

Appendix to Catching Fire: How National Humiliation Spreads Hostile Foreign Policy Preferences on Chinese Social Media

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1 Machine Learning Models

Following Chang and Masterson (2020), the text was segmented using Jieba (Sun 2015), and punctuation and special characters were not removed. Whether or not the content was vectorized by count or term frequency–inverse document frequency (TFIDF) was selected using cross-validation on the training set. Models for each variable are trained and tuned independently.

Table 1 shows how each SVM model performed for each variable. To evaluate the models, I use a 0.8/0.2 train/test split. The models are highly accurate, each model classified at least 96% percent of the posts in the withheld test set correctly (approximating the 95% intercoder agreement among the human codings). I report precision and recall for the minority classes because this captures how often the models are correct when they label a post as being in the minority category and how many of the posts in the minority category are correctly labeled respectively.

Labeling minority categories is a challenge for machine learning models, partly because the algorithm has fewer posts of this kind to learn from (Chang and Masterson 2020, 407). As shown in Figure 1 in the main text, each of these categories are quite rare, which makes this an especially difficult classification task. For this reason, the recall and precision values tend to be lower than the accuracy and AUC values. I report the raw recall and precision values rather than macro or micro averages, which readers may be used to seeing in other contexts and which would be much higher because they average the performance across both the rare and more common category. This would pull the recall and precision scores closer to the AUC scores, which reflect balanced accuracy across categories in a binary context.

Table 1: Machine Learning Model Performance

Variable	Accuracy	AUC	Minority Class Precision	Minority Class Recall
National Humiliation	0.965	0.8243	0.6792	0.6667
Force	0.986	0.6929	0.7	0.3889
Territory	0.968	0.8644	0.7407	0.8451
Trade Barrier	0.996	0.7495	0.75	0.5

All results are for performance on the withheld test set using a 0.8/0.2 train/test split. The training set for national humiliation posts contains 4,000 posts, and the training set for each policy variable contains 3,999 posts.

1.1 Cross-validation

The following tables show 5-fold cross-validation results for the machine labels of each variable. The results of each fold tend to reflect the results on the test data in the previous section. The main exception is the third fold of cross-validation for the force variable in which the model performed very poorly in both precision and recall. This could indicate that the performance of this model is sensitive to the data that it is trained on.

Table 2: Cross-validate National Humiliation

Fold	Accuracy	AUC	Minority Class Precision	Minority Class Recall
1	0.962	0.942	0.69	0.537
2	0.964	0.95	0.688	0.611
3	0.964	0.928	0.68	0.63
4	0.964	0.925	0.714	0.556
5	0.963	0.966	0.655	0.691
Mean	0.9634	0.9422	0.6854	0.605

Results show for each fold of a 5-fold cross-validation. The data set contains 5,000 posts.

Table 3: Cross-validate Force

Fold	Accuracy	AUC	Minority Class Precision	Minority Class Recall
1	0.985	0.871	1	0.167
2	0.982	0.919	0.5	0.222
3	0.98	0.865	0	0
4	0.983	0.953	0.571	0.222
5	0.984	0.874	0.625	0.691
Mean	0.9828	0.8964	0.5392	0.1778

Results show for each fold of a 5-fold cross-validation. The data set contains 4,999 posts.

Table 4: Cross-validate Territory

Fold	Accuracy	AUC	Minority Class Precision	Minority Class Recall
1	0.97	0.972	0.842	0.78
2	0.964	0.974	0.859	0.671
3	0.963	0.962	0.789	0.741
4	0.937	0.955	0.582	0.79
5	0.961	0.97	0.792	0.691
Mean	0.959	0.9666	0.7728	0.7372

Results show for each fold of a 5-fold cross-validation. The data set contains 4,999 posts.

Table 5: Cross-validate Trade Barrier

Fold	Accuracy	AUC	Minority Class Precision	Minority Class Recall
1	0.995	0.988	0.667	0.333
2	0.996	0.989	0.667	0.4
3	0.995	0.992	0.5	0.4
4	0.993	0.957	0.4	0.333
5	0.994	0.936	0.5	0.691
Mean	0.9946	0.9724	0.5468	0.3266

Results show for each fold of a 5-fold cross-validation. The data set contains 4,999 posts.

2 Coding Dictionary

Each section defines a set of variables to be coded. If a post contains content that fits the definition for a variable, it should be coded as 1 for that variable. Otherwise, it should be coded as 0 for that variable. There are subsections for each variable containing examples of posts that would be coded 1 for each variable. The variables in the national humiliation section and the international relations section are coded in separate coding sessions and should be coded independently of each other. This means that if a post is coded as 1 for a particular international relations variable, such as military force, that does not provide any information about whether the post should be coded 1 for national humiliation.

2.1 National Humiliation

The post represents the nation of China as being humiliated. For an event to be framed as humiliation, it must be claimed that someone or some group outside the Chinese nation did something morally wrong/unjust to China, which was humiliated. The post can refer to something happening now or to a historic humiliation. It does not necessarily need to contain the phrase “national humiliation” (国耻).

2.1.1 National Humiliation Examples

Example H1: Forward Weibo @北其村 The Japanese Invasion army signed the Instrument of Surrender. Celebrate the commemoration of the 68th anniversary of Japan’s surrender! Never forget national humiliation and revitalize China!

转发微博 @北其村侵华日军投降书之六（完）庆祝、纪念日本投降68周年!不忘国耻，振兴中华!

Example H2:

The Chinese, united, produce the strong voice of the nation. From self-reliance comes strength. The Chinese dream shines in the East. @中国之声 [The 82nd Anniversary of the “Manchurian Incident” never forget national humiliation] Today is the anniversary of the Manchurian Incident. Today, sharp air defense alarms resounded through the land of China. In the past 82 years, China has undergone earth-shaking changes. The spirit of national self-improvement cultivated in the War of Resistance Against Japan has helped China to overcome difficulties and obstacles and become increasingly powerful. History has proven that China does not disgrace itself. Who can disgrace it? As a Chinese, we should always remember: never forget national humiliation and revitalize China.

中国人，团结起来，奏响民族的最强音。自立，至强。中国梦，在东方闪耀。@中国之声【“九一八”事变82周年勿忘国耻】又到“九一八”纪念日。今天，尖利的防空警报再次响彻华夏大地。82年过去，中国发生了翻天覆地的变化，在抗日战争中培育起来的民族自强精神助推着中国走过艰难险阻，日益强大。历史证明，中华不自辱，谁人能辱之？作为中国人，我们时刻应该牢记：勿忘国耻，振兴中华

Example H3

It is thanks to Britain starting the Opium War that the Chinese people who have been humiliated for centuries will fight for the country and the nation on any occasion. Now itself in decline, Britain denounces the suffering it caused and feels a kind of sorrow. @太史公: The British media made a documentary praising their athletes as “the pride of England”, but criticizing Chinese athletes for fighting for “national honor.” Can it be said that England is a country? China? @流风回雪# #Seeing the world in the blink of an eye The Olympics were originally pure, but some countries must put narrow political meanings on them all the time, they do not know how to respect people! They don’t know what the Olympic spirit is! From raising the national flag to deliberately picking on young athletes, everywhere they show their narrow-mindedness and ridiculous self-importance. Can this be effective? On the contrary! The dogs they raised will cooperate, but decline is not far.

正是拜英国发动的鸦片战争所赐，深受百年屈辱中国人才会在各种场合为国家而战，为民族而战。现在它自己没落了，却指责当年的受害者，感觉是一种哀鸣。@太史公说:英国媒体为他们的运动员拍纪录片，歌颂他们是“英伦的骄傲”时，却指责中国的运动员为“国家荣誉”而战，难道，英国是国家，中国 @流风回雪 #明眼看天下#奥运会本来是纯净之地，但某些国家一定要把狭隘的政治含义无时无刻的镶嵌其中，他们根本不懂得如何尊重人！不懂得何谓奥运精神！从升国旗到刻意抹黑刁难小选手，处处显示了他们的小肚鸡肠和妄自尊大。这样普世能有效果吗？只能相反！他们养着的狗接了命令是会附和着叫的，但离落水不远了

Example H4

National humiliation, ethnic/racial humiliation, the Chinese people’s humiliation, only formidable talent can wipe humiliation away

国耻，民族耻，中国人的耻，唯有强大才能洗耻

2.2 International Relations Outcomes

The variables in this section are all about foreign policy responses that a post could advocate. To be coded as a 1, these cannot be posts that just describe events that took place in the past (although these descriptions can be included as part of an argument about policy). The post has to take a position on the kind of policy that China should have.

2.2.1 Military Force

The post advocates using or threatening to use China's military force against another country. There are two separate variables for military force. `mil_force_imp` is coded 1 if the post's advocacy of the use or threat of military force is only implicit and 0 otherwise. Some posts in this category might say that talking will not solve this dispute, or criticize the government for *merely* issuing a statement condemning another country's incursion into Chinese territory. Others might refer to past conflicts and a current international dispute and say that China cannot tolerate or must put a stop to what is going on in the current dispute. In this case, the earlier reference to force implies that force will be used or threatened as a means to end the current dispute. The second category is `mil_force_exp`, which is coded 1 if the post explicitly advocates the use or threat of military force and 0 otherwise.

2.2.2 Implicit Military Force Examples

Example Imp1

Kim Jong-un's current behavior is more arrogant than Kim Jong Il's. He is totally ignorant of China. North Korea has always done things in its own way. Even while resisting US aid, Kim Il Sung planned to drive the Chinese army out of North Korea. North Korea consumes the security benefits China provides but heedlessly takes actions that harm China's interests. China will not tolerate this. Much less will China tolerate North Korean criticism of China. Kim must understand that he can't humiliate China!

金正恩当前的行为比金正日更加放肆，对中国根本无视。朝鲜历来是我行我素，就连当初抗美援朝后，也是金日成一手策划把中国军队赶出朝鲜的。一味着靠吃中国给予其提供的安全保障而吃红利，却全然不顾损害中国利益的行为，中国不会包容，更不会容忍朝鲜评中国。金必须明白他不可以屈辱中国！

2.2.3 Explicit Military Force Examples

Example M1: Facing Japan's provocation and infringement, China should take the initiative and attack. [This] would make Japan know that China protects its sovereignty and territory with resolute determination. China cannot be passive. If [we] let them run amok on the Diaoyu Islands, the gains will not make up the losses. [China] should to take resolute action to make Japan pay a painful price for its mistakes.

面对日本的挑衅和侵犯，中国应该应该主动出击，让日本真正认识到中国捍卫领土和主权的坚定决心，不能处处被动，任其在钓鱼岛上胡作非为得寸进尺；应该果断行动，让日本为其错误的行径付出惨痛的代价。

Example M2:

China will not give territory in exchange for peace. Do not hesitate to go to war to defend [our] interests <http://t.cn/S5R0R2>

罗援：中国不会以土地换和平捍卫利益不惜一战 <http://t.cn/S5R0R2>

Example M3:

The power of our national unity is diplomatic and combat power. Yes, *The Art of War* says the best policy is to avoid war, but we must fight without hesitation! @工者 [seeking the patriotic signatures: asking the People's Liberation Army to fight the Philippines]: 1 The Philippines is gambling the Chinese people lack the moral backbone, betting our strategic decision making is weak. 2 We lost Outer Mongolia. Will we also lose the South China Sea? Will we also lose our navigation rights? 3 The sea area near Huangyan Island contains the oil and natural gas needed for future development. Now, if [we] do not fight, [we] will not completely destroy the Aquino administration's hopes for the United States. China will completely lose its resources. 5 The people need an unyielding voice! !

国人的团结力就是外交战斗力，也是孙子兵法不战而屈人之兵的上策，但我们要不惜一战! @践行者周宇【求爱国连署：请求解放军对菲律宾开战】理由如下：1菲律宾赌中国人没骨气，赌决策软弱；2我们失去外蒙，还能失去南海吗？还要失去本属于我们的航行自由？3黄岩岛附近海域蕴藏着未来发展必需的石油和天然气，现在不打，不彻底摧毁阿基诺政府对美国的奢望，中国将彻底失去资源；5民间需要强硬的声音!!

2.2.4 Territorial Dispute

The post refers to one or more of China's territorial disputes. Examples of territorial disputes include but are not limited to Taiwan, the Diaoyu/East China Sea dispute, the South China Sea (including the Paracel Islands and the Spratly Islands), China's territorial disputes over its border with India, and China's territorial disputes over its border with Russia. The post has to refer to the dispute as a dispute or claim that the disputed territory is part of China. For example, posts about the weather in the South China Sea or that mention that the media in Taiwan are reporting something should not be coded as 1.

2.2.5 Territorial Dispute Examples

Example T1: "Taiwan is China's sacred territory" 台湾是中国神圣的领土

M1, M2, M3, and TB1 are also examples of posts that mention China's territorial disputes, but not all posts advocating military force or military spending and resources will necessarily mention territorial disputes.

2.2.6 Trade Barrier

The post advocates boycotting or raising trade barriers to goods from one or more other countries. Trade barriers include both tariffs and non-tariff barriers such as increased inspections. The post does not need to give a reason for why Chinese consumers should boycott this country's goods or why the Chinese government should raise trade barriers.

2.2.7 Trade Barrier Example

Example TB1: "Resisting Japanese goods and not trading with Japanese people is the humiliated Chinese nation's most fundamental principle. However, pouring out soup, throwing water bottles, pulling down the national flag, and breaking cars are acts of bandits and villains. @冷雷冷雨: @金毛鼠007: Resolutely boycott Japanese goods until China fully controls the Diaoyu Islands! @海浩瀚: Resist the Japanese goods, it should be normal behavior, even the totally subservient must persist. @网络新趋势 The Chinese must defend the Diaoyu

islands from the Japanese dwarf [derogatory] pirates. After the national humiliation of The Treaty of Shimonoseki, the butcher knife lifted at Nanjing. China's big market towers over Japan's small sprouts. Japanese goods are suddenly on fire; gentlemen do not forgive easily. Reject Japanese goods for 1 month and 1000 Japanese companies will teeter. Reject Japanese goods for half a year and half of Japanese enterprise will flee. Reject Japanese goods for a year, and patriotic blood will burn. A Chinese gentleman will forward this post one hundred times. Everyone forward this letter. The devil reaching a dead end [blind alley]. -Forward!"

抵制日货，不与任何日本人往来，这是饱受屈辱中国人两条最基本的原则。但是，泼面汤、扔水瓶、拔国旗、砸车、拧车螺丝都是暴徒与小人所为@冷雷冷雨：@金毛鼠007：坚决抵制日货，直到中国全面控制钓鱼岛！@大海浩瀚：抵制日货，应该作为常态，即使他俯首帖耳，也要坚持不懈@网络新趋势华人必保钓，倭寇莫叫嚣。马关丧国耻，南京举屠刀。中国大市场，扶桑小命苗。日货猛于火，诸君莫轻饶。一月拒日货，日企千家翘。半载拒日货，日企半数逃。一年拒日货，日本经济倒。年年拒日货，爱国血在烧。君是中国人，转发一百条。人人转此信，鬼子末路到。-转！

3 Keyword Lists

Below are the keyword lists used to select posts that were then coded either by hand or by machine for the national humiliation and policy variables. Any post that contained any of these sequences of characters was selected. This means that single characters or short phrases will also include all posts that have longer words or phrases that contain that component. For example, by including the keyword 辱 (insult), I also capture all posts that contain the words/phrases: 辱没 (disgrace), 辱骂 (to insult), 辱命 (to fail to accomplish a mission), 辱骂的 (abusive), etcetera. As described in "The Data" section of the main text, the keywords are intentionally selected to be highly inclusive.

3.1 Keywords for National Humiliation

The 8,627,945 posts selected as possibly containing national humiliation had to contain at least one of the following keywords:

国耻, 耻辱, 耻笑, 耻于, 辱, 屈辱, 侮, 靖国神社, 九一八, 南京大屠杀, 百年国, 冤枉, 贬低, 欺负, 鄙视, 卢沟桥, 八国联军, 侵华, 甲午战争.

National humiliation, disgrace, mock, to be ashamed of, dishonor/insult, humiliation, insult, Yasukuni Shrine, 918 [used to refer to the Mukden Incident], Nanjing Massacre, Century of national, treat unfairly, belittle, bully, despise/look down on, Marco Polo Bridge, Eight Nation Alliance, to invade China [used to refer to historic invasions], First Sino-Japanese War.

3.2 Keywords for Policy Variables

The 26,894,714 posts selected as possibly containing one or more of the policy variables could not contain the keyword "advertisement" (广告).

These posts also had to contain at least one of the following key words:

贸易, 大国, 钓鱼岛, 东海, 舰队, 领土, 主权, 中美, 南海, 访华, 访美, 外交, 军事, 安理会, 和平, 核心利益, 中方, 世贸, WTO, wto, 对华, 关税, 战争, 冲突, 爱国, 攻击, 核武器, 导弹, 冷战, 霸权, 多边主义, 祖国, 民族荣耀, 民族利益, 航空母舰, 战斗机, 潜艇, 士兵, 将军, 海军, 空军, 人民解放军, 北约, 自卫队, 军国主义, 法西斯主义, 民族主义, 敌军, 边防, 战备,

老将, 战区, 陆军, 特务, 情报, 炸弹, 杀手锏, 富国强军, 不惜一战, 西沙, 王毅, 华春莹, 非政府组织, 钓鱼岛.

Trade, Great power, Diaoyu Islands, East China Sea, fleet, territory, sovereignty, Sino-US, South China Sea, visit China [usually used to refer to official or diplomatic visits], visit America, diplomacy, military affairs, UN Security Council, Peace, Core interest, the Chinese side, world trade, WTO, wto, towards China, tariff, war, conflict, patriotism, attack, nuclear weapon, missile, Cold War, hegemony, multilateralism, motherland, national honor, national interest, aircraft carrier, fighter plane, submarine, soldier, [military] general, navy, air force, People’s Liberation Army, NATO, self-defense force, militarism, fascism [sometimes used to refer to Japan in bellicose rhetoric], nationalism, enemy forces, border defense, war preparation, veteran, war zone, land forces, special agent, intelligence report, bomb, ace in the hole/trump card, rich country strong army, be ready to go to war, Paracel Islands, Wang Yi, Hua Chunying, NGO, Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands.

4 Censorship

This is an analysis using the users that overlap between the Fudan NLP data set and the WeiboScope data set to determine whether the treatment and outcome variables I analyze predict censorship, which could indicate that censorship biases the analysis (Zhang et al. 2015; Fu, Chan, and Chau 2013). In each case, linear probability models are used, and the dependent variable is whether the post was censored according to the narrow and broad definitions of censorship described in the main text “Censorship and Regime Commentators” section . The narrow definition is the one used in Fu, Chan, and Chau (2013), and the broad definition categorizes all deleted posts, even those deleted by the user, as censored to check robustness.

The analysis in the subsections below first examines whether an individual variable predicts censorship and next examines whether the interaction of the treatment and one or more of the outcomes predict censorship. In no case does the analysis using the narrow definition of censorship indicate bias on the treatment, any of the outcome variables, or the interactions of the treatment and outcome variables. The only finding is that longer posts are less likely to be censored, and the length of posts is controlled for in the analysis in the main text. For the broad definition of censorship, the only treatment or outcome variable with consistent findings across specifications in the models without interactions is the territory variable. This indicates that the descriptive analysis may undercount posts with that variable. Patriotism and post length also both are positively related to censorship under the broad measure, but these variables are not included in the descriptive analysis. On the broad measure of censorship for the interaction models, none of the interactions between the treatment and the outcomes are significant once user and date fixed effects are included. Overall, the analysis increases confidence that the results in the main text are not driven by censorship.

4.1 Predicting Censorship (No Interaction)

Table 6: Effect on Probability of Being Censored

	Broad	Broad	Narrow	Narrow
National Humiliation	0.0229 (0.0285)	−0.0132 (0.0301)	0.0001 (0.0024)	0.0003 (0.0028)
Force	−0.0404** (0.0198)	0.0035 (0.0208)	0.0001 (0.0017)	0.0006 (0.0019)
Territory	0.1281** (0.0071)	0.0406** (0.0074)	−0.0001 (0.0006)	−0.0001 (0.0007)
Trade Barrier	0.0163 (0.0433)	0.1051** (0.046)	0 (0.0037)	0.0001 (0.0043)
Post Length	0.0989** (0.0003)	0.0207** (0.0007)	−0.0002** (0.0000)	−0.0002** (0.0001)
Patriotism	0.082** (0.0087)	0.0245** (0.0096)	0 (0.0007)	−0.0005 (0.0009)
Income Inequality	0.227** (0.0908)	0.0328 (0.0888)	0 (0.0078)	−0.0007 (0.0083)
User Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Day Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes

N = 3,417,648 Weibo posts. All results rounded to the fourth decimal place. This includes the standard error, which in some cases rounds to 0. Post length in hundreds of characters. * indicates $p < 0.1$ ** indicates $p < 0.05$.

4.2 Predicting Censorship (Interactions between Treatment and Outcomes)

Table 7: Effect on Probability of Being Censored

	Broad	Broad	Narrow	Narrow
National Humiliation	0.0812** (0.0383)	−0.0326 (0.0409)	0 (0.0033)	0.0007 (0.0038)
Force	−0.0463** (0.0202)	−0.0043 (0.0212)	0.0001 (0.0017)	0.0006 (0.002)
Territory	0.1295** (0.0071)	0.0399** (0.0075)	−0.0001 (0.0006)	−0.0001 (0.0007)
Trade Barrier	0.0799 (0.0496)	0.1462** (0.0519)	0 (0.0042)	0.0002 (0.0048)
Post Length	0.0989** (0.0003)	0.0207** (0.0007)	−0.0002** (0.0000)	−0.0002** (0.0001)
Patriotism	0.0823** (0.0087)	0.0257** (0.0096)	0 (0.0007)	−0.0005 (0.0009)
Income Inequality	0.227** (0.0908)	0.0328 (0.0888)	0 (0.0078)	−0.0007 (0.0083)
Humiliation × Force	0.1806* (0.1058)	0.1671 (0.1076)	−0.0001 (0.009)	0.0005 (0.0101)
Humiliation × Territory	−0.1272** (0.0617)	0.0362 (0.0648)	0.0001 (0.0053)	−0.0008 (0.0061)
Humiliation × Trade Barrier	−0.2211** (0.1033)	−0.1748 (0.112)	−0.0001 (0.0088)	−0.0005 (0.0105)
User Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes
Day Fixed Effects	No	Yes	No	Yes

N = 3,417,648 Weibo posts. All results rounded to the fourth decimal place. This includes the standard error, which in some cases rounds to 0. Post Length in hundreds of characters. * indicates $p < 0.1$ ** indicates $p < 0.05$.

5 Regime Commentator Posts on National Humiliation

This section contains the 31 unique regime commentator posts (of 61 total) from the leaked data set used by King, Pan, and Roberts (2017) that contain the phrase ‘national humiliation’ (国耻). While each of these posts is unique, some of them are only distinguishable from the others based on formatting or punctuation. The English translations are my own.

None of these posts mention a particular territorial dispute, advocate using military force, or advocate raising trade barriers. This increases confidence that the results in the main text are not driven by regime commentators. Any references to military conflict in these posts are about remembering historical conflict and usually in the context of remembering martyrs. Mentions of terms like struggle (奋斗) or fighting spirit (斗志) are made in the context of discussing revitalizing China rather than foreign policy towards a particular country or dispute. This revitalization is typically discussed in economic terms. A few posts call for struggling to make the country strong (奋发图强), which might be taken to also mean an increase in military strength, but these posts do not go as far as advocating the use or threat of force. The usage of terms, such as ‘struggle’ and ‘fighting spirit,’ is common in Chinese propaganda that exhorts citizens to work hard and does not necessarily indicate bellicose

intentions towards other countries.

1. 铭记历史, 勿忘国耻 2. 勿忘国耻, 缅怀先烈! 3. 缅怀先烈, 勿忘国耻! 4. 勿忘国耻, 勿忘先烈。 5. 民族复兴是对国耻最好答复 6. 缅怀先烈, 教育后辈, 不忘国耻! 7. 缅怀先烈, 勿忘国耻, 奋发图强。 8. 缅怀先烈, 不忘记国耻, 振兴中华。 9. 又是一年清明时, 勿忘国耻怀先烈。 10. 514812 缅怀先烈, 勿忘国耻, 奋发图强。 11. 【祭: 革命英烈】缅怀先烈, 妄忘国耻 12. 不忘国耻, 建设祖国, 缅怀先烈, 继往开来。 13. 勿忘国耻, 勿嫌家贫, 反腐倡廉, 振兴中华! 14. 悼念先烈, 抚恤遗孤……扬我军威, 勿忘国耻 15. 勿忘国耻继往开来, 铭记历史, 奔赴未来。 16. 向先烈学习, 向先烈致敬! 您们永远活在我们心中! 勿忘国耻, 爱我中华//赣州发布: 以先烈们的革命精神鼓舞斗志, 以先烈们的进取精神坚定信心, 以先烈们的奉献精神履职尽责, 用振兴赣南苏区的实际行动和辉煌业绩, 告慰先烈们的在天之灵。 17. 缅怀先烈, 不忘国耻! 团结奋斗, 振兴中华! (商务局文) 18. 不忘国耻! 我们应踩着英烈们的足迹抵御外辱, 奋勇前行! 19. 缅怀先烈, 珍惜今天! 不忘国耻, 振兴中华! (商务局文) 20. 必须要教育下一代勿忘国耻, 奋发图强, 很有必要的。 21. 必须教育下一代勿忘国耻, 奋发图强, 很有必要的。 就业局 22. 缅怀英雄, 不忘记他们, 就不会忘记历史, 就不会忘记国耻。 23. 向先烈学习, 向先烈致敬! 您们永远活在我们心中! 勿忘国耻, 爱我中华! 24. 向先烈学习, 向先烈致敬! 您们永远活在我们心中! 勿忘国耻, 爱我中华 25. 向先烈学习, 向先烈致敬! 您们永远活在我们心中! 勿忘国耻, 爱我中华! 26. 玉手纤纤枪杆握, 丹心烁烁我旗扬。豪情万里驱倭寇, 功德千秋忆羽裳。壁碎山河铭国耻, 汗青巾幗字生香。 27. 28. 玉手纤纤枪杆握, 丹心烁烁我旗扬。豪情万里驱倭寇, 功德千秋忆羽裳。壁碎山河铭国耻, 汗青巾幗字生香。 28. 牢记历史、不忘国耻。今天的幸福是千千万万英烈用生命和鲜血换来的, 我们要好好珍惜, 特别是要告诫一代一代人不要忘本! 29. 缅怀先烈, 珍惜今天! 不忘国耻, 振兴中华! 向为祖国解放人民自由振兴中华民族复兴而牺牲的英烈致敬! 人民英雄永垂不朽! (商务局文) 30. 我们永远不能忘记抗日战争中牺牲的革命先烈! 他们为了我们, 付出了生命的代价。人死了, 可保卫祖国的心却没死! 勿忘国耻, 振兴中华! 31. 缅怀先烈, 珍惜今天! 不忘国耻, 振兴中华! 向为祖国解放、人民自由、振兴中华民

族复兴而牺牲的英烈致敬! 人民英雄永垂不朽! (商务局文)

1. Remember history, don't forget national humiliation 2. Don't forget the national humiliation, remember the martyrs! 3. Remember the martyrs, don't forget the national humiliation! 4. Don't forget the national shame, don't forget the martyrs. 5. The revival of the nation is the best answer to national humiliation 6. Remember the martyrs, educate the younger generation, don't forget national humiliation! 7. Remember the martyrs, don't forget national humiliation, go all out to make the country strong. 8. Remember the martyrs, don't forget the national humiliation, revitalize China. 9. It is Tomb Sweeping Festival time, never forget national humiliation and remember the martyrs. 10. 514812 Remember the martyrs, don't forget national humiliation, go all out to make the country strong. 11. [Make offerings to revolutionary heroes] don't forget the martyrs, never forget national humiliation 12. Do not forget the national humiliation, build the motherland, remember the martyrs, and carry the cause forward and forge ahead into the future 13. Never forget national humiliation, don't look down on poor relations, oppose corruption and applaud honesty and integrity, revive China! 14. Mourn the martyrs, give alms to orphans... increase our military power, never forget national humiliation 15. Never forget national humiliation follow the past and herald the future, engrave history in your memory, rush to the future. 16. Learn from the martyrs, pay tribute to the martyrs! You will always live in our hearts! Don't forget the national humiliation, love China // GANZHOU released: Take the revolutionary fighting spirit of the martyrs, take the resolute and confident spirit of the martyrs, perform duties with the dedication of the martyrs, and use actual actions and activities to revitalize the southern Jiangxi Soviet area and make glorious achievements to comfort the spirits of the martyrs. 17. Remember the martyrs, don't forget national humiliation! Unite in struggle, revitalize China! (Business Bureau) 18. Do not forget national humiliation! We should

follow the footsteps of heroes to resist outside insults, go forward courageously! 19. Remember the martyrs, cherish today! Don't forget national humiliation, revitalize China! (Business Bureau) 20. It is necessary to educate the next generation. Don't forget national humiliation, go all out to make the country strong stronger, it is necessary. 21. It is necessary to educate the next generation. Don't forget national humiliation, go all out to make the country strong stronger, it is necessary. Employment Bureau 22. Remember the heroes, don't forget them, do not forget history, and do not forget national humiliation. 23. Learn from the martyrs, respect them! You will live in our heart forever! Never forget national humiliation, love China! 24. Learn from the martyrs, respect them! You will live in our heart forever! Never forget national humiliation, love China 25. Learn from the martyrs, respect them! You will live in our heart forever! Never forget national humiliation, love China! 26. The thin white handle of the gun is gripped, loyal heart glittering my flag is raised. The grand feeling has expelled the Japanese pirates far away. Remember the achievements and virtues of a thousands years, broken jade, national humiliation inscribed on the whole country, the sweat on a young woman's headdress is fragrant. 27. 28. The thin white handle of the gun is gripped, loyal heart glittering

my flag is raised. The grand feeling has expelled the Japanese pirates far away. Remember the achievements and virtues of a thousands years, broken jade, national humiliation inscribed on the whole country, the sweat on a young woman's headdress is fragrant. 28. Keep history in mind, don't forget national humiliation. Thousands and thousands of martyrs exchanged their lives and blood for today's happiness, we have to cherish it and especially to warn each generation not to forget their roots! 29. Remember the martyrs, cherish the day! Don't forget national humiliation and revitalize China! Salute the heroes who sacrificed their lives to liberate the motherland and free and revive the Chinese nation! The people's hero will be immortal! (Article from the Bureau of Commerce) 30. We will never forget the sacrifice of the revolutionary martyrs in the anti-Japanese war! For us, they paid the price of their lives People die, but the spirit of defending the motherland does not! Don't forget national humiliation, revitalize China! 31. Remember the martyrs, cherish the day! Don't forget national humiliation and revitalize China! Salute the heroes who sacrificed their lives to liberate the motherland, and free and revive the Chinese nation! The people's hero will be immortal! (Article from the Bureau of Commerce)

6 References

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