

Part 2

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 a 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 (北京红旗证章厂 *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 *Zuo Mao zhuxi 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’ (敬造 *jing zao*, 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 Ganjiakou Market (甘家口商场 *Ganjiakou shangchang*), 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 *Zhong xin 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 *Jieyue nao geming*). 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 3 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.¹⁶

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 zhuxi 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 de lingxiu 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 sixiang weida 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,²⁴ and between 3 and 5 billion.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.

- 2 Bishop 1996, 4, quoting Zhou Jihou 1993, 36.
- 3 Leese 2006, 122–133 gives an excellent account of the production of *Quotations*, based on archive materials.
- 4 Bishop 1996, 6, quoting Zhou Jihou 1993, 51; and Leese 2006, 244, quoting Xu Ren, Xu Miao and Xu Ying 1993, 12.
- 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.
- 8 Bishop 1996, 7, quoting Xu *et al.* 1993, 69.
- 9 Garver 1993.
- 10 关于红卫兵今后新制标志应采用臂章或胸章的通知 *Guanyu hong weibing jinhou xin zhi biao zhi ying caiyong bizhang huoxiongzhang de tongzhi*.
- 11 Bishop 1996, 5, quoting Xu *et al.* 1993.
- 12 Schrift 2001, 69, quoting Zhou 1993.
- 13 Bishop 1996, 6, quoting Zhou 1993, 47–48 and Xu *et al.* 1993.
- 14 Leese 2006, 245.
- 15 Bishop 1996, 12, quoting Zhou 1993, 53–54.
- 16 Bishop 1996, 7, quoting Zhou 1993, 41–42 and Spence 1990, 643.
- 17 Bishop 1996, 12–13.
- 18 See Leese 2006, 245.
- 19 Lu Na 1993 and Bishop 1996.
- 20 Lu Na 1993, fig. 15.
- 21 Schrift 2001, 74–77.
- 22 Bishop 1996, 14–16.
- 23 Wang Anting 1993, 32.
- 24 Lu Na 1993, 14, and Leese 2006, 245.
- 25 Schrift 2001, 71, and Bishop 1966, 8, both quoting Zhou 1993.

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 metals. 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 Manufacture Mao Zedong Badge Offices’ throughout China in 1967–68 facilitated production, by helping with designs, equipment, raw materials and advice. Huang Miaoxin’s catalogue includes, for example, badges that name the Guangxi Badge Office (广西像办 *Guangxi xiang ban*) (HMX, 316) and the Shaanxi Province Revolutionary Committee Badge Office (陕西省革命委员会像章办公室 *Shaanxi sheng geming weiyuanhui xiangzhang bangongshe*) (HMX, 316).

In addition to the established badge factories such as the Beijing Badge Factory and the Shanghai Badge Factory, a number of new factories were set up specially for making Mao badges. The most important of these was the Shaoshan Badge Factory, in Mao’s childhood home of Shaoshan, in Hunan province. Other types of factories also turned to badge production to meet the growing demand. The Mao badge manufacturers named on the badges in the British Museum collection are the Shanghai No. 3 Handicrafts Factory (cat. nos 17, 37), the Shaoshan Badge Factory (cat. no. 158) and the Workers’ and Farmers’ Hairpin Factory (cat. no. 301). There were so many producers of Mao badges that it would be impossible to compile a definitive and comprehensive list.

The following list therefore includes just some of the well-known names of Mao badge factories. It includes badges in the British Museum collection, and in the catalogues by Huang Miaoxin 1993 (HMX, followed by the page number) and Wang Anting 1993 (WAT, followed by the page number).

Beijing Red Flag Badge Factory (北京红旗证章厂 *Beijing hongqi zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Beijing Badge Factory (北京证章厂 *Beijing zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 85)

Changchun Commune Badge Factory (长春公社像章厂 *Changchun gongshe xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Changchun Plaque Factory (长春标牌厂 *Changchun biaopai chang*) (HMX, 316)

Datong Badge Factory (大同证章厂 *Datong zhengzhang chang*)

(HMX, 316)

East is Red Badge Factory (东方红徽章厂 *Dongfang hong huizhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Handan City East is Red Badge Factory (邯郸市东方红证章厂 *Handan shi dongfang hong zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Inner Mongolia Baotou Red Flag Badge Factory (内蒙包头红旗像章厂 *Nei Meng Baotou hongqi xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee Fengzhen East is Red Badge Factory (内蒙革委会丰镇东方红像章厂 *Nei Meng geweihui Fengzhen dongfang hong xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Inner Mongolia East is Red Badge Factory (内蒙古东方红像章厂 *Nei Menggu dongfang hong xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 326)

Luobei Badge Factory (洛北证章厂 *Luobei zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Ningbo Plaque Factory (宁波标牌厂 *Ningbo biaopai chang*) (HMX, 283)

Red Sun Badge Factory (红太阳像章厂 *Hong taiyang xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Shanghai Badge Factory (上海徽章厂 *Shanghai huizhang chang*) (<http://museums.cnd.org/CR/old/maobadge>)

Shanghai No. 3 Handicrafts Factory (上海工艺三厂 *Shanghai gongyi san chang*) (cat. nos 17, 37)

Shanghai United Badge Factory (上海联合徽章厂 *Shanghai lianhe huizhang chang*) (<http://museums.cnd.org/CR/old/maobadge>)

Shaoshan Badge Factory (韶山像章厂 *Shaoshan xiangzhang chang*) (cat. no. 158)

Shijiazhuang Badge Factory (石家庄市像章厂 *Shijiazhuang shi xiangzhang chang*) (www.coll.org.cn)

Shijiazhuang Region Red Sun Badge Factory (石家庄地区红太阳像章厂 *Shijiazhuang diqu hong taiyang xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Sichuan Leshan County Badge Factory (四川乐山县像章厂 *Sichuan Leshan xian xiangzhang chang*) (www.maobadge.com)

Taiyuan East is Red Badge Factory (太原东方红证章厂 *Taiyuan dongfang hong zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Tianjin Enamel Factory (天津搪瓷厂 *Tianjin tangci chang*) (HMX, 22)

Workers’ and Farmers’ Hairpin Factory (工农发夹厂 *Gong nong fa jia chang*) (cat. no. 301).

Xiyang Dazhai Badge Factory (昔阳大寨证章厂 *Xiyang Dazhai zhengzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Zhengzhou City Badge Factory (郑州市像章厂 *Zhengzhou shi xiangzhang chang*) (HMX, 316)

Most of these factories were producing aluminium badges. There were also other factories that specialised in different materials and methods of production, including, for example bamboo and porcelain.

Manufacturers of porcelain badges

Porcelain badges were made in the porcelain centres at Dehua (Fujian province), Jingdezhen (Jiangxi), Liling (Hunan), Tangshan (Hebei) and Zibo (Shandong). The British Museum

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 (北京陶瓷厂 *Beijing taoci chang*) (cat. no. 325)

Chaozhou City Wenlu Porcelain Arts Factory (潮州市文路瓷艺厂 *Chaozhou shi wen lu ci yi chang*) (HMX, 123)

China Suzhou Everyday Items Porcelain Factory (中国苏州日用瓷厂 *Zhongguo Suzhou riyong ci chang*) (HMX, 36)

China Yixing Porcelain Factory (中国宜兴瓷厂 *Zhongguo Yixing ci chang*) (HMX, 38)

Dehua Porcelain Factory (德化瓷厂 *Dehua ci chang*) (HMX, 48)

Fire-proof Materials Factory (耐火材料厂 *Naihuo cailiao chang*) (HMX, 44)

Fujian Dehua People's Porcelain Factory (福建德化人民瓷厂 *Fujian Dehua renmin ci chang*) (HMX, 48)

Hunan Liling Power of the Masses Porcelain Factory (湖南醴陵群力瓷厂 *Hunan Liling qunli ci chang*) (HMX, 43)

Hunan Liling Spark Porcelain Factory (湖南醴陵星火瓷厂 *Hunan Liling xinghuo ci chang*) (HMX, 81)

Jiangxi Jingdezhen Red Star No. 4 Factory (江西景德镇红星四厂 *Jiangxi Jingdezhen hongxing si chang*) (HMX, 34)

Jiangxi sheng Jingdezhen Bright Light Porcelain Factory (江西省景德镇光明瓷厂 *Jiangxi sheng Jingdezhen guangming ci chang*) (HMX, 99)

Jiangyin Ceramics Factory (江阴瓷厂 *Jiangyin ci chang*) (cat. no. 330)

Jingdezhen Red Flag Porcelain Factory (景德镇红旗瓷厂 *Jingdezhen hongqi ci chang*) (HMX, 33)

Liaoning No. 3 Factory (辽宁三厂 *Liaoning san chang*) (HMX, 47)

Liling Towards the Sun Porcelain Factory (醴陵向阳瓷厂 *Liling xiangyang ci chang*) (HMX, 37)

Shandong Zibo Porcelain Factory (山东淄博瓷厂 *Shandong Zibo ci chang*) (HMX, 38)

Sichuan Eastern Porcelain Factory (四川东方瓷厂 *Sichuan dongfang ci chang*) (WAT, 38)

Suzhou Porcelain Factory (苏州瓷厂 *Suzhou ci chang*) (HMX, 34)

Zhuzhou Xiangjiang Porcelain Factory (株洲湘江瓷厂 *Zhuzhou 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:

Guangxi Lipu 广西荔浦 (HMX, 71)

Hunan 湖南 (cat. no. 342)

Jiangxi Fuzhou 江西抚州 (HMX, 71)

Jinggangshan 井冈山 (HMX, 71)

Jiangxi Anyi 江西安义 (HMX, 72)

Jiangxi Jing'an 江西靖安 (HMX, 72)

Jiangxi Yichun 江西宜春 (HMX, 72)

Jiangxi Yifeng Huanggangshan Bamboo Crafts Factory (江西宜丰黄岗山竹艺厂 *Jiangxi Yifeng Huanggangshan zhuyi chang*) (HMX, 81)

Manufacturers of plastic badges

Manufacturers of plastic badges were mostly located in industrialised cities.

Jiangsu 江苏 (HMX, 76)

Jiangsu Jiangyin 江苏江阴 (HMX, 77)

Jiangsu Nanjing 江苏南京 (HMX, 76)

Jiangsu Red Flag 108 (江苏红旗108 *Jiangsu Hongqi 108*) (HMX, 76)

Jiangsu Wuxi 江苏无锡 (HMX, 78)

Shandong 山东 (HMX, 78)

Shanghai Plastics No. 10 Factory (上塑十厂 *Shang(hai) su(liao) shi chang*) (HMX, 103)

Suzhou Plastics No. 5 Factory (苏塑五厂 *Su(zhou) su(liao) wu chang*) (HMX, 79)

Tianjin 天津 (HMX, 78)

Zhejiang 浙江 (HMX, 76)

Manufacturers of glass badges

Changsha Glass Instruments Factory (长沙玻璃仪器厂 *Changsha boli yiqi chang*) (HMX, 80)

Manufacturers of gold badges

State-run Kunming Gold Shop (国营昆明金店 *Guoying Kunming jindian*) (Seen in private collection, Kunming, September 2007)

State-run Shanghai Gold Shop (国营上海金店 *Guoying Shanghai jindian*) (HMX, 81, no. 17)

Manufacturers of enamel badges

Changchun Enamel Factory (长春搪瓷厂 *Changchun tangci chang*) (HMX, 20)

Fuzhou Enamel Factory (福州搪瓷厂 *Fuzhou tangci chang*) (HMX, 104)

Jinan Enamel Factory (济南搪瓷厂 *Jinan tangci chang*) (HMX, 16)

Shanghai Enamel No. 7 Factory (上海搪瓷七厂 *Shanghai tangci qi chang*) (HMX, 13)

Wuxi Enamel Factory (无锡搪瓷厂 *Wuxi tangci chang*) (HMX, 16)

Zhengzhou Enamel Factory (郑州搪瓷厂 *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 *Shisi 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 (解放军总政治部 *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 zhong qianjin*). The size of the badge represents the extent of the wearer’s loyalty.³

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*)⁴ 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 Miaoxin 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.⁵ A list of the major themes adapted from the sets identified by Huang Miaoxin is given below. Some badges have more than one themes, 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.

A single spark can light a prairie fire/ revolutionary sacred sites (星火燎原 / 革命圣地套章 *Xinghuo liaoyuan geming shengdi taozhang*)

Actively study and apply Mao Zedong Thought Activists’ Congress (活学活用毛泽东思想积极分子代表大会套章 *Huoxue huoyong Mao Zedong sixiang jijifenzi daibiao dahui taozhang*)

Bombard the Headquarters (炮打司令部套章 *Paoda silingbu taozhang*)

Chairman Mao / Storm (毛主席 [风雷激] 套章 *Mao zhuxi [feng lei ji] taozhang*)

Chairman Mao inspects the three large regions (毛主席视察三大区套章 *Mao zhuxi shicha san da qu taozhang*)

Chairman Mao’s poetry (毛主席诗词套章 *Mao zhuxi shici taozhang*)

Chairman Mao’s poetry / Three Loyalties (毛主席诗词‘三忠于’套章 *Mao zhuxi shici ‘san zhongyu’ taozhang*)

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao (永远忠于毛主席套章 *Yonggyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi taozhang*)

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao / Loyalty (永远忠于毛主席忠字套章 *Yonggyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi zhong zi taozhang*)

Four Boundlesses (‘四无限’套章 *‘Si wuxian’ taozhang*)

Four Greats (‘四伟大’套章 *‘Si weida’ taozhang*)

January Revolution (上海一月革命套章 *Shanghai yiyue geming taozhang*)

Lin Biao’s ‘Three Loyalties’ calligraphic inscription (林彪题词‘三忠于’编号套章 *Lin Biao tici ‘san zhongyu’ taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / Five-pointed star (毛主席万岁 [五角星] 套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui [wujiao xing] taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / Four Greats (毛主席万岁‘四伟大’套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui ‘si weida’ taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / Loyalty (毛主席万岁忠字套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui zhong zi taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / Plum blossom (毛主席万岁梅花套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui meihua taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / The Four Greats (毛主席万岁‘四伟大’套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui ‘si weida’ taozhang*)

Long live Chairman Mao / Three Loyalties (毛主席万岁‘三忠于’套章 *Mao zhuxi wansui ‘san zhongyu’ taozhang*)

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 *Mao zhuxi geming*)

luxian shengli wansui zhong zi taozhang)

Long live the victory of Mao Zedong Thought (毛泽东思想胜利万岁套章 *Mao Zedong sixiang shengli wansui taozhang*)

Long March (长征套章 *Changzheng taozhang*)

Loyalty (忠字套章 *Zhong zi taozhang*)

Mao Zedong's poetry (毛泽东诗词套章 *Mao Zedong shici taozhang*)

Nine stars (九颗星套章 *Jiu ke xing taozhang*)

9th National Congress (中央九大套章 *Zhongyang jiuda taozhang*)

9th National Congress, presented to (献给'九大'套章 *Xiangei 'jiu da' taozhang*)

Red Flag (红旗套章 *Hongqi taozhang*)

Respectfully wish Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆套章 *Jingzhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang taozhang*)

Respectfully wish Chairman Mao an eternal life / Loyalty (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆忠字套章 *Jingzhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang zhong zi tao zhang*)

Revolutionary committees (革命委员会套章 *Geming weiyuanhui taozhang*)

Revolutionary model operas (样板戏套章 *Yangbanxi taozhang*)

Revolutionary sacred sites (革命圣地套章 *Geming shengdi taozhang*)

Revolutionary sacred sites of Chairman Mao's early life (毛主席早期革命圣地套章 *Mao zhuxi zaoqi geming shengdi taozhang*)

Storm badges (风雷激套章 *Feng lei ji taozhang*)

Three Loyalties ('三忠于'套章 *'San zhongyu' taozhang*)

Three Red Flags (三面红旗套章 *San mian hongqi taozhang*)

Vanguard ('前卫报'套章 *'Qianwei bao' taozhang*)

We must liberate Taiwan (一定要解放台湾套章 *Yiding yao jiefang Taiwan taozhang*)

Without poor peasants there would be no revolution (没有贫农便没有革命套章 *Mei you pinnong bian mei you geming taozhang*)

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.⁶ 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 Gutian 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 Xiyuan Offices directly under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 26 December 1968.

毛泽东同志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潰，社会主义走向全世界胜利的时代的马克思列宁主义。

大海航行靠舵手，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 日出韶山
- 2 毛主席去安源
- 3 广州农民运动讲习所
- 4 井冈山
- 5 古田会议
- 6 遵义会议
- 7 六盘山
- 8 延安(枣园)
- 9 平型关大捷
- 10 战略出击—锦州战略
- 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！衷心祝愿伟大的导师、伟大的领袖，伟大的统帅，伟大的舵手毛主席万寿无疆！万寿无疆！万寿无疆！

中共中央直属西苑机关全体同志，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

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.⁸ 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

- 1 See Huang Miaoxin 1993, 3–4 and 240.
- 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’ (抗美援朝 *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.
- 3 Feng Jicai 1991 (Chinese version, 87–88).
- 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.
- 5 Huang Miaoxin 1993, 347–428.
- 6 Lu Na 1993, 26–27, fig. 52.
- 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.

Chapter 5

Mao Badges – Visual Imagery and Inscriptions

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 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, his 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 left 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 arm 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 and plum blossom
 Mao and globe
 Mao and red flag(s)
 Mao and ship
 Mao and sea waves
 Mao and lighthouse
 Mao and clouds
 Mao and cogwheel
 Mao and hammer and sickle
 Mao and gun
 Mao and hanging red lantern(s)
 Mao and pine branch
 Mao and tractor
 Mao and Shaoshan
 Mao and Jinggangshan
 Mao and Zunyi
 Mao and Yan'an pagoda
 Mao and Tian'anmen
 Mao and Great Hall of the People
 Mao and piano (revolutionary opera)
 Mao and hand-held red lantern (revolutionary opera)

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 *Mao zhuxi qu Anyuan*). 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 keyed 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 *Zhongguo gongchandang zhongyang weiyuanhui* (the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China), and 革委会 *geweihui* stands for 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 付主席 *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 阝 (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 *lǚ*), porcelain (瓷 *ci*), bamboo (竹 *zhu*) and perspex (有机玻璃 *youji boli*).

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 (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 *zhishi*) 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, 葵花朵朵向太阳 *Changjiang gungun xiang dongfang, Kuihua duoduo xiang*

taiyang) is taken from a revolutionary song (see Appendix 7, no. 6). However, the onomatopaeic 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 luomu xiaoxiao xia, bu jin 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 *zuigao zhishi*) or 'Newest Directives' (最新指示 *zuixin zhishi*). 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

of characters in an inscription are usually enough to identify the song. A few examples of revolutionary songs are given in Appendix 7 together with a list of similar revolutionary song titles.

Examples of inscriptions arranged by category

The following list presents over 500 of the most typical inscriptions found on Mao badges. They have been seen on badges in the British Museum collection or in the catalogues of the Mao badge collections of Wang Anting (1993; – abbreviated below as WAT followed by the page number) and Huang Miaoxin (1993; – abbreviated as HMX followed by the page number). Only one reference is given per inscription, regardless of whether that inscription appears on just one rare example or on thousands of examples.

A. Adulations and good wishes

A.1 Chairman Mao

Oh, Chairman Mao (毛主席啊 *Mao zhuxi a*) (HMX, 159)

We saw Chairman Mao! (我们见到了毛主席 *Women jiandao le Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 276)

We saw the Great Leader, Chairman Mao! (我们见到了伟大领袖毛主席 *Women jiandao le weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 148)

Chairman Mao's kindness is so deep (毛主席的恩情深 *Mao zhuxi de enqing shen*) (WAT, 320)

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 (see Appendix 7, no. 4)

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao. 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, 革命方知北京近, 造反倍觉毛主席亲 *Yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi, geming fang zhi Bei jing jin, zaofan bei jue Mao zhuxi qin*) (WAT, 128)

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 *Sheng wei Mao zhuxi zhandou, si wei Mao zhuxi xianshen*) (WAT, 209)

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao, I swear on my life to protect him (永远忠于毛主席, 誓死保卫毛主席 *Yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi, shi si baowe Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 308)

When Chairman Mao signals, I will advance (毛主席挥手, 我前进 *Mao zhuxi huishou, wo qianjin*) (HMX, 288)

Be Chairman Mao's good soldier (做毛主席的好战士 *Zuo Mao zhuxi de hao zhanshi*) (BM cat. no. 64) – from Lin Biao's preface to *Quotations from Mao Zedong*.

Be Chairman Mao's good student (做毛主席的好学生 *Zuo Mao zhuxi de hao xuesheng*) (HMX, 100)

Border soldiers are forever loyal to Chairman Mao. This is our happiest moment! (边防战士永远忠于毛主席. 最最幸福的时刻 *Bianfang zhanshi yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi. Zui zui xingfu de shike*) (HMX, 230)

The happiest moment, 3 June 1968–25 January 1969 (最最幸福的时刻 1968.6.3–1969.1.25 *Zuizui xingfu de shike 1968.6.3–1969.1.25*) (HMX, 277)

The glorious victory of Mao Zedong Thought / 100000 watts / generator (毛泽东思想的光辉胜利 / 100000 瓦 / 发电机 / 双水内冷 *(Mao Zedong sixiang de guanghui shengli / 100000 wa / fadianji / shuang shui nei leng)* (BM cat. no. 306)

A.2 Wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life

Wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (祝毛主席万寿无疆 *Zhu Mao zhuxi wan shou wu jiang*) (BM cat. no. 25)

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆 *Jing zhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang*) (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, 我们心中最红最红的红太阳 *Jing zhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang, women xin zhong zui hong zui hong de hong taiyang*) (HMX, 225)

Respectfully wishing the great leader Chairman Mao an eternal life (敬祝伟大领袖毛主席万寿无疆 *Jing zhu weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang*) (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 *Jing zhu women xin zhong hong taiyang Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang, wuxian zhongyu nin*) (WAT, 292)

A.3 Thinking of Chairman Mao

Thinking of Chairman Mao in our hearts (心中想念毛主席 *Xin zhong xiangnian Mao zhuxi*) (WAT, 182)

The East is Red fighters are thinking of Chairman Mao (东方红战士想念毛主席 *Dongfang hong zhanshi xiangnian Mao zhuxi*) (WAT, 379)

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*) (WAT, 254)

A.4 Everything for Chairman Mao

Follow Chairman Mao, forever make revolution. Everything in accordance with Chairman Mao. Everything closely following Chairman Mao. Everything done for Chairman Mao (跟着毛主席永远闹革命. 一切服从毛主席. 一切紧跟毛主席. 一切为着毛主席 *Genzhe Mao zhuxi yongyuan nao geming. Yiqie fucong Mao zhuxi. Yiqie jin'gen Mao zhuxi. Yiqie weizhe Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 283)

A.5 Mao and the CCP at the centre

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, 以毛泽东思想为主心来团结 *Quan dang he quanguo renmin dou yao yi Mao zhuxi wei zhongxin lai tuanjie, yi Mao Zedong sixiang wei zhu xin lai tuanjie*) (HMX, 213)

The force at the core leading our case forward is the Communist Party of China (领导我们事业的核心力量是中国共产党 *Lingdao women shiye de hexin lilian shi Zhongguo gongchandang*) (BM cat. no. 265)

A.6 Mao as the sun / red sun

The red sun (红太阳 *Hong taiyang*) (BM cat. no. 4)

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 *Dongfang hong, taiyang sheng, Zhongguo chu le ge Mao Zedong*) (WAT, 35)

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

Chairman Mao is the red sun in our hearts (毛主席是我们心中的红太阳 *Mao zhuxi shi women xin zhong de hong taiyang*) (WAT, 10)

Chairman Mao is the reddest reddest red sun in our hearts (毛主席是我们心中最红最红的红太阳 *Mao zhuxi shi women xin zhong zui hong zui hong de hong taiyang*) (WAT, 246)

The red sun in the east as the sun rises (东方红, 太阳升 *Dongfang hong taiyang sheng*) (WAT, 251)

The red sun over Tian'anmen (天安门上太阳红 *Tian'anmen shang taiyang hong*) (WAT, 238)

As one pays one's respect to Beijing, one's heart turns to the red sun (仰望北京城, 心向红太阳 *Yangwang Beijing cheng, xin xiang hong taiyang*) (HMX, 291)

Long live the invincible Mao Zedong Thought, the red sun that lit up the Anyuan mountains (战无不胜的毛泽东思想万岁, 红太阳照亮

了安源山 *Zhanwang bu sheng de Mao Zedong sixiang wansui, hong taiyang zhaolinag le Anyuan* (WAT, 199)

The red sun rises in the gorges (高峡升起红太阳 *Gao xia shengqi hong taiyang*) (WAT, 377)

The red sun rises above Changbaishan (红日高照长白山 *Hong ri gao zhao Changbaishan*) (HMX, 163)

The red sun that never sets has risen over the grasslands (草原上升起了不落的红太阳 *Caoyuan shang shengqi le bu luo de hong taiyang*) (HMX, 167)

The red sun in the hearts of the people of the world (世界人民心中的红太阳 *Shijie renmin xin zhong de hong taiyang*) (HMX, 313)

Long live Chairman Mao, the red sun in the hearts of all the revolutionary people of the world (世界革命人民心中的红太阳毛主席万岁 *Shijie geming renmin xin zhong de hong taiyang Mao zhuxi wansui*) (BM cat. no. 260)

The red sun of China (for) the people of the world (世界人民的中国红太阳 *Shijie renmin de Zhongguo hong taiyang*) (HMX, 313)

All living things depend on the sun (万物生长靠太阳 *Wanwu shengzhang kao taiyang*) (BM cat. no. 24)

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 zhong de hong taiyang 4007*) (BM cat. no. 139)

4007 / 13 / There's a golden sun in Beijing (4007 / 13 / 北京有个金太阳 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 yongyuan chao beidou, di shang de kuihua yongyuan xiang taiyang*) (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*) (WAT, 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 a, women shi qunxing jinjin di weirao zai nin de shenpang*) (HMX, 346)

A.8 Mao as the saviour

Saviour of the people of the world / Long live Chairman Mao 4007 (世界人民大救星 / 毛主席万岁 4007 *Shijie renmin da jiu xing / Mao zhuxi wansui 4007*) (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 *Wuxian zhongyu weida duoshou Mao zhuxi / 10 / 4007*) (BM cat. no. 228)

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 (伟大导师, 伟大领袖, 伟大统帅, 伟大舵手, 毛主席万岁 *Weida daoshi, weida lingxiu, weida tongshuai, weida duoshou, Mao zhuxi wansui*) (WAT, 129)

The great leader of all the revolutionary people of the world (全世界革命人民的伟大导师 *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, 318)

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

Red hearts always turn to the red sun (红心永向红太阳 *Hongxin yongxiang hong taiyang*) (HMX, 113)

A.12 The people as sunflowers

Sunflowers turn to the sun (葵花向太阳 *Kuihua yongxiang 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 duoduo 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 zhong de hong taiyang 4007*) (BM cat. no. 139)

All sunflowers turn towards the sun / The navy's Dong Hai fleet (葵花朵朵向太阳 / 海军东海舰队 *Kuihua duo duo xiang taiyang / Haijun Dong Hai jiantui*) (BM cat. no. 242)

Oh, Chairman Mao, we are like the sunflowers happily opening up in your sunshine (毛主席啊! 我们像葵花在您的阳光下幸福地开放 *Mao zhuxi a! Women xiang kuihua zai nin de yangguang xia xingfu de kaifang*) (HMX, 346)

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 Lienening – 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 *Mao Zedong shi dangdai de Lienening*) (WAT, 261)

Comrade Mao Zedong is the greatest Marxist-Leninist of modern times (毛泽东同志是当代最伟大的马克思列宁主义者 *Mao Zedong tongzhi shi dangdai zui weida de Makesi Lienening zhuyizhe*) (WAT, 371)

A.14 Mao Zedong Thought

Command everything with Mao Zedong Thought (用毛泽东思想统帅一切 *Yong Mao Zedong sixiang tongshuai yiqie*) (WAT, 101)

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

Long live the never-ending radiance of Mao Zedong Thought (光焰无际的毛泽东思想万岁 *Guangyan wuji de Mao Zedong sixiang wansui*) (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历史前进的火车头 *Mao Zedong sixiang zhiyin xia de renmin geming shi lishi qianjin de huochetou*) (BM cat. no. 232)

Mao Zedong Thought lights up the whole world (毛泽东思想普照全世界 *Mao Zedong sixiang puzhao quan shijie*) (WAT, 347)

Mao Zedong Thought lights up the whole globe (毛泽东思想普照全球 *Mao Zedong sixiang puzhao quanqiu*) (WAT, 186)

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 *Mao Zedong sixiang shi dangdai Ma-Lie zhuyi de dingfeng*) (HMX, 325)

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 *Mao Zedong sixiang shi shijie geming renmin de zhilu mingdeng*) (HMX, 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1968.1 *Huanhu 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 zhuxi 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 zhuxi wansui, Jinggangshan de hongqi*) (WAT, 210)

Mao Zedong's great red flag lights up the whole globe (毛泽东伟大红旗普照全球 *Mao Zedong weida hongqi puzhao quanqiu*) (HMX, 104)

Enthusiastically hail 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 sixiang wei weida qizhi de xin shidai*) (HMX, 289)

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) – from a revolutionary song (see G.2)

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 sixiang shi renlei de dengta*) (WAT, 242)

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 / 40072 / *Mao Zedong sixiang shi shijie geming de dengta / Jiuda xianli / 4007*) (BM cat. no. 229)

A.17 Loyalty; Three Loyalties

Loyalty (忠 *Zhong*) (BM cat. no. 123)

Loyalty, loyalty, loyalty (忠忠忠 *Zhong zhong zhong*) (BM cat. no. 125)

Long live Chairman Mao, Three Loyalties (毛主席万岁, 三忠于 *Mao zhuxi 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 si xiang, Mao zhuxi de geming luxian*) (WAT, 321)

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

Loyalty / Liaoning province revolutionary committee 1949–1968 / Celebrate the 19th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China (忠 / 辽宁省革命委员会1949–1968 / 庆祝中华人民共和国成立十九周年 *Zhong / Liaoning sheng geming weiyuanhui 1949–1968 / Qingzhu Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chengli shijiuzhou nian*) (BM cat. no. 89)

A.18 Boundlessly loyal to

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao (无限忠于毛主席 *Wuxian zhongyu Mao zhuxi*) (BM, 273)

Boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (无限忠于毛主席的革命路线 *Wuxian zhongyu Mao zhuxi 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 zhongyu weida duoshou Mao zhuxi / 10 / 4007*) (BM cat. no. 228)

A.19 Forever loyal to

Forever loyal to Chairman Mao (永远忠于毛主席 *Yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi*) (BM cat. no. 68)

Forever loyal to Mao Zedong Thought (永远忠于毛泽东思想 *Yongyuan zhongyu Mao Zedong sixiang*) (BM cat. no. 148)

Forever loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao, Forever loyal to the great Mao Zedong Thought / 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 zhongyu weida de lingxiu Mao zhuxi, yongyuan zhongyu weida de Mao Zedong sixiang, yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi de geming luxian*) (BM cat. no. 210)

Red Guards are forever loyal to Chairman Mao (红卫兵永远忠于毛主席 *Hong weibing yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 174)

Long live Chairman Mao, the fighters on the grasslands are forever loyal to Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁, 高原战士永远忠于毛主席 *Mao zhuxi wansui, gaoyuan zhanshi yongyuan zhongyu Mao zhuxi*) (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 zhuxi yongyuan nao geming. Genzhe Mao zhuxi. Yiqie fucong Mao zhuxi. Yiqie Jin'gen Mao zhuxi. Yiqie weizhe Mao zhuxi*) (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 zhuxi zai dafeng dalang zhong qianjin*) (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*)

A.21 Closely follow

Closely follow Chairman Mao (紧跟毛主席 *Jin'gen Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 58)

Closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plans (紧跟毛主席的伟大战略部署 *Jin'gen Mao zhuxi de weida zhanlüe bushu*) (HMX, 83)

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

Closely follow Chairman Mao to success, the great course of success (紧跟毛主席就是胜利, 伟大的胜利里程 *Jin'gen Mao zhuxi jiushi shengli, weida de shengli licheng*) (WAT, 229)

Closely follow Chairman Mao and advance courageously (紧跟毛主席奋勇前进 *Jin'gen Mao zhuxi fenyong qianjin*) (WAT, 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 zhuxi zai jieji douzheng de dafeng da lang zhongqianjin*) (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 zhuxi fenyong qianjin*) (BM cat. no. 281)

A.22 Great

Long live the great Chairman Mao (伟大的毛主席万岁 *Weida de Mao zhuxi wansui*) (HMX, 160)

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

The great teacher, great leader, great commander and great helmsman, long live Chairman Mao (伟大导师, 伟大领袖, 伟大统帅, 伟大舵手, 毛主席万岁 *Weida daoshi, weida lingxiu, weida tongshuai, weida duoshou, Mao zhuxi wansui*) (BM cat. no. 114)

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

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 great People's Republic of China (伟大的中华人民共和国万岁 *Weida de Zhonghua renmin gongheguo wansui*) (HMX, 105)

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)

A.23 Long live

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

Long live, long live, long long live Chairman Mao (毛主席万岁, 万岁, 万万岁 (*Mao zhuxi wansui, wansui, wan wansui*) (BM cat. no. 90)

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

Long live Mao Zedong Thought (毛泽东思想万岁 *Mao Zedong sixiang wansui*) (BM cat. no. 149)

Long live the invincible Mao Zedong Thought (战无不胜的毛泽东思想万岁 *Zhanwubusheng 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)

National Day. Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Respectfully made by the Shenyang Railway Revolutionary Committee. 1949–1969 (国庆. 毛主席无产阶级革命路线胜利万岁. 沈铁革委会敬制. 1949–1969 *Guoqing. Mao zhuxi wuchanjieji geming luxian shengli wansui. Shen(yang) tie(lu) geweihuijingzhi. 1949–1969*) (BM cat. no. 163)

Long live the invincible Marxism, Leninism Mao Zedong Thought (战无不胜的马克思主义列宁主义毛泽东思想万岁 *Zhanwubusheng de Makesi zhuyi Liening zhuyi 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 / 热烈欢呼九大胜利闭幕 / 毛主席万岁 *Zhongguo gongchandang wansui / Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli bimou / Mao zhuxi 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 hongqi 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 quanmian 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 zhuxi wansui*) (HMX, 108)

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

Long live the People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国万岁 *Zhonghua renmin gongheguo wansui*) (WAT, 52)

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 zhuxi 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 zhuxi 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)

A.24 Long live the success of

Long live the success of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line (毛主席的革命路线胜利万岁 *Mao zhuxi de geming luxian shengli wansui*) (BM cat. no. 253)

Long live Chairman Mao's Red Guards (毛主席的红卫兵万岁 *Mao zhuxi 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 zhuxi de jiangdang 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 zhuxi 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 zhuxi 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 zhuxi de geming wenyi luxian shengli wansui*) (HMX, 304)

Nanjing, China / Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! / Yan'an 中国南京 / (In English) Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line! / 延安 (*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 zhuxi 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 quanmian 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 quanmian shengli wansui! / Zhongguo Guangdong 5*) (BM cat. no. 136)

A.25 Hail the success of

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 *Huanhu 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)

Enthusiastically hail the successful 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, 1969.4.24*) (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 (日出东方红 *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 zhuxi wan shou wu jiang*) (BM cat. no. 33)

B. Commemoratives and mementoes

B.1–10 Commemoratives relating specifically to Mao

B.11–32 Commemoratives relating to events before 1966

B.33–62 Commemoratives relating to events/sites of 1966–76

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

B.1–10 Commemoratives relating specifically to Mao

B.1 Mao's birthday (b. 26 December 1893)

12.26 (26 December) (WAT, 192)

B.2 Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (autumn 1921)

Chairman Mao goes to Anyuan (毛主席去安源 *Mao zhuxi qu Anyuan*) (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。一九二一年秋我们的导师毛主席去安源，亲自点燃了安源的革命烈火 *Mao zhuxi de wuchanjieji geming luxian shengli wansui. Yi jiu er yi nian qiu women de daoshi Mao zhuxi qu Anyuan, qinzi dianran le Anyuan de geming liehuo*) (WAT, 200)

B.3 Anniversaries of publications by Mao

Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publication of 'On Protracted War', May 1938– May 1968 (论持久战发表三十周年纪念 1938.5–1968.5 *Lun chi jiu zhan fabiao sanshi zhounian jinian 1938.5–1968.5*) (HMX, 234)

Celebrate the 25th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yan'an Conference on Literature and Art (庆祝毛主席《在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话》发表二十五周年 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi 'Zai Yan'an wenyi zuotanhui shang de jianghua' fabiao ershiwu zhounian*) (HMX, 153)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's glorious two poems *Seeing off the God of Disease*, 1958–1968 (毛主席光辉诗篇《送瘟神二首》发表时周年纪念 1958–1968 *Mao zhuxi guanghui shipian Song wenshen er shou fabiao shi zhounian jinian 1958–1968*) (HMX, 210)

Hail the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (vol. 5) (欢呼毛泽东选集(五卷)出版 *Huanhu Mao Zedong xuanji (wujuan) chuban*) (HMX, 197)

Hail the publication of the *Selected Works of Mao Zedong* (vol. 6) (欢呼毛泽东选集(六卷)出版 *Huanhu Mao Zedong xuanji (liujuan) chuban*) (HMX, 199)

B.4 Anniversaries of calligraphic inscriptions by Mao

Commemorating the 28th anniversary of Chairman Mao's calligraphic inscription for the New China Bookstore. Let Mao Zedong Thought shine throughout the world. 1 September 1939–1 September 1967 (纪念毛主席为《新华书店》题字二十八年 / 让毛泽东思想普照全球 1939.9.1–1967.9.1 *Jinian Mao zhuxi wei 'Xinhua shudian' ti zi ershiba nian. Rang Mao Zedong sixiang puzhao quanqiu 1939.9.1–1967.9.1*) (HMX, 153)

Commemorating the 30th anniversary of Chairman Mao's calligraphic inscription for the New China Bookstore (纪念毛主席为新华书店题字三十周年 *Jinian Mao zhuxi wei Xinhua Shudian tizi sanshi zhounian*) (HMX, 209)

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's calligraphic inscription 'The People's Postal Service', 20 December 1968 (纪念伟大领袖毛主席《人民邮电》题词廿周年 1968.12.20 *Jinian weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi 'Renmin youdian' tici nian zhounian 1968.12.20*) (HMX, 148)

Commemorating the 18th anniversary of Chairman Mao's calligraphic inscription for the artillery, 1 May 1969 (毛主席为炮兵题词十八周年纪念 1969.5.1 *Mao zhuxi wei paobing tici shiba zhounian jinian 1969.5.1*) (HMX, 206)

Commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the calligraphic inscription for comrade Wang Jie, 6 November 1968 (为王杰同志题词三周年纪念 1968.11.6 *Wei Wang Jie tongzhi tici san zhounian jinian 1968.11.6*) (HMX, 216)

Commemorating the 3rd anniversary of Chairman Mao's calligraphic inscription for the people's broadcasting industry (纪念毛主席为人民广播事业题词三周年纪念 1968.9.15 *Jinian Mao zhuxi wei guangbo shiye tici san zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 314)

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. 首次学习毛主席的著作积极分子代表大会题词一周年纪念 1966.11.29 *Lin fuzhuxi de haijun shouci xuexi Mao zhuxi de zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui tici yi zhounian jinian*) (BM cat. no. 209)

B.5 Anniversaries of Mao's swimming in rivers (1958–59, 1966)

Commemorating the 11th anniversary of the great leader Chairman Mao's winter swim in the Yongjiang river, 7 January 1969 (伟大领袖毛主席冬泳邕江十一周年纪念 1969.1.7 *Weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi dong you Yong jiang shiyi zhounian jinian 1969.1.7*) (HMX, 308)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Changjiang (Yangtze), 1968 (毛主席在安庆畅游长江十周年纪念 1968 *Mao zhuxi zai Anqing changyou Changjiang shi zhounian jinian 1968*) (HMX, 306)

Celebrate the 9th anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Xiangjiang River on 24 June and his inspection of Juzi delta and commemorating the erection of the stele with the poem 'Changsha', 24 June 1968 (庆祝毛主席 6.24 畅游湘江视察桔子洲头九周年词《沁园春·长沙》纪念碑落成典礼大会纪念 68.6.24 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi 6.24 changyou Xiangjiang shicha Juzi zhoutou jiu zhounian ci 'Qinyuan chun. Changsha' jinianbei luocheng dianli dahui jinian 68.6.24*) (HMX, 144)

Commemorating the 2nd anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Changjiang, 1968 (毛主席畅游长江二周年纪念 1968 年 *Mao zhuxi changyou Changjiang er zhounian jinian 1968 nian*) (HMX, 308)

Celebrating the 2nd anniversary of Chairman Mao's swim in the Changjiang. Commemorating the Shandong army's crossing of the Huanghe. 16 July 1968 (庆祝毛主席畅游长江两周年. 山东军队横渡黄河纪念 68.7.16 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi changyou Changjiang liang zhou nian. Shandong jundui hengdu Huanghe jinian 68.7.16*) (HMX, 308)

B.6 Anniversaries of inspections by Mao

Commemorating Chairman Mao's boarding the warship, 1953. The navy's Dong Hai fleet (毛主席登舰纪念, 一九五三年海军东海舰队 *Mao zhuxi deng jian jinian, yi jiu wu san nian haijun Donghai jia ndui*) (HMX, 115)

Commemorating Chairman Mao's first inspection of the navy's warship unit (毛主席首次视察海军舰艇部队纪念 *Mao zhuxi shouci shicha haijun jianting budui jinian*) (HMX, 115)

Long live Chairman Mao / Commemorating Chairman Mao's first inspection of the navy's Warship fleet / PLA navy (毛主席万岁 / 毛主席首次视察海军舰艇部队纪念 / 中国人民解放军海军 *Mao zhuxi wansui / Mao zhuxi shouci shicha haijun jianting budui jinian / Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun*) (BM cat. no. 238)

15th anniversary of the great commander Chairman Mao's inspection of the navy's Warship fleet, 1953–1968 (伟大的统帅毛主席视察海军舰艇部队十五周年 1953–1968 *Weida de tongshuai Mao zhuxi shicha haijun jianting budui shi wu zhounian 1953–1968*) (BM cat. no. 247)

Commemorating Chairman Mao's visit to inspect our factory (毛主席来厂视察纪念章 *Mao zhuxi lai chang shicha jinian zhang*) (HMX 87)

Chairman Mao's inspection of the October People's Commune, 1956–1968. Nanjing, China (毛主席视察十月人民公社 1956–1968. 中国南京 *Mao zhuxi shicha shiyue renmin gongshe, 1956–1968, Zhongguo Nanjing*) (HMX, 296)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection of the Beiyuan People's Commune in Shandong (纪念毛主席视察山东北园人民公社十周年 *Jinian Mao zhuxi shicha Shandong Beiyuan renmin gongshe shi zhounian*) (HMX, 166)

11 January 1956–1966 / Commemorating Chairman Mao's visit and inspection of the factory / Nanjiang Wireless Factory (1.11 / 1956–1966 / 毛主席来厂视察纪念 / 南京无线电厂 1.11 / 1956–1966 / *Mao zhuxi lai chang shicha jinian / Nanjing wuxiandian chang*) (WAT, 349)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection of the aviation industry, 12 February 1968 (毛主席视察航空工业十周年纪念, 1968.2.12 *Mao zhuxi shicha hangkong gongye shi zhounian jinian, 1968.2.12*) (HMX, 267)

Chairman Mao's inspection north and south of the Changjiang (毛主席视察大江南北 *Mao zhuxi shicha da jiang nan bei*) (HMX, 270)

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周年纪念 1968 *Mao zhuxi shicha san da qu yi zhounian jinian 1968*) (HMX, 306)

Respectfully made for the 1st anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection of 6 provinces and 1 city, October 1967 – October 1968 (为毛主席视察六省一市一周周年纪念 1967.10 – 1968.10 *Wei Mao zhuxi shicha liu sheng yi shi yi zhounian jing zhi 1967.10 – 1968.10*) (HMX, 268)

Wuhan, 13 September, commemorating Chairman Mao's inspection of Wuhan Steel Factory (九一三武汉, 毛主席视察武钢纪念 *Jiu yi 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, 343)

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积代会代表纪念 1968.8.11 *Mao zhuxi jiejian Beijing junqu paobing ji dai hui daibiao jinian 1968.8.11*) (WAT, 13)

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 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi jiejian shoudu gong nong Mao Zedong sixiang 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 1968.8.11 17时24分 *Mao zhuxi deng jiejian Wuhan diqu budui daibiao 1968.8.11 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 19th National Day Review (毛主席林副主席接见中央学习班及国庆十九周年受阅纪念 *Mao zhuxi Lin fuzhuxi jiejian Zhongyang xuexi ban ji guoqing shijiu zhou nian shouyue jinian*) (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 67.5 *Mao zhuxi lai chang shicha liu zhou nian / Shanghai dianji 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统帅林副主席接见纪念 *Weida tongshuai Mao zhuxi he fufongshuai 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 (毛主席万岁! / 伟大统帅毛主席和付统帅林副主席 1968.6.3 接见沈阳地区部队干部学习班纪念 / 437 *Mao zhuxi wan wansui! / Weida tongshuai Mao zhuxi he fu tongshuai Lin fu zhuxi 1968.6.3 jiejian Shenyang diqu 13 dui gan 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年1月25日17时零3分于首都体育馆 *Mao zhuxi he Lin fuzhuxi qinqie jiejian geming zhanshi jinian 1969 nian 1 yue 25 ri 17 shi ling 3 fen yu shoudu tiyuguan*) (HMX, 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 qinqie jiejian geming zhanshi 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周年纪念, 1968.12.3 *Mao zhuxi deng jiejian haijun daibiao yi zhounian 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 CCPC 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周年受阅纪念 *Mao zhuxi deng jiejian Zhongyang xuexi ban ji guoqing shijiu zhounian 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 1965 – 4 February 1969 (毛主席对地下铁道批示四周年纪念 1965.2.4 – 1969.2.4 *Mao zhuxi dui dixia tiedao pishi si zhounian jinian 1965.2.4 – 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 wuchanzhe, lianhe qilai!*) (BM cat. no. 255)

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

1 July (七一 *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 (庆祝毛主席创造井冈山根据地四十周年纪念 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi chuanguao Jinggangshan genjudi sishi zhounian 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) (毛主席率领红军进漳纪念 *Mao zhuxi shuailing hongjun jin Zhang jinian*) (HMX, 308)

B.16 Gutian Conference (28 December 1929)

The spirit of the Gutian Conference will shine forever (古田会议精神永放光芒 *Gutian huiyi jingshen yongfang guangmang*) (WAT, 204)

B.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航向 1935.1 *Mao zhuxi de geming luxian shengli wansui! Zunyi huiyi dianding le geming de shengli hangxiang 1935.1*) (WAT, 212)

The bright glow radiating from the Zunyi Conference (遵义会议放光芒 *Zunyi huiyifang guangmang*) (HMX, 94)

Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Zunyi Conference (遵义会议三十周年纪念 *Zunyi huiyi sanshi zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 307)

B.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)

B.19 Crossing the Jinshajiang River (3–9 May 1935)

Brave heroes crossing the Jinshajiang River (勇士强渡金沙江 *Yongshi qiang du Jinshajiang*) (HMX, 142)

B.20 The Great Victory of Pingxingguan (September 1937)

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

B.21 Norman Bethune (1938)

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

B.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 zhuan*) (HMX, 120)

B.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 'Jianghua' 25 zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 153)

Commemorating the 25th anniversary of the publication of Chairman Mao's glorious 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 zhuzuo 'Zai Yan'an wenyi zuotanhui shang de jianghua' fabiao ershiwu zhounian*) (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 zuotanhui jianghua' fabiao 26 zhounian*) (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 zuotanhui shang de jianghua 27 zhounian*) (HMX, 302)

Commemorating Chairman Mao's Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art, 1942–1969 (毛主席延安文艺讲话纪念1942–1969 *Mao zhuxi 'Yan'an wenyi jianghua' jinian 1942–1969*) (HMX, 302)

B.24 The Liao-Shen Battle (1948)

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Liao-Shen battle (辽沈战役胜利二十周年纪念 *Liao Shen zhanyi shengli ershi zhounian jinian*) (HMX 308)

B.25 Crossing the Changjiang River (April–May 1949)

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

6310: Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the heroes' crossing of the river, 1949–1969 (六三一〇渡江英雄连廿周年纪念 1949–1969 *6310 Dujiang yingxiong lian nian zhounian jinian 1949–1969*) (HMX, 308)

B.26 Founding of the People's Republic of China (1 October 1949)

1 October (10.1) (WAT, 262)

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 (国庆观礼纪念 *Guoqing guan li jinian*) (WAT, 115)

National Day. Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Respectfully made by the Shenyang Railway Revolutionary Committee. 1949–1969 (国庆. 毛主席无产阶级革命路线胜利万岁. 沈铁革委会敬制. 1949–1969 *Guoqing. Mao zhuxi wuchan jieji geming luxian shengli wansui. Shen(yang) tie(lu) geweihui jingzhi. 1949–1969*) (BM cat. no. 163)

B.27 Korean War (1950–53)

Commemorating Resist the US, Aid Korea (抗美援朝纪念 *Kang Mei yuan Chao jinian*) (WAT, 2)

B.28 Establishment of People's Communes (1958)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of People's Communes (庆祝人民公社十周年纪念 *Qingzhu renmin gongshe shi zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 310)

B.29 Mao's boarding of the warship (September 1958)

Commemorating Chairman Mao's boarding of the warship, 20 September 1958 (毛主席登艇纪念58.9.20 *Mao zhuxi deng ting jinian 58.9.20*) (BM cat. no. 202)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's boarding of the warship 20 September 1958 – 20 September 1968 (毛主席登艇十周年纪念58.9.20–68.9.20 *Mao zhuxi deng ting shi zhou nian jinian 58.9.20–68.9.20*) (BM cat. no. 222)

B.30 'Establish the People's Militia in a Big Way' (29 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 zhounian*) (HMX, 208)

Commemorating the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's call to 'Establish People's Militia in a Big Way', September 29th 1968 (纪念毛主席号召大办民兵师十周年 1968.9.29 *Jinian Mao zhuxi haozhao Da ban min bing shi shi zhounian 1968.9.29*) (HMX, 208)

B.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 shiji he zizhi shibei de daxing shuili fadianzhan de shengli jianshe er huanhu! 1959.4.9*) (HMX, 107)

B.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)

Commemorating the 3rd anniversary of Chairman Mao's June 26th Directive on Hygiene, 1965–1968 (毛主席六.二六对卫生工作指示三周年纪念 1965–1968 *Mao zhuxi liu. erliu dui weisheng gongzuo zhishi san zhounian jinian 1965–1968*) (HMX, 308)

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 (沿着《五七》指示光辉道路前进 *Yanzhe 'wu qi' zhishi guanghui daolu qianjin*) (HMX, 199)

Long live the May 7th Directive ('五·七' 指示万岁 ('Wu.qi' 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 *Jinian Mao zhuxi wu qi zhishi fabiao liang zhounian*) (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5.16指示二周年纪念 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi 5.16 zhishi er zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 206)

Commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the publication of the May 16th Circular (纪念5.16通知发表三周年 *Jinian 5.16 tongzhi fabiao san zhounian*) (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两周年 *Longzhong jinian shiliu tiao fabiao liang zhounian*) (HMX, 310)

B.37 Revolutionary networking (1966)

Long live, long long live Chairman Mao / Jiangsu Changzhou Workers and Farmers Study Revolutionary Networking (毛主席万岁, 万万岁 / 江苏常州工农学革命串联会 *Mao zhuxi wansui, wan wansui / Jiangsu Changzhou gong nong xue geming chuanlianhui*) (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 liunian*) (HMX, 104)

Support Vietnam, 65–67 (援越留念 65–67 *Yuan Yue liunian 65–67*) (HMX, 99)

Support Vietnam, Resist the US, 2 5 May 1967 (援越抗美纪念, 1967.5.25 *Yuan Yue kang Mei jinian 1967.5.25*) (HMX, 84)

B.39 January Revolution (1967)

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 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 zhuxi 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 *Jingjian Mao zhuxi suxiang luocheng jinian*) (WAT, 63)

Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully made statue of Chairman Mao (敬塑毛主席像落成纪念 *Jing su Mao zhuxi xiang luocheng jinian*) (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 zhuxi ju xiang luocheng jinian*) (HMX, 198)

Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully built state of the great leader Chairman Mao (敬建伟大领袖毛主席塑像落成典礼纪念 *Jingjian weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi suxiang luocheng dianli jinian*) (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 lingxiu Mao zhuxi suxiang luocheng jinian 68 nian 5 yue 7 ri*) (HMX, 31)

Welcome the opening of the 9th National Congress. No. 105 Factory. Hail the founding of the new Party branch.

Commemorating the inauguration of the giant metal statue of the precious image carved in relief (迎接九大召开. 105厂. 欢呼新党支部成立. 巨型金属浮雕宝像落成纪念 *Yingjie Jiuda zhaokai. Huanhu xin dang zhibu chengli. Juxing jinshu fudiao bao xiang luocheng jinian*) (HMX, 295)

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 / 海军敬造毛主席塑像落成典礼纪念 1968.7.1 *Mao zhuxi wansui / Haijun jingzao Mao zhuxi suxiang luocheng dianli jinian 1968.7.1*) (BM cat. no. 227)

Commemorating the inauguration of the respectfully built statue of the great leader Chairman Mao. Nanhai Sea Fleet Logistics Department. 26 December 1968 (敬建伟大领袖毛主席塑像落成典礼纪念. 南海舰队后勤部 1968.12.26 *Jingjian weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi suxiang luocheng dianli jinian. Nanhai jiandu houqinbu 1968.12.26*) (HMX, 292)

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 zhu guoqing shiba zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 107)

B.42 Revolutionary Committees (1967–68), see also B.53

Commemorating the establishment of the Liaoning province Lu(shun) city revolutionary committee, 1968 (辽宁省旅大市革命委员会成立纪念 1968 *Liaoning sheng Lu dashi geming weiyuanhui chengli jinian 1968*) (BM cat. no. 132)

National Day. Long live the victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Respectfully made by the Shenyang Railway Revolutionary Committee. 1949–1969 (国庆. 毛主席无产阶级革命路线胜利万岁. 沈铁革委会敬制. 1949–1969 *Guoqing. Mao zhuxi wuchanjieji geming luxian shengli wansui. Shen(yang) tie(lu) geweihui jingzhi. 1949–1969*) (BM cat. no. 163)

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 jinian 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 *Gongren jieji bixu lingdao yiqie / relie huanhu 'Jiuda' shengli zhaokai / 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 / 秦皇岛市革命委员会赠 *Mao zhuxi wansui / He (7) bei / Qinhuangdao shi geming weiyuanhui zeng*) (BM cat. no. 258)

Long live Chairman Mao / Dali Revolutionary Committee (毛主席万岁 / 大理州革委会 *Mao zhuxi wansui / Dali zhou geweihui*) (BM cat. no. 262)

5 / Commemorating the establishment of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee (5 / 广西壮族自治区革命委员会成立纪念 5 / *Guangxi Zhuangzu zizhiqu geming weiyuanhui chengli jinian*) (BM cat. no. 263)

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 *Zenggei xia xiang shang shan zhishi qingnian*) (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 qingnian canjia nongcun shehui zhuyi jianshe jinian*) (HMX, 172)

The countryside is a vast world (农村是一个广阔的天地 *Nongcun shi yi ge guangkuo de tiandi*) (BM cat. no. 304)

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

Activists' Congress (积代会 *Jidaihui*) [= 积极分子代表大会 *Jijifenzi daibiao dahui*] (HMX, 255)

Mao Zedong Thought Activists' Congress (毛泽东思想积极分子代表大会 *Mao Zedong sixiang jijifenzi daibiao dahui*) (HMX, 185)

'Actively study and apply Chairman Mao's Works' Exchange Experiences Congress (活学活用毛主席著作经验交流大会 *Huo xue huoyong Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jingyan jiaoliu dahui*) (HMX, 251)

Study Chairman Mao's Works Activists' Congress (学习毛主席著作积极分子代表大会 *Xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi dabiao dahui*) (HMX, 20)

Presented to the Study Chairman Mao's Works Activists (赠给学习毛主席著作积极分子 *Zenggei 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1969.7 *Huo xue huoyong Mao Zedong sixiang jijifenzi daibiao dahui 1969.7*) (HMX, 30)

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 / 第二届学习毛泽东著作积极分子代表大会赠 / 1968.2 北京 *Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun gongchengbing / Di er jie xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui zeng / 1968.2 Beijing*) (BM cat. no. 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. 首次学习毛主席的著作积极分子代表大会题词一周年纪念1966.11.29 *Lin fuzhuxi de haijun shouci xuexi Mao zhuxi de zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui tici yi zhounian 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主席著作积极分子代表大会4003部队 *Haijun Beihai jiandui / Huo xue huoyong Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui / 4003 budui*) (BM cat. no. 302)

Study Chairman Mao's Works Activists' Congress. The PLAs artillery, armed forces, engineers, railway troops, signal corps, anti-chemical warfare troops, advance military schools, and political colleges, February 1968 (学习毛主席著作积极分子代表大会. 中国人民解放军炮兵, 装甲兵, 工程兵, 铁道兵, 通信兵, 防化兵, 高等军事院校, 政治学院 1968.2 *Xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui. Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun paobing, zhuangjiabing, gongchengbing, tiedaobing, tongxinbing, fanghuabing, gaodeng junshi yuanxiao, zhengzhi xueyuan 1968.2*) (HMX, 257)

Celebrate the Air Force's Study Chairman Mao's Works Activists' Congress (庆祝空军《学习毛主席著作积极分子代表大会》 *Qingzhu kongjun 'Xuexi Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jijifenzi daibiao dahui'*) (HMX, 254)

The 3rd Actively study and apply Chairman Mao's Works Exchange Experiences Congress (第三届活学活用毛主席著作经验交流大会 *Di san jie huoxue huoyong Mao zhuxi zhuzuo jingyan jiaoliu dahui*) (HMX, 251)

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

Long live Chairman Mao! The Hong Kong and Kowloon compatriots of all professions oppose the Hong Kong British persecution and struggle Committee, July 1968 (港九各界斗争委员会 1968.7 *Mao zhuxi wansui! Gang Jiu ge jie douweihui 1968.7*) (BM cat. no. 96)

B.46 National Smelting Industry Conference (8 August 1968)

The national smelting industry's Seize revolution, promote production conference, 8 August 1968 (全国冶金工业抓革命促生产会议 1968.8.8 *Quanguo yeyin gongye zhua geming cu shengchan huiyi 1968.8.8*) (HMX, 307)

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

Commemorating a reception with Deputy Chairman Lin, 11 August 1968 (林副主席亲切接见纪念 一九六八.八.十一 *Lin fuzhuxi qinqie jiejian jinian, yijiuliuba.ba.shiyi*) (WAT, 61)

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

Golden mangoes, (Mao's) kindness as deep as the sea (金色芒果恩情似海 *Jinse mangguo enqing si hai*) (WAT, 312)

Golden mangoes, (Mao's) kindness is so vast (金色芒果情意长 *Jinse mangguo qingyi chang*) (WAT, 312)

Mangoes presented to the red hearts, February 1969 (颗颗芒果献红心 1969.2 *Keke mangguo xian hongxin 1969.2*) (HMX, 102)

Long live Chairman Mao / Jiangsu / Welcome the precious gift of mangoes 毛主席万岁 / 江苏19 / 迎接珍贵礼物芒果 (*Mao zhuxi wansui / Jiangsu 19 / yingjie zhengui liwu mangguo*) (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 heyi pian hong*) (BM cat. no. 188)

Celebrate the whole country having turned red 庆祝全国山河一片红 *Qingzhu quanguo shanheyi pian hong*) (HMX, 243)

Hail the whole country (except Taiwan province) having turned red (欢呼全国(除台湾省外)一片红 *Huanhu quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) yi pian hong*) (HMX, 171)

Enthusiastically hail (except for Taiwan province) the motherland having turned red (热烈欢呼(除台湾省外)祖国山河一片红 *Relie huanhu (chu Taiwan sheng wai) zuguo shanheyipian hong*) (HMX, 293)

Long live Chairman Mao / Enthusiastically cheer the whole nation (excluding Taiwan province) having turned red, August 1968 (毛主席万岁 / 热烈欢呼全国(除台湾省外)山河一片红 1968.8 *Mao zhuxi wansui / relie huanhu quanguo (chu Taiwan sheng wai) shan heyi pian hong 1968.8*) (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 *Guoqing shijiu zhounian 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 *Ba 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 *Ba jie kuoda 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 *Ba jie shi'er zhong*

quan hui gongbao (WAT, 273)

Hail the Publication of the Communiqué of the Extended 12th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP, 1 November 1968 (欢呼党的八届扩大的十二中全会公报发表 1968.11.1 *Huanhu dang de ba jie kuoda de shi'er zhong quan hui gongbao fabiao 1968.11.1*) (BM cat. no. 109)

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

Welcome Chairman Mao's 75th birthday (1968) (欢庆毛主席七十五寿辰 *Huanqing Mao zhuxi qishiwu shouchen*) (HMX, 145)

Celebrate Chairman Mao's 75th birthday (1968) (庆祝毛主席七十五寿辰 *Qingzhu Mao zhuxi qishiwu shouchen*) (HMX, 180)

Respectfully made to celebrate Chairman Mao's 75th birthday (为庆祝毛主席七十五寿辰敬制 *Wei qingzhu Mao zhuxi qishiwu shouchen jingzhi*) (HMX, 102)

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao a long life / Enthusiastically celebrate the occasion of Chairman Mao's 75th birthday, 26 December 1968 敬祝毛主席万岁 / 热烈庆祝毛主席七十五寿辰 / 196.12.26 (*Jingzhu Mao zhuxi wansui / relie qingzhu Mao zhuxi qishiwu zhounian shouchen / 1968.12.26*) (BM cat. no. 279)

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 (二机部机械院革委会成立纪念 一九六九一 *Erji bu jixie yuan geweihui chengli jinian yi jiu liu jiu yi*) (WAT, 14) – refers to one of the eight departments of mechanised industry (八机部 *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 公司革命委员会成立一周年纪念 1969.6.10 21 *gongsi geming weiyuanhui chengli yi zhounian jinian*) (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 (中国南京长江大桥全线通车纪念 1969.1.1 *Zhongguo Nanjing Changjiang daqiao quanxian tongche jinian, 1969.1.1*) (HMX, 97)

The great bridge over the Changjiang River at Nanjing is the great success of Mao Zedong Thought (南京长江大桥合拢是毛泽东思想的伟大胜利 *Nanjing Changjiang daqiao helong shi Mao Zedong sixiang de weida shengli*) (WAT, 136)

B.55 Double Happiness (1969)

Double happiness 1949–1969 (喜喜 1949–1969 *Xi xi 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 (庆祝九大召开 *Qingzhu 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, 1969.4.1*) (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 bimu, 1969.4.24*) (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 di jiu ci quanguo daibiao dahui shengli zhaokai*) (BM cat. no. 77)

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 / 热烈欢呼九大胜利闭幕 / 毛主席万岁 *Zhongguo gongchandang wansui / Relie huanhu Jiuda shengli bimu / 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, 胜利的大会 *Tuanjie de dahui, shengli de dahui*) (HMX, 220)

Presented to the CCP's 9th National Congress (献给中共第九次代表大会 *Xiangei Zhonggong di jiu ci daibiao 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 (加强战备. 保卫国防. 保卫无产阶级专政. 保卫无产阶级文化大革命. 迎接九大胜利召开! 庆祝建国二十周年 *Jiaqiang zhanbei, baowei guofang, baowei wuchan jieji zhuanzheng, baowei wuchan jieji wenhua da geming. Yingjie Jiuda shengli zhaokai. Qingzhu jianguo ershi zhounian*) (HMX, 213)

Respectfully wishing Chairman Mao an eternal life; presented to the 9th National Congress (敬祝毛主席万寿无疆, 向九大献礼 *Jingzhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang, xiang Jiuda xianli*) (WAT, 242)

The glory of the 9th National Congress shines over five continents (九大光荣照五洲 *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 fang guangmang*) (WAT, 187)

9th National Congress. Long live the great, glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party (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 (热烈欢庆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召开 / 4043 部队 *Relie huanqing weida de guangrong de zhengque de Zhongguo gongchandang di jiu ci quanguo daibiao dahui de shengli zhaokai / 4043 budui*) (BM cat. no. 230)

Proudly welcome the 9th National Congress with all one's heart. Our red hearts will forever face the red sun. 1921–1969 (满怀豪情庆九大, 红心永向红太阳, 1921–1969 *Manhuai haoqing qing Jiuda. Hong xin yongxiang hong taiyang. 1921–1969*) (HMX, 325)

Enthusiastically and with all one's heart welcome the 9th National Congress; our red hearts offered to Chairman Mao (满怀激情迎九大, 红心献给毛主席 *Manhuai jiqing jiyi 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) (迎接九大召开. 105 厂. 欢呼新党支部成立. 巨型金属浮雕宝像落成纪念 *Yingjie Jiuda zhaokai. 105 chang. Huanhu xin dang zhibu chengli. Juxing jinshu fudiao baoxiang luocheng jinian*) (HMX, 295)

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 *Gongren jieji bixu lingdao yiqie / relie huanhu Jiuda shengli zhaokai / Zhejiang sheng geming weiyuanhui*) (BM cat. no. 231)

Enthusiastically welcome the 9th National Congress with all one's heart (满怀激情迎《九大》 *Manhuai jiqing ying Jiuda*) (BM cat. no. 303)

B.57 48th anniversary of the CCP's 1st National Congress (1 July 1969)

Enthusiastically celebrate the 48th anniversary of the glorious

birth of the CCP (热烈庆祝中国共产党光荣诞生四十八周年纪念 *Relie qingzhu Zhongguo gongchandang guangrong dansheng sishiba zhounian jinian*) (HMX, 30)

B.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 大庆 *Qingzhu guoqing 20 zhounian daqing*) (WAT, 52)

Memento of the grand celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the PRC (隆重庆祝中华人民共和国成立20周年纪念 *Longzhong qingzhu Zhonghua renmin gongheguo chengli 20 zhounian jinian*) (WAT, 48)

B.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)

B.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 xuanchuandui jinzhu Qinghua daxue jinian. 7.27*) (HMX, 306)

Souvenir of the Workers, Farmers and Soldiers Mao Zedong Thought Propaganda Team (工农兵毛泽东思想宣传队纪念 *Gongnongbing Mao Zedong sixiang xuanchuandui 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 *Gongren jieji bixu lingdao yiqie / relie huanying gongren Mao Zedong sixiang xuanchuandui*) (BM cat. no. 104)

B.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 *Zhuwai shilingguan huiguo renyuan Mao Zedong sixiang xuexi ban 1968*) (HMX, 306)

B.62 Exhibitions

The Long live the success of Mao Zedong Thought Exhibition Hall (毛泽东思想胜利万岁展览馆 *Mao Zedong sixiang shengli wansui zhanlanguan*) (WAT, 55)

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 *Jingjian Mao Zedong sixiang shengli wansui zhanlanguan jinian*) (WAT, 25)

The two lines in class struggle exhibition (两条路线斗争展览会 *Liang tiao luxian douzheng zhanlanhui*) (HMX, 135)

Exhibition commemorating Norman Bethune (纪念百求恩展览 *Jinian Bai Qiu'en zhanlan*) (WAT, 45)

Exhibition about Lin Wenzhong, 1968 (李文忠事迹展览会 1968 *Li Wenzhong shiji zhanlanhui 1968*) (HMX, 151)

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

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

B.63 Model-heroes and model work-units

Commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Nanjing Road Good Eighth Company's entering of Shanghai. Incorruptible (南京路上好八连进驻上海二十周年纪念. 拒腐蚀永不沾 *Nanjing lu shang hao ba lian jin zhu Shanghai ershi zhounian jinian. Jufu shi yong bu zhan*) (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 *Yixin wei gong de*

gongchangzhuyi zhanshi Cai Yongxiang) (HMX, 283)

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

Commemorating the anniversary of naming Li Wenzhong as a model in supporting the Left, 26 October 1966 (1966.10.26 支左爱民模范排支左爱民模范李文忠命名一周年纪念 *1966.10.26 zhi zuo ai min mofan pai zhi zuo ai min mofan Li Wenzhong mingming yi zhounian jinian*) (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五周年 1969.4.16 *Jinian aimin mofan Zhao Erchun ban mingming wu zhounian 1969.4.16*) (HMX, 282)

Commemorating the Four-Goods Army Units Movement Exchange Experiences Congress (四好连队运动经验交流大会纪念 *Si hao liandui yundong jingyan jiaoliu dahui 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 *Jingxiangei tiedao bing di er ci si hao liandui daibiao dahui 1968.10*) (HMX, 241)

2nd Congress of the Airforces Four-Goods Units, October 1966, Beijing (空军第二次四好连队代表大会 1966.10 北京 *Kongjun di er ci si hao liandui daibiao dahui 1966.10 Beijing*) (WAT, 13)

B.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 jiangxisuo jiu zhi: 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 suo jiu zhi (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 CCP'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 *Zhongguo gongchandang di yi ci quanguo daibiao dahui huizhi 1921.7.1*) (HMX, 153)

Jinggangshan (井冈山 *Jinggangshan*) (WAT, 37)

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

The sun rises over Shaoshan (韶山日出 *Shaoshan ri chu*) (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 zhuxi jiuju Shaoshan jinian*) (WAT, 33)

Paying respects at Chairman Mao's old residence at Shaoshan – a memento (瞻仰毛主席旧居韶山纪念 *Zhanyang Mao zhuxi jiuju Shaoshan jinian*) (HMX, 71)

Ruijin, the red capital (红都--瑞金 *Hongdu -- Ruijin*) (WAT, 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 liunian*) (HMX, 153)

The East is red. Souvenir from Yan'an (东方红延安留念 *Dongfang hong. Yan'an jinian*) (HMX, 115)

Yan'an Yangjialing (延安杨家岭 *Yan'an Yangjialing*) (HMX, 164)

Qingshuitang (清水塘 *Qingshuitang*) (WAT, 271)

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

Tian'anmen (天安门 *Tian'anmen*) (Private collection)

B.65 Revolutionary model performances

- The Red Lantern (红灯记 *Hong deng ji*) (HMX, 287)
- The Red Lantern – with piano accompaniment (钢琴伴唱 -- 红灯记 *Gangqin banchang – hong deng ji*) (HMX, 148)
- The red sun lights up the ballet stage (红太阳照亮了芭蕾舞舞台 *Hong taiyang zhaoliang le baleiwu tai*) (WAT, 308)

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 luyu*) (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 *Yugong yi shan*) (HMX, 240)
- Serve the People (为人民服务 *Wei renmin fuwu*) (WAT, 90)

C.4 Quotations (for sources, see Glossary)

- 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 / 试看天下谁能敌 / 浙江省革命委员会敬赠 (*Jun min tuanjie ru yi ren / Shi kan tianxia shei neng di / Zhejiang sheng geming weiyuanhui jingzeng*) (BM cat. no. 103)
- A single spark can start a prairie fire (星火燎原 *Xinghuo liaoyuan*) (HMX, 116)
- A single spark can start a prairie fire (星星之火可以燃原 -- 毛泽东 *Xingxing zhi huo keyi ran yuan -- 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, 去争取胜利 *Xiading juexin, bu pa xisheng, pai chu wan nan, qu zhengqu shengli*) (WAT, 88)
- Be united, alert, earnest and active (团结, 紧张, 严肃, 活泼 *Tuanjie, jin zhang, yansu, huobo*) (BM cat. no. 270)
- Breathe out the old, let in the new (吐故纳新 *Tu gu na xin*) (WAT, 122)
- Carry forward the revolutionary tradition, strive for greater glory (发扬革命传统, 争取更大光荣 *Fayang geming chuantong, zhengqu gengda guangrong*) (BM cat. no. 78)
- Carry the revolution through to the end (将革命进行到底 *Jiang geming jin xing daodi*) (WAT, 124)
- Construction must be fast, but not slipshod (建设要快, 但不要潦草 *Jianshe yao kuai, dan bu yao liaocao*) (WAT, 100)
- 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 shifeng zhongyao, bixu jinli jiaqiang zhi*) (WAT, 182)

Develop the economy, safeguard supplies (发展经济, 保障供给 *Fazhan jingji, baozhang gongji*) (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 jidong de zhanlue zhanshu*)

From this moment the Chinese people have stood up (从此中国人民站起来了 *Cong ci Zhongguo renmin zhanqilai le*) (WAT, 344)

The fundamental solution for agriculture is mechanization (农业的根本出路在于机械化 *Nongye de genben chulu zai yu jixiehua*) (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, 促战备 *Zhua geming, cu shengchan, cu gongzuo, cu zhanbei*) (WAT, 388)

Grasping political power and consolidating political power comes from the barrel of a gun (夺取政权巩固政权要靠枪杆子 *Duoqu zhengquan, gonggu zhengquan, yao kao qianganzi*) (WAT, 275)

Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism (救死扶伤, 实行革命的人道主义 *Jiu si fushang, shixing geming de rendao 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 zushi -- 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! *Weile bangzhu ge xiongdi minzu, bu pa kunnan nuli zhulu!*) (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 / Weile fandui diguo zhuyi de qinlue, women yiding yao jianli qianga de haijun*) (BM cat. no. 238)

Increase vigilance, defend the homeland (提高警惕, 保卫祖国 *Tigao jingti, baowei zuguo*) (WAT, 99)

Increase national defence, protect the homeland (加强国防, 保卫祖国 *Jiaqiang guofang, baowei zuguo*) (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 *Lingdao women shiye de hexin liliang shi Zhongguo gongchandang*) (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 *Lingdao women sixiang de lilun jichu shi Makesi Lening zhuyi*) (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, tui chen chu xin*)

Let the past serve the present, let foreign things serve China (古为今用, 洋为中用 *Gu wei jin yong, yang wei Zhong yong*) (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 (古为今用, 洋为中用, 百花齐放, 推陈出新 *Gu wei jin yong, yang wei Zhong yong. Bai hua qifang, tui chen chu xin*) (WAT, 308)

Literature and art are to serve the workers, farmers and soldiers (文艺为工农兵服务 *Wenyi wei gong nong bing fuwu*) (BM cat. no. 173)

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大众服务的, 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*

yishu shi wei renmin dazhong fuwu de, shouxian shi wei gong nong bing de, wei gong nong bing er chuangzao, wei gong nong bing liyong de. Mao Zedong (HMX, 125)

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历史的动力 *Renmin zhi you renmin cai shi chuangzao shijie lishi de dongli*) (WAT, 138)

People's communes are good (人民公社好 *Renmin 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) (权 *quan*) (BM cat. no. 84)

Political power comes from the barrel of a gun (枪杆子里面出政权 *Qiangganzi limian chu zhengquan*) (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 *Zhengzhi gongzuo shi yiqie jingji gongzuo de shengming xian* – Mao Zedong) (BMC cat. 53)

Revolution is not a crime, to rebel is justified (革命无罪, 造反有理 *Geming wuzui, zaofan you li*) (WAT, 105)

Revolutionary committees are good (革命委员会好 *Geming weiyuanhui hao*) (BM cat. no. 2)

Self-reliance (自力更生 *Zi li geng sheng*) (WAT, 134)

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 -- 毛泽东 *Wei quan Zhongguo renmin he quan shijie renmin fuwu* -- Mao Zedong) (WAT, 91)

Serve the people (为人民服务 *Wei renmin fuwu*) (BM cat. no. 41)

Serve the people – Mao Zedong (为人民服务 -- 毛泽东 *Wei renmin fuwu* – Mao Zedong) (BM cat. no. 15)

Serve the people heart and soul (全心全意为人民服务 *Quanxin quanyi wei renmin fuwu*) (WAT, 132)

Shorten the time in school, reform education (学制要缩短, 教育要革命 *Xue zhi yao suoduan, jiaoyu yao geming*) (HMX, 317)

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 *Duoqu quanguo shengli zhe shi wan li chang zheng zou wan le di yi bu*) (HMX, 297)

Talks at the Yan'an Conference on Literature and Art (在延安文艺座谈会上的讲话 *Zai Yan'an wenyi zuotanhui shang de jianghua*)

This Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution is absolutely necessary right now in order to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, prevent capitalist restoration, construct socialism (这次无产阶级文化大革命, 对于巩固无产阶级专政, 防止资本主义复辟, 建设社会主义, 是完全必要的, 是非常及时的 -- 毛泽东 *Zhe ci wuchanjieji wenhua da geming, duiyu gonggu wuchanjieji zhuanzheng, fangzhi zibenzhuyi fubi, jianshe shehuizhuyi, shi wanquan biyao de, shi feicang jishi de. Mao Zedong*) (HMX, 203)

To rebel is justified (造反有理 *Zaofan you li*) (HMX, 105)

Victory is ours (胜利是属于我们的 *Shengli shi shuyu women de*) (HMX, 144)

We must firmly uphold the truth and the truth requires a clear-cut stand – Mao Zedong (我们必须坚持真理而真理必须旗帜鲜明 -- 毛泽东 *Women bixu jianchi zhenli er zhenli bixu qizhi xianming. Mao Zedong*) (HMX, 315)

We should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the Chinese people with all our heart (毛主席语录: 我们应该谦虚, 谨慎, 戒骄, 戒躁, 全心全意地为中国人民服务 *Mao zhuxi luyu: women yinggai qianxu, jinshen, jiejiao, jiezhao. Quanxin quanyi di wei Zhongguo renmin fuwu*) (WAT, 88)

Where reactionaries are concerned, to rebel is justified (对反动派, 造反有理 *Dui fandongpai, zaofan you li*) (WAT, 128) The army and the people are the root of success (兵民是胜利之本 *Bingmin shi*

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 yige renmin de jundui bian meiyou yige renmin de yiqie. Mao Zedong*) (HMX, 164)

Without the poor peasants there would be not a revolution (没有贫农便没有革命 *Meiyou pinnong bian meiyou geming*) (HMX, 167)

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

D.1 Changsha (1925)

I see a thousand hills crimsoned 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 crimsoned through / By their serried woods deep-dyed (橘子洲头看万山红遍层林尽染 *Juzi zhoutou 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 (山下旌旗在望, 山头鼓角相闻, 敌人围困万千重, 我自岿然不动, 早已森严壁垒, 更加众志成城, 黄洋界上炮声隆, 报道敌军宵遁 *Shan xia jingqi zai wang, shantou gujiao xiang wen, diren weikun wan qian zhong, wo zi kuiran bu dong, zao yi sen yan bi lei, gengjia zhong zhi cheng cheng, huang yang jie shang pao sheng long, baodao dijun xiaodun*) (WAT, 68)

Already our defence is iron-clad / Now our wills unite like a fortress (早已森严壁垒 更加众志成城 *Zao yi sen yan bi lei, gengjia zhong zhi chengcheng*) (HMX, 3170)

From Huangyangjie roars the thunder of guns / Word comes the enemy has fled into the night (黄洋界上炮声隆, 报道敌军宵遁 *Huang yang jie shang paosheng long, baodao diren jun xiao dun*) (BM cat. no. 165)

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 Threes 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, 惊回首离天三尺三 *Shan kuai ma jia bian wei xia an, jing hui shou li tian san chi san*) (WAT, 75)

D.5 Loushanguan 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 blood-red (西风烈长空 雁叫霜晨月 霜晨月 马蹄声碎 喇叭声咽 雄关漫道真如铁 而今迈步从头越 从头越 苍山如海 残阳如血 *Xi feng lie changkong, yan jiao shuang chen yue, ma ti sheng sui, laba sheng yan, xiong guan man dao zhen ru tie, er jin mai bu cong tou yue, cong tou yue, Cangshan ru hai, can yang ru xue*) (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. 遵义, 敬祝毛主席万寿无疆 *Er jin mai bu cong tou yue. Zunyi, Jingzhu Mao zhuxi wanshou wujiang*) (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 (红军不怕远征难 万水千山只等闲 五岭逶迤腾细浪 乌蒙走泥丸,金沙水拍云崖暖 大渡桥横铁索寒 更喜岷山千里雪 三军过后尽开颜 *Hongjun bu pa yuanzheng nan, wan shui qian shan zhi deng xian, wu ling wei yi xilang, wu meng zou niwan, Jinshajiang pai yun ya nuan, Dadu qiao heng tie suo han, geng xi Minshan qianlixue, san jun guo hou jin kai yan*) (WAT, 58)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March (红军不怕远征难 *Hongjun bu pa yuanzheng nan*) (HMX, 178)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March / Holding light ten thousand crags and torrents (红军不怕远征难, 万水千山只等闲 *Hongjun bu pa yuanzheng nan, wan shui qian shan zhi deng xian*) (HMX, 250)

The Red Army fears not the trials of the Long March. 17 brave soldiers crossed the Dadu River (红军不怕远征难, 十七勇士强渡大渡河 6.8.11 *Hongjun bu pa yuanzheng nan. Shiqi yongshi qiang du Dadu he*) (HMX, 142)

Minshan's thousand li of snow joyously crossed (更喜岷山千里雪 *Geng xi Minshan qian li xue*) (WAT, 28)

Warm the steep cliffs lapped by the waters of the Jinsha River (金沙水拍云崖暖 *Jinshashui pai yun ya nuan*) (WAT, 359)

D.7 Liupanshan (1935)

Red flags flutter on Liupanshan (六盘山上红旗飘 *Liupanshan shang hongqi piao*) (WAT, 355) - This is adapted from the line in the poem *Liupanshan*: High on the crest of Mount Liupan / Red banners wave freely in the west wind (六盘山上高峰 红旗漫卷西风 *Liupanshan shang gao feng, hong qi man juan xi feng*)

Today we hold the long cord in our hands / When shall we bind fast the Grey Dragon? (今日长缨在手, 何时缚住苍龙 *Jinri changying zai shou, he shi fuzhu kang long*) (HMX, 112)

D.8 Snow (1936)

This land so rich in beauty (江山如此多娇 *Jiangshan ru ci duo jiao*) (BM cat. no. 34)

The red mountains so rich in beauty (红山如此多娇 *Hongshan ru ci duo jiao*) (HMX, 100) - a variation on the line above

D.9 The Capture of Nanjing (1949)

Over Zhongshan swept a storm, headlong / Our mighty army, a million strong, has crossed the Great River. / The city, a tiger crouching, a dragon curling, outshines its ancient glories; / In heroic triumph heaven and earth have been overturned. / With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe / And not ape Xiang Yu the conqueror seeking idle fame. / Were Nature sentient, she too would pass from youth to age / But Man's world is mutable, seas become mulberry fields (钟山风雨起苍黄, 百万雄师过大江, 虎距龙盘今胜昔, 天翻地覆慨而慷, 宜将剩勇追穷寇, 不可沽名学霸王, 天若有情天亦老, 人间正道是沧桑 *Zhongshan feng yu qi canghuang, baiwan xiongshi guo da jiang, hu ju long pan jin sheng xi, tianfan di fu kai er kang, yi jiang sheng yong zhui qiongkou, bu ke gu ming xue ba wang, tian ruo you qing tian yi lao, renjian zheng dao shi kang sang*)

Our mighty army, a million strong, has crossed the Great River (百万雄师过大江 *Baiwan xiongshi guo da jiang*) (WAT, 47, 79)

But Man's world is mutable, seas become mulberry fields (人间正道是沧桑 *Renjian zhengdao shi kang sang*) (HMX, 116)

With power and to spare we must pursue the tottering foe (宜将剩勇追穷寇 *Yi jiang sheng yong zhui qiongkou*) (HMX, 340)

D.10 Beidaihe (1954)

A storm sweeps down on this northern land / White breakers leap to the sky. / No fishing boats off Qinhuangdao / Are seen on the boundless ocean. / Where are they gone? / Nearly two thousand years ago / Wielding his whip, the Emperor Wu of Wei / Rode eastward to Jieshi; his poem still survives / Today the autumn

wind still sighs / But the world has changed (大雨落幽燕, 白浪滔天, 秦皇岛外打渔船, 一片汪洋都不见, 知向谁边, 往事越千年, 魏武挥鞭, 东临碣石有一篇, 萧瑟秋风今又是, 换了人间 *Dayu luoyou yan, bai lang tao tian, Qinhuangdao wai da yuchuan, yi pian wangyang dou bu jian, zhi xiang shei bian, wang shi yue qian nian, Wei wu hui bian, dong lin Jieshi you yi pian, xiao se qiu feng jin you shi, huan le renjian*) (HMX, 280)

D.11 Swimming (1956)

A bridge will fly to span the north and south / Turning a deep chasm into a thoroughfare (长江一桥飞架南北, 天堑变通途 *Changjiang yi qiao fei jia nan bei, tian qian bian tong tu*) (WAT, 120)

D.12 Shaoshan revisited (1959)

Happy, I see wave upon wave of paddy and beans / And all around heroes home-bound in the evening mist (喜看稻菽千重浪, 遍地英雄下夕烟 *Xi kan dao shu qian zhong lang pian di ying xiong xia xi yan*) (WAT, 66)

D.13 Ascent of Lushan (1959)

Ascent of Lushan (《七律·登庐山》 *Qi lu - Deng Lushan*) 1969 (HMX, 155)

D.14 Militia Women. Inscription on a photograph (1961)

How bright and brave they look, shouldering five-foot rifles / On the parade ground lit up by the first gleams of day. / China's daughters have high-aspiring minds / They love their battle array, not silks and satins (飒爽英姿五尺枪, 曙光初照练兵场, 中华儿女多奇志, 不爱红装爱武装 *Sashuang ying ci wu chi qiang, Shuguang chu zhao lian bing chang, Zhonghua ernü duo qi zhi, bu ai hongzhuang ai wuzhuang*) (WAT, 73)

D.15 The Fairy Cave at Lushan (1961)

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 (暮色苍茫看劲松, 乱云飞渡仍从容, 天生一个仙人洞, 无限风光在险峰 *Mu se cangmang kan jing song, luan yun fei du reng cong rong. Tiansheng yi ge xianren dong, wuxian fengguang zai xianfeng*) (WAT, 59)

On perilous peaks dwells beauty in her infinite variety (无限风光在险峰 *Wuxian fengguang zai xianfeng*) (BM cat. no. 77)

D.16 Ode to the Plum Blossom (1961)

Wind and rain escorted spring's departure / Flying snow welcomes spring's return. / On the ice-clad rock rising high and sheer / A flower blooms sweet and fair. / Sweet and fair, she craves not spring for herself alone / To be the harbinger of Spring she is content. / When the mountain flowers are in full bloom / She will smile mingling in their midst (风雨送春归, 飞雪迎春到, 忆是悬崖百丈冰, 犹有花枝俏俏也不争春, 只把春来报, 待到山花烂漫时, 她在丛中笑 *Feng yu song chun lai, fei xue ying chun dao, yi shi xian ya bai zhang bing, you you hua zhi qiao qiao ye bu zheng chun, zhi ba chun lai bao. Dai dao shan hua lan man guo, ta zai cong zhong xiao*) (WAT, 71)

Flying snow welcomes spring's return (飞雪迎春到 *Fei xue 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 *Ta zai cong zhong xiao*) (HMX, 255)

D.17 Winter Cloud (1962)

Only heroes can quell tigers and leopards (独有英雄驱虎豹 *Duyou yingxiong qu hu bao*) (WAT, 61)

Plum blossoms welcome the whirling snow (梅花欢喜漫天雪 *Meihua huanxi man tian xue*) (BM cat. no. 274)

Plum blossoms flutter in a sky full of snow (梅花飞舞漫天雪 *Meihua*

fei wu man tian xue) (WAT, 49) [– a variant on the entry above, in which the 3rd and 4th characters have been changed]

D.18 For Guo Moruo (1963)

So many deeds cry out to be done / And always urgently / The world rolls on / Time presses. / Ten thousand years are too long / Seize the day, seize the hour! (多少事, 从来急, 天地转 光明迫, 一万年太久, 只争朝夕 *Duoshao shi, cong lai ji, tian dai zhuan, guangming po, yi wan nian tai jiu, zhi zheng chao xi*) (WAT, 64)

The Four Seas are rising, clouds and waters raging / The Five Continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring (四海翻腾云水怒, 五洲震荡风雷激 *Sihai fanteng yun shui nu, wuzhou zhentang feng lei ji*) (WAT, 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 zhuxi de zhishi banshi*) (HMX, 151)

Advance 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道路奋勇前进 *Yongyuan yanzhe weida lingxiu Mao zhuxi wu qi zhishi daolu fenyong qianjin*) (HMX, 270)

Advance following the glowing route of the May 7th Directive and advance (沿着《五七》指示光辉道路前进 *Yanzhe wu qi zhishi guanghui daolu qianjin*) (HMX, 199)

The army and the people are as close as family (军民亲如一家人 *Jun min qin ru yi jia ren*) (HMX, 83) Attack with reason, defend with force (文武捍卫 *Wen gong wu wei*) (HMX, 107)

Command everything with Mao Zedong Thought (用毛泽东思想统帅一切 *Yong Mao Zedong sixiang tongshuai yiqie*) (WAT, 101)

Diligently organise struggle, criticism and reform (认真搞好斗批改 *Ren zhen gao hao dou pi gai*) (WAT, 59)

Diligently perform publishing work (认真作好出版工作 *Ren zhen zuo hao chuban gongzuo*) (WAT, 94)

Do not live off past gains, make new contributions (不要吃老本, 要立新功 *Buyao chi lao ben, yao li xin gong*) (WAT, 106)

Economise when making revolution (要节约闹革命 *Yao jieyue nao geming*) (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 *Yiqie weilie renmin jian kang*) [– refers to the Directive on Hygiene, 26 June 1965]

Fight selfishness, repudiate revisionism (斗私批修 *Dousi pixiu*) (BM cat. no. 118)

Fight selfishness, repudiate revisionism (要斗私批修 *Yao do si pixiu*) (WAT, 172)

A firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of working, and a flexible strategy and tactics (坚定正确的政治方向, 艰苦朴素的工作作风, 灵活机动的战略战术 *Jianding zhengque de zhengzhi fangxiang, jianku pusu de gongzuo zuofeng, linghuo jidong de zhanlüe zhanshu*) (WAT, 120)

Follow Chairman Mao and forever make revolution. Follow Chairman Mao. Everything to follow 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, 一切为毛主席 *Genzhe Mao zhuxi yongyuan nao geming. Genzhe Mao zhuxi. Yiqie fucong Mao zhuxi. Yiqie Jin'gen Mao zhuxi. Yiqie weizhe Mao zhuxi*) (HMX, 283)

Follow Chairman Mao's plan for constructing the navy and advance courageously (沿着毛主席制定的海军建设方针奋勇前进 *Yanzhe Mao zhuxi zhiding de haijun jianshe fangzhen fenyong qianjin*) (HMX, 210)

Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote preparations for war (抓革命, 促生产, 促工作, 促战备 *Zhua geming, cu shengchan, cu gongzuo, cu zhanbei*) (WAT, 388)

cu shengchan, cu gongzuo, cu zhanbei) (WAT, 388)

In agriculture study Dazhai (农业学大寨 *Nongye xue Dazhai*) (HMX, 291)

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! (一切想着毛主席 / 一切服从毛主席 / 一切紧跟毛主席 / 一切为着毛主席 / 毛主席万岁! 万万岁! *Yiqie xiangzhe Mao zhuxi, yiqie fucong Mao zhuxi, yiqie Jin'gen Mao zhuxi, yiqie weizhe Mao zhuxi. Mao zhuxi wansui! Wansui! Wan wansui!*) (BM cat. no. 83) [– associated with the instruction to 'Learn from Comrade Men He' issued in April 1968. Men He was the figurehead of the Loyalty campaign of 1968.]

In industry learn from Daqing (工业学大庆 *Gongye xue Daqing*) (WAT, 126)

Industry is to serve the workers, farmers and soldiers (工业为工农兵服务 *Gongye wei gongnongbing fuwu*) (WAT, 121)

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. 毛主席热爱我热爱. 毛主席支持我支持. 毛主席指示我照办. 毛主席挥手我前进 *Xiang Li Wenzhong tongzhi xuexi. Mao zhuxi re'ai wo re'ai. Mao zhuxi zhichi, wo zhichi. Mao zhuxi zhishi wo zhao ban. Mao zhuxi huishou wo qianjin*) (HMX, 295)

Learn from Comrade Men He (向门合同志学习 *Xiang Men He tongzhi xuexi*) (HMX, 283)

Long live the people (人民万岁 *Renmin wansui*) (WAT, 138)

Long live the success of the people's war (人民战争胜利万岁 *Renmin zhanzheng shengli wansui*) (WAT, 35)

Never forget class struggle (千万不要忘记阶级斗争 *Qianwan bu yao wangji jieji douzheng*) (WAT, 102)

Newest Directive: Fight Selfishness, Repudiate Revisionism (最新指示: 要斗私批修 *Zuixin zhishi: yao dou si pi xiu*) (HMX, 83)

Read Chairman Mao's books, heed Chairman Mao's words (读毛主席的书, 听毛主席的话 *Du Mao zhuxi de shu, ting Mao zhuxi de hua*) (HMX, 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, 听毛主席的话, 照毛主席的指示办事, 做毛主席的好战士 *Du Mao zhuxi de shu, ting Mao zhuxi de hua, zhao Mao zhuxi de zhishi ban shi, zuo Mao zhuxi de hao zhanshi*) (BM cat. no. 211)

Support the army, cherish the people (援军爱民 *Yuan jun ai min*) (WAT, 91)

Support the army, cherish the people (要拥军爱民 *Yao yong jun ai min*) (WAT, 135)

Support Vietnam, Resist the US (援越抗美 *Yuan Yue kang Mei*) (HMX, 312)

Supreme Directive: Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work, promote war preparations, 1969 (最高指示: 抓革命, 促生产, 促工作, 促战备 1969 *Zuigao zhishi: zhua geming, cu shengchan, cu gongzuo, cu zhanbei, 1969*) (HMX, 97)

Take the key elements of medicine and hygiene to the villages (把医疗卫生的重点放到农村去 *Ba yiliao weisheng de zhongdian fang dao nongcun qu*) (HMX, 207)

Take the road with the united workers and farmers (走与工农相结合的道路 *Zou yu gong nong xiang jiehe de daolu*) (HMX, 203)

The educated youth go to the countryside (知识青年到农村去 *Zhishi qingnian dao nongcun qu*) (HMX, 172)

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 *Renmin jiefangjun yinggai zhichi zuopai guangda qunzhong*) (BM cat. no. 75)

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来学, 狼用 *Yao ba Lao san pian zuowei zuo you ming lai xue / lang 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 daxuexiao*) (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 daxuexiao*) (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 *Shouda 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 yijun 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 Institute 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 (奖给五好战士 *Jianggei 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 jianian 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 unfurl, 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' (满怀深情迎九大 *Manhuai shenqing yingjiuda*)]