcelain Factory \(\text{Shandong Zibo ci chang}\) (HMX, 38)

Sichuan Eastern Porcelain Factory \(\text{Sichuan dongfang ci chang}\) (WAT, 38)

Suzhou Porcelain Factory \(\text{Suzhou ci chang}\) (HMX, 34)

Zhuozhou Xiangjiang Porcelain Factory \(\text{Zhuozhou Xiangjiang ci chang}\) (HMX, 43)

Manufacturers of bamboo badges

Bamboo badge manufacturers tended to be located in southern China where bamboo was a native plant. The British Museum's sole example of a bamboo badge came from Hunan province (cat. no. 342). Named locations and manufacturers on bamboo badges include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guangxi Lipu</td>
<td>广西荔浦 (\text{Guangxi Lipu}) (HMX, 71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunan</td>
<td>湖南 (\text{Hunan}) (cat. no. 342)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Fuzhou</td>
<td>江西抚州 (\text{Jiangxi Fuzhou}) (HMX, 71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinggangshan</td>
<td>井冈山 (\text{Jinggangshan}) (HMX, 71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Anyi</td>
<td>江西安义 (\text{Jiangxi Anyi}) (HMX, 72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Jing'an</td>
<td>江西靖安 (\text{Jiangxi Jing'an}) (HMX, 72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Yichun</td>
<td>江西宜春 (\text{Jiangxi Yichun}) (HMX, 72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiangxi Yifeng</td>
<td>江西宜峰 (\text{Jiangxi Yifeng}) (HMX, 81)</td>
</tr>
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Manufacturers of plastic badges

Manufacturers of plastic badges were mostly located in industrialised cities.

- Jiangsu \(\text{Jiangsu}\) (HMX, 76)
- Jiangsu \(\text{Jiangsu}\) (HMX, 77)
- Jiangsu \(\text{Jiangsu}\) (HMX, 76)
- Jiangsu \(\text{Jiangsu}\) (HMX, 76)
- Jiangsu \(\text{Jiangsu}\) (HMX, 78)
- Shandong \(\text{Shandong}\) (HMX, 78)
- Shanghai \(\text{Shanghai}\) (HMX, 79)
- Tianjin \(\text{Tianjin}\) (HMX, 78)
- Zhejiang \(\text{Zhejiang}\) (HMX, 76)

Manufacturers of glass badges

- Changsha Glass Instruments Factory \(\text{Changsha boliyiqu chang}\) (HMX, 80)

Manufacturers of gold badges

- State-run Kunming Gold Shop \(\text{Guoying Kunming jindian}\) (HMX, 76)
- State-run Shanghai Gold Shop \(\text{Guoying Shanghai jindian}\) (HMX, 81, no. 17)

Manufacturers of enamel badges

- Changchun Enamel Factory \(\text{Changchun tangci chang}\) (HMX, 20)
- Fuzhou Enamel Factory \(\text{Fuzhou tangci chang}\) (HMX, 104)
- Jinan Enamel Factory \(\text{Jinan tangci chang}\) (HMX, 16)
- Shanghai Enamel Factory \(\text{Shanghai tangci qi chang}\) (HMX, 13)
- Wuxi Enamel Factory \(\text{Wuxi tangci chang}\) (HMX, 16)
- Zhengzhou Enamel Factory \(\text{Zhengzhou tangci chang}\) (WAT, 36)

The methods of production included stamping with dies, casting with moulds, coating in transparent red plastic, transfer printing, hand-painted designs (on porcelain and bamboo badges), and stencilled designs (associated with the city of Tangshan). Badges were also made from scrap metal from airplanes (HMX, 84, no. 3; 138, no. 3), including US airplanes (HMX, 99, no. 2; 138, no. 2, badge dated 2 December 1966).2

Forms, sets and packaging of Mao badges

There were tens of thousands of different types of Mao badges. The sheer number of badges, the variety of materials used and the forms, designs and inscriptions on the badges makes classification of Mao badges a complex process. The forms, sets and packaging of Mao badges issued during the Cultural Revolution are discussed below; the visual imagery and inscriptions are discussed in Chapter 5.

Most Mao badges are circular. While smaller badges often have a flat reverse, larger ones tend to be disk-shaped. Some circular badges have a scalloped edge, suggesting sunflower petals; or pointed edges, suggesting sunrays. There are also
numerous badges that are basically circular, but which have a flag, warship, sea-wave or similar feature protruding beyond the circle. These adaptations of the circular form bring a sense of movement or action to the design. Rectangular Mao badges come in both landscape and portrait formats. Those in a landscape format resembling a thin bar usually have a quotation from Mao, which is sometimes, but not always, accompanied with a profile portrait of Mao. There are also oval-, diamond- and lantern-shaped badges.

Many of these forms had symbolic significance. Those in the form of a five-pointed star are particularly associated with the PLA, which also used the red five-pointed star on army caps and elsewhere. However, this form was also copied by mass organisations. Heart-shaped badges are associated with loyalty, and with the concept of Mao as ‘the red sun in our hearts’. Flag-shaped badges are associated with the red flag of Communism, and the Three Red Flags. Early Red Guard badges were often flag-shaped, and had inscriptions such as ‘Red Guard’ (红卫兵 Hong weibing) and ‘I swear on my life to protect Chairman Mao’ (誓死保卫毛主席 Shi shi baowei Mao zhuxi). Torch-shaped badges often had the inscription ‘To rebel is justified’ (造反有理 Zaofan you li). Badges in the form of books, either open or closed, are associated with the Selected Works of Mao Zedong. The visual imagery and inscriptions are discussed in more detail in Chapter 5 and the Glossary.

Most catalogues and exhibitions of Mao badges display or illustrate the front of the badge and ignore the back. However, the backs often include a recessed area (located behind the area in relief on the front of the badge), which may be an outline form of Mao (head, head and collar, half-body, full-body), a flower or a star. Sometimes these are finely done; sometimes they are simply a circle or cruder oval shape.

There are also several conventional terms used to describe Mao badges. The ‘Army Star’ (军星儿 jun xing'er), issued by the Political Department of the People’s Liberation Army (解放軍政治部 Jiefangjun zong zhengzhibu), as worn in the star-and-bar badge combination by PLA servicemen. These badges are visible in Chinese propaganda posters featuring PLA soldiers.

‘Eighty-round steamships’ referred to large badges with a diameter of 80mm, which had an image of Mao and a ship at sea, with the red sun rising behind. The imagery presents Mao as the helmsman, guiding the way through the stormy sea of revolution ahead, and illustrates the slogan ‘Follow Chairman Mao and advance through the great winds and waves’ (跟着毛主席在大风大浪中前进 Genzhe Mao zhuxi zai dafeng dalang). The size of the badge represents the extent of the wearer’s loyalty.¹

Other types of badges included the ‘Seven fen’ badge (七分钱 qi fen qian), named after its price of 7 fen, which had a gold portrait of Mao on a red background, and the ‘glow in the dark’ badges (夜光章 yeguang zhang) (cat. no. 344).

Sets and series
The vast majority of Mao badges were issued as individual pieces (单章 danzhang), but some badges were issued in sets (套章 taozhang). Some collectors also refer to pairs (对章 duizhang)¹ and series (系列章 xiliezhang), but the essential difference is between an individual badge and a themed group of badges from the same issuer, similar in overall design and colour, but representing variations on a particular theme. Badges in a set often have the same inscription and sometimes a serial number: for example, a set of 10 badges may have the serial numbers 10–1 to 10–10. The largest set is believed to be a set of 34 badges, made in Shanghai. Sets of badges featuring plum blossom, a reference to Mao’s poetry, were particularly popular.

Huang Maoxin presents over 140 different sets of badges in sets ranging from 2 to 22 badges. Some sets are defined by their form: for example, oval, oblong or rectangular badges. Others are defined by language: for example, sets with English inscriptions. Some are further defined by the printed font style: ‘small based-on Song-style’ (小仿宋体 xiao fang Song ti) and ‘large based-on Song-style’ (大仿宋体 da fang Song ti).

However, the majority are defined by issuer or theme.¹ A list of the major themes adapted from the sets identified by Huang Maoxin is given below. Some badges have more than one theme, and these are listed with a forward slash (/) in the English version. The names of issuers (mostly government and military organisations) are too many to include here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A single spark can light a prairie fire / revolutionary sacred sites</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Three Loyalties (三忠于套章 taozhang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actively study and apply Mao Zedong Thought Activists’ Congress</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Four Greats (四伟大套章 taozhang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombard the Headquarters</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章 taozhang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman Mao / Storm</td>
<td>Four Greats (四伟大套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman Mao inspects the three large regions</td>
<td>Four Boundlesses (四无限套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman Mao’s poetry</td>
<td>January Revolution (上海一月革命套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman Mao’s poetry / Three Loyalties</td>
<td>Lin Biao’s ‘Three Loyalties’ calligraphic inscription (林彪题词三忠于编号套章 Lin Biao tiqi san zhongyu tiaozhang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman Mao’s poetry / Three Loyalties</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forever loyal to Chairman Mao</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Boundlesses (四无限套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Greats (四伟大套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Five-pointed star (毛主席万岁五角星套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Greats (四伟大套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Four Greats (毛主席万岁四伟大套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Greats (四伟大套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January Revolution (上海一月革命套章)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>January Revolution (上海一月革命套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Four Greats (毛主席万岁四伟大套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January Revolution (上海一月革命套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin Biao’s ‘Three Loyalties’ calligraphic inscription (林彪题词三忠于编号套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Five-pointed star (毛主席万岁五角星套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章)</td>
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<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Four Greats (毛主席万岁四伟大套章)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (毛主席万岁梅花套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / The Four Greats (毛主席万岁四伟大套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Three Loyalties (毛主席万岁三忠于套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long live the success of Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line / Loyalty (毛主席革命路线胜利万岁忠字套章)</td>
<td>Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (梅花套章)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ See Chapter 5 for a detailed discussion of sets and series.
Mao badges. The text is in the typical 'Cultural Revolution' script and includes many of the symbolic designs typically found on badges. Organisations could produce very elaborate sets of badges. Lu and regards the presentation box. Some particularly well-resourced factories and revolutionary committees. The name of the issuer usually as gifts for higher ranking personnel, and were particularly popular during 1968 and 1969, when the Cultural Revolution reached its height. Many of the issuers were usually media organisations (newspapers and magazines), military and government bodies, but the named issuers also included media organisations (newspapers and magazines). In the Cultural Revolution, presentation packs, sets of badges were often produced as presentation packs, giving both the name of the issuer and a place-name is often found on the reverses of such badges. On the front of the envelope and the badge; sometimes there is not. Occasionally, there is a clear association between the quotation on the back of envelopes are usually quotations from Mao. Sometimes an eternal life / Long live Chairman Mao). Inscriptions on the back of envelopes are usually quotations from Mao. Sometimes there is a clear association between the quotation on the back of envelopes and the badge; sometimes there is not. Occasionally, the contact details (address and telephone number) of the manufacturer are also printed on the back of the envelope. ‘Instructions for use’ are printed on some envelopes. The two envelopes in the British Museum collection are made of cream paper, printed in red on the front only, with an inscription.

Sets of badges were often produced as presentation packs, usually as gifts for higher ranking personnel, and were particularly popular during 1968 and 1969, when the Cultural Revolution reached its height. Many of the issuers were military and government bodies, but the named issuers also include media organisations (newspapers and magazines), factories and revolutionary committees. The name of the issuer and a place-name is often found on the reverses of such badges and on the presentation box. Some particularly well-resourced organisations could produce very elaborate sets of badges. Lu Na gives details of one boxed set of badges, prepared for the occasion of Mao’s 74th birthday, which came with an explanatory text. This set and the accompanying explanatory text includes many of the symbolic designs typically found on Mao badges. The text is in the typical ‘Cultural Revolution style’ (文革体 wenge ti), and reads as follows:

Comrade Mao Zedong is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of modern times. Mao Zedong Thought is (precisely the line of) the Marxism-Leninism that will drive imperialism to extinction, and lead to the victorious age of socialism throughout the world.

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman. Making revolution depends on Mao Zedong Thought. Our hearts full of boundless love, boundless respect, boundless adoration, and boundless loyalty for the great leader Chairman Mao, we have made these Chairman Mao badges. The 15 different designs reflect the brilliant course of Chairman Mao’s leadership of the Chinese people from success to success.

1. The sun rises at Shaoshan
2. Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan
3. The Guangzhou Peasant Movement Institute
4. Jinggangshan
5. The Gurian Conference
6. The Zunyi Conference
7. Liupanshan Mountain
8. Yan’an (Date Garden)
9. The great victory at Pingxingguan (Pingxing Pass)
10. The Jinzhou Strategy
11. The 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the CCP (Xibaipo)
12. A million brave heroes crossing the river
13. The establishment of the People’s Republic of China
14. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution
15. Mao Zedong Thought shines throughout the world

Let us enthusiastically cheer ‘Long live the victory of Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line!’ And from the bottom of our hearts wish the great teacher, great leader, great commander and great helmsman Chairman Mao an eternal life! An eternal life! An eternal life!

(Presented by) All the comrades of the Xiyaun Offices directly under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 26 December 1968.

毛泽东思想是当代最伟大的马克思列宁主义者。毛泽东思想是帝国主义走向全面崩清,社会主义走向全世界胜利的时代的马克思列宁主义。大航海航行靠舵手,干革命靠毛泽东思想。我们怀着对伟大领袖毛主席无限热爱,无限信仰,无限崇拜,无限忠诚的心情制作毛主席像章,用15种种图案反映毛主席率领中国人民从胜利走向胜利的光辉历程。

1. 1927年8月1日
2. 毛主席去安源
3. 广州农民运动讲习所
4. 开会
5. 会田
6. 会议
7. 六盘山
8. 延安（枣园）
9. 平型关大捷
10. 战略决战－锦州战役
11. 七届二中全会（西柏坡）
12. 百万雄师过大江
13. 中华人民共和国成立
14. 无产阶级文化大革命
15. 毛泽东思想普照全球

让我们热烈欢呼毛主席的革命路线胜利万岁! 致心祝愿伟大的导师,伟大的领袖,伟大的舵手毛主席万寿无疆! 万寿无疆! 万寿无疆!

中共中央直属西冀机关全体同志,一九六八年十二月二十六日

Packaging of badges
For individual badges, the usual form of packaging was a paper envelope, opening at the top, made from a white or cream-coloured paper, with an inscription and/or portrait of Mao printed in red. The inscription states that it contains a Mao badge, names the manufacturer, place of production and sometimes also gives a slogan or a good luck wish (eg Long live the great teacher, great leader, great commander, great helmsman, Chairman Mao / The working class will be forever loyal to Chairman Mao / Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life / Long live Chairman Mao). Inscriptions on the back of envelopes are usually quotations from Mao. Sometimes there is a clear association between the quotation on the envelope and the badge; sometimes there is not. Occasionally, the contact details (address and telephone number) of the manufacturer are also printed on the back of the envelope.

Instructions for use’ are printed on some envelopes. The two envelopes in the British Museum collection are made of cream paper, printed in red on the front only, with an inscription.

Wang
saying that each contains a badge respectfully made by the Shaoshan Badge Factory (cat. nos 347–348).

More attention was paid to the sets of badges that were packaged as presentation packs. An elaborate presentation pack containing a set of 15 badges is described above. Simpler boxed sets, prepared by the larger military units and government organs as gifts to higher ranking personnel, were issued in red and gold colours. There was usually an inscription on the cover, the most common of these being ‘Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life’ and (in Lin Biao’s calligraphy) ‘Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Zedong Thought’. Inside the box there would be another inscription, either in Mao’s hand or Lin Biao’s hand. The badges were placed upon layers of foam inserts, which protected them from scratching and other damage. Some boxed sets were in the form of a book, containing five trays of badges. In other boxed sets, the individual badges were wrapped in paper envelopes.

In addition to the packaging for new badges, specially made binders with loose-leaf plastic pockets were also produced for collectors.

**Notes**

2. The metal from US aeroplanes was also used to make combs, some of which were in the form of a plane, bomb or missile, with inscriptions such as ‘Resist the US, Support Vietnam’ (抗美援越 Kang Mei yuan Yue) as found on Mao badges. I am grateful to Wu Xiaojun at the Asia Society Museum, New York, for bringing these to my attention.
4. This is reminiscent of ‘coin-pairs’ (对钱 duiqian) that were issued in particular during the Song dynasty, in which two coins with parallel designs in terms of the calligraphy were issued.
7. Lu Na 1993, 29–30
8. The 1990,0204 group of Mao badges in the British Museum collection arrived in a specially prepared red and gold Mao badge box, made of cardboard.
Tens of thousands of different designs of Mao badges were made during the Cultural Revolution. All of the images and inscriptions found on the badges are significant and symbolic. The first function of the badges was to convey a political message, always positive, in which there was no room for any doubt. In these circumstances, any deviation, intentional or accidental, would have been dangerous. The images on Mao badges are drawn from a limited range of appropriate revolutionary images, and any creativity on the part of a designer was focused on the presentation of particular images and inscriptions, sometimes in very clever combinations. Low cost and appealing to the eye, these badges were mass-produced on an unprecedented scale. The wearing, collecting and exchanging of badges was self-perpetuating: new supplies of badges simply boosted demand for more.

The classification of Mao badges poses significant challenges, not least because their massive quantity, forms and functions reach far beyond the norm of most other series of badges. Most Chinese catalogues, designed for Chinese collectors, arrange the badges in ways that are clear and logical for their readers who have extensive knowledge and personal experience. For ‘outsiders’ the logic is not always so easy to follow, and the untrained eye will always see things differently. For the catalogue of the British Museum’s collection of Mao badges, I wanted to create a visual order, and took Mao’s portrait as the focal point. I arranged the badges by the different types of portrait, then by symbolic imagery, and lastly, by inscription (see Guide to Catalogue). These categories are discussed below, with fuller details given in the Glossary.

**Portraits of Mao and symbolic images**

The majority of badges produced during the Cultural Revolution feature a portrait of Mao, although the range of the portraits is surprisingly limited. By far the most frequently used image is that of Mao in profile, facing left. This portrait was used as a standard representation of Mao since the 1950s, appearing on official media such as stamps (see Appendix 2), and on the front cover of *Selected Works of Mao Zedong*.

In addition to this rather formal portrait, Mao also appears in the following different outfits or settings:

- Mao standing, in overcoat, lower part flapping in the wind
- Mao in long overcoat, lower part flapping in the wind
- Mao with winter scarf around his neck
- Mao standing, three-quarter length, in overcoat (6 or 7 buttons visible), right arm raised, left arm behind back
- Mao in [Western style] shirt sleeves
- Mao in jacket, collar fastened
- Mao in jacket, collar fastened (or unfastened), white undershirt showing
- Mao in jacket, red tabs on collar and red star on cap (military uniform)
- Mao in jacket, no red tabs on collar
- Mao in military uniform, clapping his hands
- Mao (young Mao) wearing cap
- Mao on the rostrum at Tian’anmen (red lanterns visible)
- Mao, half-length, in military uniform (collar with red lapels, cap with red star), his hands together
- Mao in front of curtains, hands together
- Mao wearing bamboo hat tied under the chin, white shirt with top button(s) unfastened, in wheatfield
- Mao wearing bamboo safety-hat, smiling (teeth visible)
- Mao, full-length, in scholar’s long robe, with umbrella, walking in mountains, clouds above - this image is from Liu Chunhua’s famous painting ‘Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan’
- Mao playing pingpong
- Mao standing, counting out the points of his speech on his fingers
- Mao standing, facing left, holding cap with red star in his right hand, cigarette in his left hand
- Mao standing, long coat, holding cap in his left hand, right arm raised
- Mao standing, long coat, his right hand behind his back, right arm raised
- Mao standing, in military uniform, red armband on his left arm, right arm raised
- Mao standing, in sea of red flags, his left arm behind his back, right arm raised
- Mao standing, his left hand resting on rail of ship, right arm raised (straight arm)
- Mao standing, his left hand by his side, right arm raised (bent at elbow)
- Mao standing, both hands behind his back
- Mao standing, long jacket unfastened, his left hand in jacket pocket
- Mao seated at table, holding calligraphy brush
- Mao seated at table, cigarette in his right hand
- Mao seated at microphone

On a number of badges, Mao appears with other leaders:

- Mao with Lenin (Mao always on the right)
- Mao with Marx and Lenin (Marx on left, Lenin at centre, Mao on right)
- Mao with Marx, Lenin, Engels and Stalin (Mao always on the right)

There are also symbolic juxtapositions of Mao with ‘revolutionary sacred sites’, symbolic plants and objects:

- Mao and sun
- Mao and star(s)
- Mao and heart
- Mao and map of China
- Mao and sunflowers
Mao's portrait is usually shown facing to the left. In this way, he is seen as looking to the political left, in the direction of Communism. However, there are also several images of Mao on badges, in which he is presented facing to the right. On a small number of badges, two or even three different images of Mao appear together; these usually show Mao at different ages in his life, representing different stages in the history of the CCP.

The portraits of Mao on badges derived from various sources, in particular photographs and paintings. For example, the popular design featuring Mao in a traditional long scholar's robe came from Liu Chunhua's famous oil painting *Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan* (毛主席去安源). This shows a youthful Mao, with an umbrella tucked under his arm, and his other hand curled into a fist, striding confidently forward. The painting was first published in the *People's Daily*, the *Liberation Army Daily* and the journal *Red Flag* on 1 July 1968. An estimated 900 million copies of this painting were printed during the Cultural Revolution.

Photographs of Mao were the source of many other images: for example, (a) Mao in front of curtains, hands together (Mao at the 9th National Congress); (b) Mao wearing bamboo hat tied under the chin, white shirt with top button(s) unfastened, in wheatfield; (c) Mao wearing bamboo safety-hat, smiling; (d) Mao standing, in long overcoat, lower part flapping in the wind (Mao at Beidaihe); (e) Mao with winter scarf around his neck (Mao at Beidaihe); (f) Mao playing pingpong, 1962; (g) Mao standing, in military uniform, red armband on his left arm, right arm raised (Mao reviewing Red Guards at Tian'anmen); (h) The young Mao in cap (original photograph by Edgar Snow).

On the badges, Mao's portrait is usually the dominant image, placed at the centre, or slightly above centre, and supported by symbolic imagery related to the Mao cult and the history of the CCP. These include the 'revolutionary sacred sites' (Shaoshan, Jinggangshan, Yan'an, Zunyi and Tian'anmen), revolutionary model operas, guns and warships, waves and other imagery (see Glossary). It is interesting to note that Mao's portraits at various ages and locations were sometimes carefully chosen for each of the particular backgrounds; for example, the young Mao was placed against the background of Shaoshan (his childhood home); Mao in eight-sectioned Red Army cap was placed against the background of the Long March; and the middle-aged Mao was associated with Tian'anmen and the founding of the People's Republic of China. These associations of portrait and place are mostly seen in the sets of badges, in which each badge has a different portrait of Mao that is site-specific.

There are also many badges which do not have a portrait of Mao. These usually feature one or more of the symbols mentioned above and, crucially, have an inscription that quotes Mao or refers to him in some way.

The symbolic imagery related to the Mao cult can be thought of as 'Cultural Revolution iconography'. Some of it is part of the iconography of the international Communist movement: for example, the hammer and sickle, red flag, red five-pointed star, ears of grain and cogwheel. However, the Mao cult and its iconography was also rooted deeply in the Chinese tradition. The most commonly used adulation 'Long live...' (万岁 wansui) was once reserved for Chinese emperors. The metonyms of the sun as Mao and the sunflowers as his subjects were key by the name of the plant (向日葵 xiangrikui, literally 'the flower that turns to face the sun'). Even the mountains and ocean (which often appeared on badges commemorating Mao's birthday) were the traditional motifs for birthday celebrations (寿山福海 Shou shan fu hai ‘mountains of longevity, oceans of happiness’), and are very similar to the motifs found on imperial garments of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Above all, the use of writing – the most potent element of Chinese culture – played a very important role in the iconography of Mao badges.

**Inscriptions**

Mao badges of the Cultural Revolution can have an inscription on the obverse, or the reverse, or on both sides. There are also badges which have no inscription at all. The majority of inscriptions are in Chinese, although there are some bilingual badges – Chinese-Mongolian, Chinese-Tibetan, Chinese-Uighur, Chinese-English, Chinese-French – and some badges with inscriptions solely in English or another language (but without any Chinese). The British Museum collection includes several badges with English inscriptions (cat nos 28, 42, 43, 48, 103, 156, 169, 300, 308, 323, 336).

Inscriptions are often given in an abbreviated form, in particular the names of issuers. These are similar in effect to an English acronym: for example, 中共中央 Zhonggong zhongyang stands for 中国共产党中央委员会 Zhonggong zhongyang weiyuanhui (the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China), and 革命委员会 geming weiyuanhui (revolutionary committee). Many of these are fairly easy to identify, the more difficult exceptions being abbreviations of place names combined with the names of regional and local organisations.

For the most part, the inscriptions on the obverse are instantly identifiable, and usually quite short. The longest
inscriptions tend to be quotations from Mao’s poems, and occasionally his speeches, and the first two or three characters are usually enough to identify them. The inscriptions on Mao badges are found in standard printing fonts and also in Mao’s calligraphy (when quoting Mao’s works) and in Lin Biao’s calligraphy (when quoting his adulations of Mao). Chinese leaders were often invited, even expected, to produce calligraphy for important events and locations: for example, for use as the title of a newspaper, or as a nameboard outside a school. Many inscriptions on Mao badges commemorate a calligraphic inscription by Mao for a particular organisation. The printed fonts are always in the simplified form, and it is not uncommon to find erroneous characters (eg 阍主席 fu zhuxi instead of 副主席 fu zhuxi, ‘Deputy Chairman’) and over-simplified characters. The latter have fewer strokes than standard simplified forms: for example, the character 部 bu is written with just the right half 部 (cat no. 179). Over-simplified characters were frequently used on big-character posters, slogans and elsewhere, particularly when the inscription was hand-written.

A vast range of inscriptions is found on Mao badges. The scope is too large to attempt a comprehensive coverage here, and the following list of over 500 different inscriptions found on the obverse, or front, of badges, is necessarily a selection. In addition to these, there are many variations of the same inscription. Sometimes a well-known inscription is abbreviated or reduced to a ‘four-character phrase’ (the familiar structure of many Chinese proverbs and expressions). At other times, several inscriptions are strung together to form a longer, more impressive, inscription.

The inscriptions found on the reverse of badges are sometimes more complicated than those on the obverse as they may also include details of the manufacturer, issuer, date of issue, batch/serial number and military unit. These are more difficult to identify. The inscriptions may also specify the material used to make the badge; for example, aluminium (铝 liǔ), porcelain (瓷 cī), bamboo (竹 zhu) and perspex (有机玻璃 youjī bōli).

A single inscription often appeared in many different forms: for example, in Quotations, then as a revolutionary song, and also as a Supreme Directive. Many adulatory inscriptions were also revolutionary songs. The list of obverse inscriptions below has therefore been arranged in seven categories according to the primary function of the inscription.

(A) Adulations and good wishes (崇拜 chongbai) of Mao and the Communist Party, expressions of loyalty (忠于 zhongyu) and good wishes (良好祝愿 lianghao zhuyuan);

(B) Commemoratives and mementoes (纪念 jinian) of special occasions and events, including congresses, and visits to ‘revolutionary sacred sites’;

(C) Quotations from Chairman Mao (毛泽东语录 Mao Zedong yulu);

(D) Poems by Mao (毛泽东诗词 Mao Zedong shici);

(E) Directives (指示 shishi) and instructions (批示 pishi) of Mao, Lin Biao and the Central Cultural Revolution Small Group (中央文革小组 Zhongyang wenge xiaozu); also slogans (口号 kouhao);

(F) Identification badges and badges of honour. These include badges issued to members (成员 chengyuan) of named organisations; and also awards and decorations (奖章 jiangzhang).

(G) Lyrics from revolutionary songs (革命歌曲 geming gequ)

These seven categories are discussed briefly below, and followed by examples of inscriptions arranged in these categories.

A. Adulations and good wishes

Badges with inscriptions expressing adulation and good wishes form the most familiar category of Mao badges. These inscriptions focus on Mao, express eternal and boundless loyalty to him, to his revolutionary line and wish him a long/eternal life. They refer to Mao as the red sun, as the North Star, as the Great Leader, Great Teacher, Great Commander and Great Helmsman. Mao is clearly positioned at the centre, so that ‘all living things turn to the sun’. Similarly, Mao Zedong Thought is hailed as ‘the lighthouse for world revolution’ and as a ‘red flag shining throughout the world’.

Adding a sense of the historical, political and revolutionary context, Mao is described as ‘the modern-day Lenin’ and ‘the greatest Marxist-Leninist of modern times’. Mao Zedong Thought is hailed as ‘the front of the train driving history forward’ and ‘the pinnacle of modern Marxism-Leninism’.

There are also numerous inscriptions that wish success for the Cultural Revolution, the 9th National Congress, and other important events.

Many of the inscriptions in this category are expressed in the superlative, hence the frequent use of forever’, ‘pinnacle’, ‘eternal life’, boundless loyalty’, ‘complete success’, ‘the whole world’.

When inscriptions in this category are presented in a cursive handwriting they can usually be attributed to Lin Biao.

Many of the adulations are also found in the lyrics of revolutionary songs. Sometimes a particular adulatory expression would be adapted into song lyrics; at other times it was the song lyrics that inspired new adulatory expressions on badges.

B. Commemoratives and mementoes

Commemorative badges form the largest category of Mao badges, and the inscriptions on them refer to important places and historical events. These include anniversaries of events in the history of the revolution: for example, the autumn Uprising, Zunyi Conference, National Day, the CCP’s 1st National Congress, the establishment of the PLA and other key events. Some refer specifically to Mao: for example, his birthday (26 December) and the famous scene Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (autumn 1921).

However, the majority refer to important dates and events of the Cultural Revolution, including 16 May 1966 (the start of the Cultural Revolution), the CCP’s 9th National Congress in 1969, and numerous conferences and congresses. Some badges refer to the establishment of a revolutionary committee, with the inscription giving its name and date of establishment. The inscription ‘the whole country (except Taiwan province) has turned red’ refers to the establishment of revolutionary committees in every province and autonomous region throughout China in 1968. However, the dated inscriptions on a
number of revolutionary committee badges indicate that new revolutionary committees continued to be established after this date. Other badges commemorate the publication of Mao’s Selected Works, a calligraphic inscription by Mao, or an exhibition relating to Mao Zedong Thought.

For many people, it was an exhilarating experience to meet Mao in person or to catch a glimpse of him. A great number of badges were issued to mark the occasion of a visit from, reception with, or inspection by Mao (and sometimes also Lin Biao, or other leaders). It is extraordinary now to read those inscriptions that give the exact time of such an event and describe it ‘the happiest moment’. Mao’s birthday (26 December) was also commemorated, as were anniversaries of his much publicised swimming in rivers.

Badges were also issued to commemorate the completion (or anniversary of the completion) of major construction works, such as the bridges over the Changjiang. They were also issued to commemorate the inauguration of the large Mao statues.

Many badges featuring a place-name are also considered as commemoratives owing to the historical importance of the named site or location. Some were mementoes or souvenirs acquired by visitors to the ‘revolutionary sacred sites’, either purchased, or received as presentation pieces.

Badges referring to particular performing art works such as the ‘model operas’ are also considered to be commemorative, as they were probably issued on the occasion of a performance. Model-heroes are also included in this category, as a reminder of their heroic deeds or exemplary actions.

C. Quotations from Mao Zedong

A large number of badges have inscriptions that cite Quotations from Mao Zedong or the Selected Works of Mao Zedong. These are usually presented in a cursive hand, representing Mao’s own calligraphy, and some inscriptions also include a copy of Mao’s signature.

Using Mao’s quotations was a way of expressing one’s loyalty. The selection of a particular quotation was determined by the professional occupation or institution of the issuer (military, healthcare, industry, farming, sports or arts). This was also seen in the verbal exchanges between different social categories (see Chapter 1, Table 1).

D. Poems by Mao Zedong

Mao’s poems appear frequently on badges, sometimes in full and sometimes just a line or two from a poem. Some poems were particularly favoured and were quoted more frequently than others. Many of Mao’s poems were written to commemorate a special occasion or a key event in the history of the revolution. As many people knew Mao’s poems by heart, the appearance of a familiar line or phrase from a poem would evoke an instant association with a historical event. A list of Mao’s poems is given in Appendix 4.

However, not all the poems that appear on the badges were by Mao. On rare occasions, adaptations of classical poetry can also be seen. Some inscriptions play on the language of other well-known poems, in particular poems of the Tang dynasty. The inscription ‘The Changjiang river rolls on to the east, all sunflowers turn to the sun’ (长江滚滚向东方, 菊花朵朵向太阳 Changjiang gungun xiang dongfang, Kuihua duoduo xiang bei yang) is taken from a revolutionary song (see Appendix 7, no. 6). However, the onomatopoeic four characters 长江滚滚, as well as the seven-character poetic form, are borrowed from the Tang dynasty poet Du Fu’s 杜甫 (712–70) poem ‘A High Climb’ (登高 Deng gao). The original poem has the line ‘The rustling rustling of endless leaves falling, the rolling rolling of the ceaseless Changjiang approaching’ (无边落木萧萧下, 不尽长江滚滚来 Wubian luo mu xiao xiao xia, bujin Changjiang gungun lai). As one of the widely memorised ‘Three Hundred Poems of the Tang Dynasty’ (唐诗三百首 Tang shi san bai shou), these lines would have been very familiar indeed.

A similar example of an inscription adapted from the words of a Tang dynasty poem is ‘The spring wind has already reached Yumenguan’ (春风已到玉门关 Chunfeng yi dao Yumenguan) (HMX, 230). This inscription commemorates the establishment of a revolutionary committee in Gansu province in northwestern China. Yumenguan (Jade Gate Pass) was a key site on the Tang dynasty Silk Route from central China to Central Asia, immortalised in Chinese poetry as the last pass before the bleak desert wilderness. The inscription on the badge is a play-on-words adapted from the Tang dynasty poet Wang Zhihuan’s 王之涣 (688–742) poem ‘Beyond the Wall’ (出塞 Chu sai) which ends with the line ‘Even the spring wind cannot pass through Yumenguan’ (春风不度玉门关 Chunfeng bu du Yumenguan). Wang’s poem describes the barren lands beyond Yumenguan as being impenetrable even to the spring wind. By referring to this famous poem and changing two characters in this line, the inscription on the badge not only adds another layer of meaning and a familiar link with history, it also draws attention to the achievement of man over nature.

This was a key theme in many of the heroic stories of the revolution.

E. Directives, instructions and slogans

Many inscriptions on Mao badges were directives issued from the highest authority: eg, Mao, Lin Biao, and the Central Cultural Revolution Small Group (中央文革小组 Zhongyang wenge xiaozu). For this reason, they were commonly known as ‘Supreme Directives’ (最高指示 zuigaobzishi) or ‘Newest Directives’ (最新指示 zuixin zhiishi). They were broadcast on the radio and published in the ‘Two newspapers and one journal’ (People’s Daily, Liberation Army Daily and Red Flag), and soon found their way on badges. The directives were often written in a language that drew on earlier sources, speeches and writings, thereby increasing the depth, authority and impact of the message.

F. Inscriptions on identification badges and awards of honour

During the Cultural Revolution, many traditional kinds of badges such as members’ badges, and awards honouring model workers or work-units were issued. This category also includes badges issued by Red Guard and rebel groups.

G. Lyrics from revolutionary songs

Some inscriptions on Mao badges are derived from revolutionary songs. Revolutionary songs were broadcast daily over the radio and loudspeakers, with certain songs also assuming anthem-like ritual status at meetings and other occasions. The songs inspired emotional responses, and the lyrics were well-known. As with Mao’s poems, the first couple
Chapter 5: Mao Badges—Visual Imagery and Inscriptions

A. Adulations and good wishes

A.1 Chairman Mao

Oh, Chairman Mao! (我们见到了毛主席 (WAT, 159))

We saw Chairman Mao! (Women jiandao le Mao zhuxi (HMX, 276))

We saw the Great Leader, Chairman Mao! (Women jiandao le weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi (HMX, 148))

Chairman Mao’s kindness is so deep (毛主席的情深 (WAT, 7, no. 4))

Father is dear, mother is dear, but not as dear as Chairman Mao (娘亲, 娘亲, 不如毛主席亲 (BM cat. no. 25))

When you start a revolution you feel Beijing is near, when you start to rebel you feel even more that Chairman Mao is close to your heart (永远忠于毛主席 (WAT, 320))

Born to fight for Chairman Mao, and ready to die to protect him (生为毛主席战斗, 死为毛主席献身 (HMX, 283))

Follow Chairman Mao, forever make revolution. Everything in accordance with Chairman Mao. Everything closely following Chairman Mao. Everything done for Chairman Mao (一切紧跟毛主席 (WAT, 254))

The whole party and all the people in the nation must unite together with Chairman Mao at the centre, with Mao Zedong Thought at the core (全党和全国人民都要以毛主席为中心来团结, 以毛泽东思想为心来团结 (WAT, 213))

The east is red, the sun is rising, China has a Chairman Mao (东方红, 太阳升, 中国出了个毛泽东 (BM cat. no. 156))

The whole party and all the people who love our country must unite according to Chairman Mao’s thought (全党和全国人民都要按照毛主席的思想来团结 (BM cat. no. 156))

A.2 Wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆 (WAT, 17))

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life. The reddest reddest red sun in our hearts (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆，我们心中最红红的红太阳 (WAT, 214))

Respectfully wishing the great leader Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝伟大领袖毛主席万寿无疆 (WAT, 214))

Respectfully wishing the red sun in our hearts (敬祝我们心中红太阳毛主席万寿无疆, 无限忠于您 (BM cat. no. 256))

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆 (WAT, 17))

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆 (WAT, 17))

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life. The reddest reddest red sun in our hearts (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆, 我们心中最红红的红太阳 (WAT, 214))

Respectfully wishing the red sun in our hearts, Chairman Mao an eternal life. We are boundlessly loyal to you (敬祝我们心中红太阳毛主席万寿无疆, 无限忠于您 (BM cat. no. 256))
A.10 Mao as the Great Leader, Teacher, Commander and Helmsman

Long live Chairman Mao! The great Teacher, the Great Leader, the Great Commander, the Great Helmsman (伟大力士, 伟大领袖, 伟大舵手, 毛主席万岁 Weida daoshi, weida lingxiu, weida tongshuai, Mao zhuxi wansui) (WAT, 159)

The great leader of all the revolutionary people of the world (全世界人民的伟大领袖 Quan shijie geming renmin de weida daoshi) (HMX, 216)

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! 4300 Weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi wansui 4300 (BM cat. no. 59)

A.11 The red hearts of the people

Chairman Mao, and the workers and farmers, heart to heart (毛主席和工农心连心 Mao zhuxi he gong nong xin lian xin) (WAT, 218)

Red hearts offered to Chairman Mao (红心献给毛主席 Hongxin xiange Mao zhuxi) (WAT, 329)

Red hearts always turn to the red sun (红心向红太阳 Hongxin yang xiang hongtaiyang) (HMX, 113)

A.12 The people as sunflowers

Sunflowers turn to the sun (葵花向太阳 Kuihua yang xiang taiyang) (WAT, 319)

All sunflowers turn to the sun, the Changjiang river rolls on to the east (葵花朵朵向太阳, 长江滚滚向东方 Kuihua duo duo xiang taiyang, Changjiang gungun xiang dongfang) (WAT, 254)

Sunflowers all turn towards the sun, Chairman Mao is the reddest sun in our hearts 4007 (葵花朵朵向太阳, 毛主席是我们心中的红太阳 4007 Kuihua duo duo xiang taiyang, Mao zhuxi shi women xin shong de hongtaiyang 4007) (BM cat. no. 139)

4007 / 13 / There’s a golden sun in Beijing (4007 / 13 / Beijing you ge jin taiyang) (BM cat. no. 151 – from a revolutionary song)

A.7 Mao as the North Star

The stars in the sky forever turn to the North Star, the sunflowers on earth forever turn to the sun (天上的群星永远朝北斗, 地上的葵花永远向太阳 Tian shang de qunxing jinjin di weirao zai nin de shenpang) (WAT, 329)

Looking up to see the North Star, thoughts of Chairman Mao in our hearts (抬头望见北斗星, 心中想念毛主席 Taitou wangjian beidouxing, xin zhong xiangnian Mao zhuxi) (BM cat. no. 254)

Oh, Chairman Mao, we are the stars that shine closely by your side (毛主席啊! 我们是群星紧紧地围绕在您的身旁 Mao zhuxi ah! Women xiang kuihua zai nin de yangguang xia xingfu) (BM cat. no. 101)

A.8 as the saviour

Saviour of the people of the world / Long live Chairman Mao 4007 (世界人民的救星 / 长江滚滚向东方 Shijie renmin da jiuxing / Mao zhuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 101)

A.9 Mao as the helmsman

Sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on Mao Zedong Thought (大海航行靠舵手, 干革命靠毛泽东思想 Dahai hangxing kao duoshou, gan geming kao Mao Zedong sixiang) (BM cat. nos 83 and 295) – from the inscription by Lin Biao at the front of Quotations from Mao Zedong – also in a revolutionary song.

Boundless loyalty to the great helmsman Chairman Mao / 10 / 4007 (无限忠于伟大领袖毛主席 / 10 / 4007 Wansui zhongyuan Mao zhuxi) (BM cat. no. 228)

A.13 Mao as the modern-day Lenin

The modern day Lenin – Long live Chairman Mao (当代列宁 -- 毛主席万岁 Dangdai Liening – Mao zhuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 48)

Comrade Mao Zedong is the modern day Lenin (毛泽东同志是当代的列宁) (BM cat. no. 228)

Comrade Mao Zedong is the modern-day Lenin (毛泽东是当代的列宁) (BM cat. no. 28)

Mao Zedong Thought lights up the whole world (毛泽东思想普照全中国) (BM cat. no. 241)

The people’s revolution under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought is the front of the train driving history forward (毛泽东思想指引下的人民革命是前进的火车头) (BM cat. no. 232)

Mao Zedong Thought is the pinnacle of modern-day Marxism-Leninism (毛泽东思想是当代马列主义的顶峰) (BM cat. no. 329)

Mao Zedong Thought is the bright light guiding the way for the revolutionary people of the world (毛泽东思想是世界革命人民的指路明灯) (BM cat. no. 108)

Hail the new era of Mao Zedong Thought making its entrance on the world, January 1968 (欢呼世界进入毛泽东思想新时代 Hua’nhu shijie jinru Mao Zedong sixiang xin shidai 1968.1) (WAT, 22)
A.15 The red flag of Mao Zedong Thought

Long live Chairman Mao / red flag (毛主席万岁 / 红旗 Mao shuxi wansui/ hongqi) (BM cat. no. 9)

Long live Chairman Mao, the red flag of Jinggangshan (毛主席万岁, 井冈山的红旗 Mao shuxi wansui, Jinggangshan de hongqi) (WAT, 210)

Mao Zedong's great red flag lights up the whole globe (毛泽东的伟大红旗照亮全世界 Mao Zedong weida hongqi zhaojiang quanshijie) (HMX, 104)

Enthusiastically hailed the whole world having entered the new era of the great flag of Mao Zedong Thought (热烈欢呼全世界进入了以毛泽东思想为伟大旗帜的新时代 Relie huanhu quan shijie jinru le Mao Zedong xiangsi weida qizhi de dixin shidai) (HMX, 298)

When red flags unfurls, all under heaven will be red (红旗一展天下都红遍 Hongqi yi zhan tianxia dou hong bian) (BM cat. no. 228)

A.16 Mao Zedong Thought as the lighthouse

Mao Zedong Thought is the lighthouse for mankind (毛泽东思想是人类的灯塔 Mao Zedong xiangsi shi renhuo de dengta) (BM cat. no. 183)

Mao Zedong Thought is the lighthouse of world revolution / Presented at the CCP's 9th National Congress / 40072 / (毛泽东思想是世界革命的灯塔 / 九大献礼) (BM cat. no. 281)

Loyalty, loyalty, loyalty (忠忠忠) (BM cat. no. 123)

Loyalty, loyalty, loyalty (忠忠忠 Zhongzhongzhong) (BM cat. no. 125)

Long live Chairman Mao, Three Loyalties (毛主席万岁, 三忠于 Mao shuxi wansui, san zhongyu) (WAT, 357)

Loyal to Mao Zedong, loyal to Mao Zedong Thought, and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (忠于毛泽东，忠于毛泽东思想, 毛主席的革命路线 Zhongyu Mao Zedong, zhongyu Mao Zedong xiang, Mao shuxi de geming luxian) (WAT, 321)

Be a 'Three Loyalties' good soldier (做三忠于的好战士 Zuo sanzhongyu de hao zhanshi) (HMX, 234)


A.17 Loyalty; Three Loyalties

Loyalty (忠 Zhong) (BM cat. no. 123)

Loyalty, loyalty, loyalty (忠忠忠 Zhongzhongzhong) (BM cat. no. 125)

Long live Chairman Mao, Three Loyalties (毛主席万岁, 三忠于 Mao shuxi wansui, san zhongyu) (WAT, 357)

Loyal to Mao Zedong, loyal to Mao Zedong Thought, and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (忠于毛泽东，忠于毛泽东思想, 毛主席的革命路线 Zhongyu Mao Zedong, zhongyu Mao Zedong xiang, Mao shuxi de geming luxian) (WAT, 321)

Be a 'Three Loyalties' good soldier (做三忠于的好战士 Zuo sanzhongyu de hao zhanshi) (HMX, 234)


A.18 Boundlessly loyal to

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao (无限忠于毛主席 Wuxian zhongqian jin zuishou Mao shuxi) (BM, 273)

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (无限忠于毛主席的革命路线 Wuxian zhongqian jin zuishou Mao shuxi de geming luxian) (WAT, 138)

Boundless loyalty to the great helmsman Chairman Mao / 10 / 4007 (无限忠于伟大领袖毛主席 / 10 / 4007 Wuxian zhongqian jin zuishou Mao shuxi) (BM cat. no. 228)

A.19 Forever loyal to

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao (永远忠于毛主席 Yongyuan zhongqian jin zuishou Mao shuxi) (BM cat. no. 68)

Forever loyal to Mao Zedong Thought (永远忠于毛泽东思想 Yongyuan zhongqian jin zuishou Mao Zedong xiangsi) (BM cat. no. 148)

Forever loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, Forever loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (永远忠于伟大的领袖毛主席, 永远忠于伟大的毛泽东思想, 永远忠于毛主席的革命路线 Yongyuan zhongqian jin zuishou Mao Zedong xiangsi, zhongqian jin zuishou Mao shuxi de geming luxian) (BM cat. no. 210)

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Red Guards are forever loyal to Chairman Mao (红卫兵永远忠于毛主席 Hongweibing yongyuan zhuishou Mao shuxi) (HMX, 74)

Long live Chairman Mao, the fighters on the grasslands are forever loyal to Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁, 原野战士永远忠于毛主席 Mao shuxi wansui, yongyuan zhanshi yongyuan zhuishou Mao shuxi) (WAT, 253)

A.20 Follow

Follow Chairman Mao and forever make revolution. Follow Chairman Mao. Everything to serve Chairman Mao. Everything to closely follow Chairman Mao. Everything is for Chairman Mao (跟着毛主席永远闹革命, 跟着毛主席, 一切服从毛主席, 一切紧跟毛主席, 一切为着毛主席 Genzhe Mao shuxi yongyuan nao geming, Genzhe Mao shuxi, Yiqie fucong Mao shuxi, Yiqie jinggen Mao shuxi, Yiqie weizhe Mao shuxi) (HMX, 283)

Follow Chairman Mao and advance through the great wind and waves (跟着毛主席在大风大浪中前进 Genzhe Mao shuxi zai dafeng dalang zhongqian) (WAT, 165)

Following Mao Zedong the world will turn red (跟着毛泽东世界一片红 Genzhe Mao Zedong shijie yi pian hong) (BM cat. no. 183)

A.21 Closely follow

Closely follow Chairman Mao (紧跟毛主席 Jin'gen weida lingxiu Mao shuxi) (HMX, 58)

Closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plans (紧跟毛主席的伟大战略部署 Jin'gen weida lingxiu Mao shuxi de geming daodi) (WAT, 83)

Closely follow Chairman Mao's revolution to the end (紧跟毛主席革命到底 Jin'gen Mao shuxi geming daodi) (WAT, 83)

Closely follow Chairman Mao to success, the great course of success (紧跟毛主席就是胜利, 伟大的胜利路程 Jin'gen Mao shuxi jiasheng, weilu de shengli lingcheng) (WAT, 229)

Closely follow Chairman Mao and advance courageously (紧跟毛主席奋勇前进 Jin'gen Mao shuxi fenyong qianjin) (BM cat. no. 102)

Closely follow Chairman Mao and advance through the great wind and waves of class struggle (紧跟毛主席在阶级斗争的大风大浪中前进 Jin'gen Mao shuxi zai jiejijian zhonggen da lang zhongqian jin) (HMX, 98)

Closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and advance bravely (紧跟伟大领袖毛主席奋勇前进 Jin'gen weida lingxiu Mao shuxi fenyong qianjin) (BM cat. no. 281)

A.22 Great

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao (伟大的毛主席万岁 Weida de weida lingxiu Mao shuxi wansui) (HMX, 160)

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao (伟大的领袖毛主席万岁 Weida de weida lingxiu Mao shuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 16)

The great teacher, great leader, great commander and great helmsman, long live Chairman Mao (伟大的导师, 伟大的领袖, 伟大的统帅, 伟大的舵手, 毛主席万岁 Weida de shijiao, weida de lingxiu, weida tongshuai, weida duoshou, Mao shuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 114)

The great People's Liberation Army (伟大的中国人民解放军 Weida de Zhonghua renmin jiejun) (WAT, 110)

Long live the Great January Revolution (万象, 伟大的一月革命 Wansui, weida de yi yue geming) (HMX, 105)

Long live the People's Republic of China (伟大的中华人民共和国 Weida de Zhonghua renmin gongheguo) (HMX, 105)

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party (伟大的共产主义党 Weida de gongchanzhu si dang) (HMX, 105)

Long live the great, powerful, and correct Chinese Communist Party (伟大的中国共产党 Weida de Zhonghua gongchandang) (HMX, 105)

A.23 Long live

Long live Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁 Mao shuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 18)

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Long live Chairman Mao. (Chairman Mao's birthday, 26 December 1893) (BM cat. no. 327)

Long live the great leader Chairman Mao (伟大领袖毛主席万岁 Weida lingxiao Mao shuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 16)

Long live Mao Zedong Thought (毛泽东思想万岁 Mao Zedong sixiang wansui) (BM cat. no. 141)

Long live the invincible Mao Zedong Thought (战无不胜的毛泽东思想万岁 Zhanwuwubusheng de Mao Zedong sixiang wansui) (WAT, 167)

Long live the never-ending radiance of Mao Zedong Thought (光艳无际的毛泽东思想万岁 Guangyan wuji de Mao Zedong sixiang wansui) (WAT, 23)

10 April 1969, Long live the victory of Mao Zedong's revolutionary line (69.4.10 毛泽东的革命路线胜利万岁 69.4.10 Mao Zedong de geming luxian shengli wansui) (BM cat. no. 207)


Long live the invincible Marxism, Leninism Mao Zedong Thought (战无不胜的马克思列宁毛泽东思想万岁 Zhanwuwubusheng de Makezi shuxi Lening zhuo Mao Zedong sixiang wansui) (HMX, 324)

Long live the Chinese Communist Party / Enthusiastically welcome the successful closing of the CCP's 9th National Congress / Long live Chairman Mao (中国共产党万岁 / 热烈欢呼九大胜利 / 毛主席万岁 Zhongguo gongchandang wansui / Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli kaimu, 1969.4.24 / Mao shuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 180)

Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party (伟大光荣正确的中国共产党万岁 Weida guangrong zhengque de Zhongguo gongchandang wansui) (WAT, 181)

Long live the Great Leap Forward (大跃进万岁 Dayuejin wansui) (WAT, 101)

Long live the Three Red Flags (三面红旗万岁 San mian hongweibing wansui) (WAT, 35)

Long live the great January Revolution (万岁, 伟大的一月革命 Wansui, weida de yiyue geming) (HMX, 105)

Long live the complete success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (无产阶级文化大革命全面胜利万岁 Wuchanjieji wenhua da geming quanguo shengli wansui) (WAT, 35)

Long live Chairman Mao, the great teacher of the revolutionary people of the world (世界革命人民的伟大导师毛主席万岁 Shijie geming renmin de weida daoshi Mao shuxi wansui) (HMX, 108)

Long live the proletarian dictatorship (无产阶级专政万岁 Wuchanjieji zhanzheng wansui) (WAT, 382)

Long live the People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国万岁 Zhonghua renmin gemingguo wansui) (WAT, 35)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art (毛主席的革命文艺路线胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de geming wenyi luxian shengli wansui) (BM cat. no. 173)

Long live the complete success of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on literature and art (毛主席的革命文艺路线全面胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de geming wenyi luxian shengli wansui) (WAT, 220)

Long live the friendship between China and Albania (中阿友谊万岁 Zhong A youyi wansui) (WAT, 122)

Long live the Yan'an spirit (延安精神万岁 Yan’an jingshen wansui) (BM cat. no. 170)

Long live Chairman Mao's Red Guards (毛主席的红卫兵万岁 Mao shuxi de hong weibing wansui) (HMX, 204)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's line on constructing the Party (毛主席的建党路线胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de jiandang luxian shengli wansui) (WAT, 278)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's line on constructing the military (毛主席建军路线胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de jianjun luxian shengli wansui) (WAT, 203)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's line on the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (毛主席的无产阶级革命路线胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de wuchanjieji geming luxian shengli wansui) (WAT, 50)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's revolution line on literature and art (毛主席的革命文艺路线胜利万岁 Mao shuxi de geming wenyi luxian shengli wansui) (HMX, 304)

Nanjing, China / Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! / Yan'an / China / (In English) Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! / Yan’an (Zhongguo Nanjing / Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! / Yan'an) (BM cat. no. 169)

Long live Chairman Mao, long live the success of the people's war (毛主席万岁, 人民战争胜利万岁 Mao shuxi wansui, renmin zhanzheng shengli wansui) (WAT, 210)

Long live the complete success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (无产阶级文化大革命全面胜利万岁 Wuchanjieji wenhua da geming quanguo shengli wansui) (WAT, 35)

Long live the complete victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution / Guangdong, China 5 (无产阶级文化大革命全面胜利万岁) / 中国广东 5 Wuchanjieji wenhua da geming quanguo shengli wansui / Zhongguo Guangdong 5 (BM cat. no. 136)

A. 25 Hail the success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution throughout the nation (欢呼无产阶级文化大革命全国胜利 Huanchai wuchanjieji wenhua da geming quanguo shengli) (HMX, 315)

Enthusiastically hail the successful opening of the 9th National Congress, 1 April 1969 (热烈欢呼九大胜利开幕, 1969.4.1) Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli kaimu, 1969.4.1 (HMX, 92)


A. 26 The East is Red

The East is red (东方红 Dongfang hong) (BM cat. no. 39)

The sun rises and the East is red (太阳东方红, Ri chu dongfang hong) (BM cat. no. 158)

The East is red, the sun rises (东方红太阳升, Dongfang hong taiyang sheng) (BM cat. no. 164)

The East is red / Wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (东方红 / 祝毛主席万寿无疆, Dongfang hong / zhu Mao shuxi wan shou wujiang) (BM cat. no. 33)

B. Commemoratives and mementoes

B.1–10 Commemoratives relating specifically to Mao

B.11–22 Commemoratives relating to events before 1966

B.33–62 Commemoratives relating to events/sites of 1966–1976

B.63–65 Commemoratives (models, heroes, revolutionary sacred sites, revolutionary model performances)

B.1–10 Commemoratives relating specifically to Mao

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B.3 Anniversaries of publications by Mao

Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (autumn 1921)

Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (毛主席去安源 Mao zhidu qu An yuan) (BM cat. no. 279).

Long live the success of Chairman Mao’s proletarian revolutionary line. In autumn 1921 our leader Chairman Mao went to Anyuan, and personally lit the fire of the revolution (毛主席的无产阶级革命路线胜利万岁). Mao zhuxi de wuchanjiéji ge mingli xian ding shenqi. Yi jiu yi nian qian wu de dao shi Mao zhidu qu An yuan, qu ren wu de zhi zhe. (WAT, 200)

B.6 Anniversaries of inspections by Mao

Chairman Mao’s inspections in rivers (1958–1966)


Chairman Mao’s visit to inspect our factory (毛主来厂视察纪念章 Mao zhidu lai chao shi jinian zhang) (BM cat. no. 238).

Chapter 5: Mao Badges—Visual Imagery and Inscriptions
Chairman Mao’s inspection north and south of the Changjiang (毛主席视察大江南北 Mao zhuxi shicha da jiandu bei) (HMX, 570)

Commemorating the 1st anniversary of Chairman Mao’s inspection of the three great regions, 1968 (毛主席视察三大区一周年纪念 1968.10.26) (HMX, 306)

Respectfully made for the 1st anniversary of Chairman Mao’s inspection of 6 provinces and 1 city, October 1967 – October 1968 (为毛主席视察六大市一周年敬制 1967.10.19 – 1968.10.30) (WAT, 268)

Wuhan, 13 September, commemorating Chairman Mao’s inspection of Wuhan Steel Factory (九一三武汉, 毛主席视察武汉钢 (Jiu yisi san Wuhan, Mao zhuxi shicha Wu-gang jinian) (WAT, 351)

B.7 Commemorating a reception with Mao

Commemorating Chairman Mao’s reception (毛主席接见纪念 Mao zhuxi jiejian jinian) (HMX, 221)

Chairman Mao’s reception of the Red Guards (毛主席接见红卫兵 Mao zhuxi jiejian hong weibing) (WAT, 243)

Memento of a reception with the great commander Chairman Mao (伟大统帅毛主席接见纪念 Weida tongshuai Mao zhuxi jiejian jinian) (HMX, 238)

Commemorating Chairman Mao’s reception of workers’ delegates (毛主席接见工人代表纪念 Mao zhuxi jiejian gongren daibiao jinian) (HMX, 276)

Commemorating Chairman Mao’s reception of delegates from the Activists’ Congress of the Beijing Military Region Artillery, 11 August 1968 (毛主席接见北京军区炮兵代表纪念 1968.8.11 Mao zhuxi jiejian Beijing junqu paobing tan de beijing gongren daibiao jinian 1968.8.11.17) (WAT, 143)

Celebrate Chairman Mao’s reception of the Capital Workers and Farmers Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Team and Workers Representatives, 15 August 1968 (庆祝毛主席接见首都工农毛泽东思想宣传队和工人代表 1968.8.15 Qingshu Mao zhuxi jiejian shoudu gong nong Mao Zedong xixiang xuanchuandui he gongren daibiao 1968.8.15.) (HMX, 144)

Chairman Mao and others’ reception of representatives from the military of Wuhan region, 11 August 1968, at 17:24 hrs (毛主席等接见武汉地区部队代表 1968.8.17 17时24分 Mao zhuxi deng jiejian Wuhan diqu budui tan de 1968.8.17 17 shi 24 fen) (HMX, 274)

Commemorating the reception by Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin of the Central Committee’s Study Group and the 15th National Day Review, 1969 (毛主席和林副主席接见中央学习班及国庆十五周年阅兵纪念 1969 nian 10 Yue 25 ri 17 shi ling 3 fen yu shoudu tiyuguan) (BM cat. no. 153)

6th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s visit and inspection of our factory / Shanghai Electrical Machinery Factory, May 1967 (毛主席来厂视察六周年 / 上海电机厂 1967.5.27 Mao zhuxi lai chang shicha liu nian / Shanghai diji chang 67.5) (BM cat. no. 306)

B.8 Commemorating a reception with Mao and Lin Biao

Memento of a reception with the great commander Chairman Mao and Vice-Commander Vice-Chairman Lin (伟大统帅毛主席和副总帅林副主席接见纪念 Weida tongshuai Mao zhuxi he futongshuai Lin fuzhuxi jiejian jinian) (WAT, 120)

Long, long live Chairman Mao! / Commemorating the occasion on 3 June 1968 when the great commander Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Vice-Commander Lin received the Shenyang Region Command’s Cadres’ Study Group / 437 (毛主席万万岁! / 伟大统帅毛主席和副总帅林副主席 1968.6.3 接见沈阳地区干部学习班纪念 / 437 Mao zhuxi wan wansui! / Weida tongshuai Mao zhuxi he fu tongshuai Lin fu shuzi 1968.6.3 jiejian Shenyang diqu 13 dai 13 xuexi ban jinian / 437) (BM cat. no. 179)

Memento of Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin having personally received the revolutionary soldiers, at 17:03 hrs on 25 January 1969 at the Capital Workers Stadium (毛主席和林副主席亲切接见革命战士纪念 1969.1.25 ri 17 shi ling 3 fen yu shoudu tiyuguan) (BM cat. no. 343)

B.9 Commemorating a reception with Mao and others

Commemorating Chairman Mao and others’ personal reception of revolutionary soldiers (毛主席等亲切接见革命战士纪念 Mao zhuxi deng jiejian jiexue ban jinian) (HMX, 274)

Commemorating the 1st anniversary of Chairman Mao and others’ reception of delegates from the navy (毛主席等接见海军代表一周年纪念, 1968.12.3 Mao zhuxi deng jiejian haijun daibiao yu zhou qian jinian, 1968.12.3) (HMX, 273)

Commemorating Chairman Mao and others’ reception of the Jinan military region cadre study group, 30 June 1968 (毛主席等接见济南地区部队干部学习班纪念, 1968.6.30 Mao zhuxi deng jiejian Jinan diqu budui ganbu xuexi ban jinian, 1968.6.30) (HMX, 274)

Commemorating Chairman Mao and others’ reception of the CCPPC study group and review at the 19th National Day (毛主席等接见中央学习班及国庆十九届周年阅兵纪念 Mao zhuxi deng jiejian Zhongyang xuexi ban jinian ji guoqing shijiu zhou nian shouyue jinian) (HMX, 274)

B.10 Commemorating instructions by Mao

Commemorating the 4th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s instructions for the underground railway, 4 February 1969 – 4 February 1969 (毛主席对地下铁批示四周年纪念 1969.2.4 – 1969.2.4, Mao zhuxi dui dixia tiedao pi shi si zhou qian jinian 1969.2.4 – 1969.2.4) (HMX, 209)

B.11–32 Commemoratives relating to events before 1966

B.11 Workers of the World Unite! [The Communist Manifesto, 1848]

1969.5.1 Workers of the World, Unite! (1969.5.1 全世界无产者, 联合起来! 1969.5 Quan shijie wu-chanzhe, lianhe qilai!) (BM cat. no. 255)

B.12 Founding of the CCP (1 July 1921)

1. July (七 – Qi yi) (HMX, 323)

CCP’s First National Congress (一大 Yi da) (HMX, 345)

Chairman Mao at the First National Congress (毛主席在一大 Mao zhuxi zai yi da) (WAT, 28)

B.13 The first revolutionary base at Jinggangshan (1927)

The glory of Jinggangshan shines over the whole world (井冈山光辉照全球 Jinggangshan guanghui zhao quan qiu) (WAT, 206)

Commemorating the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s creation of the revolutionary base area at Jinggangshan (庆祝毛主席创建井冈山根据地四十年纪念 Qingzhu Mao zhuxi chuangzao Jinggangshan jigeji shi nian jinian) (HMX, 95)

B.14 The Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army (中国工农红军 Zhongguo gong nong hongjun) (BM cat. no. 252)

The Chinese Workers’ and Peasants’ Red Army (中国工农红军 Zhongguo gong nong hongjun) (BM cat. no. 252)

B.15 Red Army enters Fujian (1929)

Commemorating Chairman Mao’s order for the Red Army to enter Zhang (Fujian) (毛主席率领红军进福建 Mao zhuxi shuailing hongjun zhen Fujian) (HMX, 308)

B.16 Gutian Conference (28 December 1929)

The spirit of the Gutian Conference will shine forever (古田会议精神永远放光芒 Gutian huiyi jingshen yongyan fangmang) (WAT, 204)
8.17 Zunyi Conference (January 1935)

Long live the success of Chairman Mao’s revolutionary line! The Zunyi Conference determined the victorious direction of the revolution, January 1935 (毛主席的革命路线胜利万岁！遵义会议奠定了革命的胜利方向。1935.1. 遵义会议放光芒 zhunyi huiyi fang guangmang (HMX, 94)

Commemorating the 80th anniversary of the Zunyi Conference (遵义会议八十周年纪念 Zunyi huiyi shiwan zhou nian jinian) (HMX, 307)

8.18 Crossing the Dadu River, taking the Luding Bridge (29 March 1935)

Taking the Luding Bridge (飞夺泸定桥 Fei duo Luding qiao) (HMX, 146)

8.19 Crossing the Jinshajiang River (3–9 May 1935)

Brave heroes crossing the Jinshajiang River (勇士强渡金沙江 Youshi qiangdu Jinshajiang) (HMX, 142)

8.20 The Great Victory of Pingxingguan (September 1937)

The great victory of Pingxingguan, September 1937 (平型关大捷 1937.9 Pingxing guan dajie (HMX, 142)

8.21 Norman Bethune (1938)

Commemorating Norman Bethune (纪念白求恩 Jinian Bai Qiu’en) (HMX, 240)

8.22 Yan’an (1930s–40s)

Long live the spirit of Yan’an (延安精神万岁 Yan’an jingshen wansui) (WAT, 222)

The spirit of Yan’an will shine forever (延安精神永放光芒 Yan’an jingshen yongfang guangmang) (HMX, 165)

May the spirit of Yan’an spirit live on for generations (延安精神代代传 Yan’an jingshen daidai zhuang) (HMX, 120)

8.23 Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art (1942)

The Yan’an revolutionary group commemorates the 25th anniversary of the Talks at the Yan’an Forum (延安革命派纪念《讲话》25周年大会 Yan’an geming pai jinian ‘jiang hua’ 25 zhou nian jinian) (HMX, 153)

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao’s great work ‘Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art’ (纪念毛主席光辉著作《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表二十五周年 Jinian Mao zhuxi guanghui zhuozuo ‘Zai Yan’an wenyi zuotanhu shang de jianghua’ fabiao 25 zhou nian jinian) (HMX, 153)

Commemorating the 26th anniversary of the publication of the ‘Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art’ (纪念延安文艺座谈会讲话发表26周年 Jinian Yan’an wenyi zuotanhu jianghua’ fabiao 26 zhou nian jinian) (HMX, 210)

Commemorating the 27th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s Talks at the Yan’an Forum on Literature and Art (纪念毛主席《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》27周年 Jinian Mao zhuxi Zai Yan’an wenyi zuotanhu shang de jianghua 27 zhou nian jinian) (HMX, 302)


8.24 The Liao-Shen Battle (1948)

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Liao-Shen battle (辽沈战役二十周年纪念 Liao Shen shen yexian shieryi zhou nian jinian) (HMX 308)

8.25 Crossing the Changjiang River (April–May 1949)

The heroes who crossed the river (渡江英雄 Dujiang yingxiong) (HMX, 306)


8.26 Founding of the People’s Republic of China (1 October 1949)

1 October (国庆 Guoqing) (WAT, 264)

National Day (国庆 Guoqing) (WAT, 264)

Memento of National Day (国庆纪念 Guoqing jinian) (HMX, 135)

Memento of the National Day celebrations (国庆纪念 Guoqing jinian) (WAT, 115)


8.27 Korean War (1950–53)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of People’s Communes (庆 祝人民公社十周年纪念 Jinian Minsheng gongzuo zhishi shi zhou nian jinian 58.9.20 – 68.9.20) (HMX, 310)

8.28 Establishment of People’s Communes (1958)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s call to ‘Establish the People’s Militia in a Big Way’ (纪念毛主席《大办民兵师》指示十周年 Jinian Mao zhuxi ‘Da ban min bing shi’ zhishi shi zhou nian 1968.9.29) (BM cat. no. 222)

8.29 Mao’s boarding of the warship (September 1958)

Commemorating Mao’s boarding of the warship, 20 September 1958 (毛主席登舰纪念 58.9.20 Mao zhuxi deng jian jinian) (BM cat. no. 202)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s boarding of the warship 20 September 1958 – 20 September 1968 (毛主席登舰十周年纪念 58.9.20 – 68.9.20 Mao zhuxi deng jian jieming 58.9.20 – 68.9.20) (BM cat. no. 222)

8.30 ‘Establish the People’s Militia in a Big Way’ (September 1958)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s Directive to ‘Establish the People’s Militia in a Big Way’ (纪念毛主席《大办民兵师》指示十周年 Jinian Mao zhuxi ‘Da ban min bing shi’ zhishi shi zhou nian) (HMX, 208)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao’s call to ‘Establish People’s Militia in a Big Way’, September 20th 1968 (纪念毛主席号召大办民兵师十年 Jinian Mao zhuxi haozhou Da ban min bing shi shi zhou nian) (HMX, 208)

8.31 The first large-scale hydro-electricity station (9 April 1959)

Hail the successful construction of our nation’s first large scale hydro-electricity station designed and made in China! 9 April 1959 (为我国第一座自己设计和自制设备的大型水利发电站的胜利建设而欢呼! 1959.4.9 Wei woguo diyi zuo ziji shijie he zizhi shibei de daxing shuiti fadianzhan de shengli jianshe er huanchui! 1959.4.9) (HMX, 107)

8.32 The Directive on Hygiene (26 June 1965)

26 June / Everything for the people’s health (6.26 一切为了人民健康 6.26 / Yiqie weile renmin jiankang) (WAT, 98)

Commemorating the June 26th Directive (6.26指示纪念 6.26 zhishi jinian) (HMX, 307)

B.33–61 Commemoratives relating to events/sites of the Cultural Revolution

B.33 May 7th Directive (1966)
May 7th (5.7) (WAT, 57)
Advance following the glowing route of the May 7th Directive (沿者《五七》指示光辉的道路前进 Yanzhe ‘wu qí zhishi guanghui dailou qianjian) (HMX, 199)
Long live the May 7th Directive (‘五七’指示万岁 (Wu qí zhishi wansui) (BM cat. no. 277)
Commemorating the 2nd anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao’s May 7th Directive (纪念毛主席五七指示发表两周年 Jinhui Mao zuixi wu qi zhishi fabiao liang zhouhuan) (HMX, 197)
May 7th. Forever loyal to Chairman Mao (5.7 永远忠于毛主席 5.7 yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi) (BM cat. no. 123)

B.34 May 16th Circular (1966)
May 16th Circular (5.16 通知 5.16 tongzhi) (HMX, 308)
Commemorating the 2nd anniversary of Chairman Mao’s May 16th Directive (庆祝毛主席五七指示二周年纪念 Qingshu Mao zuixi shi jian wu qi lishi er zhounian jinhua) (HMX, 206)
Commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the publication of the May 16th Circular (1966) (纪念16通知发表三周年 Jinhui 5.16 tongzhi fabiao san zhouhuan) (HMX, 308)

B.35 Bombard the Headquarters. Mao’s big-character poster (5 August 1966)
Bombard the Headquarters: My (Mao’s) big character poster (炮打司令部,我的一张大字报 Paoda silingbu, wo de yi zhang dazibao) (BM cat. no. 207)

B.36 Publication of the Sixteen Points (8 August 1966)
The 1st anniversary of the Sixteen Points (十六条, 一周年 Shiliu tiao, yi zhounian) (WAT, 347)
Ceremoniously commemorating the 2nd anniversary of the publication of the Sixteen Points, 8 August 1966 (隆重纪念十六条发表二周年 Longzhong jinhui shiliu tiao fabiao liang zhouhuan) (HMX, 310)

B.37 Revolutionary networking (1966)
Long live, long live Chairman Mao / Jiangsu Changzhou Workers and Farmers Study Revolutionary Networking (毛主席万岁, 万岁万岁 江苏常州工农革命学联会 Mao zuixi wansui, wan wansui / Jiangsu Changzhou gong nong xue geming chuanlanhui) (BM cat. no. 118)

B.38 Vietnam War (1965–67)
Support Vietnam, Resist the US (援越抗美 Yuan Yue kang Mei) (HMX, 312)
Support Vietnam, Resist the US – a memento (援越抗美留念 Yuan Yue kang Mei jinian) (HMX, 104)

B.39 January Revolution (1967)
Long live! The great January revolution (万岁, 伟大的一月革命 Wansui, weida de yi yue geming) (HMX, 105)
Long live the success of the January Revolution ( 一月革命胜利万岁 Yiyue geming shengli wansui) (BM cat. no. 23)

B.40 Inauguration of Mao statues (1967)
Inauguration of the Chairman Mao statue (毛主席塑像落成典礼 Mao zuixi suxiang luocheng dianli) (HMX, 289)
Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully built statue of Chairman Mao (敬建毛主席塑像落成纪念 Jing jian Mao zuixi suxiang luocheng jinhua) (WAT, 63)
Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully made statue of Chairman Mao (敬做毛主席塑像落成纪念 Jing su Mao zuixi xiang luocheng jinhua) (HMX, 172)
Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully made giant statue of Chairman Mao (敬塑毛主席巨像落成纪念 Jing su Mao zuixi juxiang luocheng jinhua) (HMX, 198)
Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully built state of the great leader Chairman Mao (敬塑伟大领袖毛主席塑像落成典礼纪念 Jing su wuqi zhaoshou Mao zuixi suxiang luocheng dianli jinhua) (HMX, 292)
Commemorating the inauguration of the statue of the great leader Chairman Mao, 7 May 1968 (伟大领袖毛主席塑像落成纪念 68年 5月 7日 Weida zuixi suxiang luocheng luocheng jinhua 68 nian 5 yue 7 ri) (HMX, 31)
Long live Chairman Mao / Commemorating the inauguration of the statue of Chairman Mao respectfully made by the navy, 1 July 1968 (毛主席万岁/ 海军敬塑毛主席塑像落成典礼纪念 1968.7.1 Mao zuixi wansui/ Hainjun jingsuo Mao zuixi suxiang luocheng dianli jinhua 1968.7.1) (BM cat. no. 227)

B.41 National Day (1 October 1967)
Memento of respectful wishes for the 18th National Day (敬祝国庆 十八周年纪念, Jing zu guoqing shi ba zhounian jinhua) (HMX, 107)

B.42 Revolutionary Committees (1967–68), see also B.53
Commemorating the establishment of the Liaoning province Lu(shun) city revolutionary committee, 1966 (辽宁省旅大市革命委员会成立纪念 1968 Liaoning sheng Lu dashi geming weiyuanhui chengli jinhua) (BM cat. no. 132)
Commemorating the establishment of the Changsha City revolutionary committee in Hunan province, 28 February 1968 (湖南省长沙市革命委员会成立纪念 1968.2.28 Hunan sheng Changsha shi geming weiyuanhui chengli jinhua 1968.2.28) (BM cat. no. 186)
The working class must command everything / enthusiastically hail the successful opening of the 9th National Congress / Zhejiang province revolutionary committee (工人阶级必须领导一切 / 热烈欢呼‘九大’胜利召开 / 浙江省革命委员会 Congren jieji bixu lingdao yiye/ relihuang jiu da shengli shaokai / Zhejiang sheng geming weiyuanhui) (BM cat. no. 231)
Long live Chairman Mao / Hebei 7 / Presented by the Qinhuangdao City Revolutionary Committee (毛主席万岁 / 河 (7) 北 / 奎皇岛市革命委员会赠 Mao zuixi wansui / He (7) bei/ Qinhuangdao shi geming weiyuanhui zeng) (BM cat. no. 258)
B.43 Up to the mountains, down to the countryside (1968)

Presented to the educated youth going up to the mountains and down to the countryside (赠给下乡上山知识青年 Zeng ge xiang shan shang zhi shi qing nian) (HMX, 204)

Commemorating the revolutionary youths participation in socialist construction in rural villages (革命青年参加农村社会主义建设纪念 Geming qing nian can jia nong cun she hui jian she jinian) (HMX, 72)

The countryside is a vast world (农村是一个广阔的天地 Nong cun yi ge guang fa de ti die) (BM cat. no. 304)

B.44 Study Chairman Mao's Works Activists' Congresses (1968–69)

Mao Zedong Thought Activists' Congress (毛泽东思想积极分子代表大会 Mao zhu xiu zhuzi jijifenzi daibiao dahui) (BM cat. no. 185), 1969.7

Study Chairman Mao’s Works Activists’ Congress (学习主席著作积极分子代表大会 Xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui) (HMX, 255)

‘Actively study and apply Chairman Mao’s Works’ Exchange Experiences Congress (活学活用毛泽东著作经验交流大会 Huo xue huo yong Mao shuzi zhuzuo jingyan jiaoliu dahui) (HMX, 251)

Study Chairman Mao’s Works Activists’ Congress (学习主席著作积极分子代表大会 Xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui) (HMX, 20)

Study Chairman Mao’s Works Activists’ Congress (赠给学习毛主席著作积极分子 Zeng gei xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi) (HMX, 86)

‘Actively study and apply Mao Zedong Thought’ Activists’ Congress, July 1969 (活学活用毛泽东思想积极分子代表大会 Mao zhu xiu zhuzuo jixiang jijifenzi daibiao dahui) (BM cat. no. 302)

PLA Engineers / Presented at the 2nd ‘Study Mao Zedong’s Writings’ Activists’ Congress / February 1968 / Beijing (中国人民解放军工程兵 / 第二次学习毛泽东著作积极分子代表大会 1968.2 Beijing Zong huo ren min jun jie jian gong cheng bin) (HMX, 137)

Vice-Chairman Lin’s Navy’s 1st Study Chairman Mao’s Works Activists’ Congress. Commemorating the 1st anniversary of the calligraphic inscription, 29 November 1966 (林副主席的海军建团一周年纪念 1966.11.29 Lin fuzhuxi de haijun jian tu xiaomei Mao shuzi de zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui tixi yi zhou nian jinian) (BM cat. no. 209)

The Navy’s Beihai Fleet. Actively study and apply Chairman Mao’s Works’ Activists’ Congress, Unit 4003 (海军北海舰队活学活用毛泽东著作积极分子代表大会 1968.2 Beijing Zong huo ren min jin jian gong cheng bin / Die er jie xuei Mao shuzi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui zeng / 1968.2 Beijing) (BM cat. no. 137)

Chapter 5: Mao Badges—Visual Imagery and Inscriptions

B.45 Hong Kong and Kowloon oppose the British (July 1968)

Long live Chairman Mao! The Hong Kong and Kowloon patriots of all professions oppose the Hong Kong British persecution and struggle Committee, July 1968 (长生毛主席 wansui Gao jin hong kong jiang hong hong kuang zhi xun jia hui sheng sheng nan 1968.7) (BM cat. no. 96)

B.46 National Smelting Industry Conference (August 1968)

The national smelting industry’s Seize revolution, promote production conference, 8 August 1968 (全国冶金工业革命生产会议 1968.8.8 Quanguo yejin gong ye zu hai sheng chan hui) (HMX, 307)

B.47 Commemorating a reception with Lin Biao (August 1968)

Presenting a reception with Deputy Chairman Lin, 11 August 1968 (林副主席亲切接见 1968.8.11 Lin fuzhuxi qinqie jian jian) (HMX, 61)

B.48 Mao’s gift of mangoes (August 1968)

Golden mangoes, (Mao’s) kindness as deep as the sea (金色芒果情意长 Jinse mang guo qing yi chang) (WAT, 121)

Golden mangoes, (Mao’s) kindness is so vast (金色芒果情意情长 Jinse mang guo qing yi qing chang) (WAT, 121)

Mangoes presented to the red hearts, February 1969 (颗颗芒果献红心 1969.2 Ke ke mang guo xian hong xin) (HMX, 102)

Long live Chairman Mao! Jiangsu / Welcome the precious gift of mangoes (长生毛主席 江苏 / 欢迎珍贵礼物芒果) (Mao shuzi wansui / Jiangsu sheng ying ming liu mang guo) (BM cat. no. 97)

B.49 The whole country has turned red (5 September 1968)

The whole country has turned red (全国山河一片红 Quanguo shan he yi pian hong) (BM cat. no. 188)

Celebrate the whole country having turned red (庆祝全国山河一片红 Quanguo shan he yi pian hong) (HMX, 243)

Hail the whole country (except Taiwan province) having turned red (欢呼全国 (除台湾省外) quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) he yi pian hong) (HMX, 71)

Enthusiastically hail (except for Taiwan province) the motherland having turned red (热烈欢呼 (除台湾省外) zhe lian huan hu quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) he yi pian hong) (HMX, 293)

Long live Chairman Mao / Enthusiastically cheer the whole nation (excluding Taiwan province) having turned red, August 1968 (长生毛主席 / 热烈欢呼全国 (除台湾省外) quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) he yi pian hong 1968.8.9 Mao shuzi wansui / relie huan hu quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) sheng heng qian chan hong) (BM cat. no. 190)

B.50 National Day (1 October 1968)

Memento of the 19th National Day (国庆十九周年纪念 Guo qing shi jiu zhou nian jinian) (WAT, 67)

B.51 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP (October 1968)

Long live the 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP (八届十二中全会万岁 Bai jie shi er zhong quan hui wansui) (HMX, 121)

The extended 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP (八届扩大的十二中全会 Bai jie ku da de shi er zhong quan hui) (WAT, 275)

Communique of the 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP (八届十二中全会公报 Bai jie shi er zhong quan hui bu guo) (HMX, 251)
quanhai gongbao (WAT, 273)

Hail the Publication of the Communique of the Extended 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP, 1 November 1968 (We hail the People's Association's 12th Annual Conference to Publicize) (BM cat. no. 109)

B.52 Mao's 75th birthday (26 December 1968)

Welcome Chairman Mao's 75th birthday (1968) (1968.11.1 Huanhun dang de ba jie kuoda de shi'er zhong qian hui gongbao fabiao 1968.11.2) (BM cat. no. 279)

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao a long life / Enthusiastically celebrate the occasion of Chairman Mao's 75th birthday, 26 December 1968 (respective Chairman Mao's 75th birthday 1968.12.16.22 Jingzhu Mao shuixi wansui / relie qingzhu Mao shuixi qishuwu zhouhuan shoujinghui) (JHM, 102)

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao a long life / Enthusiastically celebrate the occasion of Chairman Mao's 75th birthday, 26 December 1968 (respectively Chairman Mao's 75th birthday (for celebration Chairman Mao's 75th birthday, Wei qingzhu Mao shuixi qishuwu zhouhuan shoujinghui) (JHM, 102)

B.53 Establishment of revolutionary committees (1969) (see also B.42, B.49)

Commemorating the establishment of the revolutionary committee of the Institute of Mechanics of the No. 2 Department of Mechanised Industry (ie nuclear industry), January 1969 (ii) (2nd machine ministry committee in memory of the 1969-1970 Erji bu jiyue yuan geewhai chengli jinian yi jiu liu yu) (WAT, 14) – refers to one of the eight departments of mechanised industry (8th machine ba jibu) under the Ministry of Defence.

Commemorating the 1st anniversary of the establishment of revolutionary committee of the No. 21 Company, 10 June 1969 (1969.6.10 21 gongsi) (WAT, 66)

B.54 Construction of the Changjiang Bridge (1 January 1969)

Commemorating the road and rail routes over the Changjiang Bridge, Nanjing, China, 1 January 1969 (China Nanjing changjiang dajiao quancai tongche jinian, 1969.1.1) (HMX, 97)

The great bridge over the Changjiang River at Nanjing is the great success of Mao Zedong Thought (South Changjiang Bridge is the Mao Zedong Thought) (Manhuai jiqing ji ying Jiuda, hong xin xiangei shi Mao Zedong sixiang de weida shengli) (WAT, 136)

B.55 Double Happiness (1969)

Double happiness 1949-1969 (Xici 1949-1969 Xi xiangei 1949-1969) (WAT 259) [the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PRC and the CCP's 9th National Congress]

B.56 CCP 9th National Congress (April 1969)

Long live the 9th National Congress (‘九大’万岁 4007 Jiuda wansui) (BM cat. no. 282)

Long live the success of the 9th National Congress (九大胜利万岁 Jiuda shengli wansui) (WAT, 52)

Long live the spirit of the 9th National Congress (九大精神万岁 Jiuda jingshen wansui) (HMX, 57)

Celebrate the opening of the 9th National Congress (庆九大 Jiuda zhaokai) (WAT, 187)

Enthusiastically hail the opening of the successful 9th National Congress, 1 April 1969 (热烈欢呼九大胜利开幕, 1969.4.1 Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli kaimu) (HMX, 92)

Enthusiastically hail the closing of the successful 9th National Congress, 24 April 1969 (热烈欢呼九大胜利闭幕, 1969.4.24 Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli bimou) (HMX, 92)

Enthusiastically hail the opening of the successful 9th National Congress of the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China (热烈欢呼伟大的光荣的正确的中国共产党第九次全国代表大会胜利召开 Relie huanhu weida de guangrong de zhengque de Zhongguo gongchandang dajiao di ji ji guangrong daibiao dahui de shengli zhokai) (BM cat. no. 77)

Long live the Chinese Communist Party / Enthusiastically welcome the successful closure of the CCP's 9th National Congress / Long live Chairman Mao (中国共产党万岁 / 热烈欢呼九万岁 wansui / Chairman Mao zhuxi gongchandang wansui / Jiuda shengli bimou / Mao zhuxi wansui) (BM cat. no. 180)

Congress of unity (团结的大会 Tuanjie de dahui) (BM cat. no. 82)

Congress of unity, congress of success (团结的大会, 奋斗的大会 Tuanjie de dahui, shengli de dahui) (HMX, 220)

Presented to the CCP's 9th National Congress (送给中共第九次代表大会 Xiangdai Zhonggong di ji dai daba dahui) (WAT, 64)

Strengthen preparations for war. Protect national defences. Protect the proletarian dictatorship. Protect the great proletarian cultural revolution. Welcome the successful opening of the 9th National Congress. Celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the nation (strengthening defense, protecting national interests, protecting the proletarian dictatorship, protecting national interests, protecting the proletarian dictatorship) (BM cat. no. 183)

Jiuda shengli bimu / Mao zhuxi wansui (JHM, 213)

The glory of the 9th National Congress shines over five continents (九大光辉照五洲 Jiuda guangrong zhao wuzhou) (HMX, 128)

The spirit of the 9th National Congress will shine forever (九大精神放光芒 Jiuda jingshen fangguang) (WAT, 187)

9th National Congress. Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China (九大. 伟大的光荣的正确的中国共产党万岁 Jiuda. Weida de guangrong de zhengque de Zhongguo gongchandang wansui) (WAT, 123)

Enthusiastically cheer the opening of the victory of the great, glorious and correct CCP's 9th National Congress (热烈欢呼伟大的光荣的正确的中国共产党第九次全国代表大会的胜利 Jiuda guangrong zhao wuzhou) (BM cat. no. 230)

Proudly welcome the 9th National Congress all with one heart! Our red hearts will forever face the red sun. 1921–1969 (Manhuai haoqing qing Jiuda, manhuai jiqing ji ying Jiuda, hong xin xiangei shi Mao zhuxi) (WAT, 246)

Welcome the opening of the 9th National Congress. No. 105 Factory. Hail the founding of the new party branch. Commemorate the completion of the giant metal relief portrait of Mao Zedong (welcoming the People's Republic of China, the 105th Anniversary, the 1921–1969 Manhuai haoqing qing Jiuda. Hong xin xiang zhe Mao zhuxi. 1921–1969 (BM cat. no. 245)

Enthusiastically and with all one's heart welcome the 9th National Congress; our red hearts offered to Chairman Mao (Manhuai jiqing ji ying Jiuda, hong xin xiangei Mao zhuxi) (WAT, 246)

Welcome the opening of the 9th National Congress. No. 105 Factory. Hail the founding of the new party branch. Commemorate the completion of the giant metal relief portrait of Mao Zedong (welcoming the People's Republic of China, the 105th Anniversary, the 1921–1969 Manhuai haoqing qing Jiuda. Hong xin xiang zhe Mao zhuxi. 1921–1969 (BM cat. no. 245)

Enthusiastically and with all one's heart welcome the 9th National Congress: our red hearts offered to Chairman Mao (Manhuai jiqing ji ying Jiuda, hong xin xiangei Mao zhuxi) (WAT, 246)

Enthusiastically celebrate the 48th anniversary of the glorious
B.63 Model-heroes and model work-units

B.63–65 Commemoratives (models, heroes, revolutionary people)

B.62 Exhibitions

B.60 Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Teams

B.59 Support the army, cherish the people

B.58 20th National Day (1 October 1969)

Chapter 5: Mao Badges– Visual Imagery and Inscriptions

8.58 20th National Day (1 October 1969)

The 20th National Day (二十大庆 Ershi daqing) (HMX, 91)

Celebrate the 20th anniversary of National Day (庆祝国庆20周年大事记 Qingshu guoqing 20 zhouhun da shi jing) (WAT, 52)

Memento of the grand celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PRC (隆重纪念中华人民共和国成立20周年纪念 Longzhong qingzhuan Zhonghua renmin gongheguo 20 zhouhun jinian) (WAT, 48)

8.59 Support the army, cherish the people

Support the army, cherish the people, New Year visit (to the army) 1969 (拥军爱民春节慰问1969 Yongjun ai min chunjie weiwen 1969) (HMX, 180)

8.60 Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Teams

Commemorating the Capital Workers Mao Zedong Thought propaganda teams station in Qinghua University, 27 July (首都工人毛泽东思想宣传队进驻清华大学纪念 7.27 Shoudu gongren Mao Zedong sixiang xuanhuandui jinzhuan Qinghua daxue jinian) (HMX, 306)

Souvenir of the Workers, Farmers and Soldiers Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Team (工人农民战士毛泽东思想宣传队纪念 Gong nong zhang Mao Zedong sixiang xuanhuandui jinian) (HMX, 174)

The working class must command everything / Enthusiastically welcome the Workers’ Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Team（工人阶级必须领导一切 / 热烈欢迎工人毛泽东思想宣传队） (BM cat. no. 104)

8.61 Mao Zedong Thought Study Groups

Staff of embassies and consulates who have returned to China Mao Zedong Thought Study Group 1968 (驻外使领馆回国人员毛泽东思想学习班 1968 Zhuzai shilin guan guohui renyuan Mao Zedong xueshi xiben ban 1968) (HMX, 306)

8.62 Exhibitions

The Long life the success of Mao Zedong Thought Exhibition Hall (毛泽东思想胜利万岁展览 Hall Mao Zedong sixiang shengli wansui xiangzhan) (HMX, 53)

Commemorating the respectful construction of the Long Live the Success of Mao Zedong Thought Exhibition Hall (敬建毛泽东思想胜利万岁展览馆纪念 Jing jian Mao Zedong sixiang shengli wansui xiangzhan jinian) (WAT, 25)

The two lines in class struggle exhibition (两条路线斗争展览会 Liang tiaolun xiaolun douzheng xiehui) (HMX, 135)

Exhibition commemorating Norman Bethune (纪念白求恩展览 Jinian Bai Qiu’en zhanlan) (WAT, 45)

Exhibition about Lin Wenzhong, 1968 (林文忠展览 1968 Lin Wenzhong zhanlan 1968) (HMX, 55)

Memento of the film exhibition (影展留念 Yingzhan liunian) (HMX, 95)

8.63–65 Commemoratives (models, heroes, revolutionary sacred sites, revolutionary model performances)

8.63 Model-heroes and model work-units

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nanjing Road Good Eighth Company’s entering of Shanghai. Incorruptible (南京路上好八连驻沪二十年纪念。拒腐永不变 Nanjing lu shang hao ba lian jin zhu Shanghai ershi zhouhun jinian. Ju fu yong bian) (HMX, 307)

The Communist fighter Cai Yongxiang who devoted himself to the people (一心为公的共产主义战士蔡永祥 Yi xin wei gong de gongchizhuyi zhi shangzi Cai Yongxiang) (HMX, 283)

The East is red. Learn from Chairman Mao’s good soldier, comrade Liu Yingjun (东方红, 至爱毛主席的好战士刘英俊同志学习 Dongfang hong. Xiang Mao zhuxi de hao shanzhi Liu Yingjun tongzhi xuexi) (HMX, 142)

Commemorating the anniversary of naming Li Wenzhong as a model in a setting, 26 October 1966 (命名爱民模范赵尔春班命名一周年记念 1966.10.26 zhi shuo ai min mofan Zhao Erchun ban mingming yu zhounian 1966.1) (HMX, 151)

Commemorating the naming of Zhao Erchun’s unit as a love-the-people-model, 16 April 1969 (纪念爱民模范赵尔春班命名一周年记念 1969.4.16. Jiaoyuan ai min mofan Zhao Erchun ban mingming wu zhounian 1969.4.16) (HMX, 282)

Commemorating the Four-Goods Army Units Movement Exchange Experiences Congress (四好连队运动交流经验大会记念 Si hao liandui yundong jiaoyuan jingyan daitai huiji jinian) (HMX, 242)

Respectfully presented to the 2nd Congress of Four-Goods Railway Soldiers (敬献给铁道兵第二次四好连队代表大会 1968.10. Jing xian gui tie daobing di er ci si hao liandui daitiaobing daitai huiji 1968.10) (HMX, 241)


8.64 Revolutionary sacred sites

Revolutionary sacred sites (革命圣地 Geming sheng di) (WAT, 217)

The site of the Peasant Movement Institute where Mao was once the Head, Guangzhou (毛泽东同志主办农民运动讲习所旧址 广州 Mao Zedong tongzhi zhuban nongmin yundong jiangxi shuo juizhi Guangzhou) (WAT, 89)

The site of the Central Peasant Movement Institute, Wuchang (中央农民运动讲习所旧址 武昌 Zhongyang nongmin yundong jiangxi shuo juizhi Wuchang) (HMX, 253)

Memento of a visit to the site of the Gutian Conference (参观古田会议址纪念 Canguan Gutian huiyi zhi jinian) (HMX, 88)

Site of the CPC’s First National Congress 1. July 1921 (中国共产党第一次全国代表大会会址1921.7.1 Zhongyang si hao liandui daitai huiji 1921.7.1) (HMX, 153)

Jiaoyuangangshan (井冈山 Jiaoyuangangshan) (WAT, 37)

Nanjhu, Jiaxing, 1 July 1921 (嘉兴南湖 1921.7.1 Jiaxing Nanhu 1921.7.1) (HMX, 146)

The sun rises over Shaoshan (韶山升起红太阳 Shaoshan ri chu Hong taiyang) (BM cat. no. 159)

The red sun rises from Shaoshan (韶山升起红太阳 Shaoshan shengqi hong taiyang) (BM cat. no. 156)

Memento of a visit to Chairman Mao’s old residence at Shaoshan (参观毛主席旧居韶山纪念 Canguan Mao zhuixi jiuju Shaoshan jinian) (WAT, 33)

Pay respects at Chairman Mao’s old residence at Shaoshan—a memento (敬仰毛主席旧居韶山纪念 Zhongyang Mao zhuixi jiuju Shaoshan jinian) (HMX, 71)

Ruijin, the red capital (瑞金 Ruijin) (HMX, 222)

Long live the Yan’an spirit (延安精神万岁 Yan’an jingshen wansui) (BM cat. no. 170)

Memento of Yan’an (延安留念 Yan’an jinian) (HMX, 153)

The East is red. Souvenir from Chairman Mao’s trip to Yan’an (东方红延安留念 Dongfang hong. Yan’an jianian) (HMX, 146)

Yan’an Yangjialing (延安杨家岭 Yan’an Yangjialing) (HMX, 146)

Qingshiutang (清水塘) (WAT, 221)

Great Hall of the People (人民大会堂 Renmin dahuitang) (WAT, 91)

Tiananmen (天安门 Tiananmen) (Private collection)
C. Quotations from Mao Zedong

In addition to Quotations from Mao Zedong, this section also includes quotations from Selected Works of Mao Zedong (see Appendix 5).

C.1 Quotations from Mao Zedong

Quotations from Mao Zedong (毛主席语录 Mao zhuxi yulu) (WAT, 88)

C.2 Selected Works of Mao Zedong

Selected Works of Mao Zedong (毛泽东选集 Mao Zedong xuanji) (BM cat. no. 107)
Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung (inscription in English) (BM cat. no. 42)
Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol. 4 (毛泽东选集第四卷 Mao Zedong xuanji di si juan) (BM cat. no. 44)

C.3 The ‘Three Constantly Read Articles’

The ‘Three Constantly Read Articles’ (老三篇 lao san pian) Commemorating Norman Bethune (纪念白求恩 Jinian Bai Qiu’en) (HMX, 240)
The Foolish Old Man Who moved the Mountain (愚公移山 Yugu yi shan) (HMX, 240)
Serve the People (为人民服务 Wei renmin fuwu) (WAT, 90)

C.4 Quotations (for sources, see appendix

The army and the people are united as one, let’s see if anyone on earth can beat them! Respectfully presented by the Zhejiang Province Revolutionary Committee 军民团结如一人 / 要把天下高高举起 (Jun min tuanjiu ru yì rén / Shikan tianxia shi hei neng di / Zhejiang sheng shengming weiyuanhui jingzeng) (BM cat. no. 103)
A single spark can start a prairie fire (星星之火可以燎原 -- 毛泽东 Xingxing zhi huo keyi liyou -- Mao Zedong) (WAT, 89)
Be prepared for war, be prepared for natural disaster, and serve the people (备战, 备荒, 为人民 Bei zhan, bei huang, wei renmin fuwu) (HMX, 286)
Be resolute, fear no sacrifice, and surmount every difficulty to win victory (下定决心, 不怕牺牲, 排除万难, 争取胜利 Xiaoding jinxin, bu pa xisheng, pai chu wan nan, qu zhiqiang shi) (WAT, 88)
Be united, alert, earnest and active (团结, 坚强, 严肃, 活泼 Tuanjie, jinrong, yongxian, huoble) (BM cat. no. 270)
Breathe out the old, let in the new (吐故纳新 Tuguo naxin) (WAT, 122)
Carry forward the revolutionary tradition, strive for greater glory (发扬革命传统, 争取更大光荣 Xiangfeng geming chuantan, quzheng da guangrong) (BM cat. no. 78)
Carry the revolution through to the end (将革命进行到底 Jiang geming jinxing daodi) (WAT, 124)
Construction must be fast, but not slipshod (Jianshi yao kuai, dan bu yao liaoao) (WAT, 109)
The countryside is a vast world (农村是一个广阔的天地 Nongcun shi guangkuo de tiandi) (BM cat. no. 304)
Defence work is extremely important, we must put all our efforts into strengthening it (保卫工作十分重要, 必须尽力加强之 Baowei gongzuo shifen zhongyao, bixi jili qianggan zhi) (WAT, 182)
Develop the economy, safeguard supplies (发展经济, 保证供给 Fazhan jinxinji, baoguzi gonggji) (WAT, 120)
The East Wind will prevail over the West Wind. Mao Zedong (东风压倒西风 -- 毛泽东 Dongfeng yadao xifeng, Mao Zedong) (BM cat. no. 54)
A flexible strategy and tactics (灵活机动的战略战术 Linghuo jiodong de zhanlue zhanshu)
From this moment the Chinese people have stood up (从此中国人民站立起来了 Cong ci Zhongguo renmin zhanqilai) (WAT, 344)
The fundamental solution for agriculture is mechanization (农业的根本出路在于机械化 Nongye de genlù chuai zai yijixiehua) (WAT, 125)
Good health, success in study, success in work (身体好, 学习好, 工作好 Shenti hao, xuexi hao, gongzuo hao) (HMX, 99)
Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote combat readiness (抓革命, 促生产, 促工作, 促备战 Zha geming, cu shengchan, cu gongzuo, cu zhanbei) (WAT, 288)
Grasping political power and consolidating political power comes from the barrel of a gun (夺取政权巩固政权要枪杆子 Duqu zhengquan, gonggu zhengquan, gongsu zhengquan) (WAT, 257)
Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarismian (救死扶伤, 实行革命的人道主义 Jiu shi fushang, shixing geming de ren dao zhuyi) (WAT, 391)
If you take action yourself, there will be no shortage of clothes to keep you warm and food to eat (自己动手, 丰衣足食 -- 毛泽东 Ziji dongshou, fengyi zhi shi -- Mao Zedong) (BM cat. nos 55 and 269)
In order to help our sibling ethnic groups, we must not be afraid of difficulty, and we must build roads diligently (为了帮助各兄弟民族, 不怕困难努力筑路! Wei le bangzhu ge xiongdi minzu, bu pa kunnan nuli zhidu!) (WAT, 94)
1953–1968 In order to oppose imperialist aggression we must establish a strong navy (1953 / 1968 / 为了反对帝国主义的侵略, 我们一定要建立强大的海军 (1953 / 1968 / Wei le fandui diguo zhuyi de jin yao jian li de haijun) (BM cat. no. 238)
Increase vigilance, defend the homeland (提高警惕, 保卫祖国 Tingji jingti, baowei zhouru) (WAT, 99)
Increase national defence, protect the homeland (加强国防, 保卫祖国 Jiagong fangguo, baowei zhouru) (WAT, 135)
Leading at the heart of all our activity is the Chinese Communist Party (领导我们事业的核心力量是中国共产党 Lingdiao men sheyi de gu心动里 shi zhonggong共产党) (WAT, 88)
Leading the theoretical basis of our thoughts is Marxism-Leninism (领导我们思想的理论基础是马克思列宁主义 Lingdiao men shiyou de lundian jin yin lini zhu) (WAT, 88)
Learn from Comrade Lei Feng – Mao Zedong (向雷锋同志学习 -- 毛泽东 Xiang Lei Feng tongzhi xuexi -- Mao Zedong) (WAT, 94)
Let a hundred flowers bloom, drive out the old and bring forth the new (百花齐放, 推陈出新 Bai hua qifang, tu chen chuxin) (WAT, 202)
Let the past serve the present, let foreign things serve China (过去服务于现代化, 外国的东西要为我国服务) Present new (Xija guowei, wei woguo shifang, jingxiu chuxin) (BM cat. no. 272)
Let the past serve the present, let foreign things serve China, let a hundred flowers bloom, drive out the old and bring forth the new (过去服务于现代化, 外国的东西要为我国服务, 百花齐放, 推陈出新) (BM cat. no. 272)
Literature and art are to serve the workers, farmers and soldiers (文艺为工农兵服务 Wenyi wei gongnong bing fuwu) (WAT, 269)
Our literature and art is for the people. First and foremost, it is for the workers, farmers and soldiers, by the workers, farmers and soldiers and for the benefit of the workers, farmer and soldiers -- Mao Zedong (我们的文学艺术是为人民服务的, 首先是为工农兵的, 为工农兵而创造, 为工农兵所利用的 -- 毛泽东 Women de wenxue...
We must firmly uphold the truth and the truth requires a clear-cut (HMX, 144)

The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history (人民只有人民才是创造世界的动力Remmin zhiyou renmin cai shi chuangzao shijie de lishi) (WAT, 138)

People's communes are good (人民公社好 Remmin gongshe hao) (HMX, 176)

The People's Liberation Army should be a big school (人民解放军应该是一个大学校 Renmin jiefangjun yinggai shi yi ge da xuexiao) (HMX, 200)

(Political) power comes from the barrel of a gun (枪杆子里面出政权 Qianggananzi limian chu shengquan) (HMX, 340)

Political work is the lifeline of all economic work – Mao Zedong (政治工作是一切经济工作的生命线 – 毛泽东 Zhongguo renmin he quan yijing gongzuo de shengming xian) (WAT, 91)

Serve all the people of China and all the people of the world – Mao Zedong (为全中国人民何全世界人民服务 Wei quan renmin hao xiexuefu – Mao Zedong) (WAT, 68)

Serve the people heart and soul (全心全意地为人民服务 Quanxin quanyi wei renmin fuwu) (HMX, 397)

Shorten the time in school, reform education (学制要缩短, 教育要革命 Xuezhi yao suoduan, jiaoyu yao geming) (WAT, 75)

The successful seizing of the whole country is just the first step achieved by the Long March (夺取全国胜利这只是万里长征走完了第一步 Duoqua guonao shengli zhe shi wanli zhengchao wenle de diyi bu) (HMX, 397)

Victory is ours (胜利属于我们 Shengli zhi ben) (HMX, 234)

Without a People's Army, the people would have nothing. Mao Zedong (没有一个人民的军队便没有一个人民的一切 -- 毛泽东 Meiyou yi renmin de junwei bian meiyou yi renmin de yi) (HMX, 164)

Without revolution there would not be a revolution (没有改革便没有革命 Meiyou pangming bian meiyou geming) (HMX, 167)

D. Poems by Mao Zedong (translations follow Mao 1976)

D.1 Changsha (1925)

I see a thousand hills crisscrossed through (看万山红遍 Kan wan shan hong bian) (HMX, 150)

On the tip of Orange Island / (The Xiang flowing northward) / I see a thousand hills crisscrossed through / By their serried woods deep-dyed (橘子洲头看万山红遍层林尽染 Just shjou tou kan wan shan hong bian ceng lin jin ran) (BM cat. no. 186)

D.2 Jinggangshan (1928/1929)

Below the hills fly our flags and banners / Above the hilltops sound our bugles and drums / The foe encircles us thousands strong / Steadfastly we hold our ground / Already our defence is iron-clad / Now our wills unite like a fortress / From Huangyangjie roars the thunder of guns / Word comes the enemy has fled into the night

D.3 Chongyang (1929)

Battlefield chrysanthemums are more fragrant (战地黄花分外香 Zhandi huanghua fen wai xiang) (WAT, 75)

D.4 Three short poems (1934–35)

Mountains! / I whip my swift horse, glued to my saddle / I turn my head startled / The sky is three foot above me! (山快马加鞭未下鞍 Shan kuai ma jia bian weixia an) (WAT, 75)

D.5 Loushanguansan Pass (1935)

Fierce the west wind / Wild geese cry under the frosty morning moon / Under the frosty morning moon / Horses' hooves clattering / Bugles sobbing low / Idle boast the strong pass is a wall of iron / With firm strides we are crossing its summit / We are crossing its summit / The rolling hills sea-blue / The dying sun red (西风烈长空 yan li changkong / yan yang ru xue / xi feng lie changkong, yan yang ru xue / xi feng lie changkong, yan yang ru xue / xi feng lie changkong) (WAT, 64)

With firm strides we are crossing its summit. Zunyi, Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (而今迈步从头越, 颂义, 瞻仰毛主席万寿无疆 Er jin mai bu cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue, cong tou yue) (WAT, 214)

D.6 The Long March (1935)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March / Holding light ten thousand crags and torrents / The Five Ridges wind like gentle ripples / And the majestic Wumeng roll by, globules of clay / Warm
the steep cliffs lapped by the waters of the Jinsha River / Cold the iron chain bridge over the Dadu River / Minshan's thousand li of snow joyously crossed / The three armies march on, each face glowing (Red Army不怕远征难 万水千山只等闲 五岭逶迤腾细浪 白雪皑皑千山雪 三军过后尽开颜 Hongjun bu pa yuan zheng nan wan shui qian shan zhi deng xian wu liang wei yue xiang, wu meng zou ni wan, Jinshajiang pai yun yuan ya, Dadu qing heng tie suo han, geng xi Minshan qian li xu, san jun guo hou jin kai yan) (WAT, 58)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March / Holding light ten thousand crags and torrents (Red Army不怕远征难 万水千山只等闲 Hongjun bu pa yuan zheng nan) (HMX, 178)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March. 17 brave soldiers crossed the Dadu River (Red Army不怕远征难, 十七勇士强渡大渡河) (HMX, 178)

Our mighty army, a million strong, has crossed the Great River (百万雄师过大江, 百万雄师过大江) (BM cat. no. 274)

Red flags flutter on Liupanshan. (六盘山上红旗飘 Liupanshan shang gao feng, hong qi man juan xi feng) (HMX, 250)

Today we hold the long cord in our hands / When shall we bind fast (今日长绳在手, 何时缚住苍龙) (WAT, 359)

Over Zhongshan swept a storm, headlong / Our mighty army, a million strong, has crossed the Great River. / The city, a tiger heroes home-bound in the evening mist (过中山倾盆大雨, 百万雄师过大江. 十万雄师过大江) (HMX, 116)

She will smile mingling in their midst (她在丛中笑) (WAT, 339)

Over perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (在险峰中笑) (BM cat. no. 77)

Amid the growing shades of dusk stand sturdy pines / Riotous clouds sweep past, swift and tranquil. / Nature has excelled herself in the Fairy Cave / On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (激湍旁苍翠含情松, 飞云过危岭而事。自然最得意处便在险峰) (WAT, 73)

A bridge will fly to span the north and south / Turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare (一座飞桥来飞渡, 天生一条大路通) (HMX, 155)

On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (只把春来报 ) (BM cat. no. 77)

Wind and rain escort spring's departure / Flying snow welcomes spring's return. / On the ice-clad rock rising high and shear / A flower blooms sweet and fair. / Sweet and fair, she craves not snow joyously crossed (风雨送春归, 飞雪迎春到。已是悬崖百丈冰, 梅花欢喜满天雪) (BM cat. no. 74)

Amid the growing shades of dusk stand sturdy pines / Riotous clouds sweep past, swift and tranquil. / Nature has excelled herself in the Fairy Cave / On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (激湍旁苍翠含情松, 飞云过危岭而事。自然最得意处便在险峰) (WAT, 73)

To be the harbinger of spring she is content (春风又绿江南岸) (WAT, 71)

Flying snow welcomes spring's return (飞雪迎春到 Feixue ying chun dao) (WAT, 82)

Wind and rain escorted spring's departure / Flying snow welcomes spring's return. / On the ice-clad rock rising high and shear / A flower blooms sweet and fair. / Sweet and fair, she craves not snow joyously crossed (风雨送春归, 飞雪迎春到。已是悬崖百丈冰, 梅花欢喜满天雪) (BM cat. no. 74)

Amid the growing shades of dusk stand sturdy pines / Riotous clouds sweep past, swift and tranquil. / Nature has excelled herself in the Fairy Cave / On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (激湍旁苍翠含情松, 飞云过危岭而事。自然最得意处便在险峰) (WAT, 73)

Flying snow welcomes spring's return (飞雪迎春到 Feixue ying chun dao) (WAT, 82)

To be the harbinger of spring she is content (只把春来报 Zhi ba chun lai bao) (WAT, 339)

She will smile mingling in their midst (她在丛中笑) (BM cat. no. 77)

Flying snow welcomes spring's return (飞雪迎春到 Feixue ying chun dao) (WAT, 82)

To be the harbinger of spring she is content (只把春来报 Zhi ba chun lai bao) (WAT, 339)

She will smile mingling in their midst (她在丛中笑) (BM cat. no. 77)
E. Directives and instructions (for sources, see Glossary)

Achieve new things for the people (为人民立新功 Wei renmin li xin gong) (BM cat. no. 315)

Act in accordance with Chairman Mao's directives (照毛主席的指示办事 Zhao Mao shuxi de zhi shi shan shi) (HMX, 151)

Advantage bravely, forever following the route of the great leader Chairman Mao's May 7th Directive (永远沿着伟大领袖毛主席五七指示光辉道路前进 Yong yuan zuo Mao zhuxi de wu qi zhishi guang hui dou jin qi xian) (WAT, 77)

The army and the people are as close as family (军民一家 Jun min yi jia) (HMX, 83)

Command everything with Mao Zedong Thought (用毛泽东思想统帅一切 Yong Mao Zedong si xiang tong shuai yiyi) (WAT, 101)

Diligently organise struggle, criticism and reform (认真搞好斗批改 Yong Zheng ai min zuo bei) (WAT, 59)

Do not live off past gains, make new contributions (不要吃老本, yao dou si pi xiu) (WAT, 59)

Economise when making revolution (要节约革命 Yao jie yue gong men) (WAT, 98)

Embrace politics, cherish the people (拥政爱民 Yong zheng ai min) (HMX, 285)

Everything for the people's health (一切为了人民健康 Yong Qi wei le ren min jian kang) (WAT, 217)

Fight selfishness, repudiate revisionism (要斗私批修 Yao dou si pi xiu) (BM cat. no. 118)

Fight selfishness, repudiate revisionism (要斗私批修 Yao dou si pi xiu) (WAT, 172)

A firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of working, and a flexible strategy and tactics (坚持正确的政治方向, 艰苦朴素的作风, 灵活机动的战略战术 Ji cheng su de zhi shi xiang fa, jian ku shu su de fu zhuo, ling huo ji dong de zhi lue san hao) (HMX, 15)

Follow Chairman Mao and forever make revolution. Follow Chairman Mao. Everything to follow Chairman Mao (永远跟着毛主席做一切事情, yong yuan zhe gen Mao zhuxi zuo yiyi qing ting) (WAT, 210)

Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote preparations for war (抓革命, cu sheng chan, cu gong zuo, cu zhan hui) (HMX, 288)

In agriculture study Dazhai (农业学大寨 Nong ye xue Da zhai) (HMX, 290)

In everything think of Chairman Mao, serve Chairman Mao, closely follow, do everything for Chairman Mao / Long live Chairman Mao! Long live Long long live! (一切为了毛主席 / 一切为了毛主席, yiyi wei le Mao zhuxi, yiyi wei le Mao zhuxi) (WAT, 91)

Keep the key elements of medicine and hygiene to use in time of difficulty (要把医疗卫生的重 点放到农村去 Ba yiliao weisheng de zhongdian dao nongcun qu) (WAT, 38)

Learn from Comrade Li Wenzhong. When Chairman Mao is passionate, I am passionate. Whatever Chairman Mao supports, I support. I act in accordance with Chairman Mao's Directives. When Chairman Mao signals, I advance. (向李文忠同志学习, xiang Li Wenzhong tong zhi xue xi) (WAT, 211)

Never forget class struggle (千万不要忘记阶级斗争, Bu yao fen zi ji ji ji ji doushang) (WAT, 102)

Newest Directive: Fight Selfishness, Repudiate Revisionism (最新指示: 要斗私批修, Xiu zhi xi shi: yao dou si bi xiu) (HMX, 83)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words (读毛主席的书, du Mao zhuxi de shu) (WAT, 87)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words, act according to Chairman Mao's directives, be Chairman Mao's good soldier (读毛主席的书, 读毛主席的话, du Mao zhuxi de shu, du Mao zhuxi de hua) (WAT, 77)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words (读毛主席的书, du Mao zhuxi de shu, du Mao zhuxi de hua) (HMX, 101)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words (读毛主席的书, du Mao zhuxi de shu) (HMX, 126)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words, act according to Chairman Mao's directives, be Chairman Mao's good soldier (读毛主席的书, 读毛主席的话, du Mao zhuxi de shu) (HMX, 126)

Support the army, cherish the people (拥军爱民, you jun ai min) (WAT, 91)

Support the army, cherish the people (拥军爱民, you jun ai min) (WAT, 135)

Support Vietnam, Resist the US (支援越南, you yan keng Mei) (HMX, 312)


The educated youth go to the countryside (知识青年到农村去) (WAT, 280)

The PLA should support the broad masses of the Left (人民解放军应该支持左派广大群众, Ren min jiao bu jing jian you zheng quan zhong duan, you zhi kuai yuan tong) (HMX, 79)

The Three Constantly Read Articles should be learnt as your motto to use in time of difficulty (要把老三篇作为座右铭, you zhi Lao san pian zuo you ming lai xie / xiang yong) (HMX, 192)
The working class must command everything (工人阶级必须领导一切 Gongren jieji bixu lingdao yiqie) (BM cat. no. 85)

Turn our army into a big Mao Zedong Thought school (把我军办成一个毛泽东思想的大学校 Ba wojun bancheng yige Mao Zedong sixiang de da xuexiao) (HMX, 83)

Turn the factories into Mao Zedong Thought schools (把工厂办成毛泽东思想学校 Ba gongchang bancheng Mao Zedong sixiang xuexiao) (HMX, 153)

Turn the railways into big Mao Zedong Thought schools (把铁路办成毛泽东思想的大学校 Ba tiedao bancheng Mao Zedong sixiang de da xuexiao) (HMX, 183)

We must keep a firm hold on cloth products (必须把布疋抓紧 Bixu ba bupi zhuajin) (WAT, 101)

We must keep a firm hold on grain products (必须把粮食抓紧 Bixu ba liangshi zhuajin) (WAT, 101)

We must liberate Taiwan (一定要解放台湾 Yiding yao jiefang Taiwan) (BM cat. no. 296)

We certainly must liberate Taiwan (我们一定要解放台湾 Women yiding yao jiefang Taiwan) (BM cat. no. 294)

F. Identification badges and badges of honour

F.1 Identification badges

Capital Red Congress Revolutionary Rebels’ Commune (首都红代会革命造反公社 Shoudu hongdaihui geming zaofan gongshe) (WAT, 107)

Hangzhou Steel (杭钢 Hang gang) (WAT, 88)

Kunming 823 (昆明八二三 Kunming, ba er san) (WAT, 346)

Red Guards Chengdu Troops (红卫兵 成都部队 Hong weibing Chengdu budui) (WAT, 92)

Red Rebels (红色造反者 Hongse zaofanzhe) (WAT, 139)

Shanghai First Military Rebels (上海一军造反兵团 Shanghai yi jun zaofan bingtuan) (WAT, 107)

Sichuan University (四川大学 Sichuan daxue) (WAT, 375)

The East is Red Commune (东方红公社 Dongfang hong gongshe) (WAT, 379)

The East is Red Commune, Beijing Insitute of Geology (东方红公社 -- 北京地质学院 Beijing dizhi xueyuan) (WAT, 319)

Workers Headquarters (工总司 Gongzongsi) (WAT, 107)

Wuhan University (武汉大学 Wuhan daxue) (WAT, 351)

F.2 Badges of honour

Heroic work-unit (英雄单位 Yingxiong danwei) (HMX, 282)

Heroic person (英雄人物 Yingxiong renwu) (HMX, 282)

Presented to the heroic soldiers protecting the precious island (赠给守卫珍宝岛的英雄战士 Zenggei shouwei zhenbao dao de yingxiong zhanshi) (HMX, 205)

Presented to Five-Good soldiers (赠给五好战士 Zenggei wu hao zhanshi) (HMX, 239)

Award for a Five-Good soldier (奖励五好战士 Jiajiang wu hao zhanshi) (HMX, 229)

Five-Good Employee (五好职工 Wu hao zhi gong) (HMX, 292)

Five-Good Fighter, commemorative badge (五好战士纪念章 Wu hao zhanshi ji nian zhang) (WAT, 326)

G. Lyrics from revolutionary songs

The following inscriptions are examples of revolutionary song lyrics on badges. The full lyrics are given in Appendix 7, together with a list of several hundred other revolutionary song titles.

Be united, alert, earnest and alive (团结紧张严肃活泼 Tuanjie jinzhang yansu huopo) (– from the Kangda (Chinese People’s Anti-Japanese Military and Political) College Song (抗日军政大学校歌 Kang Ri jun zheng daxue xiaoge))

The East is Red (东方红 Dongfang hong)

There is great hope for Sichuan (四川很有希望 Sichuan hen you xiwang) (WAT, 129)

Father is dear, mother is dear, but not as dear as Chairman Mao (爹亲娘亲不如毛主席亲 Die qin, niang qin, bu ru Mao zhuxi qin) (BM cat. no. 74) (– the first line of a popular revolutionary song. It includes references to love and kindness as deep as the sea, which are also seen in the adulations to Mao.)

When red flags unfurls, all under heaven will be red (红旗一展天下都红遍 Hongqi yi zhan tian xia dou hong bian) (WAT, 221) (– this is the last line of the revolutionary song entitled ‘All under heaven’ 天心顺 Tian xin shun.)

All sunflowers turn to the sun (葵花朵朵向太阳 Kuihua duoduo xiang taiyang) (– from the revolutionary song entitled ‘Welcome the 9th National Congress with all your heart’ 欢迎九大 Manhuai shenqing ying jiuda)