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| **Author / Name**  | **Detail** |
| **Central Committee of the CCP** | The Central Committee was an organisation of senior Communist leaders. It was meant to debate policy decisions, but by the time of the Cultural Revolution it was dominated by Mao and met only to agree his actions. |
| **Peking (Beijing) Review** | Official CCP publication. National news magazine founded in 1958. Written in English. It was an important tool for the government to communicate to the rest of world. |
| **The Red Flag** | CCP Journal. Part of the influential ‘*two newspapers and one magazine’* group (including People’s Daily & PLA Daily). Set up by Chen Boda (close ally of Mao). They were the mouthpiece of the CCP through which Mao’s latest speeches and ideas were published. Used to win the support of the people for CR etc.  |
| **People’s Daily** | Official newspaper of the CCP. During the Cultural Revolution, the People's Daily was one of the few sources of information from which either foreigners or Chinese could figure out what the Chinese government was doing or planning to do. During this period, an editorial in the People's Daily would be considered an authoritative statement of government policy, was studied and reproduced nationwide, and analysed globally for insight into the Party's plans. The most important editorials were jointly published by People's Daily, People's Liberation Army Daily and Red Flag (magazine), from 1967 to 1978, so called "*Two newspapers and one journal*" directly representing the highest voice of Chinese Communist Party. It performs a similar function to that of Pravda in Russia |
| **China Pictorial** | A weekly magazine that was first published in 1950. Calligraphy for the title was done by Mao himself, and it was one of the few publications allowed to continue during the Cultural Revolution. |
| **Li Zhisui – Private Life of Chairman Mao (1996)** | As his personal physician, Doctor Li knew Mao very well and became one of his closest confidants. He accompanied Mao on fact finding tours round the countryside, so saw the same things as Mao and recorded Mao’s reaction to them. His role was primarily medical not political, although Mao respected his opinions and advice. After Mao’s death, Li went to live in the USA, which is where the book was written. (He based the book on his memories of his journals written during his time with Mao, which he destroyed for fear that the Red Guards would find them. The book is banned in China. |
| **Robert Loh – Escape from Red China** | Loh’s account of his own life in China, written after his flight to the USA Loh was a Chinese born intellectual who lived and studied in the US before he returned to China in 1949, believing he would be able to rebuild the China. As someone who had lived in the USA, Loh would have been an obvious target of suspicion during the Antis. (Anti-campaigns were conducted in the context of anti-capitalist fervour due to the ‘’Resist America, Aid Korea campaign.) He managed a flour mill and was interrogated during struggle sessions in the anti-movements. |
| **Sirin Phathanothai – The Dragon’s Pearl , Growing up amongst Mao’s reclusive circle** | Sirin and her brother were children of a leading Thai politician, who had them sent to stay with Zhou Enlai as part of an initiative to improve relations between Thailand and China. Later, she got into trouble during the Cultural Revolution because of her privileged position, but her fortunes turned around when she rescued some children from a fire and then became something of a heroine. |
| **Anthony Grey** | A British correspondent working for Reuters Press Agency, who was held under house arrest for over two years during the Cultural Revolution. Officially he was accused of spying. |
| **Nien Cheng – Life and Death in Shanghai** | Nien survived over 6 years in prison, where she was sent because she was the widow of a manager who worked for the Shell oil company. This made her a target for the Red Guards who ransacked the family home to destroy evidence of the 4 olds. She moved to the USA in 1980, where she wrote her autobiography. Her daughter who worked as a film actress was murdered by Red Guards in 1967. |
| **Jung Chang – Wild Swans** | Jung Chang was a keen Red Guard as a teenager, in the early years of the CR, but her opinions of Mao altered when her parents became victims of persecution and she realised how her generation was being used. She was sent down to the countryside (‘Up to the mountains down to the villages’) She later resumed her university course, and left China to study in England two years after Mao’s death. She takes a very negative view of Mao. |
| **Anchee Min – The cooked seed** | She was only 17 when she was sent ‘down to the countryside’ in the Rustification campaign during the CR.  |
| **Joshua Horn** | An English surgeon who had become a committed Communist in the 1930s. He took his family with him to live in China from 1954-69 in order to contribute his expertise to the building of a new China. |
| **John Melby – The Mandate of Heaven** | Melby was an American diplomat in China during the Civil War. |
| **Han Suyin – Wind in the Towers** | Han Suyin was born in China of a Chinese father and a Belgian mother. She was one of the few foreign writers to travel widely in China during the CR years. |