

Censoring the Intellectual Public Space in China

What Topics Are Not Allowed and Who Gets Blacklisted?

ONLINE APPENDIX

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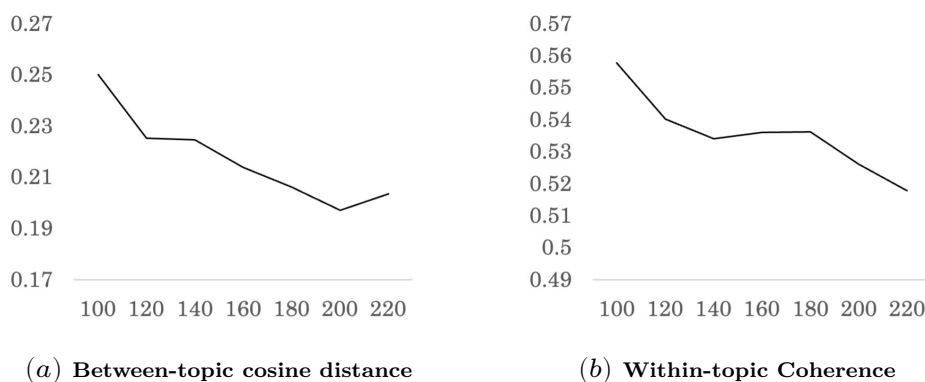
Appendix A: Choosing the Number of Topics (K) for the LDA Model

A key parameter of the LDA model is the number of topics (K). In this study, we run 7 iterations of the model with values ranging from 100 to 220 ($interval = 20$). After comparing the between-topic distance and within-coherence of the models, we choose the $K = 160$ as the optimal value.

The density method calculates the cosine distance between the topics. The smaller the cosine distance, the more distinct the topics and the better the quality of the topic model in terms of topic distinctness (Cao et al., 2009). Figure A1(a) shows that the cosine distance generally decreases as the K value increases.

We also use a coherence test to evaluate the different topic models. A topic model is coherent when any two words associated with a topic are more likely to co-appear in one article. The greater the coherence, the more intuitive and comprehensible a topic model is (see Röder, Both, and Hinneburg, 2015). Figure A1(b) shows that the topic coherence generally decreases with higher K values.

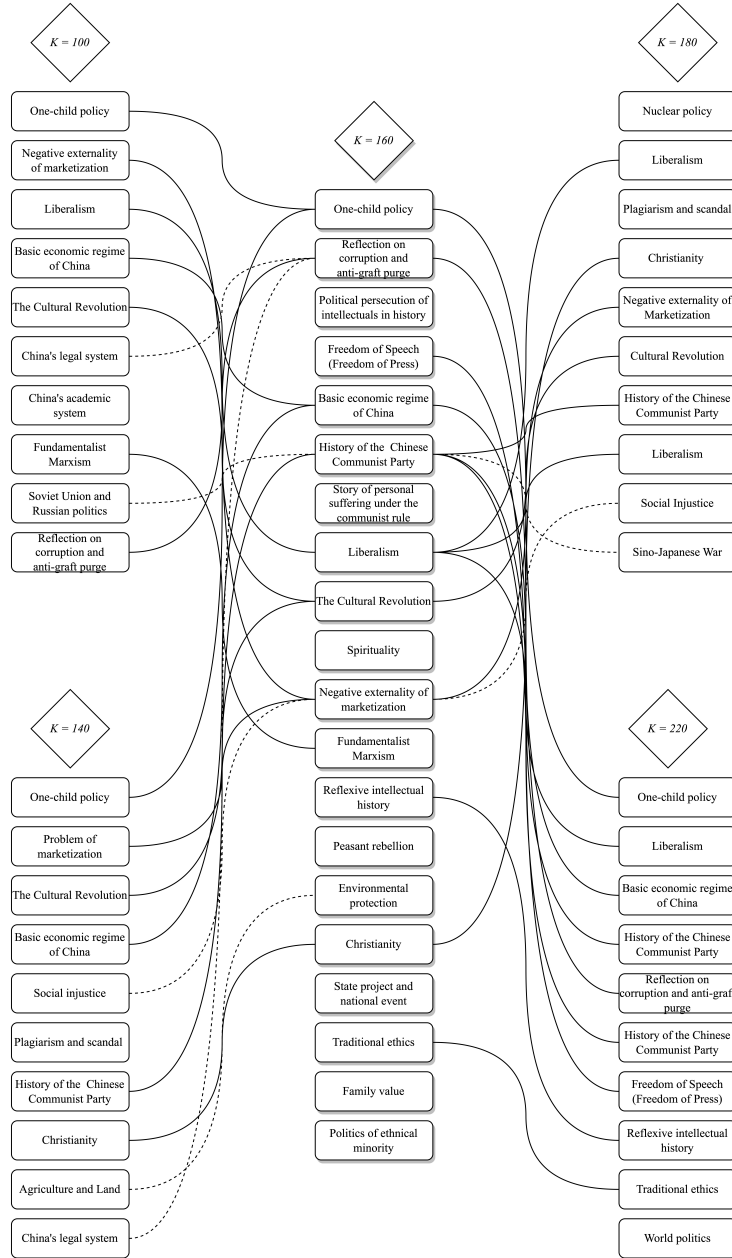
Figure A1: Comparing Model Performance under Different Choices of K



The results show that as the topic number (K) increases, the distinctiveness of each topic tends to increase, but their coherence generally decreases. For interpretability, we choose $K = 160$ as the optimal number of topics, as it maximizes distinctiveness with the minimal sacrifice of coherence.

We also identify the most censored topics when K is set to be 100, 140, 180, and 220, and compare them to the most censored topics when K is set to be 160 (see Figure A2). It shows that the most censored topics are not very sensitive to the topic choice. In other words, no matter the choice of K , the most censored topics tend to be stable. Therefore, our research finding is unlikely to be strongly affected by the choice of K .

Figure A2: Comparison of the Most Censored Topics under Different K Number



Notes: This figure compares the most censored topics when the topic number K of the model is set to be 100, 140, 160, 180, and 220. Each square shows one topic that is highly likely to be censored (ranked by censorship magnitude) under the given K -topic model. We connect two squares with a solid line if they are identical, and connect two squares with a dotted line if one is the subset of another one. The figure shows that no matter the choice of K , the most censored topics are likely to be reasonably stable. In other words, our research finding is not sensitive to the choice of K value.

Appendix B: Measuring Censorship Magnitude with Logistic Regression Model

To identify the most frequently and least frequently censored topics, we use a logistic regression model where the dependent variable is whether or not an article x is censored, and the independent variable is the topic distribution of article x . This way, we are able to identify each topic’s contribution to the state’s decision to censor (or not censor) an article — namely, the “censorship magnitude” of each topic. Topics with greater censorship magnitude means that articles discussing this topic are more likely to be censored. The logistic regression model has the following specification:

$$\sigma(h(x)) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-h(x)}} \quad (1)$$

where

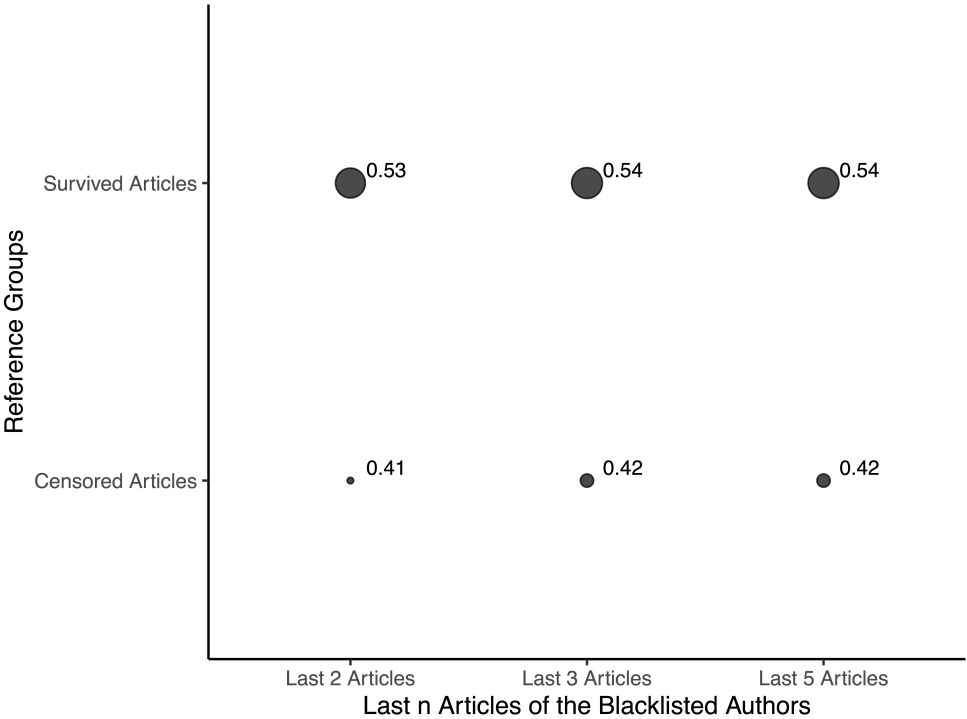
$$h(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \times x_i + \beta \quad (2)$$

where x_i is the feature value of the probability of topic i of article x , β is a constant term, and σ is the predicted probability of censorship ($0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$). The coefficient a_i measures the impact of topic i on the decision to censor an article. *Ceteris paribus*, a positive coefficient estimate means that the corresponding topic is positively related to a censorship decision. The logistic regression model calculates the magnitude of the censorship for each topic: a higher value indicates that articles discussing this topic are more likely to be censored.

Appendix C: Articles Published by the Blacklisted Authors Prior to Their Complete Ban Are NOT Particularly Sensitive

Figure A3 shows the cosine similarity between the topic vector of the last n articles ($n \in 2, 3, 5$) and (1) the vectorized pool of the survived articles and (2) the vectorized pool of the censored articles, respectively. It shows that the last several articles of the blacklisted authors are robustly more similar to the survived articles than to the censored articles.

Figure A3: Cosine Similarity Between the Last n Articles of Blacklisted Authors and the Survived and the Censored Pool of Articles, Respectively



Notes: This figure shows the cosine similarity between the topic vectors of the last n articles published by the blacklisted authors before they were muted and (1) the vectorized the pool of survived articles and (2) the vectorized the pool of censored articles. The size of the bubble presents the level of similarity.

Appendix D: Collecting Data About the Authors

This section reports the methods that we used to collect the background information on the 461 active authors who have been censored. Among the authors, 399 were identifiable persons; the other 62 were either institutions, central leaders of the Chinese party-state (i.e., a member of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party), or unidentified individuals, and were thus excluded from our analysis.

Overview of Research Strategy

The data collection began with searches for the individual's work on the website. Short biographical profile pages were available on the website for high-profile intellectuals. These profiles gave a brief overview of the individuals' achievements, major publications, and institutional affiliations.

If author profiles were not available on the website, the identity of the intellectual could sometimes be ascertained from the short bylines in individual articles, which often indicated institutional affiliation or other professional information. In certain cases, individuals did not have profile pages and the short bylines did not provide the information needed for the research. In those cases, we examined the general subject category of the individual's writings and searched for the individual's name in other articles in the same field, which might reveal additional information. Occasionally, searches of individual article titles on the website revealed the original publication location of the article, through which more information about the individual could be obtained. When those methods were exhausted and if we were unable to meaningfully identify the author (i.e., web searches did not turn up further distinguishing information about the individual, such as gender, birth date, or general industry), then we considered this information to be missing.

A large proportion of the identifiable individuals had Baidu Baike (a Chinese equivalent of Wikipedia) pages; a certain number of more high-profile individuals (i.e., jailed/overseas dissidents, senior academics) had Wikipedia pages in Chinese and/or English. Biographical information was cross-checked between Baidu Baike and Wikipedia pages in those instances. For certain high-profile individuals, especially those active in the literature and arts sphere, interviews from media outlets were also useful sources of biographical information. Across the board, Baike and Chinese-language Wikipedia pages tended to cover a greater range of individuals (i.e., some lower profile individuals would have Baike and Chinese-language Wikipedia pages, but not necessarily English-language Wikipedia pages) and have more detailed biographical information (i.e., if English-language Wikipedia pages were available, they tended to be shorter and less exhaustive than their Chinese-language counterparts.)

Institutional Experience and Affiliation

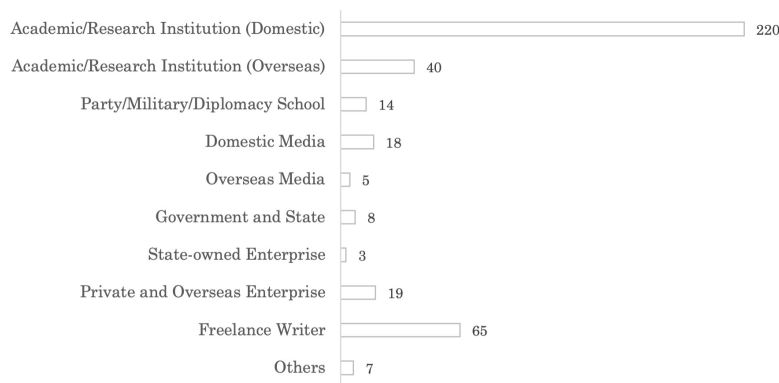
Ascertaining an individual's experience in public institutions was relatively easy, as a large proportion of individuals were current/former academics. For individuals who were currently affiliated with international or domestic independent me-

dia, such as the Financial Times or Caixin, or were otherwise freelance workers (e.g., writers, artists), we examined their biographical information on Baike/Wikipedia to ascertain their record of involvement with public institutions, such as previous employment in the civil service or with state-funded institutions.

For institutional affiliations, Baike/Wikipedia pages often listed the institutions that the individual was affiliated with. While this information was useful, not all of the institutional affiliations on Baike/Wikipedia pages were necessarily up-to-date or accurate. Accordingly, information on current institutional affiliation needed to be cross-checked with sources such as university faculty pages. Only full-time employment was considered in the dataset. As individuals often list their institutional affiliations on their Weibo and/or Twitter accounts, these accounts were used to cross-check information but were not generally treated as definitive confirmation of current institutional affiliation.

The summary of affiliations of a sample of frequent authors subjected to censorship is shown in Figure A4.

Figure A4: Affiliation of a Sample of Active Authors



Public Influence

An intellectual’s public influence can be social or political. We measured an individual’s social influence through the ratio of her Weibo followers to the number of Weibo posts. We searched for Weibo accounts with the name, affiliation, and discipline of each identified author. To measure political influence, we used the number of articles mentioning the author’s name in the official mouthpiece *People’s Daily* as a proxy for political influence in the establishment and the number of mentions in the dissident media outlet *China Digital Times* as a proxy for the intellectual’s political influence in political opposition groups. Among the 399 authors, 104 have real-name Weibo accounts, with an average of 1,353,487 followers and 7335.824 posts. In addition, 59 of the 399 authors have common names, and thus, counting the mentions in the *People’s Daily* and *China Digital Times* was not possible; we treated this as a missing value problem and estimated it with multivariate imputation by chained

equations (MICE). The remaining 340 authors had an average of 12.36 mentions in the *People's Daily* and 18.97 mentions in *China Digital Times*.

Opposition Movement Participation

Participation in key oppositional movements was measured using two dummy variables indicating whether the author was a prominent participant in the June Fourth Movement or the Charter 08 movement. For Charter 08, we used the online list of signatures (China Digital Times, 2019). For the June Fourth Movement, we combined the names from three lists: the major conspirators of the movement identified in a report of the Beijing Municipal Government (Chen, 1989), a leaked border control document from Guangdong Province listing the names of the prominent participants of the June Fourth Movement who should be denied entry to China (Zeng, 1995), and the list of the 21 most wanted student and labor leaders in the June Fourth Movement published by the Ministry of Public Security of China (People's Daily, 1989a,b). Among the 399 authors, 42 were on the list of Charter 08 participants, and 3 were on the list of June Fourth participants.

In a robustness check, we loosened the standard of participation. We counted an intellectual as indirectly participating in the June Fourth Movement or Charter 08 Movement if he or she published articles supporting the movements; we used the archived articles in the database of *China Digital Times* to collect these data. These results using these instrumental variables were consistent with the main results. Among the 399 frequent authors subjected to censorship, 21 have published on Charter 08, and 55 have published on June Fourth.

Overseas Experience of Work and Study

Data on overseas work and study experience were generally obtained by cross-checking author profiles on the website with Baike/Wikipedia pages. If the individual had profiles on university websites, CVs accessible online, and/or LinkedIn profiles, these were generally taken as more definitive sources and were cross-checked with available Baike/Wikipedia pages. Note that experience in Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan were counted as overseas experience, i.e., out of the socialist regime of the party-state. Among the 399 frequent authors subjected to censorship, 79 possessed degrees from higher learning institutions outside of China, and 80 had overseas working experience.

Political Status

We collected information on whether an individual had establishment work experience (体制内), namely, in state institutions, state enterprises, or other public institutions (事业单位, including most domestic universities). Any leadership role played by the individual in the establishment was also recorded. In addition, we checked whether an individual had been, or is, a deputy of the People's Congress or a representative at a Political Consultation Conference at any level. Among the 399 authors, 79.95% (or 319) had worked for the establishment, 36.3% (or 145) played

leadership roles, and 5.51% (or 22) were members of the “Two Sessions” (i.e., People’s Congress and Political Consultative Conference) at some level.

We also used the author’s publication records to measure her political status. These were identified through a combination of checking institutional sites/CVs, Wikipedia/Baike pages, and Douban Books (<http://book.douban.com/>). If individuals had a list of publications publicly available on an institutional site or a CV, then this was taken as the most definitive and updated source. Wikipedia and Baike pages often listed publications as well, although such lists were not always comprehensive and did not necessarily reflect newer publications. As a result, cross-checking with Douban Books for newer and missing publications from the Wikipedia/Baike pages was also essential for obtaining a full list of publications. We also checked if an author had publications on the party organs *People’s Daily* and *Qiushi Magazine*. Among the 399 authors who were frequently subjected to censorship, 176 had books published by one of the People’s Publishing Houses, and 62 had published in official party organs.

Personal Attack Against Supreme Leaders

To ascertain whether individuals had used pejoratives to describe supreme leaders in their publications, we searched a database of overseas dissent media outlets (*China Digital Times*, *Epoch Times*, and bannedbook.org) using the name of the intellectual and that of the supreme leaders of the CCP (we consider Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, and Xi Jinping as supreme leaders because their ideological concepts have been included in the Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party). We then read the articles to check if the author used pejorative language when writing about the supreme leaders. Here, we followed (Kelly, 1981) and defined a personal attack as “libels, derogatory utterances, and counterfeiting” that assault the “public personality” of the supreme leader. Among the 399 authors who were frequently subjected to censorship, 47 had openly attacked the supreme leaders of the CCP.

Appendix E: Details of Variables

Table A1 shows the details of the main variables. As some of the variables are not compliant with the normal distribution, in the main result, we employ adaptive and group LASSO models (Emmert-Streib and Dehmer, 2019a).

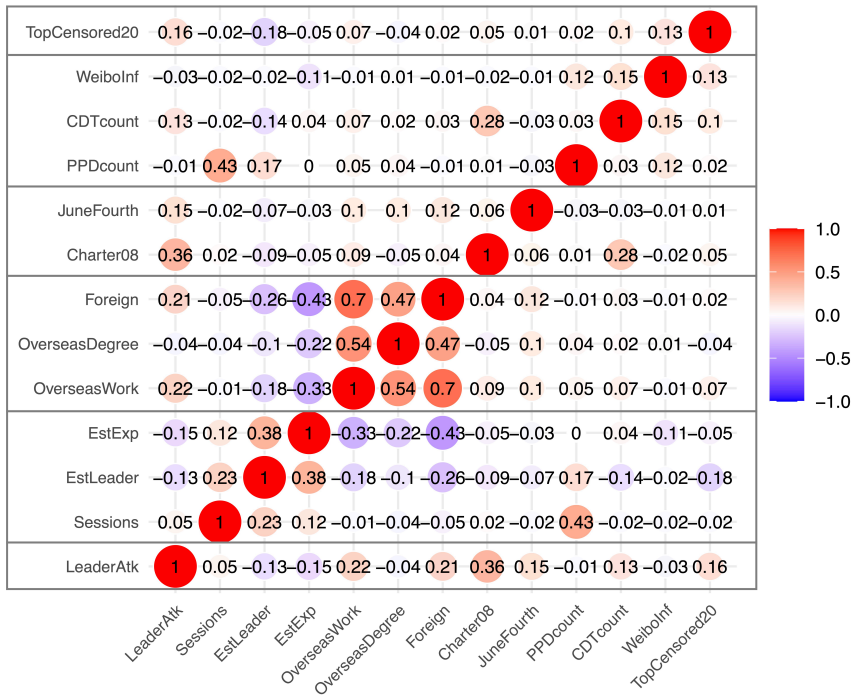
Table A1: Details of Main Variables

Group	Factor	Variables	Mean	SD	NAs
A	Article Topic	TopCensored20	0.267	0.217	0
B	Public Influence	WeiboInf	261.733	3029.657	0
		CDTcount	1.897	5.277	59
		PPDcount	1.236	3.422	59
C	Opposition Movement	JuneFourth	0.008	0.865	0
		Charter08	0.105	0.307	0
D	Overseas Experience	Foreign	0.168	0.374	0
		OverseasDegree	0.198	0.399	0
		OverseasWork	0.201	0.401	0
E	Political Status	EstExp	0.799	0.401	0
		EstLeader	0.363	0.482	0
		Sessions	0.055	0.229	0
F	<i>Lèse-Majesté</i>	LeaderAtk	0.118	0.323	0

Figure A5 presents the correlation between the 13 predictors used in our main model. The main predictor of interest, `LeaderAtk`, is of weak correlation with other predictors, which clears the potential concern of multicollinearity. Other predictors also show weak inter-correlations in general, with the only exception of the three variables measuring overseas experience, `Foreign`, `OverseasDegree`, and `OverseasWork`, which are understandably tightly clustered.

Perhaps it appears a bit surprising that the two variables measuring social movement participation — `JuneFourth` and `Charter08` — are almost non-correlated. We think this is perhaps due to the two-decade-long time gap between the two movements, as well as the fact that the prominent participants of the June Fourth Movement in 1989 had already been punished or muted by the state at the time of Charter 08 (2008), and so the participants of the two movements were not likely the same group of people.

Figure A5: Correlation Between Variables



Appendix F: Introducing LASSO Regression

To weigh the contribution of each factor to the state’s eventual decision to blacklist a particular intellectual, we deploy two feature selection models from the *least absolute shrinkage and selection operator* (LASSO) family: the adaptive LASSO and group LASSO. The LASSO model is a regularization technique that introduces a penalized least squares method to improve the model’s performance when the dataset includes outliers, multicollinearity, and heteroskedasticity (Emmert-Streib and Dehmer, 2019b). It simultaneously conducts continuous shrinkage and automatic variable selection, which helps in the identification of a small set of important predictor variables while also increasing the model prediction accuracy (Zou and Hastie, 2005). This makes it a fine tool for our task: to identify the major predictor of the state’s decision to blacklist selected authors.

In this research, we use two extensions of the basic LASSO model as the main method. First, we use an adaptive LASSO model (Equation 3) that improves the basic LASSO model by introducing to each coefficient β_j an adaptive penalization weight w_j . The weight controls the rate of shrinkage for each coefficient. This adaptive modification of the original LASSO model enables it to have an oracle property that simultaneously achieves “consistent variable selection and optimal estimation” (Zou, 2006, p.1418).

$$\hat{\beta}^{*(n)} = \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2n} \|y - X\beta\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^p w_j |\beta_j| \right\} \quad (3)$$

Here, X denotes the predictor variables and y is the binary variable indicating whether an author is blacklisted. We use cross-validation to choose the tuning parameter (the shrinkage penalty λ). The adaptive weight vector \hat{w} is identified using an initial ridge regression $\hat{\beta}_{ridge}$ to avoid possible collinearity (ibid.).

Although the adaptive LASSO regression can select important individual variables while optimising the predictive power of the model, it does not take the groupings of variables into consideration. In this research, some of the factors are assessed from different angles using a series of related variables. In such scenarios, to make the results interpretable, individual variables measuring the same factor should be grouped together. We group the 13 predictors into 6 factors introduced in the previous section. For the exact grouping of variables, see Table A.1 in Appendix E. The group LASSO model, expressed in Equation 4, is designed to address this type of factor selection problem (Yuan and Lin, 2006; Meier, Geer, and Bühlmann, 2008).

$$\hat{\beta} = \arg \min_{\beta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2n} \left\| y - \sum_{g=1}^G X_g \beta_g \right\|_2^2 + \lambda \sum_{g=1}^G \sqrt{p_g} \|\beta_g\|_2 \right\} \quad (4)$$

Here, the 13 predictors are divided into six groups ($G = 6$) of variables, each corresponding to one factor. X_g represents the predictors corresponding to group g and β_g is the corresponding regression coefficient vector. For the grouping of the variables, see Table C.1 in Appendix F.

Appendix G: Robustness Checks

Logistic Regression of the 13 Variables One by One

Table A2 reports the logistic regression of the 13 main variables (with normalization) one by one for robustness checks. The result confirms that **LeaderAtk** is the variable that has the greatest contribution to whether an article is to be censored by the state.

Table A2: Logistic Regression of the 13 Variables One by One

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable: Blacklisted												
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	TopCensored20	WeiboInf	CDTcount	PPDcount	JuneFourth	Charter08	Foreign	OverseasDegree	OverseasWork	EstExp	EstLeader	Sessions	LeaderAtk
	0.236 (0.165)	-0.108 (0.368)	0.210 (0.127)	-0.356 (0.324)	0.132 (0.107)	0.439** (0.132)	0.420** (0.147)	0.0001 (0.178)	0.439** (0.151)	-0.066 (0.184)	-0.177 (0.186)	-0.217 (0.238)	0.996** (0.137)
Discipline	0.147 (0.184)	0.119 (0.184)	0.122 (0.187)	0.124 (0.185)	0.126 (0.184)	0.195 (0.185)	0.105 (0.180)	0.121 (0.184)	0.117 (0.177)	0.123 (0.184)	0.141 (0.184)	0.128 (0.186)	0.059 (0.197)
BirthYear	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002 (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0002* (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0001)
AffliType	-0.0005 (0.014)	0.003 (0.013)	0.003 (0.013)	0.005 (0.013)	0.003 (0.013)	0.001 (0.013)	0.001 (0.014)	-0.003 (0.013)	0.0001 (0.013)	0.002 (0.013)	0.003 (0.013)	0.004 (0.013)	-0.014 (0.022)
Constant	-2.215** (0.557)	-2.132** (0.555)	-2.161** (0.560)	-2.175** (0.558)	-2.168** (0.556)	-2.442** (0.572)	-2.136** (0.543)	-2.136** (0.555)	-2.205** (0.541)	-2.126** (0.555)	-2.173** (0.553)	-2.151** (0.558)	-2.739** (0.644)
Observations	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399	399
Log Likelihood	-114.513	-115.351	-114.183	-114.473	-114.821	-110.595	-111.719	-115.431	-111.506	-115.367	-114.960	-114.884	-87.409
Akaike Inf. Crit.	239.026	240.701	238.366	238.945	239.642	231.190	233.437	240.861	233.012	240.735	239.919	239.768	184.819

Note: This table shows the logistic regression result between the independent variable *Blacklisted* each of the 13 dependent variables one by one.

*p<0.05, **p<0.01

LASSO and Ridge Regressions

Figure A6, Figure A7, and Table A3 report the results of the basic LASSO (L1 regularization) and ridge (L2 regularization) regressions.

Figure A6: Relative Importance of Variables for Predicting Blacklisting Using LASSO Regression Model

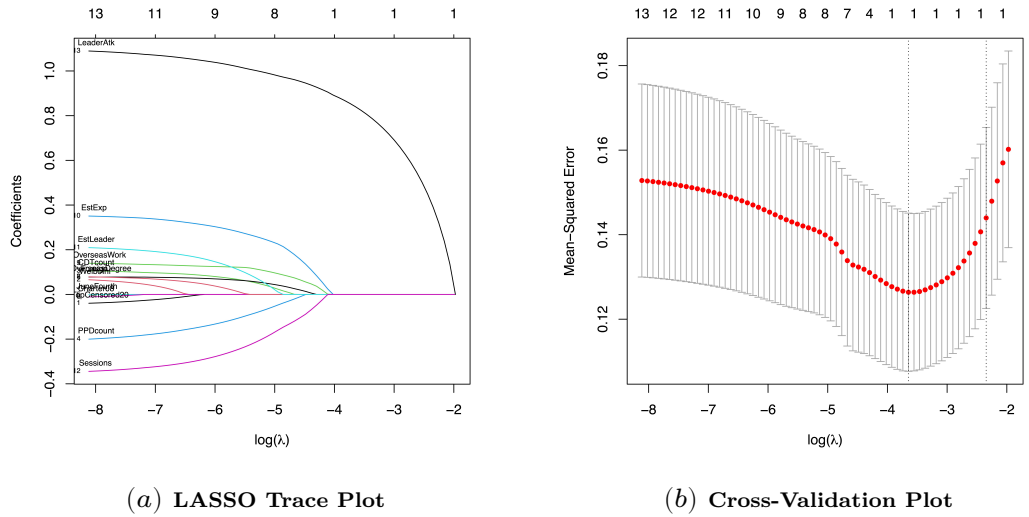
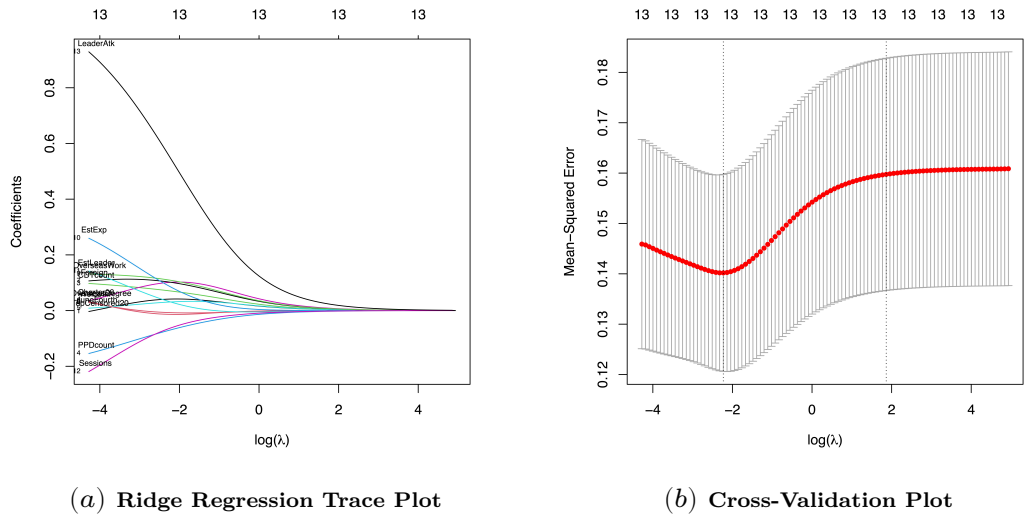


Figure A7: Relative Importance of Variables for Predicting Blacklisting Using Ridge Regression Model



Consolidating the Main Findings with Tree Models

While the LASSO-based models safely filter out the unimportant variables,

Table A3: Numeric Result for LASSO and Ridge Regression Models

	Blacklisted Authors	
	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	-2.415 (-2.715)	-2.342 (-2.571)
TopCensored20	.	0.003 (0.041)
WeiboInf	.	-0.001 (-0.007)
CDTcount	.	0.004 (0.071)
PPDcount	.	-0.002 (-0.070)
JuneFourth	.	0.003 (0.031)
Charter08	.	0.008 (0.102)
Foreign	.	0.006 (0.102)
OverseasDegree	.	0.000 (-0.014)
OverseasWork	.	0.007 (0.109)
EstExp	.	0.000 (0.086)
EstLeader	.	-0.001 (0.031)
Sessions	.	-0.002 (-0.063)
LeaderAtk	0.390 (0.840)	0.021 (0.548)

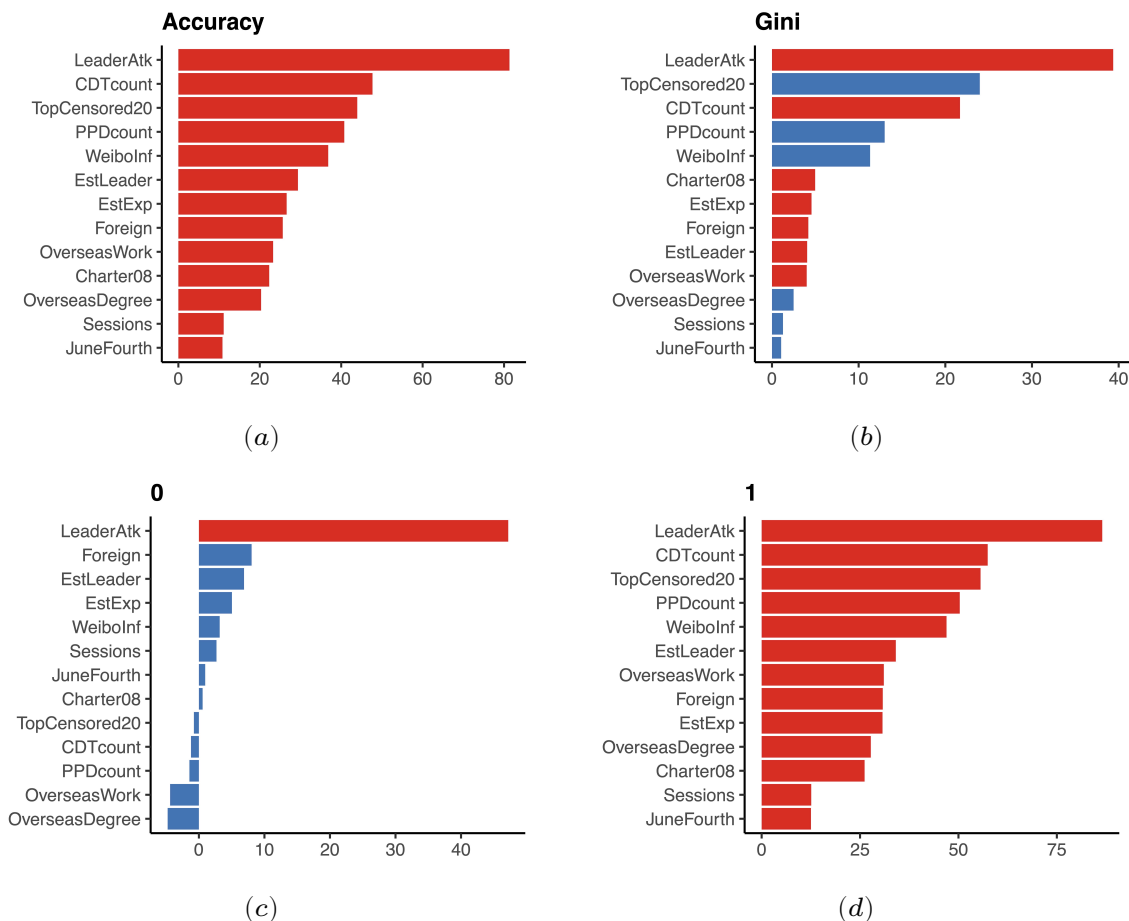
Notes: This table shows the output of the two LASSO-based models. Model (1) is the LASSO regression model; Model (2) is the Ridge regression model. This table reports the coefficients of each variable λ_{\min} and λ_{1se} (in parentheses). A dot signifies that the variable is eliminated under the given λ because of insignificance.

they do not evaluate the relative importance of different variables for predicting the state’s decision to mute an author. Therefore, we cross-check the result from the linear model with two tree models. First, a random forest model is trained with 1,000 permutation replications to measure the permutation importance of each variable in terms of the accuracy and the Gini impurity of the predictive model (Breiman, 2001). In other words, the importance of a variable for prediction is estimated by 1) the loss of model prediction accuracy and 2) the increase of chaos in the prediction model after excluding the variable.

We further consolidate the results of the random tree model with a Boruta algorithm. This algorithm creates a randomized version of each variable (shadow feature) for a permutation test, and thus provides an unbiased and stable selection of the important variables. As the variables are compared with their shadow counterparts rather than among themselves, the Boruta can correct the random forest model’s preference for variables with high cardinality. Also, because of its iterative construction, this algorithm addresses the potential problem of the fluctuating nature of the interactions between variables in random forest models (Kursa and Rudnicki, 2010).

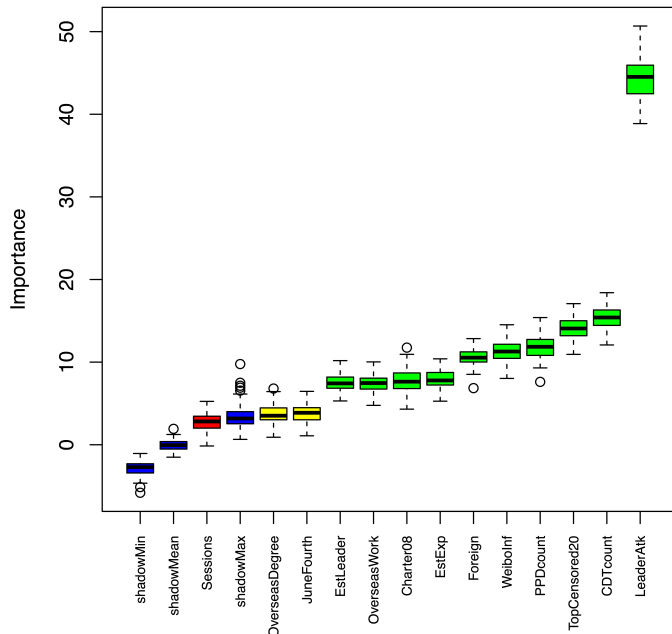
We train a random forest model to elaborate on the contribution of each variable to the prediction of which intellectuals are selected for blacklisting. Figure A8 shows that **LeaderAtk** is much more predictive than any of the other variables, as measured by accuracy and Gini impurity. Also, although excluding most of the variables could result in a significant underperformance of the model, **LeaderAtk** is the only variable that contributes significantly to distinguishing the blacklisted authors from the non-blacklisted authors (the only variable that is significant in predicting both 0 and 1). The Boruta algorithm confirms that although most variables have some predictive power, **LeaderAtk** is significantly more useful than other variables for predicting which intellectuals will be blacklisted (see Figure A9).

Figure A8: Relative Importance of Variables for Predicting Blacklisting Using the Random Forest Model



Notes: Panel (a) and Panel (b) show the decrease in the accuracy in predicting 0 (i.e., non-blacklisting) and 1 (i.e. blacklisting) when a given variable is removed from the model. Panel (c) shows the decrease in the mean accuracy of the model, and Panel (d) shows the decrease in the mean Gini purity. The red bars indicate that the decrease is statistically significant with a confidence interval of 95%; the blue bars indicate that the change is not significant.

Figure A9: Relative Importance of Variables for Predicting Blacklisting Using the Boruta Algorithm



Notes: The three blue boxplots represent the minimal, mean, and maximum Z scores of the shadow features. The green boxplots represent confirmed variables. The yellow boxplots represent tentative variables, and the red boxplots show rejected variables. The figure shows that most of the variables have some predictive power, but **LeaderAtk** is significantly more important than the others for prediction.

Measuring an Intellectual's Participation in National Opposition Movement

We use whether an intellectual has written about the two national opposition movements (June Fourth and Charter 08) in the overseas dissident online platform China Digital Times (i.e., CDT64 and CDT08) as a proxy for their participation in the national opposition movement. This addresses the concern that an intellectual's support for an opposition movement may be through their writing rather than their physical and direct participation. The results show that **LeaderAtk** is still the most if not the only important variable in predicting whether an intellectual is blacklisted by the state (Tables A4 and Table A5).

Measuring an Intellectual's Political Status through Publication Records

We substitute a variable measuring the intellectual's publication in political forums for the variables measuring the personal political status of the intellectual (**EstExp**, **EstLeader**, **Sessions**). We hypothesize that publication in a party mouthpiece could serve as a certificate of trustworthiness (i.e., political status) and thus shield the intellectual from censorship even if she is not personally part of the political establishment. We create two variables. (1) **Organ** measures whether an in-

tellectual has published in the official organs People’s Daily and Qiushi Magazine. (2) **OfficialPress** measures whether an intellectual has published in a “People’s Publishing House” at any level, as these are the official book presses run by party committees of different levels (Table A6 and A7).

Measuring Article Topics with Alternative Threshold

Tables A8 and A9 report the results of the logistic and LASSO regressions when the 10 and 30 most frequently censored topics are used to define the most politically sensitive topics (i.e., **TopCensored20** is replaced by **TopCensored10** and **TopCensored30**). **LeaderAtk** remains the most, and sometimes the only, important factor in determining whether an intellectual is blacklisted.

Table A4: Logistic Regression Model with Alternative Measurement of Intellectual's Participation in National Opposition Movement

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Blacklisted	
	(1)	(2)
TopCensored20	-0.322 (1.042)	-0.357 (1.049)
WeiboInf	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)
CDTcount	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)
PPDcount	-0.057 (0.033)	-0.058 (0.034)
CDT64	-0.143 (0.667)	-0.190 (0.683)
CDT08	-0.518 (0.756)	-0.485 (0.772)
Foreign	-0.021 (0.783)	-0.017 (0.796)
OverseasDegree	0.375 (0.642)	0.353 (0.643)
OverseasWork	0.533 (0.774)	0.520 (0.785)
EstExp	0.880 (0.598)	0.787 (0.617)
EstLeader	0.760 (0.543)	0.740 (0.545)
Sessions	-1.349 (1.280)	-1.358 (1.281)
LeaderAtk	3.690** (0.582)	3.624** (0.595)
Discipline		0.025 (0.211)
BirthYear		-0.0001 (0.0001)
Affitype		-0.007 (0.021)
Constant	-4.146** (0.690)	-3.855** (0.949)
Observations	399	399
Log Likelihood	-80.788	-80.485
Akaike Inf. Crit.	189.577	194.970

Notes: The robust standard errors are in parentheses. Model (1) is the baseline model. Model (2) includes controls for the intellectual's gender, discipline, and year of birth.

*p<.05, **p<.01 (two-tailed test).

Table A5: LASSO Models with Alternative Measurement of Intellectual’s Participation in National Opposition Movement

	Blacklisted	
	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	−2.891 (−2.465)	−0.825 (−0.825)
TopCensored20	· (·)	<i>A</i> (·)
WeiboInf	· (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
CDTcount	· (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
PPDcount	−0.276 (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
CDT64	· (·)	<i>C</i> (·)
CDT08	· (·)	<i>C</i> (·)
Foreign	· (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
OverseasDegree	· (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
OverseasWork	· (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
EstExp	0.081 (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
EstLeader	· (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
Sessions	· (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
LeaderAtk	1.000 (0.501)	<i>F</i> 0.248 (0.095)

Notes: This table shows the output of the two LASSO-based models. Model (1) is the adaptive LASSO model; Model (2) is the group LASSO model. The table reports the coefficients of each variable λ_{\min} and λ_{1se} (in parentheses). A dot signifies that the variable is eliminated under the given λ because of insignificance. The letter indexes in Model (2) indicate the grouping of the variables.

Table A6: Logistic Regression Model with Alternative Measurement of Intellectual's Political Status

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Blacklisted	
	(1)	(2)
TopCensored20	-0.360 (1.032)	-0.363 (1.042)
WeiboInf	0.00005 (0.0001)	0.00004 (0.0001)
CDTcount	0.001 (0.004)	0.001 (0.004)
PPDcount	-0.025 (0.019)	-0.025 (0.019)
JuneFourth	-0.182 (1.465)	-0.249 (1.468)
Charter08	-0.091 (0.585)	0.041 (0.600)
Foreign	0.006 (0.750)	0.071 (0.778)
OverseasDegree	0.061 (0.662)	0.024 (0.668)
OverseasWork	0.405 (0.761)	0.329 (0.786)
Organ	0.155 (0.844)	0.020 (0.847)
OfficialPress	-0.337 (0.438)	-0.417 (0.444)
LeaderAtk	3.188** (0.522)	3.069** (0.535)
Discipline		0.057 (0.203)
BirthYear		-0.0001 (0.0001)
Affitype		-0.014 (0.022)
Constant	-3.004** (0.474)	-2.688** (0.801)
Observations	399	399
Log Likelihood	-85.101	-84.174
Akaike Inf. Crit.	196.203	200.349

Notes: The robust standard errors are in parentheses. Model (1) is the baseline model. Model (2) includes controls for the intellectual's gender, discipline, and year of birth.

*p<.05, **p<.01 (two-tailed test).

Table A7: LASSO Models with Alternative Measurement of Intellectual’s Political Status

	Blacklisted	
	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	−2.900 (−2.467)	−0.825 (−0.825)
TopCensored20	· (·)	<i>A</i> (·)
WeiboInf	· (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
CDTcount	· (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
PPDcount	−0.271 (·)	<i>B</i> (·)
CDT64	· (·)	<i>C</i> (·)
CDT08	· (·)	<i>C</i> (·)
Foreign	· (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
OverseasDegree	· (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
OverseasWork	0.052 (·)	<i>D</i> (·)
EstExp	0.081 (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
EstLeader	· (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
Sessions	· (·)	<i>E</i> (·)
LeaderAtk	0.991 (0.501)	<i>F</i> (0.082)

Notes: This table shows the output of the two LASSO-based models. Model (1) is the adaptive LASSO model; Model (2) is the group LASSO model. The table reports the coefficients of each variable λ_{\min} and λ_{1se} (in parentheses). A dot signifies that the variable is eliminated under the given λ because of insignificance. The letter indexes in Model (2) indicate the grouping of the variables.

Table A8: LASSO Models with Alternative Measurement of Intellectual’s Political Status

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>			
	Blacklisted			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TopCensored10	-0.496 (1.082)	-0.553 (1.089)		
TopCensored30			0.048 (1.012)	0.047 (1.019)
WeiboInf	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)
CDTcount	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)	0.002 (0.005)
PPDcount	-0.074** (0.038)	-0.076** (0.038)	-0.073* (0.037)	-0.075** (0.038)
JuneFourth	-0.397 (1.551)	-0.447 (1.539)	-0.382 (1.534)	-0.425 (1.522)
Charter08	-0.109 (0.623)	-0.072 (0.636)	-0.084 (0.622)	-0.049 (0.634)
Foreign	0.049 (0.765)	0.075 (0.776)	0.037 (0.758)	0.064 (0.768)
OverseasDegree	0.370 (0.670)	0.356 (0.671)	0.410 (0.665)	0.397 (0.666)
OverseasWork	0.362 (0.758)	0.317 (0.772)	0.343 (0.757)	0.294 (0.770)
EstExp	0.801 (0.615)	0.710 (0.631)	0.782 (0.614)	0.689 (0.629)
EstLeader	0.764 (0.542)	0.738 (0.544)	0.794 (0.545)	0.773 (0.548)
Sessions	-1.307 (1.282)	-1.302 (1.276)	-1.360 (1.292)	-1.358 (1.288)
LeaderAtk	3.662** (0.591)	3.588** (0.607)	3.625** (0.589)	3.558** (0.606)
Discipline		0.020 (0.215)		0.012 (0.217)
BirthYear		-0.0001 (0.0001)		-0.0001 (0.0001)
Affitype		-0.008 (0.021)		-0.008 (0.021)
Constant	-4.017** (0.699)	-3.714** (0.971)	-4.132** (0.734)	-3.835** (1.002)
Observations	399	399	399	399
Log Likelihood	-80.110	-79.796	-80.216	-79.927
Akaike Inf. Crit.	188.220	193.592	188.433	193.855

Notes: The robust standard errors are in parentheses. Model (1) is the baseline model, in which the 10 topics most likely to be censored are defined as politically sensitive topics. Model (2) adds controls for the intellectual’s gender, discipline, and year of birth to Model (1). Model (3) is the baseline model in which the 30 topics most likely to be censored are defined as politically sensitive topics. Model (4) adds controls for the intellectual’s gender, discipline, and year of birth to Model (3).

*p<.05, **p<.01 (two-tailed test).

**Table A9: LASSO Models with
Alternative Definition of Politically Sensitive Topics**

	Blacklisted			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Intercept)	-2.901 (-2.467)	-0.825 (-0.825)	-2.899 (-2.467)	-0.825 (-0.825)
TopCensored10	· (.)	A · (.)		
TopCensored30			· (.)	A · (.)
WeiboInf	· (.)	B · (.)	· (.)	B · (.)
CDTcount	· (.)	B · (.)	· (.)	B · (.)
PPDcount	-0.337 (.)	B · (.)	-0.324 (.)	B · (.)
JuneFourth	· (.)	C · (.)	· (.)	C · (.)
Charter08	· (.)	C · (.)	· (.)	C · (.)
Foreign	· (.)	D · (.)	· (.)	D · (.)
OverseasDegree	· (.)	D · (.)	· (.)	D · (.)
OverseasWork	· (.)	D · (.)	· (.)	D · (.)
EstExp	0.062 (.)	E · (.)	0.056 (.)	E · (.)
EstLeader	· (.)	E · (.)	· (.)	E · (.)
LeaderAtk	1.004 (0.501)	F 0.239 (0.095)	1.003 (0.449)	D 0.233 (0.095)

Notes: This table shows the output of the LASSO-based models. Model (1) and Model (3) report the results of adaptive LASSO model; Model (2) and Model (4) report the results of the group LASSO model. Model (1) and Model (2) define the 10 topics most likely to be censored as politically sensitive topics. Model (3) and Model (4) define the 30 topics most likely to be censored as politically sensitive topics. This table reports the coefficients of each variable λ_{\min} and λ_{1se} . A dot signifies that the variable is eliminated under the given λ because of insignificance. The letter indexes in Model (2) and Model (4) indicate the grouping of the variables.

Appendix H: Is There a Mechanism of Spike Suppression?

We test whether state censorship involves a “spike suppression” mechanism, in which the state censors prominent topics, articles, or authors that run the risk of being focal and attracting considerable public attention. To verify whether such a mechanism exists, we test three specific hypotheses:

H_1 : Topics that are more prominent have a higher censorship rate overall.

H_2 : Articles that are about more prominent topics are more likely to be censored.

H_3 : Authors who are more prolific are more likely to be censored or blacklisted.

For H_1 , we define the prominence of topic i in year y as the sum of the proportion of topic i in all articles published in year y . We then regress the topic prominence on the likelihood of the topic being censored. The results show that prominent topics are less likely to be censored. Therefore, H_1 is rejected (see Table A10).

Table A10: Topic Prominence and Censorship Rate

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Censorship Rate
Topic Prominence	-0.492** (0.144)
Constant	0.025** (0.002)
Observations	2,928
R ²	0.004
Adjusted R ²	0.004
Residual Std. Error	0.077 (df = 2926)
F Statistic	11.689** (df = 1; 2926)

Notes: This table shows the OLS regression result between the prominence of a topic i and the censorship rate of the topic. The robust standard errors are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed test).

For H_2 , we define the prominence of an article as the proportion of each topic in the article weighted by the prominence of each topic. We then use a logistic regression model where the dependent variable is whether article x is censored, and the independent variable is the topic distribution of article x , as well as the article prominence. We find that the prominence of articles is not significantly related to whether they are censored ($coef = -1.77$, $p - value = 0.737$). Therefore, H_2 is rejected.

For H_3 , we measure the prolificacy of an author by the number of articles the author has published. We find that the more an author publishes, the *less* likely the author is to be censored (see Table A11). In addition, Table A12 shows that the number of published articles of an author (**Prolificacy**) is not a valid predictor of whether the author will be blacklisted. Therefore, H_3 is rejected.

Table A11: Author Prolificacy and Censorship Rate

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>
	Censorship Rate
Prolificacy	-0.0003** (0.0001)
Constant	0.110** (0.008)
Observations	364
R ²	0.051
Adjusted R ²	0.049
Residual Std. Error	0.119 (df = 362)
F Statistic	19.622** (df = 1; 362)

Notes: This table shows the result of the OLS regression between the prolificacy of an author a and the censorship rate of the author’s writings. The robust standard errors are in parentheses.

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed test).

In general, we find that the “spike suppression” hypothesis does not stand. The state does not particularly target prominent topics, prominent articles, or prominent authors. This is perhaps due to the fact that the majority of authors are careful in their writing and try not to trespass the state’s red line. Therefore, the censorship of an article is likely to be the result of an author’s misjudgment, such that the author writes about topics that they believe to be within-bounds but then prove not to be.

Table A12: Prolificacy and the Blacklisting of Authors

	Blacklisted	
	(1)	(2)
(Intercept)	-2.891 (-2.467)	-0.825 (-0.825)
TopCensored20	.	<i>A</i>
WeiboInf	(.)	(.)
CDTcount	.	<i>B</i>
PPDcount	(.)	(.)
JuneFourth	-0.276	<i>B</i>
Charter08	(.)	(.)
Foreign	.	<i>C</i>
OverseasDegree	(.)	(.)
OverseasWork	.	<i>D</i>
EstExp	0.081	<i>D</i>
EstLeader	(.)	(.)
Sessions	.	<i>E</i>
LeaderAtk	(.)	(.)
Prolificacy	1.000 (0.501)	<i>F</i> 0.248 (0.095)
	.	<i>E</i>
	(.)	(.)

Notes: This table shows the output of the two LASSO-based models. Model (1) is the adaptive LASSO model; Model (2) is the group LASSO model. The table reports the coefficients of each variable λ_{\min} and λ_{1se} (in parentheses). A dot signifies that the variable is eliminated under the given λ because of insignificance. The letter indexes in Model (2) indicate the grouping of the variables.

Appendix I: Topic Details

This section presents the details of the topics identified by the LDA model. Table A13 shows the details of the 20 most censored topics, and Table A14 shows the details of the 20 least censored topics. Table A15 shows the top 20 words as well as the yearly change of prominence and censorship rate for each of the 160 topics.

Please find the three tables in the following pages.

Table A13: Details of the 20 Most Censored Topics

	Topic Label	Key Words	Key Words (Chinese)	Title of Top 3 Articles	Weight
1	One-child policy	policy, economy, impact, society, population, research, exist, cause, status, possibility, Chinese society, structure, analysis, city, proceed, live, family, China, basic, appear	政策, 经济, 影响, 社会, 人口, 研究, 存在, 导致, 地位, 可能, 中国社会, 结构, 分析, 城市, 进行, 生活, 家庭, 中国, 基本, 出现	Revisiting Family Planning Policies: Opposing the Transition to a Two-Child Policy 再质疑政策生育率：反对二胎过渡方案 China's Demographic Policy Should Change Course 中国人口政策应改弦易辙 Can China Attain a Fertility Rate of 1.8? 中国能有1.8的生育率吗？ What Is China's Fertility Rate? 我国生育率到底是多少？ How Large Is the Baby Boom after the Termination of Family Planning Policies? 停止计划生育后“补偿性生育高峰”有多大？	3.8519
2	Anti-graft purge	officials, corruption, no, officialdom, China, society, power, institution, corruption, property, government, civil servants, privilege, cannot, be official, be official, people, become, will not, politics	官员, 腐败, 没有, 官场, 中国, 社会, 权力, 制度, 贪腐, 财产, 政府, 公务员, 特权, 不能, 做官, 当官, 人们, 成为, 不会, 政治	Transforming the Principles of Transactions – Revisiting the Discussion on Amnesty for Corrupt Officials for Political Reform 转型交易的道理——再谈“特赦贪官促政改” How Do We Solve the Dilemma of Business-Government Relations in the Late Qing Dynasty? 如何走出晚清政商关系困境？ Why Is Institutional Anti-Corruption Essential? 为什么制度反腐必不可少？ You Actually Do Not Understand the Concerns of Ordinary Folks! 其实你不懂老百姓的心！ The Biggest Tragedy of the False Tiger Gate Incident 伪虎门事件中的最大悲哀	3.0779
3	Political persecution of intellectuals in history	articles, intellectuals, publish, China, thought, no, politics, rightist, criticism (<i>piping</i>), criticism, at that time, Mao Zedong, history, movement, revolution, cannot, Lu Xun, publish, people, communist party	文章, 知识分子, 发表, 中国, 思想, 没有, 政治, 右派, 批评, 批判, 当时, 毛泽东, 历史, 运动, 革命, 不能, 鲁迅, 出版, 人民, 共产党	Standing at History's Fenglingdu Juncture 站在历史的风陵渡口 Hu Shih Should Not Believe Marshall's "Eyesight" 胡适不该相信马歇尔的“眼力” Interpreting Hu Shih's Last Words 解读胡适生前最后一段话 <i>Towards a Democratic China: An Autobiography and Reflections</i> 《向往民主中国》自序与自跋 Attempting to Explain a Strange Phenomenon 试解一个奇特的现象	2.6625
4	Freedom of Speech (Freedom of the Press)	media, coverage, incident, society, public, journalist, no, public opinion, government, problem, China, news, officials, citizen, information, proceed, possibility, happen, discourses, people	媒体, 报道, 事件, 社会, 公众, 记者, 没有, 舆论, 政府, 问题, 中国, 新闻, 官员, 民众, 信息, 进行, 可能, 发生, 言论, 人们	Analysing the Evidence from the Lei Yang Case 雷洋案证据解析 Lei Yang's Family Accused the Police of Misleading the Public 雷洋家属指警方误导公众 Return Discourse-Related Matters to the Arena of Discourse 把属于言论的还给言论 A Rumorless World Is More Terrifying Than One with Rumors 没有“谣言”的世界比谣言更可怕 How Should the Government Protect the Image of City Administrators and Police? 政府应该如何维护城管和警察的形象？	2.4452
5	Basic economic regime of China	economics, theory, research,	经济学, 理论, 研究,	Economic Theory's "Utopia"	2.4186

		analysis, explanation, economist, problem, possibility, conclusion, hypothesis, discovery, no, discussions, methods, believe, economy, scholar, raise, opinion, whether	分析, 解释, 经济学家, 问题, 可能, 结论, 假设, 发现, 没有, 讨论, 方法, 认为, 经济, 学者, 提出, 观点, 是否	经济理论的“乌托邦” Growing an Authentically Chinese School of Economics 开创真正的中国经济学派 Revisiting Samuelson's Definition of Economics 评萨缪尔森对经济学的定义 The Inquiry Methods Used in Economics 经济学所用的思考方法 Why Should We Study Land Systems? 为什么要研究土地制度?	
6	History of the Chinese Communist Party	Mao Zedong, CCP, communist party, revolution, lead, organize, at that time, work, peasant, movement, central, policy, KMT, raise, proceed, problem, struggle, politics, nation, period	毛泽东, 中共, 共产党, 革命, 领导, 组织, 当时, 工作, 农民, 运动, 中央, 政策, 国民党, 提出, 进行, 问题, 斗争, 政治, 全国, 时期	From Governing in a Coalition to a Coalition Government 从联合政府到“联合政府” Returning to the <i>Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference</i> (1946) – A Path to Reconstructing China's Constitutional Framework 回到《共同纲领》(1946)——重建中国宪政架构的一个路径 Su Yu and Ye Fei in the Guerilla Zones of Fujian and Zhejiang 闽浙游击区的粟裕与叶飞. A Brief Discussion of the 1957-1958 Rectification Movement 略论一九五七年至一九五八年的全民整风运动 Half a Century of Interaction – Zhang Naiqi and Party Leadership 半个世纪的交往实录——章乃器与中共领袖们	2.1069
7	Suffering under the communist rule	know, now, think, everyone, come out, no, arise, things, events, then, see, cannot, will not, today, location, tell, at that time, whether, friends, come down	知道, 现在, 觉得, 大家, 出来, 没有, 起来, 东西, 事情, 后来, 看到, 不能, 不会, 今天, 地方, 告诉, 当时, 是不是, 朋友, 下来	The Blood-Soaked History of a Landlord's Grandson 一个地主孙的血泪成长史 My Favorite Day during This Spring Festival 这个春节里最有爱的一天. Suizhou People Laugh at Talk about Ministry Reform 说起大部制改革·随州人笑了 Ordinary Folks, Thirty Years Ago 三十年前的中国百姓 The Grandma Who Sells Eggs Told Me, Americans Are Asking for Food 卖鹅蛋的婆婆说·美国人都要饭去了.....	1.9510
8	Liberalism	thought, society, politics, tradition, culture, China, spirit, no, history, state, modern, democracy, humanity, problems, individuals, become, morality, believe, value, people	思想, 社会, 政治, 传统, 文化, 中国, 精神, 没有, 历史, 国家, 现代, 民主, 人类, 问题, 个人, 成为, 道德, 认为, 价值, 人们	Why Do We Need Re-Enlightenment? 为什么我们需要再启蒙? Can't Wait to Pat the Land 恨不得把土地拍遍 Liberalism under Extreme Circumstances 极端情形下的自由主义 The May Fourth New Culture Movement and Today's Debates 五四新文化运动与今天的争论 Does China Still Possess the "May Fourth Spirit" in the 21 st Century? 21世纪: 中国还有“五四精神”吗?	1.8005
9	The Cultural Revolution	Cultural Revolution, at that time, work, Mao Zedong, no, leader, politics, Chairman Mao, revolution, Beijing, problem, central, participate, criticism, comrades, organization, then, movement, situation	文革, 当时, 工作, 毛泽东, 没有, 领导, 政治, 毛主席, 革命, 北京, 问题, 中央, 参加, 批判, 同志, 组织, 后来, 运动, 情况	Remembering Jiang Qing (Part 2) 回忆江青(中) A Suppressed History: Liu Shaoqi's Unique Contribution to the Cultural Revolution 被掩藏的历史: 刘少奇对“文革”的独特贡献] Remembering Jiang Qing (Part 3) 回忆江青(下) Remembering Jiang Qing (Part 1) 回忆江青(上)	1.6972

				The Hidden, High-Level Insiders Behind the “Two Whatever’s” Policy “两个凡是”鲜为人知的高层内幕	
10	Love and spirituality	no, people, society, life, possibility, ethics, cannot, can, human, become, world, individual, life, need, action, should, problem, know, believe, things	没有, 人们, 社会, 生活, 可能, 道德, 不能, 能够, 人类, 成为, 世界, 个人, 生命, 需要, 行为, 应该, 问题, 知道, 相信, 东西	Why Didn't I Convert to Christianity? 我为什么成不了基督徒? How Do We Fulfill Our Responsibilities to Life? 我们如何承担对人生的责任? . The Meaning of “Loving Everyone” “爱一切人”的意义 The Triumph of Good over Evil is Not Caused by God 善战胜恶不是靠老天爷 We Are All Friends – Conclusions from the Fundamentals of Constitutional Law Class for Peking University Class No. 10 我们都是朋友——北大10级本科生宪法基础主干课结语	1.6900
11	Negative externality of marketization	economics, China, no, develop, state, government, society, market, problem, nowadays, reform, enterprises, economic development, cannot, growth, Chinese economy, possibility, should, America	经济, 中国, 没有, 发展, 国家, 政府, 社会, 市场, 问题, 现在, 改革, 企业, 经济发展, 不能, 增长, 中国经济, 可能, 应该, 美国	The Job Market Has a Worker Shortage, Not a Talent Shortage 中国就业市场是“人荒”“才不荒” Happy to Hear About Pay Raise for Junior Employees 喜闻底层工人加薪 Cronyism Needs to be Eradicated from China's Market Economy 中国市场经济要取消特权 Misconceptions about the Welfare State “福利国家”的误会 Diligence is the Foundation of the Chinese Miracle 勤劳是中国奇迹的根基	1.6535
12	Fundamentalist Marxism	Marx, capitalism, class, bourgeois, revolution, socialism, labor, Marxism, proletariat, history, worker, production, society, economy, rule, Engels, capital, exploit, theory, communism	马克思, 资本主义, 阶级, 资产阶级, 革命, 社会主义, 劳动, 马克思主义, 无产阶级, 历史, 工人, 生产, 社会, 经济, 统治, 恩格斯, 资本, 剥削, 理论, 共产主义	Socialism with Chinese Characteristics – the Sinification of Scientific Socialism 中国特色社会主义：中国化的科学社会主义 Is China Experiencing “Crony Capitalism”? 中国是不是“权贵资本主义”？ What Condition Is China in, and Is It Crony Capitalism? 中国到底什么性质：是“权贵资本主义”吗？ What Type of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Should We Maintain? 我们应该坚持什么样的中国特色社会主义 Separating the Soul of Marxism from the Debris 分清马克思主义的精华和糟粕	1.6347
13	Reflexive intellectual history	No, China, problem, cannot, society, will not, not yet, eat and drink, now, possibility, indicate, company, standard, can, new medicine, require, no need, state, believe, practice	没有, 中国, 问题, 不能, 社会, 不会, 不到, 吃喝, 现在, 可能, 表示, 陪伴, 标准, 能够, 新药, 要求, 并不需要, 国家, 认为, 实际	Selling Heroes – a Dedication to Future Heroes 出售英雄——献给未来的英雄们 Selling Heroes 出售英雄 Xueyuan Road No. 41 学院路41号 Another Tree Collapses 又一棵大树倒下了 Mr. Democracy is Like a Dog in Mourning 德先生更像“丧家狗”	1.5846
14	Peasant rebellion	Water Margin, China, no, Song Jiang, Emperor, Water Margin, Wu Song, people, government, Li Kui, tael, people, officials, conspiracy theory, Liang Shan, amnesty, Lin Chong, rebel, cannot, hero	水浒传, 中国, 没有, 宋江, 皇帝, 水浒, 武松, 百姓, 官府, 李逵, 银子, 老百姓, 官员, 阴谋论, 梁山, 招安,	When the Wealth Is Scattered, People Will Gather. When the Wealth Is Gathered, People Will Scatter “财散则民聚, 财聚则民散” Bandits, Government, And Peasants 土匪、政府、农民 Peasants Moving into the City: Basic Stories and Variants	1.5552

			林冲, 造反, 不能, 好汉	进城农民: 基本故事和变型故事 Calculating Advantages and Disadvantages in Parroting Official Language 说官话的利害计算 Real Problems and Dream Solutions 真实的难题与梦幻的解	
15	Environmental protection	environment, ecology, human, pollution, production, resources, Planet Earth, damage, climate, ecological environment, animal, use, emission, agriculture, survival, cause, forest, use, environmental problem	环境, 生态, 人类, 污染, 生产, 资源, 地球, 破坏, 气候, 生态环境, 动物, 使用, 排放, 农业, 生存, 造成, 森林, 利用, 环境问题	Examining the Debate Over Genetically Modified Rice from the Perspective of Individual Rights 从个体权利看转基因水稻之争 Eat Less Meat, Save the Planet 少吃肉, 救地球 Notes on Climate Change and Disarmament 漫谈气候变暖与裁军 Poor Jiangshan 可怜江山贫到骨 French Report on Genetically Modified Food Raises Alarm 法国转基因食品研究报告令人震惊	1.5523
16	Christianity	The Holy Bible, no, China, Judaism, Jew, problem, Christianity, cannot, gospel, Jesus, Christianity, Jewish, people, faith, prophet, Old Testament, Moses, religion, New Testament, world	圣经, 没有, 中国, 犹太教, 犹太, 问题, 基督徒, 不能, 福音, 耶稣, 基督教, 犹太人, 人们, 信仰, 先知, 旧约, 摩西, 宗教, 新约, 世界	Major Obstacles to the Spread of Islam in Chinese History 历史上的伊斯兰在中国传播的主要障碍 The World's Scholars Are Not Convinced 天下士人不服 Did Mao and Zhou Force Lin to Flee on September 13 th ? “九一三”毛周是否逼林出逃? Paying Attention is a Strength – Changing China by Being an Onlooker 关注就是力量·围观改变中国 No Solution to Job's Question 约伯之问·无解	1.5364
17	State project and national event	sports, Olympic Games, China, national, Olympics, sportsperson, competition, world, no, America, culture, society, government, international, economics, development, figure, people, nation, life	体育, 奥运会, 中国, 国家, 奥运, 运动员, 比赛, 世界, 没有, 美国, 文化, 社会, 政府, 国际, 经济, 发展, 形象, 人们, 民族, 生活	Why Did Li Na Change the World? 李娜们凭什么改变了世界? Can the Shanghai World Expo Promote China's Values? 上海世博能否推出中国价值观? Today, I Am Liu Xiang's Fan 今天·我是刘翔的粉丝 Let the Olympic Flame Light a Simple, Natural, and Harmonious Path 让圣火照亮一条简朴·自然与和谐的路 A Reunion After Three Hundred Years 跨越三百多年的重逢	1.4353
18	Traditional ethics	kin, filial affection, morality, society, parents, no, cannot, China, law, father-and-son, family, father, problem, should, children, people, respect parents, ethics, behavior, protect	亲属, 亲情, 道德, 社会, 父母, 没有, 不能, 中国, 法律, 父子, 家庭, 父亲, 问题, 应该, 子女, 人们, 亲亲, 伦理, 行为, 维护	Is Family-Based Legal Immunity Justice? 亲亲相隐还是大义灭亲? The Shanxi Forced Labor Incident is a Rebellion 山西奴工事件本质上是一场叛乱 A Farce in History Book Revision and Burning After the Cultural Revolution 文革后一场改史焚书的闹剧 The World's Scholars Are Not Convinced 天下士人不服 An Eye for an Eye 以直报怨	1.3667
19	Family value	China, no, benefit, society, role model, state, life, politics, demeanor, possibility, over time,	中国, 没有, 造福, 社会, 楷模, 国家, 生活,	Remembering Zhong Xun 忆仲勋	1.3292

		cannot, be promoted and be rich, cannot, Beijing Daily, traditional ethics, people, proof, history, Liu Xiang	政治, 风采, 可能, 久而久之, 不能, 升官发财, 不可, 北京日报, 传统美德, 人民, 佐证, 历史, 刘翔	<p>The Legacy of Chief No. 1 一号首长的传承</p> <p>150 Years since the Meiji Restoration: Discrepancies in Sino-Japanese Views of Each Other 明治维新150年：中日两国对望的视差</p> <p>Is There Only a Ruler Left Now? 现在只剩一把尺子？</p> <p>Sighing with the Monkeys 叹猢猻</p>	
20	Ethnicity politics	black people, South Africa, China, racial segregation, white people, no, decency, charity, donation, state, become, society, possibility, Mandela, donation, philanthropy, people, saving, world, economy	黑人, 南非, 中国, 种族隔离, 白人, 没有, 体面, 慈善, 捐赠, 国家, 成为, 社会, 可能, 曼德拉, 捐款, 慈善事业, 人们, 积蓄, 世界, 经济	<p>Understanding Superstition 理解迷信</p> <p>Charitable Organizations' Achilles Heel: A Lack of Trust 公信力缺失是慈善组织的致命伤</p> <p>The Construction of the Modern Chinese Concept of Weixin (Reform) 近代“维新”观念的形成、消长及其跨文化观察</p> <p>100 Years since <i>The Farewell</i>: A Reflection from Beyond the Shackles of History 《送别》百年——超越历史桎梏的省思</p> <p>Since Chinese Academia Is Being Watered Down, How Can There Be Top Ranked Think Tanks? 中国学术注水·怎会有“顶级智库”</p>	1.1736

Note: This table summarizes the 20 topics that are the most likely to be censored. Column 3 (Key Words (Chinese)) presents the most characteristic 20 words of each topic. Column 2 (Key Words) is the English translation of these words (some of the English terms have two corresponding Chinese terms). Column 4 (Title of Top 5 Articles) lists the titles of the five most characteristic articles for each topic. Column 1 (Topic Label) gives the topic label, which is inductively derived by the researcher from the keywords and the characteristic articles. Column 5 (Weight) indicates their relative importance to censors.

Table A14: Details of the 20 Least Censored Topics

	Label	Key Words	Key Words (Chinese)	Title of Top 5 Articles	Weight
1	Social psychology	life, people, society, culture, human, spirit, value, development, behavior, social life, individual, have, individual, modern, become, tradition, presentation, manner, form, existence	生活, 人们, 社会, 文化, 人类, 精神, 价值, 发展, 行为, 社会生活, 个人, 具有, 个体, 现代, 成为, 传统, 表现, 方式, 形成, 存在	Why Do People like Spending Money? 人们为何那么爱花钱? What Type of Individualism Do We Desire? Reflections on the Fan Meizhong Incident from a Sociological Perspective 我们需要怎样的个人主义——范美忠事件的社会学思考 Changes in China's Social Psyche over the Last 10 Years. 十多年来中国社会心理之嬗变 The End of Sociality and Challenges Facing Contemporary Sociological Theory 社会性的终结与现代社会理论面临的挑战 Ecological Rationality: Philosophical Reflections on Limits to Survival 生态理性: 限度性存在的哲学思考	-3.1192
2	International economic cooperation	development, economy, international, strategy, facilitate, world, realize, globe, state, China, construction, economic development, innovation, facilitate, facilitate, become, field, cooperation, aspect, form	发展, 经济, 国际, 战略, 推动, 世界, 实现, 全球, 国家, 中国, 建设, 经济发展, 创新, 推进, 促进, 成为, 领域, 合作, 方面, 形成	Creating New Prospects for Peace and Cooperation in Asia 开创亚洲和平合作和谐新局面 Remarks on the 10th Anniversary of China's Entry into the World Trade Organization 在中国加入世界贸易组织10周年高层论坛上的讲话 Building On the Past, Expanding Into the Future – Remarks Made on the 10th Anniversary of China's Entry into the World Trade Organization 继往开来 扩大开放——写在加入世贸组织十周年之际 Remarks from the APEC Business Leaders Summit APEC工商领导人峰会演讲 The Origin of the BRIC Countries and International Business Cooperation “金砖四国”的由来及其国际经济合作	-2.9415
3	Ancient Chinese history and literature	at that time, record, Tang Dynasty, cannot, mister, believe, Song Dynasty, should not, ancient, poet, research, text, court, <i>Records of the Grand Historian</i> , emperor, often, no, descendent, content, North Song Dynasty	当时, 记载, 唐代, 不能, 先生, 认为, 宋代, 不可, 古代, 诗人, 研究, 文字, 朝廷, 史记, 皇帝, 往往, 没有, 后人, 内容, 北宋	Li Zhengmin and His Family History 李正民及其家族事迹考辨 The Footnotes to <i>Emperor Taizong Receiving the Tibetan Envoy</i> Are Written for Li Deyu 《步辇图》题跋为李德裕作考述 Supplementary Notes to <i>Notes on the Qingzhen Collection</i> 《清真集校注》订补 Huang Tingjian's "Bone Replacement" 黄庭坚“夺胎换骨”辨 <i>History of Goryeo: Examination of the Differences in Origin and Compilation Style across Editions</i> 《高丽史》版本源流与编纂体例考	-2.8258
4	Social sciences research methods	theory, research, analysis, practice, concept, reality, method, have, scholar, process, development, comprehension, form, foundation, scholarship, relations, history, basic, proceed, problem	理论, 研究, 分析, 实践, 概念, 现实, 方法, 具有, 学者, 过程, 发展, 理解, 形成, 基础, 学术, 关系, 历史, 基本, 进行, 问题	20 Points on Social Science Research Methods 社会科学研究方法20条 The Current Situation and Direction of Political Philosophy Research in China 我国政治哲学研究现状与主要着力点 What Types of Legal Texts Do We Currently Need? 现在究竟需要什么样的法律书 How Do We Research the "Chinese Experience": A Two-Dimensional Vision or Multipolar Thinking? 如何研究“中国经验”: 二维视野还是单极思维? The Logic behind the Discourse of Legal Globalization 法律全球化话语的逻辑	-2.5882
5	Achievements in poverty	protection, work, construction,	保障, 工作, 建设, 服	An Exploration of Poverty Eradication Strategies with Chinese Characteristics	-2.2966

	alleviation	service, enhance, policy, development, provide, capital, implement, support, construction, rural, project, government, organization, facilitate, region, life, investment	务, 提高, 政策, 发展, 提供, 资金, 实施, 支持, 建立, 农村, 项目, 政府, 组织, 促进, 地区, 生活, 投入	探索具有中国特色的精准脱贫之路 The State Council's Decision on the Successful Eradication of Poverty 中共中央国务院关于打赢脱贫攻坚战的决定 A Few Important Points on Poverty Alleviation Policies 关于我国扶贫政策的几点建议 The State's Council Guidance on the Three-Year Action to Eradicate Poverty 国务院关于印发打赢脱贫攻坚战三年行动的指导意见 Resolutely Winning the War against Poverty 坚决打赢脱贫攻坚战	
6	Literary theory	research, aspect, scholar, development, method, influence, author, proceed, problem, theory, publication, content, scholarship, analysis, China, publish, literature, argumentation, raise, history	研究, 方面, 学者, 发展, 方法, 影响, 作者, 进行, 问题, 理论, 著作, 内容, 学术, 分析, 中国, 出版, 文学, 论述, 提出, 历史	The Construction of Literary History: Debates on Early Literature 文学史观的建构与对话——围绕初期新文学的评价 Twentieth Century Studies on SUI, Tang, And Five Dynasties Literary Theory 二十世纪隋唐五代文学理论研究 Thoughts on Tang Dynasty Literature Research 唐代文学研究百年随想 Periodization, Criticism and Other Related Problems 分期·评价及其相关问题 Historical Perspectives on the Construction and Dialogue of Literary History 文学史观的建构与对话	-2.2937
7	Public finance	local, finance, government, central, local government, reform, manage, administration, bureau, institution, problem, proceed, state, economy, society, development, taxation, aspect, need, construction	地方, 财政, 政府, 中央, 地方政府, 改革, 管理, 行政, 部门, 制度, 问题, 进行, 国家, 经济, 社会, 发展, 税收, 方面, 需要, 建立	An In-Depth Discussion of the Basics of Financial Institution Reform 财政体制改革的基本思路探讨 Taking Advantage of the Budget Law Reforms to Modernize the Fiscal System 以修订《预算法》为契机推动建立现代财政制度 Barriers to Administrative Reform 行政体制改革面临哪些难题 How Should We Praise the Highlights of Fiscal and Financial Reform? 财税改革“重头戏”怎么唱 The Highlights of the First Phase of Fiscal and Financial Reform: Constructing a New Centre-Local Financial Relationship 新一轮财税改革的重头戏：建立新型央地财政关系	-2.2798
8	Terrorism in foreign countries	America, international, state, organization, terrorism, Iran, region, security, military, Russia, politics, Middle East, support, war, strike, threat, problem, Afghanistan, proceed, strategy	美国, 国际, 国家, 组织, 恐怖主义, 伊朗, 地区, 安全, 军事, 俄罗斯, 政治, 中东, 支持, 战争, 打击, 威胁, 问题, 阿富汗, 进行, 战略	Making Sense of ISIS 给“伊拉克和黎凡特伊斯兰国”定性 Retreating Behind the Scenes, American Neo-Interventionism Rises in Popularity 退居幕后 美国“新干涉主义”再发威 Evaluating the United States' War on Terror 美国反恐战争述评 How Long Will Syria Have to Fight? 叙利亚还要打到什么时候? The United States Created Conditions for the Rise of the Islamic State 美国为伊斯兰国崛起创造了条件	-2.0854
9	Postmodernism and cultural studies	discourse, space, meaning, manner, ideology, construction, narrative, culture, power, existence, modernity, identity, society, become, have, subjective, process, form, politics, imagination	话语, 空间, 意义, 方式, 意识形态, 建构, 叙事, 文化, 权力, 存在, 现代性, 身份, 社会, 成为, 具有, 主体, 过程, 形式, 政治, 想象	An Analysis of "Disenchantment" Regarding Norms in the Cultural Sphere 文化场内游戏规则的“去魅”分析 The Public Nature of Literature and Art and Discourse Operation 文艺公共性与话语运作 Symptoms in Western Literature in the Post-Theoretical Era 后理论时代的西方最新文论症候 The Crisis in Art Criticism 艺术批评的危机。	-1.9774

				The Limits and Dimensions of Post-modern Spatial Theory 后现代空间理论的维度及其限度	
10	Administrative modernisation	society, development, government, interest, institution, politics, reform, realize, governance, construction, participation, economy, China, form, need, problem, mechanism, process, management, state	社会, 发展, 政府, 利益, 制度, 政治, 改革, 实现, 治理, 建设, 参与, 经济, 中国, 形成, 需要, 问题, 机制, 过程, 管理, 国家	Viewing Governance Modernization from the Perspective of Social Needs 从社会需求看治理现代化 Moving from Social Administration to Social Governance 从社会管理走向社会治理 The Accompanying Value of Reforms to Political Systems 政治体制改革的价值遵循 The Necessity of Focusing on Social Aspects in Governance Reform Periods 转型期尤需重视问题的“社会性”. Departmental Fragmentation Hinders Social Governance Modernization 部门各自为政妨碍社会治理现代化	-1.9435
11	Creative writing	no, life, story, eye, come out, rise, know, cannot, art, feeling, see, thing, feel, beauty, poet, world, place, feel, woman, music	没有, 生活, 故事, 眼睛, 出来, 起来, 知道, 不能, 艺术, 觉得, 看到, 东西, 感觉, 美丽, 诗人, 世界, 地方, 感到, 女人, 音乐	All That Is Perfect Gets Destroyed 一切完美都是碎了的 My Family's "Lion Head" 我家的“狮子头” I Drift, Therefore I Am “我漂故我在” Rank and File 喽罗 Backyard 后院	-1.8894
12	Metaphysics	value, have, judgement, existence, meaning, ethics, concept, lie in, regulation, behavior, theory, basic, comprehension, problem, principle, possibility, relationship, cannot, foundation, composition	价值, 具有, 判断, 存在, 意义, 道德, 概念, 在于, 规范, 行为, 理论, 基本, 理解, 问题, 原则, 可能, 关系, 认为, 不能, 基础, 构成	Form and Substance in Ethics 伦理学中的形式与实质 Freedom Misguided by Freedom 被自由误导的自由 Freedom, Loyalty and Tolerance 自由与忠恕 “Reasonable” vs. “Appropriate” “合理”与“合情” The Problem of Goodness and Righteousness in the Chinese Philosophical Content 中国哲学语境下的善与正当问题	-1.8579
13	Chinese classics	thought, cannot, <i>Zhuangzi</i> , should not, world, life, China, saint, think, Confucius, spirit, <i>Laozi</i> , everything, is, lie in, ancient people, presentation, do not know, no, meaning	思想, 不能, 庄子, 不可, 天地, 人生, 中国, 圣人, 认为, 孔子, 精神, 老子, 万物, 便是, 在于, 古人, 表现, 不知, 没有, 意义	The Flourishing of Metaphysics and Expository Literature 玄学的兴盛与论说文的繁荣 <i>Liezi</i> in the Context of <i>Zhuangzi</i> 《庄子》生命语境中的“列子”说 I Despise Myself Most of All 我最瞧不起自己 Between Saints and Mortals: The Problem and Development of Confucius' Life Context 圣凡之间：孔子的生命境界问题及其展开 Note No. 44 on <i>A New Account of the Tales of the World</i> 器度——《世说新语》品读之四十四	-1.6849
14	Sino-US relationship	cooperation, China, relations, America, strategy, security, both parties, interest, Sino-US, two countries, problem, diplomacy, country, Sino-US relations, development, region, international, dialogue, politics	合作, 中国, 关系, 美国, 战略, 安全, 双方, 利益, 中美, 两国, 问题, 外交, 国家, 中美关系, 发展, 地区, 国	Can US-China Military Relations Go in a Healthy Direction? 中美军事关系能否走上良性互动轨道 The Objectives of the New Paradigm in US-China Great Power Relations 中美新型大国关系的目标 National Interests Determine Whether an Air Force Determination Identification Zone in the South China Sea Can Be Established	-1.6466

			际, 对话, 政治	是否划设南海空识区 国家利益决定 The Steady Development of US-China Relations and Constructive Cooperation 中美关系在建设性合作中稳步发展. The Indo-Pacific Region Will Become the New Strategic Focus of the World “印太”地区将成全球新的战略重心	
15	Social stratification theory	structure, sociology, social structure, research, Chinese society, capital, relations, analysis, flow, society, class, China, status, group, influence, form, mechanism, have process, resource	结构, 社会学, 社会结构, 研究, 中国社会, 资本, 关系, 分析, 流动, 社会, 阶层, 中国, 地位, 群体, 影响, 形成, 机制, 具有, 过程, 资源	The Difference Between Elites and Non-Elites Is the Disparity in Opportunities 精英与非精英的分殊: 不同的生活机会 Changes in Class Consciousness in Contemporary Times 当代阶层意识的流变 Concealed Reproduction – Reflections on Class Formation Through the Lens of Occupational Status 趋于隐蔽的再生产——从职业地位获得看阶层结构的生成机制 Division and Collective Resistance 单位分割与集体抗争 Returning to Connectedness – The Historical Turn In Social Network Research 回到连通性——社会网络研究的历史转向	-1.6221
16	Urbanization and immigration	city, village, agriculture, peasant, population, development, urban-rural, urbanization, problem, construction, economy, society, land, peasant worker, employment, urbanization, realize, China, production, life	城市, 农村, 农业, 农民, 人口, 发展, 城乡, 城市化, 问题, 建设, 经济, 社会, 土地, 农民工, 就业, 城镇化, 实现, 中国, 生产, 生活	China's Agricultural Development Needs to Achieve a New Historical Leap 中国农业发展迫切要实现新的历史性跨越 Basing Mid- and Small-Town Development on Equitable Public Resource Allocation 以公共资源配置均等化为重点的中小城镇发展 Why Is “Institutional Supply” Important for Rural Development? 振兴乡村, “制度性供给”为何重要? Reflections on the Promotion of New-Type Urbanization 关于推进新型城镇化的思考 Breakthroughs in Population Urbanization 人口城镇化的突破口	-1.5591
17	Civic law	law, protection, right, regulation, civil law, regulation, subject, content, development, have, law, should, relationship, institution, system, society, scope, make, state, property	法律, 保护, 权利, 规定, 民法, 规范, 主体, 内容, 发展, 具有, 法学, 应当, 关系, 制度, 体系, 社会, 范围, 制定, 国家, 财产	Formulation of the Civil Code after the Formation of the Legal System 法律体系形成后的民法典制定 Why Was the Civil Code Enacted, and What Form Should It Take? 我国为什么制定民法典 应制定什么样的民法典 The Basic Formation and Importance of the Civil Code's Enactment. 民法典总则设立的必要性及基本结构 Revisiting the Independent Codification of Personal Rights 再论人格权的独立成编 The Difference Between the Right to Personal Information and the Right to Privacy 个人信息权与隐私权有何区别	-1.5463
18	Prose	see, do not know, sound, no, on bed, winter, child, days, tears, woman, walk to, mother, finger, sister, summer, think, sun, people, sit, cloths	看见, 不知, 声音, 没有, 床上, 冬天, 孩子, 日子, 眼泪, 女人, 走到, 母亲, 手指, 妹妹, 夏天, 想着, 太阳, 众人, 坐在, 衣服	Life 生 Life on a String 命若琴弦 To Gao Hua 祭高华 Drinking Tea 喝茶. Flowing Light Easily Casts People Away 流光容易把人抛	-1.5025
19	Jurisprudence	regulation, shoulder, happen, eligible, obligation, party, law, responsibility, cannot, whether,	规定, 承担, 发生, 适用, 义务, 当事人, 法	Liability for Damage Caused by Friendship 因情谊给付所致损害的赔偿责任	-1.4370

		believe, exist, harm, relations, should, circumstance, behavior, have, property, compensation	律, 责任, 不能, 是否, 认为, 存在, 损害, 关系, 应当, 情形, 行为, 具有, 财产, 赔偿	On the Rights and Systems Allowing Joint Debtors to Make Claims 论连带债务人的求偿权及其制度设计 The Double Burden of Collateral and Contracts 抵押合同作为负担行为的双重效果 Criteria for Attributing Liability for Breach of Contract and Tort Liability 违约责任和侵权责任的区分标准 On Inspection Periods 论检验期间	
20	Theory of economics	growth, economic growth, economy, government, investment, China, GDP, spending, Chinese economy, income, problem, reform, policy, decrease, possibility, enterprise, increase, development, enhance, structure	增长, 经济增长, 经济, 政府, 投资, 中国, gdp, 消费, 中国经济, 收入, 问题, 改革, 政策, 下降, 可能, 企业, 增加, 发展, 提高, 结构	Maintaining the Economy within Acceptable Boundaries 保持经济在预期合理区间运行 German Adjustment, Reform, and Experience during the Supply-Side Reform Period. 德国供给侧改革时期的调整、应对与经验 Can the Most Recent Revival Be Maintained? 新一轮反弹能持久吗? Will Comprehensive Tax Cuts Lift Restrictions on Economic Growth? 全面减税能解除经济增长的抑制吗? 2009: Reflections on the Current Macroeconomic Situation and the Issue of Increasing Domestic Demand. 2009年: 对当前宏观经济形势和扩大内需问题的一些思考	-1.3809

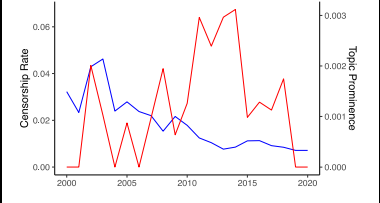
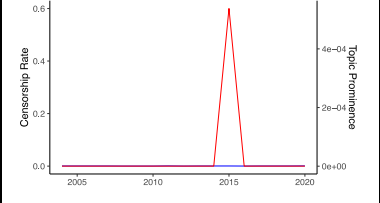
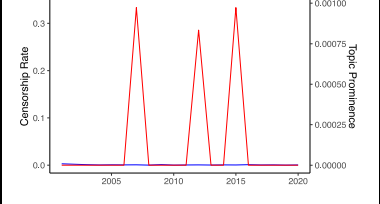
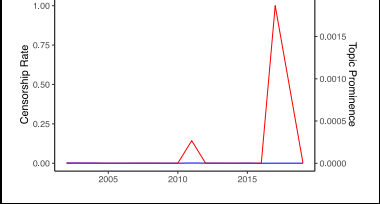
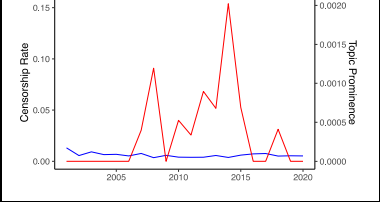
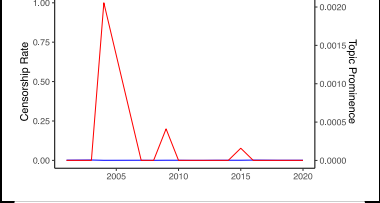
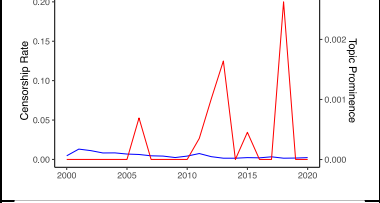
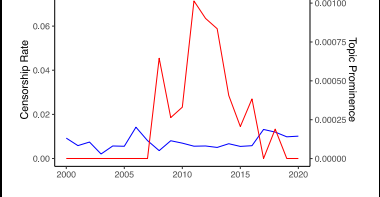
Note: This table summarizes the 20 topics that are least likely to be censored. Column 3 (Key Words (Chinese)) presents the most characteristic 20 words in articles on the given topic. Column 2 (Key Words) provides the English translations of these words (some of the English terms has two corresponding Chinese terms). Column 4 (Title of Top 5 Articles) lists the titles of the five most characteristic articles (with the English) for each topic. Column 1 (Topic Label) indicates the topics, inductively identified by the researcher based on the key words and the characteristic articles. Column 5 (Weight) shows their relative importance to censors.

Table A15: Details of the 160 Topics

	Key Words	Key Words (Chinese)	Censorship Magnitude	Yearly Topic Prominence (blue) and Censorship Rate (Red)
1	policy, economy, impact, society, population, research, exist, cause, status, possibility, Chinese society, structure, analysis, city, proceed, live, family, China, basic, appear	政策, 经济, 影响, 社会, 人口, 研究, 存在, 导致, 地位, 可能, 中国社会, 结构, 分析, 城市, 进行, 生活, 家庭, 中国, 基本, 出现	3.8519	
2	officials, corruption, no, officialdom, China, society, power, institution, corruption, property, government, civil servants, privilege, cannot, be official, be official, people, become, will not, politics	官员, 腐败, 没有, 官场, 中国, 社会, 权力, 制度, 贪腐, 财产, 政府, 公务员, 特权, 不能, 做官, 当官, 人们, 成为, 不会, 政治	3.0779	
3	articles, intellectuals, publish, China, thought, no, politics, rightist, criticism (piping), criticism, at that time, Mao Zedong, history, movement, revolution, cannot, Lu Xun, publish, people, communist party	文章, 知识分子, 发表, 中国, 思想, 没有, 政治, 右派, 批评, 批判, 当时, 毛泽东, 历史, 运动, 革命, 不能, 鲁迅, 出版, 人民, 共产党	2.6625	
4	media, coverage, incident, society, public, journalist, no, public opinion, government, problem, China, news, officials, citizen, information, proceed, possibility, happen, discourses, people	媒体, 报道, 事件, 社会, 公众, 记者, 没有, 舆论, 政府, 问题, 中国, 新闻, 官员, 民众, 信息, 进行, 可能, 发生, 言论, 人们	2.4452	
5	economics, theory, research, analysis, explanation, economist, problem, possibility, conclusion, hypothesis, discovery, no, discussions, methods, believe, economy, scholar, raise, opinion, whether	经济学, 理论, 研究, 分析, 解释, 经济学家, 问题, 可能, 结论, 假设, 发现, 没有, 讨论, 方法, 认为, 经济, 学者, 提出, 观点, 是否	2.4186	
6	Mao Zedong, CCP, communist party, revolution, lead, organize, at that time, work, peasant, movement, central, policy, KMT, raise, proceed, problem, struggle, politics, nation, period	毛泽东, 中共, 共产党, 革命, 领导, 组织, 当时, 工作, 农民, 运动, 中央, 政策, 国民党, 提出, 进行, 问题, 斗争, 政治, 全国, 时期	2.1069	
7	know, now, think, everyone, come out, no, arise, things, events, then, see, cannot, will not, today, location, tell, at that time, whether, friends, come down	知道, 现在, 觉得, 大家, 出来, 没有, 起来, 东西, 事情, 后来, 看到, 不能, 不会, 今天, 地方, 告诉, 当时, 是不是, 朋友, 下来	1.9510	

8	thought, society, politics, tradition, culture, China, spirit, no, history, state, modern, democracy, humanity, problems, individuals, become, morality, believe, value, people	思想, 社会, 政治, 传统, 文化, 中国, 精神, 没有, 历史, 国家, 现代, 民主, 人类, 问题, 个人, 成为, 道德, 认为, 价值, 人们	1.8005	
9	Cultural Revolution, at that time, work, Mao Zedong, no, leader, politics, Chairman Mao, revolution, Beijing, problem, central, participate, criticism, comrades, organization, then, movement, situation	文革, 当时, 工作, 毛泽东, 没有, 领导, 政治, 毛主席, 革命, 北京, 问题, 中央, 参加, 批判, 同志, 组织, 后来, 运动, 情况	1.6972	
10	no, people, society, life, possibility, ethics, cannot, can, human, become, world, individual, life, need, action, should, problem, know, believe, things	没有, 人们, 社会, 生活, 可能, 道德, 不能, 能够, 人类, 成为, 世界, 个人, 生命, 需要, 行为, 应该, 问题, 知道, 相信, 东西	1.6900	
11	economics, China, no, develop, state, government, society, market, problem, nowadays, reform, enterprises, economic development, cannot, growth, Chinese economy, possibility, should, America	经济, 中国, 没有, 发展, 国家, 政府, 社会, 市场, 问题, 现在, 改革, 企业, 经济发展, 不能, 增长, 中国经济, 可能, 应该, 美国	1.6535	
12	Marx, capitalism, class, bourgeois, revolution, socialism, labor, Marxism, proletariat, history, worker, production, society, economy, rule, Engels, capital, exploit, theory, communism	马克思, 资本主义, 阶级, 资产阶级, 革命, 社会主义, 劳动, 马克思主义, 无产阶级, 历史, 工人, 生产, 社会, 经济, 统治, 恩格斯, 资本, 剥削, 理论, 共产主义	1.6347	
13	No, China, problem, cannot, society, will not, not yet, eat and drink, now, possibility, indicate, company, standard, can, new medicine, require, no need, state, believe, practice	没有, 中国, 问题, 不能, 社会, 不会, 不到, 吃喝, 现在, 可能, 表示, 陪伴, 标准, 能够, 新药, 要求, 并不需要, 国家, 认为, 实际	1.5846	
14	Water Margin, China, no, Song Jiang, Emperor, Water Margin, Wu Song, people, government, Li Kui, tael, people, officials, conspiracy theory, Liang Shan, amnesty, Lin Chong, rebel, cannot, hero	水浒传, 中国, 没有, 宋江, 皇帝, 水浒, 武松, 百姓, 官府, 李逵, 银子, 老百姓, 官员, 阴谋论, 梁山, 招安, 林冲, 造反, 不能, 好汉	1.5552	
15	environment, ecology, human, pollution, production, resources, Planet Earth, damage, climate, ecological environment, animal, use, emission, agriculture, survival, cause, forest, use, environmental problem	环境, 生态, 人类, 污染, 生产, 资源, 地球, 破坏, 气候, 生态环境, 动物, 使用, 排放, 农业, 生存, 造成, 森林, 利用, 环境问题	1.5523	

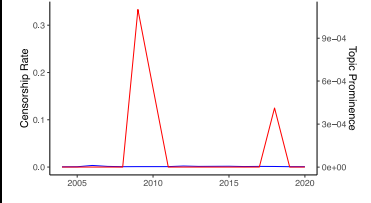
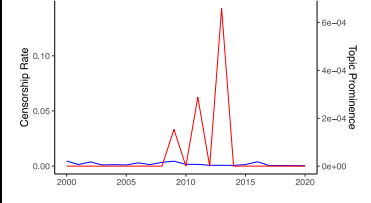
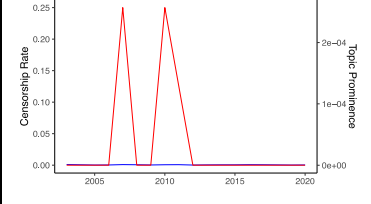
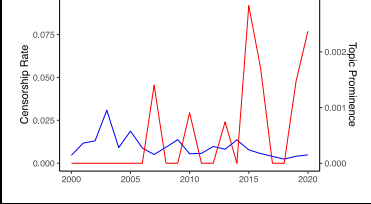
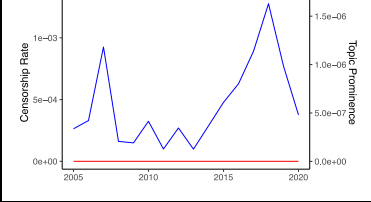
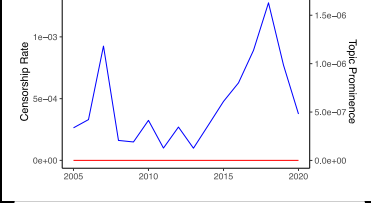
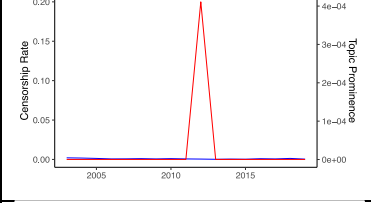
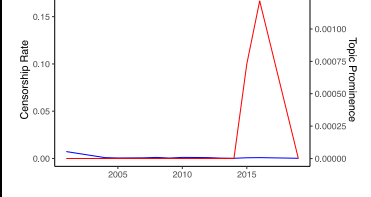
16	The Holy Bible, no, China, Judaism, Jew, problem, Christianity, cannot, gospel, Jesus, Christianity, Jewish, people, faith, prophet, Old Testament, Moses, religion, New Testament, world	圣经, 没有, 中国, 犹太教, 犹太, 问题, 基督徒, 不能, 福音, 耶稣, 基督教, 犹太人, 人们, 信仰, 先知, 旧约, 摩西, 宗教, 新约, 世界	1.5364	
17	sports, Olympic Games, China, national, Olympics, sportsperson, competition, world, no, America, culture, society, government, international, economics, development, figure, people, nation, life	体育, 奥运会, 中国, 国家, 奥运, 运动员, 比赛, 世界, 没有, 美国, 文化, 社会, 政府, 国际, 经济, 发展, 形象, 人们, 民族, 生活	1.4353	
18	kin, filial affection, morality, society, parents, no, cannot, China, law, father-and-son, family, father, problem, should, children, people, respect parents, ethics, behavior, protect	亲属, 亲情, 道德, 社会, 父母, 没有, 不能, 中国, 法律, 父子, 家庭, 父亲, 问题, 应该, 子女, 人们, 亲, 伦理, 行为, 维护	1.3667	
19	China, no, benefit, society, role model, state, life, politics, demeanor, possibility, over time, cannot, be promoted and be rich, cannot, Beijing Daily, traditional ethics, people, proof, history, Liu Xiang	中国, 没有, 造福, 社会, 楷模, 国家, 生活, 政治, 风采, 可能, 久而久之, 不能, 升官发财, 不可, 北京日报, 传统美德, 人民, 佐证, 历史, 刘翔	1.3292	
20	black people, South Africa, China, racial segregation, white people, no, decency, charity, donation, state, become, society, possibility, Mandela, donation, philanthropy, people, saving, world, economy	黑人, 南非, 中国, 种族隔离, 白人, 没有, 体面, 慈善, 捐赠, 国家, 成为, 社会, 可能, 曼德拉, 捐款, 慈善事业, 人们, 积蓄, 世界, 经济	1.1736	
21	Culture, nationality, Japan, nationalism, world, movement, history, contemporary, country, China, politics, United States, effect, ideology, imperialism, research, society, academics, become, problem	文化, 民族, 日本, 民族主义, 世界, 运动, 历史, 近代, 国家, 中国, 政治, 美国, 影响, 思想, 帝国主义, 研究, 社会, 学者, 成为, 问题	1.1684	
22	Africa, Singapore, leader, prime minister, China, African countries, Lee Kuan Yew, opposition party, political arena, Central Africa, support, become, politics, country, hold, leadership level, no, opening ceremony, action party, National University of Singapore	非洲, 新加坡, 领导人, 总理, 中国, 非洲国家, 李光耀, 反对党, 政坛, 中非, 援助, 成为, 政治, 国家, 举行, 领导层, 没有, 开幕式, 行动党, 新加坡国立大学	1.1022	
23	child, student, teacher, no, life, school, classmate, life, education, society, parents, learning, university, know, reading, today, spirit, become, China, now	孩子, 学生, 老师, 没有, 生活, 学校, 同学, 人生, 教育, 社会, 父母, 学习, 大学, 知道, 读书, 今天, 精神, 成为, 中国, 现在	1.0786	

24	university, student, education, professor, school, no, academic, professional, China, work, problem, society, institution of higher learning, training, teacher, college, talent, United States, country, research	大学, 学生, 教育, 教授, 学校, 没有, 学术, 专业, 中国, 工作, 问题, 社会, 高校, 培养, 教师, 学院, 人才, 美国, 国家, 研究	1.0673	
25	China, society, world, no, problem, people, cloning, United States, lighthouse, become, country, development, need, anti-terrorism, money laundering, possession, economic crime, underway, jewelry, skyscraper	中国, 社会, 世界, 没有, 问题, 人们, 克隆, 美国, 灯塔, 成为, 国家, 发展, 需要, 反恐怖, 洗钱, 拥有, 经济犯罪, 进行, 珠宝, 摩天大楼	1.0540	
26	China, no, cannot, problem, become, possible, impossible, society, challenging, culture, belief, stress, idea, political belief, express, individual, morality, emerge, acquired, people	中国, 没有, 不能, 问题, 成为, 可能, 无法, 社会, 挑战性, 文化, 信仰, 讲求, 思想, 政治信仰, 表达, 个人, 道德, 出来, 后天, 人们	1.0455	
27	Chongqing, triad-busting, Bo Xilai, China, red singing, cannot, society, country, now, politics, problem, unhealthy tendency, without, promotion, Wang Lijun, serve, United States, Chongqing gang trials (dahei), possible, should	重庆, 打黑, 薄熙来, 中国, 唱红, 不能, 社会, 国家, 现在, 政治, 问题, 不正之风, 没有, 升官, 王立军, 服务, 美国, 重庆打黑, 可能, 应该	1.0202	
28	Shanghai, at the time, without, Nanjing, War of Resistance, China, Japan, work, government, Chiang Kai-shek, place, Kuomintang, United States, Beijing, Japanese troops, participate, Chongqing, organize, prepare, express	上海, 当时, 没有, 南京, 抗战, 中国, 日本, 工作, 政府, 蒋介石, 地方, 国民党, 美国, 北京, 日军, 参加, 重庆, 组织, 准备, 表示	0.9893	
29	combat, army, command, battlefield, battle, military affairs, troops, army, battle, our army, force, no, China, military force, enemy, military tactics, cannot, battle, generals, general	作战, 军队, 指挥, 战场, 战争, 军事, 部队, 大军, 战斗, 我军, 主力, 没有, 中国, 兵力, 敌人, 战术, 不能, 战役, 将领, 将军	0.9427	
30	city, China, engineering, no, traveling, transportation, car, construct, Beijing, problem, development, railroads, at present, architecture, design, development, country, economy, corporation, tourists	城市, 中国, 工程, 没有, 旅游, 交通, 汽车, 建设, 北京, 问题, 发展, 铁路, 现在, 建筑, 设计, 开发, 国家, 经济, 公司, 游客	0.9311	
31	produce, market, economy, product, resource, competition, theory, activity, society, enterprise, reality, market economy, possess, technology, exist, generate, develop, foundation, process, efficiency	生产, 市场, 经济, 产品, 资源, 竞争, 理论, 活动, 社会, 企业, 实现, 市场经济, 具有, 技术, 存在, 产生, 发展, 基础, 过程, 效率	0.8992	

32	Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai, Tibet, nationality, mainland, ethnic minority, autonomous, Inner Mongolia, ethnic area, Ningxia, northwest, split, Urumqi, autonomous region, regional ethnic autonomy, Sichuan, ethnic policy, China, ethnicity issue	新疆, 甘肃, 青海, 西藏, 民族, 内地, 少数民族, 自治, 内蒙古, 民族区域, 宁夏, 西北, 分裂, 乌鲁木齐, 自治区, 民族区域自治, 四川, 民族政策, 中国, 民族问题	0.8760	
33	faculty, organizer, profit for the people, demonstration, dynasty, spokesperson, blocked, real-name, slippery slope, fraud, overturned, green camp, no, due, hit, relying only on, abuse, one-party dominance, happy, soaring	所系, 组织者, 利为民, 示威, 朝野, 代言人, 封杀, 实名制, 滑坡, 诈骗, 翻天覆地, 绿营, 没有, 应尽, 肇事, 仅靠, 谩骂, 一党独大, 乐意, 飙车	0.8713	
34	female, family, women, male, marriage, woman, man, husband, child, wife, married, no, sex, mother, life, male and female, parents, possible, society, love	女性, 家庭, 妇女, 男性, 婚姻, 女人, 男人, 丈夫, 孩子, 妻子, 结婚, 没有, 性别, 母亲, 生活, 男女, 父母, 可能, 社会, 爱情	0.8651	
35	environmental effect, Chinese environment, air quality, environment, Chinese, no, new city, ease, environmental protection, tilt, pollutants, hinterland, pollution problem, environmental protection department, facilities, pollution, problem, become, environmental quality, public hazard	环境影响, 中国环境, 空气质量, 环境, 中国, 没有, 新城, 疏解, 环境保护, 倾斜, 污染物, 腹地, 污染问题, 环保部门, 设施, 污染, 问题, 成为, 环境质量, 公害	0.8134	
36	medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, medicine, treatment, disease, Western medicine, symptoms, procurement, plague, patient, government, medicine, no, underway, doctor, human body, government procurement, clinical, examination, tender	医学, 中医, 药物, 治疗, 疾病, 西医, 症状, 采购, 瘟疫, 病人, 政府, 医药, 没有, 进行, 医生, 人体, 政府采购, 临床, 检查, 招标	0.7839	
37	finance, market, currency, United States, economy, bank, crisis, no, possible, investment, capital, China, financial crisis, result, problem, appear, government, country, risk, stock market	金融, 市场, 货币, 美国, 经济, 银行, 危机, 没有, 可能, 投资, 资本, 中国, 金融危机, 导致, 问题, 出现, 政府, 国家, 风险, 股市	0.7658	
38	war, history, Germany, country, nationality, no, Japan, politics, peace, China, world, people, Nazi, Hitler, Jewish people, United States, World War II, become, human, invasion	战争, 历史, 德国, 国家, 民族, 没有, 日本, 政治, 和平, 中国, 世界, 人民, 纳粹, 希特勒, 犹太人, 美国, 二战, 成为, 人类, 侵略	0.7518	
39	France, Britain, country, politics, government, people, king, no, power, become, army, revolution, United States, society, parliament, people, democracy, rule, support, Europe	法国, 英国, 国家, 政治, 政府, 人民, 国王, 没有, 权力, 成为, 军队, 革命, 美国, 社会, 议会, 民众, 民主, 统治, 支持, 欧洲	0.7298	

40	mister, China, not seen, thousand years, cannot, famous, refuse, deceased, spring wind, master, history, West Lake, meet, cannot, no, own, thousand years, life, today, capita	先生, 中国, 不见, 千古, 不能, 名士, 不肯, 故人, 春风, 主人, 历史, 西湖, 相见, 不可, 没有, 自有, 千秋, 平生, 今日, 京师	0.6956	
41	academic, research, scholar, problem, China, ideology, history, no, article, professor, society, discuss, should, publish, now, published writings, possible, then, think, politics	学术, 研究, 学者, 问题, 中国, 思想, 历史, 没有, 文章, 教授, 社会, 讨论, 应该, 出版, 现在, 著作, 可能, 当时, 认为, 政治	0.6929	
42	life, no, world, soul, human, death, people, cannot, spirit, living, life, fate, know, Dream of the Red Chamber, mind, will not, earth, can only, impossible, become	生命, 没有, 世界, 灵魂, 人类, 死亡, 人们, 不能, 精神, 人生, 生活, 命运, 知道, 红楼梦, 心灵, 不会, 大地, 只能, 无法, 成为	0.6829	
43	no, China, contempt, people, society, advance, should, fear, people, official profiteering, cannot, variables, shall not, worth, light, immeasurable, mantra, greed, problem, prison guard	没有, 中国, 藐视, 人们, 社会, 预先, 应当, 惧怕, 人民, 官倒, 不能, 变数, 不得, 值得, 金光, 不可估量, 口头禅, 贪欲, 问题, 狱警	0.6748	
44	historiography, history, no, China, Kingdom of Qin, Qin Emperor, historiography, historians, Chinese history, historians, historical materials, cannot, Six Kingdoms, historians, historical research, historiography, records, Sima Qian, Shang Yang, Kingdom of Qi	史学, 历史, 没有, 中国, 秦国, 秦始皇, 历史学, 史家, 中国历史, 史学家, 史料, 不能, 六国, 历史学家, 史学研究, 史学界, 记载, 司马迁, 商鞅, 齐国	0.6559	
45	no, weekly, possible, think, China, society, problem, cannot, think tank, frequently, now, reason, people, foot pain, cull, chastity, objective conditions, culture, United States, normal people	没有, 周刊, 可能, 认为, 中国, 社会, 问题, 不能, 智囊, 往往, 现在, 原因, 人们, 脚痛医脚, 剔除, 贞操, 客观条件, 文化, 美国, 正常人	0.6551	
46	oath, China, East Germany, inauguration, no, sacred, Berlin Wall, West Germany, industry, preferential treatment, oath, pledge, country, history, medal, ruling elites, allegiance, pivotal, cede, politics	宣誓, 中国, 东德, 就职, 没有, 神圣不可, 柏林墙, 西德, 实业, 优待, 誓言, 誓词, 国家, 历史, 金牌, 统治集团, 效忠, 举足轻重, 让位, 政治	0.6478	
47	land, compensation, government, construction, expropriation, farmers, land acquisition, interest, system, rights, demolition, city, country, regulation, law, problem, development, place, housing, no	土地, 补偿, 政府, 建设, 征收, 农民, 征地, 利益, 制度, 权利, 拆迁, 城市, 国家, 规定, 法律, 问题, 开发, 地方, 房屋, 没有	0.6331	

48	property, property owner, company, no, ownership, property, country, shareholder, owning, property rights, private, law, part, all, problem, China, participation, shares, use, community	财产, 业主, 公司, 没有, 所有权, 物业, 国家, 股东, 拥有, 财产权, 私人, 法律, 部分, 全部, 问题, 中国, 参股, 股份, 利用, 小区	0.6303	
49	location, clubhouse, introduction, presenter, distribute, cause, presenter, conference, position, person, title, count, unit, name, China, management, invitation, no, participant, Huangzhou	地点, 俱乐部, 简介, 主讲人, 发给, 引来, 主讲, 讨论会, 职位, 人士, 职称, 算作, 单位, 姓名, 中国, 管理, 邀请, 没有, 参与者, 黄州	0.6254	
50	Latin America, Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, China, society, Latin America, problem, Latin American countries, no, world, culture, Chile, Peru, politics, Cuba, Mexico, Chavez, tradition, become	拉美, 阿根廷, 委内瑞拉, 巴西, 中国, 社会, 拉丁美洲, 问题, 拉美国, 家, 没有, 世界, 文化, 智利, 秘鲁, 政治, 古巴, 墨西哥, 查韦斯, 传统, 成为	0.5932	
51	Cannot, no, paradox, impossible, China, reorganization, website, enterprise bankruptcy law, open, bankruptcy law, listen to, part, webpage, bankruptcy procedure, misconduct, society, discipline, version, Xinhua, this week	不能, 没有, 怪圈, 无法, 中国, 重整, 网址, 企业破产法, 打开, 破产法, 听任, 部分, 网页, 破产程序, 失当, 社会, 管束, 版本, 新华网, 本周	0.5928	
52	Korea, war, Soviet Union, Japan, army, military affairs, China, Korea, northeast, country, Russia, occupation, United States, no, unity, underway, problem, international, Korean peninsula, attack	朝鲜, 战争, 苏联, 日本, 军队, 军事, 中国, 韩国, 东北, 国家, 俄国, 占领, 美国, 没有, 统一, 进行, 问题, 国际, 朝鲜半岛, 进攻	0.5849	
53	construction, city, no, living, house, house, resident, construct, China, residence, people, residence, demolition, urban management, government, cannot, streets, construction	建筑, 城市, 没有, 居住, 房子, 房屋, 居民, 建造, 中国, 住宅, 人们, 住房, 拆除, 拆迁, 改造, 城管, 政府, 不能, 街道, 建设	0.5719	
54	Europe, world, United Kingdom, civilized, history, century, culture, religion, country, empire, India, nationality, become, France, no, United States, China, politics, Christianity, development	欧洲, 世界, 英国, 文明, 历史, 世纪, 文化, 宗教, 国家, 帝国, 印度, 民族, 成为, 法国, 没有, 美国, 中国, 政治, 基督教, 发展	0.4840	
55	education, school, student, society, higher education, equitable, country, children, government, children, running a school, system, problem, university, compulsory education, no, policy, parents, college entrance exam (gaokao), development	教育, 学校, 学生, 社会, 高等教育, 公平, 国家, 子女, 政府, 孩子, 办学, 制度, 问题, 大学, 义务教育, 没有, 政策, 家长, 高考, 发展	0.4813	

56	pension, retirement, pension, society, China, elderly, old age, research, development, problem, members, organization, aging population, needs, pension insurance, aspects, work, country, education, current	养老, 退休, 养老金, 社会, 中国, 老年人, 老年, 研究, 发展, 问题, 人员, 机构, 老龄化, 需要, 养老保险, 方面, 工作, 国家, 教育, 目前	0.4659	
57	news, newspaper, broadcast, television, media, content, press, news, editing, report, China, readers, audience, media, publish, program, reporter, media, broadcasting, propaganda	新闻, 报纸, 传播, 电视, 媒体, 内容, 报刊, 信息, 编辑, 报道, 中国, 读者, 受众, 传媒, 出版, 节目, 记者, 媒介, 广播, 宣传	0.4574	
58	China, country, no, society, history, problem, think, politics, cannot, economy, possible, aspect, affect, now, world, become, reality, past, should, change	中国, 国家, 没有, 社会, 历史, 问题, 认为, 政治, 不能, 经济, 可能, 方面, 影响, 现在, 世界, 成为, 现实, 过去, 应该, 改变	0.4218	
59	Taiwan, Mainland, politics, Chinese Mainland, China, Kuomintang, development, problem, no, Hong Kong, economy, democracy, society, possible, Democratic Progressive Party, peace, country, Taiwanese independence, policy, Cross-Strait relations	台湾, 大陆, 政治, 中国大陆, 中国, 国民党, 发展, 问题, 没有, 香港, 经济, 民主, 社会, 可能, 民进党, 和平, 国家, 台独, 政策, 两岸关系	0.4088	
60	alignment, high-end, China, society, international alignment, local, workplace, gateway, practitioner, no, cultivate, pain, preserve, successful, innovation center, competitiveness, detonation, ladies, American-made, sooner or later	接轨, 高端, 中国, 社会, 国际接轨, 本土, 职场, 关口, 实践者, 没有, 培养出来, 阵痛, 保有, 成功者, 创新中心, 竞争力, 引爆, 女士们, 美国制造, 迟早会	0.3493	
61	CPPCC, CPPCC members, consultation, political consultation, CPPCC, proposal, opinions, members, political participation, consultative democracy, United Front, multi-party cooperation, democratic parties, work, activity, faith, religious belief, participation, political consultation system, religious activities	政协, 政协委员, 协商, 政治协商, 人民政协, 提案, 意见, 委员, 参政议政, 协商民主, 统一战线, 多党合作, 民主党派, 工作, 活动, 信教, 宗教信仰, 参加, 政治协商制度, 宗教活动	0.3492	
62	no, possible, people, think, become, the Orthodox Church, United States, politics, tsar, stand up, reader, China, Richard, Russia, era, Slavic, ideology, individual, God, later	没有, 可能, 人们, 认为, 成为, 东正教, 美国, 政治, 沙皇, 起来, 读者, 中国, 理查德, 俄国, 时代, 斯拉夫, 思想, 个人, 上帝, 后来	0.3125	
63	Tibet, no, China, Dalai, people, Dalai Lama, country, Tibetan issue, people, cannot, history, society, Taiwanese democracy, government, Tibetan, people, tame, politics, Tibetan independence, power	西藏, 没有, 中国, 达赖, 人民, 达赖喇嘛, 国家, 西藏问题, 民众, 不能, 历史, 社会, 台湾民主, 政府, 藏族, 百姓, 驯服, 政治, 西藏独立, 权力	0.2899	

64	death penalty, abolition, society, abolition of death penalty, life, China, no, human rights, death penalty sentence, execution, country, application of death penalty, people, application of death penalty, culture, international, become, policy, issue, impact	死刑, 废除, 社会, 废除死刑, 生命, 中国, 没有, 人权, 判处死刑, 执行死刑, 国家, 适用死刑, 民众, 死刑适用, 文化, 国际, 成为, 政策, 问题, 影响	0.2717	
65	amateur, no, good thing, China, broad cast, seven days, mutual understanding, Democratic Progressive Party in power, origin, watch television, intersection, bad things, manipulation, add, Zhang Zongxiang, Shandong issue, knock, cannot do, commandment, seniority ranking	外行, 没有, 好事, 中国, 转播, 七日, 相互理解, 民进党执政, 原点, 看电视, 交集, 坏事, 操弄, 相加, 章宗祥, 山东问题, 敲响, 做不了, 戒律, 论资排辈	0.2575	
66	China, Renminbi, economy, market, export, currency, investment, global, policy, United States, international, real estate, Chinese economy, current, exchange rate, growth, trade, appear, price	中国, 人民币, 经济, 市场, 出口, 货币, 投资, 可能, 全球, 政策, 美国, 国际, 房地产, 中国经济, 目前, 汇率, 增长, 贸易, 出现, 价格	0.2350	
67	science, research, human, problem, possible, scientists, underway, technology, no, discover, think, experiment, need, development, knowledge, produce, people, ability, method, able	科学, 研究, 人类, 问题, 可能, 科学家, 进行, 技术, 没有, 发现, 认为, 实验, 需要, 发展, 知识, 产生, 人们, 能力, 方法, 能够	0.2237	
68	journalism, China, Chinese media, Metropolis daily, interview, no, journalism, unscrupulous, practitioners, journalism, report, newsworthiness, news report, communication effects, masks, news reporters, politics, history, news, open letter	新闻工作, 中国, 中国新闻, 都市报, 焦点访谈, 没有, 记者, 肆无忌惮, 从业者, 新闻业, 报道, 新闻价值, 新闻报道, 传播效果, 口罩, 新闻记者, 政治, 历史, 新闻, 公开信	0.2128	
69	Cao Cao, history, Three Kingdoms, Zhuge Liang, no, ancient, family, politics, Liu Bei, become, sacrifice, Eastern Jin, brother, possible, think, China, Jingzhou, Romance of the Three Kingdoms, clan, cannot	曹操, 历史, 三国, 诸葛亮, 没有, 古代, 家族, 政治, 刘备, 成为, 祭祀, 东晋, 兄弟, 可能, 认为, 中国, 荆州, 三国演义, 氏族, 不能	0.2036	
70	nominate, regulations, no, situation, vehicle, driving, list, committee, whether, food, eligibility, candidate, Chief Executive, vote, problem, Hong Kong, elected, election law, relevant, method	提名, 规定, 没有, 情况, 车辆, 驾驶, 名单, 委员会, 是否, 食品, 资格, 候选人, 行政长官, 投票, 问题, 香港, 当选, 选举法, 相关, 办法	0.1942	
71	China, Jiaqing, no, porcelain, development, become, culture, Ming Dynasty, silk, Wanli Emperor, large number, society, period, research, people, history, Fujian, copper, life, coinage	中国, 嘉靖, 没有, 瓷器, 发展, 成为, 文化, 明代, 丝绸, 万历, 大量, 社会, 时期, 研究, 人们, 历史, 福建, 铜钱, 生活, 钱币	0.1804	

72	international law, convention, sovereignty, Spratly Islands, continental shelf, nation, delimitation, national sovereignty, international, jurisdiction, exclusive economic zone, China, international community, South China Sea, flag, jurisdiction, delimitation, society, no, charter	国际法, 公约, 主权, 南沙群岛, 大陆架, 民族, 划界, 国家主权, 国际, 管辖, 专属经济区, 中国, 国际社会, 中国南海, 旗号, 管辖权, 划定, 社会, 没有, 宪章	0.1502	
73	Sun Tzu, Sun Tzu's The Art of War, The Art of War, use of soldiers, Northern Wei, Northern Qi, real, officials, Northern Dynasty, Sui and Tang, Jianshu, people, Northern Zhou, military science, Xi'an, old system, soldier, Brown, Jingzhao, China	孙子, 孙子兵法, 兵法, 用兵, 北魏, 北齐, 实属, 官家, 北朝, 隋唐, 建树, 百姓, 北周, 兵学, 西安, 旧制, 兵家, 布朗, 京兆, 中国	0.1359	
74	United States, country, economy, politics, China, world, no, problem, possible, international, become, global, think, government, development, Japan, now, policy, benefit, Europe	美国, 国家, 经济, 政治, 中国, 世界, 没有, 问题, 可能, 国际, 成为, 全球, 认为, 政府, 发展, 日本, 现在, 政策, 利益, 欧洲	0.1343	
75	dharma, jhana, daring, take flight, zen master, no, economic takeoff, almsgiving, great practice, legal system, hot springs, zen, religious sect, mirror, admiral, Sakyamuni (Buddha), Linji, academic, indifferent, suffering	诸法, 禅学, 胆识, 起飞, 禅师, 没有, 经济起飞, 布施, 大行其道, 法人制度, 温泉, 参禅, 宗派, 明镜, 上将, 释迦, 临济, 学者, 淡泊, 苦乐	0.1096	
76	China, no, society, recruitment, get accustomed to, get up, Nanfang Daily, general administration, Mandela, current opinion, discrepancies, impose on, often, problem, not, Sunday, detention, people, Bao Gong, corps	中国, 没有, 社会, 招募, 习以为常, 起来, 南方日报, 总署, 曼德拉, 时评, 不符, 强加于, 往往, 问题, 不到, 周日, 拘押, 人们, 包公, 兵团	0.0929	
77	rental car, society, China, no, disaster, can, need, blockage, exhaustion, all walks of life, justified, earthquake, problem, disaster situation, country, education, become, development, talent, spirit	出租车, 社会, 中国, 没有, 受灾, 能够, 需要, 堵塞, 枯竭, 各行各业, 天经地义, 地震发生, 问题, 灾情, 国家, 教育, 成为, 发展, 才能, 精神	0.0927	
78	summary, key words, weakness, hopeless, ISIS, endangered, unparalleled, bombing, devastated, Armenia, Bush, exchange, Iraq, cultivate, bear, uplifted, then, protracted, market capitalism, table top	摘要, 关键词, 弱点, 无望, isis, 危及, 无与伦比, 爆炸案, 重创, 亚美尼亚, bush, 换取, iraq, 培植, 负有, 振奋, 当时, 旷日持久, 市场资本主义, 台面	0.0835	
79	art, language, film, audience, culture, form, express, method, work, words, film, meaning, express, use, director, text, become, underway, aesthetics, relationship	艺术, 语言, 电影, 观众, 文化, 形式, 表现, 方式, 作品, 文字, 影片, 意义, 表达, 使用, 导演, 文本, 成为, 进行, 美学, 关系	0.0713	

80	mister, China, professor, research, then, student, publish, no, university, afterwards, academia, Peking University, work, Beijing, academics, history, article, culture, United States, reading	先生, 中国, 教授, 研究, 当时, 学生, 出版, 没有, 大学, 后来, 学术, 北大, 工作, 北京, 学者, 历史, 文章, 文化, 美国, 读书	0.0366	
81	no, include, whether, China, university development, German universities, university self-governance, possible, think, spirit, professors, demand, cannot, society, academics, principles, give, problem, scientific research, characteristics	没有, 包括, 是否, 中国, 大学发展, 德国大学, 大学自治, 可能, 认为, 精神, 教授, 要求, 不能, 社会, 学者, 原则, 给予, 问题, 科学研究, 特色	0.0230	
82	socialism, people, ideology, development, construct, history, persevere, Marxism, theory, China, society, problem, politics, country, suggest, economy, reform and opening up, Chinese Communist Party, implement, revolution	社会主义, 人民, 思想, 发展, 建设, 历史, 坚持, 马克思主义, 理论, 中国, 社会, 问题, 政治, 国家, 提出, 经济, 改革开放, 中国共产党, 实践, 革命	0.0100	
83	constitution, citizen, power, government, democracy, law, politics, rights, country, people, system, United States, elections, restricted, representatives, society, no, principles, guarantee, interest	宪法, 公民, 权力, 政府, 民主, 法律, 政治, 权利, 国家, 人民, 制度, 美国, 选举, 限制, 代表, 社会, 没有, 原则, 保障, 利益	0.0085	
84	no, heaven and earth, not possible, China, possible, problem, conscience, animals, all things, compassionate heart, heaven and earth, Ruzi, spirit, lust, benevolent, birds and beasts, same body, Mencius, no, sir	没有, 天地万物, 不能, 中国, 可能, 问题, 良知, 禽兽, 万物, 侧隐之心, 天地, 孺子, 精神, 私欲, 仁者, 鸟兽, 同体, 孟子, 不可, 先生	-0.0002	
85	constitution, law, interpretation, stipulation, standard, formulation, law, unconstitutional, review, modification, content, clause, justice, rule of law, China, country, fundamental rights, constitutional provisions, whether, principle	宪法, 法律, 解释, 规定, 规范, 制定, 法学, 违宪, 审查, 修改, 内容, 条款, 司法, 法治, 中国, 国家, 基本权利, 宪法规定, 是否, 原则	-0.0503	
86	no, jump, musical instrument, poetry, life, poet, think, broken, fragrant, life, express, compare, emerge, music, become, stand up, cannot, pile up, empty mountain, Chinese poets	没有, 跳跃, 乐器, 诗歌, 生活, 诗人, 认为, 破碎, 芬芳, 生命, 表达, 比作, 出来, 音乐, 成为, 起来, 不能, 堆积, 空山, 中国诗人	-0.0581	
87	reform, suggest, reform and opening up, economy, economic system, China, research, development, conference, economic system reform, Deng Xiaoping, work, Chinese reform, then, discussion, central, convened, problem, economic reform, proposal	改革, 提出, 改革开放, 经济, 经济体制, 中国, 研究, 发展, 会议, 经济体制改革, 邓小平, 工作, 中国改革, 当时, 讨论, 中央, 召开, 问题, 经济改革, 建议	-0.0664	

88	China, no, history, now, cannot, then, know, emerge, culture, today, discover, sir, possible, become, should, everyone, become, called, not now, problem	中国, 没有, 历史, 现在, 不能, 当时, 知道, 出来, 文化, 今天, 发现, 先生, 可能, 变成, 应该, 大家, 成为, 叫做, 现在没有, 问题	-0.0997	
89	no, China, aspect, individual, law, murderer, problem, society, deadline, cannot, the United States, think, slide towards, possible, encourage people, government, terrorist attack, explain, human rights theory, Nuremberg	没有, 中国, 方面, 个人, 法律, 杀人者, 问题, 社会, 截止, 不能, 美国, 认为, 滑向, 可能, 鼓励人们, 政府, 恐怖主义袭击, 说明, 人权理论, 纽伦堡	-0.1018	
90	corrupt officials, no, China, problem, cannot, society, flee, Hefei, world, politics, possible, integrate, Pingshui rhyming scheme, scare, beat and scold, culture, place, splendor, lure the snake out of the hole, Saar	贪官, 没有, 中国, 问题, 不能, 社会, 外逃, 合肥, 举世, 政治, 可能, 融洽, 平水韵, 吓唬, 打骂, 文化, 地方, 荣华, 引蛇出洞, 萨尔	-0.1502	
91	organize, news, organization, government, network, activity, participate, management, relevant, provided, underway, work, sector, society, public, service, research, Internet, development, citizen	组织, 信息, 机构, 政府, 网络, 活动, 参与, 管理, 相关, 提供, 进行, 工作, 部门, 社会, 公众, 服务, 研究, 互联网, 发展, 公民	-0.1608	
92	lawyer, case, evidence, trial, court, law, judge, justice, court, litigation, procedure, investigation, offense, defendant, underway, criminal procedure, suspect, prosecutors, no, handling case	律师, 案件, 证据, 审判, 法庭, 法律, 法官, 司法, 法院, 诉讼, 程序, 侦查, 犯罪, 被告人, 进行, 刑事诉讼法, 嫌疑人, 检察机关, 没有, 办案	-0.1754	
93	Confucianism, Confucius, China, politics, ideology, society, Mencius, system, tradition, country, ancient, Confucianism, culture, morality, cannot, think, history, no, gentleman, become	儒家, 孔子, 中国, 政治, 思想, 社会, 孟子, 制度, 传统, 国家, 古代, 儒学, 文化, 道德, 不能, 认为, 历史, 没有, 君子, 成为	-0.1799	
94	democracy, politics, system, society, country, economy, rights, history, development, democratization, model, political system, system, problem, no, tradition, reform, process, possible, realize	民主, 政治, 制度, 社会, 国家, 经济, 权力, 历史, 发展, 民主化, 模式, 政治制度, 体制, 问题, 没有, 传统, 改革, 过程, 可能, 实现	-0.1845	
95	medical, hospital, doctor, patient, treatment, patient, medical service, medicine, health, medical reform, medical insurance, healthcare, see a doctor, medical institution, no, service, medical insurance, problem, public hospital, society	医疗, 医院, 医生, 病人, 治疗, 患者, 医疗服务, 药品, 卫生, 医改, 医保, 医疗卫生, 看病, 医疗机构, 没有, 服务, 医疗保险, 问题, 公立医院, 社会	-0.2116	

96	food safety, food, copyright law, behavior, filter, food safety problems, requirement, copyright, copyright law, society, China, installation, cannot, copyright holder, produce, food production, think, unit, underway, copyright law	食品安全, 食品, 著作权, 行为, 过滤, 食品安全问题, 要求, 版权, 著作权法, 社会, 中国, 安装, 不能, 著作权人, 生产, 食品生产, 认为, 单位, 进行, 版权法	-0.2338	
97	school bus, no, unit, tax reduction policy, publication and distribution, problem, sector, underway, society, proposal, division, purchasing a car, criticism, ministries, NPC organs, supervision procedures, transfer of funds, supervision scope, development, NPC session	校车, 没有, 单位, 减税政策, 出版发行, 问题, 部门, 进行, 社会, 建议书, 分设, 买车, 提出批评, 各部委, 人大机关, 监督程序, 转移支付资金, 监督范围, 发展, 人大会议	-0.2500	
98	Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, Hong Xiuquan, no, women's liberation, China, Taiping Army, society, God, enemies, prestige, touch, Heavenly Kingdom, dismissal, Xiangxian (honor), women's rights, Zeng Guofan, White Lotus, gunshots, Yang Xiuqing, Tianjing	太平天国, 洪秀全, 没有, 妇女解放, 中国, 太平军, 社会, 天父, 仇敌, 威望, 摸得着, 天国, 革职, 乡贤, 女权, 曾国藩, 白莲教, 枪声, 杨秀清, 天京	-0.2521	
99	enterprise, market, operation, management, reform, government, company, investment, supervision, development, economy, finance, capital, problem, underway, China, industry, bank, institution, risk	企业, 市场, 经营, 管理, 改革, 政府, 公司, 投资, 监管, 发展, 经济, 金融, 资金, 问题, 进行, 中国, 行业, 银行, 机构, 风险	-0.2604	
100	can also, grassroots class, cannot win, that day, not lose, not tolerate, empress, respect, rumor, madam, can still, capital, June, cannot, not possible, misunderstanding, dynastic government, prince, shows that, can be described as	亦可, 小民, 不胜, 当日, 不失, 不忍, 太后, 尊卑, 传闻, 夫人, 犹可, 京师, 六月, 不能, 不可, 错乱, 朝政, 公子, 足见, 可谓	-0.2613	
101	no, history, China, become, people, time, world, spirit, construct, culture, escape, killed, era, life, happen, sink, may, cannot, courage, sculpture	没有, 历史, 中国, 成为, 人们, 时间, 世界, 精神, 建筑, 文化, 逃脱, 遇难, 时代, 生活, 发生, 沉没, 可能, 不能, 魄力, 雕塑	-0.2802	
102	cultural construction, cultural industry, cultural development, promotion, career, cultural products, cultural undertakings, nationality, Chinese culture, culture, spirit, socialist culture, cultural market, cultural service, China, spirit, powerful country, product, career development, cultural arena	文化建设, 文化产业, 文化发展, 弘扬, 事业, 文化产品, 文化事业, 民族, 中华文化, 文化, 精神, 社会主义文化, 文化市场, 文化服务, 中国, 精神文化, 强国, 产品, 事业发展, 文化领域	-0.2854	
103	safety, work, response, pandemic, happen, government, measures, prevention, emergency, society, personnel, country, accident, caused, department, infection, taken, underway, prevention, relevant	安全, 工作, 应对, 疫情, 发生, 政府, 措施, 预防, 应急, 社会, 人员, 国家, 事故, 造成, 部门, 感染, 采取, 进行, 防控, 相关	-0.2903	

104	China, criminology, large amount, causes of crime, no, Tianyi, speeding, farsighted, compartmentalized, think, objective facts, minor illness, special attention, Beijing, lecture, dictated, export trade, Chinese authoritarianism, chang, university	中国, 犯罪学, 大量, 犯罪原因, 没有, 天益, 超速, 高瞻远瞩, 分门别类, 认为, 客观事实, 小病, 特别注意, 北京, 讲席, 听命于, 出口贸易, 中国专制主义, chang, 大学	-0.3724	
105	Buddhism, religion, faith, China, India, culture, Taoism, spirit, Buddhism, Christianity, secular, ideology, classic, Bodhisattva, sentient beings, Zen, tradition, Confucianism, Confucianism, Mahayana	佛教, 宗教, 信仰, 中国, 印度, 文化, 道教, 精神, 佛学, 基督教, 世俗, 思想, 经典, 菩萨, 众生, 禅宗, 传统, 儒家, 佛法, 大乘	-0.3790	
106	philosophy, exist, world, ideology, understand, things, meaning, humans, problem, philosophers, rational, essence, no, concept, in, think, method, possess, relation, possible	哲学, 存在, 世界, 思想, 理解, 东西, 意义, 人类, 问题, 哲学家, 理性, 本质, 没有, 概念, 在于, 认为, 方式, 具有, 关系, 可能	-0.3892	
107	link, read, click, no, Washington, will, society, puzzled, http, cannot, no, gossip, rich, text, play, Dajiang, bought, this station, severed, insightful	链接, 阅读, 点击, 没有, 华府, 行将, 社会, 不解, http, 不能, 没有, 闲谈, 豪门, 文字, 饰演, 大江, 买来, 本站, 断绝, 真知灼见	-0.3922	
108	earthquake, disaster, China, disaster relief, no, disaster area, life, people, society, rescue, possible, victims, individuals, country, donations, Sichuan, history, problem, Spring Festival, human nature	地震, 灾难, 中国, 救灾, 没有, 灾区, 生命, 人们, 社会, 救援, 可能, 灾民, 个人, 国家, 捐款, 四川, 历史, 问题, 春节, 人性	-0.4131	
109	election, candidates, voters, vote, elected, election, Democratic Party, ballot, Republican Party, general election, president, presidential election, nominate, no, supporters, governor, re-election, win, election, Democratic Party member	竞选, 候选人, 选民, 投票, 当选, 选举, 民主党, 选票, 共和党, 大选, 总统, 总统选举, 提名, 没有, 支持者, 州长, 连任, 赢得, 选战, 民主党人	-0.4552	
110	parliamentarian, Congress, Senate, resolution, no, session, China, north-south, speaker, congressional election, parliament, founding, Senators, protection of law, questioning, resignation, dissolution, vote, cannot, constitutional movement	议员, 国会, 参议院, 议决, 没有, 开会, 中国, 南北, 议长, 国会选举, 议会, 开国, 参议员, 护法, 质问, 辞职, 解散, 表决, 不能, 立宪运动	-0.4643	
111	culture, tradition, China, Chinese culture, contemporary era, world, enlightened, spirit, development, nationality, history, thought, traditional culture, society, value, problem, human, era, modernization, then	文化, 传统, 中国, 中国文化, 现代, 世界, 文明, 精神, 发展, 民族, 历史, 思想, 传统文化, 社会, 价值, 问题, 人类, 时代, 现代化, 当代	-0.4658	

112	risk, society at risk, Beike, society, societal risk, China, history, research, possible, economy, people, http, reprint, problem, uncertainty, author, country, region, quantification, development	风险, 风险社会, 贝克, 社会, 社会风险, 中国, 历史, 研究, 可能, 经济, 人们, http, 转载, 问题, 不确定性, 作者, 国家, 地区, 量化, 发展	-0.4784	
113	interest, government, petition, problem, resolution, society, incident, demand, contradiction, place, conflict, no, happen, resistance, China, politics, express, Weiquan, local government, people	利益, 政府, 上访, 问题, 解决, 社会, 事件, 诉求, 矛盾, 地方, 冲突, 没有, 发生, 抗争, 中国, 政治, 表达, 维权, 地方政府, 民众	-0.4829	
114	businesspeople, China, recent years, then, imperial court, Qing Dynasty, Qing government, Japan, foreign countries, Shanghai, Li Hongzhang, officials, think, cannot, no, Britain, emperor, Beijing, Qing court, late Qing	商人, 中国, 近代, 当时, 朝廷, 清朝, 清政府, 日本, 外国, 上海, 李鸿章, 官员, 认为, 不能, 没有, 英国, 皇帝, 北京, 清廷, 晚清	-0.4971	
115	language, meaning, use, concept, understanding, meaning, express, explanation, logic, thinking, meaning, word, analyze, definition, relationship, question, explanation, form, existence, having	语言, 含义, 使用, 概念, 理解, 意义, 表达, 解释, 逻辑, 认为, 意思, 语词, 分析, 定义, 关系, 问题, 说明, 形式, 存在, 具有	-0.5090	
116	German, der, und, des, die, de, von, la, das, Germany, zur, Berlin, im, Europe, le, Nazi, verlag, France, Germans, become	德国, der, und, des, die, de, von, la, das, 德意志, zur, 柏林, im, 欧洲, le, 纳粹, verlag, 法国, 德国人, 成为	-0.5811	
117	poet, poetry, express, cannot, poetry, Du Fu, express, work, no, language, cannot, lyric, creation, author, Su Shi, form, emotion, realm, artistic conception, ancient poetry	诗人, 诗歌, 表现, 不能, 诗词, 杜甫, 表达, 作品, 没有, 语言, 不可, 抒情, 创作, 作者, 苏轼, 形式, 情感, 境界, 意境, 古诗	-0.5879	
118	right, individual, people, justice, law, politics, principle, society, possible, theory, existence, morality, interest, think, rational, possess, power, foundation, life, country	权利, 个人, 人们, 正义, 法律, 政治, 原则, 社会, 可能, 理论, 存在, 道德, 利益, 认为, 理性, 具有, 权力, 基础, 生活, 国家	-0.6186	
119	no, decreasing, helpless, problem, now, cannot, China, emerge, reputation, mutation, Peking University Guanghua School of Management, Hu Deping, uncompromising, possible, year-end, not from, tray, not possible, speaker, protection of property rights	没有, 越来越少, 无助于, 问题, 现在, 不能, 中国, 出来, 名誉, 突变, 北京大学光华管理学院, 胡德平, 不折不扣, 可能, 年末, 无从, 盘子, 不可, 演讲者, 产权保护	-0.6258	

120	China, no, problem, release, hijacked, history, go ahead, added, Zhuge Liang (Kong Ming), film studios, people, praise, Mr. Yuan, worthy of, position of power, suffering, become, society, rush to the fore, film production	中国, 没有, 问题, 上映, 劫持, 历史, 前赴后继, 有加, 孔明, 电影公司, 人们, 称道, 袁先生, 无愧于, 权位, 遭致, 成为, 社会, 争先恐后, 制片	-0.7299	
121	revolution, Sun Yat-sen, Kuomintang, politics, China, Republic of China, government, then, Yuan Shikai, advocacy, Japan, Xinhai Revolution, republic, history, country, citizens, no, Liang Qichao, Shanghai, national	革命, 孙中山, 国民党, 政治, 中国, 民国, 政府, 当时, 袁世凯, 主张, 日本, 辛亥革命, 共和, 历史, 国家, 国民, 没有, 梁启超, 上海, 全国	-0.7341	
122	constitutionalism, law, constitution, rule of law, now, system, country, history, theory, politics, people, China, meaning, sovereignty, power, tradition, concept, jurisprudence, foundation, modern	宪政, 法律, 宪法, 法治, 现代, 制度, 国家, 历史, 理论, 政治, 人民, 中国, 意义, 主权, 权力, 传统, 概念, 法学, 基础, 近代	-0.7346	
123	method, empirical, research, social science, analyze, science, experience, observation, phenomenon, object, theory, explanation, sociology, research method, discovery, natural science, researcher, problem, underway, fact	方法, 实证, 研究, 社会科学, 分析, 科学, 经验, 观察, 现象, 对象, 理论, 解释, 社会学, 研究方法, 发现, 自然科学, 研究者, 问题, 进行, 事实	-0.7372	
124	official, power, government, place, administration, society, organization, regulation, no, people, China, country, law, system, politics, underway, official, local official, official system, not allowed	官员, 权力, 政府, 地方, 行政, 社会, 机构, 规定, 没有, 民众, 中国, 国家, 法律, 制度, 政治, 进行, 官吏, 地方官, 官制, 不得	-0.7624	
125	China, no, not possible, insurance, state compensation law, compensation law, problem, insurance workers, society, insurance company, policyholders, insurance money, insured people, claims, existence, indemnities, insurance contracts, need, premediated	中国, 没有, 不能, 保险, 国家赔偿, 国家赔偿法, 赔偿法, 问题, 保险人, 社会, 保险公司, 投保人, 保险金, 被保险人, 索赔, 存在, 赔偿, 保险合同, 需要, 预谋	-0.7853	
126	diplomacy, Japan, military affairs, China, United States, international, peace, problem, suggestion, underway, relations, strategy, country, aspect, express, Sino-Japan, sovereignty, solve, think, policy	外交, 日本, 军事, 中国, 美国, 国际, 和平, 问题, 提出, 进行, 关系, 战略, 国家, 方面, 表示, 中日, 主权, 解决, 认为, 政策	-0.8098	
127	leader, supervision, system, power, cadres, politics, work, people, problem, democracy, corruption, reform, country, construct, organization, underway, masses, implementation, China, society	领导, 监督, 制度, 权力, 干部, 政治, 工作, 人民, 问题, 民主, 腐败, 改革, 国家, 建设, 组织, 进行, 群众, 实行, 中国, 社会	-0.8165	

128	nationality, culture, history, region, form, place, Chinese history, relations, country, tradition, research, China, establish, become, politics, period, development, society, nation-state, identification	民族, 文化, 历史, 地区, 形成, 地方, 中国历史, 关系, 国家, 传统, 研究, 中国, 建立, 成为, 政治, 时期, 发展, 社会, 民族国家, 认同	-0.9551	
129	court, judgment, lawsuit, case, parties, dispute, filed, made, plaintiff, justice, whether, defendant, law, application, dispute, applied, procedure, review, think, judge	法院, 判决, 诉讼, 案件, 当事人, 争议, 提起, 作出, 原告, 司法, 是否, 被告, 法律, 申请, 纠纷, 适用, 程序, 审查, 认为, 法官	-0.9627	
130	offense, criminal law, behavior, stipulation, law, penalty, punishment, justice, think, should, affirm, apply, whether, cannot, proceed, not, implement, exist, have, perpetrator	犯罪, 刑法, 行为, 规定, 法律, 刑罚, 处罚, 司法, 认为, 应当, 认定, 适用, 是否, 不能, 进行, 没有, 实施, 存在, 具有, 行为人	-0.9810	
131	land, contract, transfer, farmer, rural, operations, farming land, agriculture, peasant household, reform, system, collective, land system, land contract, arable land, farmland, management rights, problems, land transfer, policy	土地, 承包, 流转, 农民, 农村, 经营, 农村土地, 农业, 农户, 改革, 制度, 集体, 土地制度, 土地承包, 耕地, 农地, 经营权, 问题, 土地流转, 政策	-0.9878	
132	justice, law, key, procedure, administration, stipulation, system, should, underway, decision, rule of law, requirement, possess, country, guarantee, problem, court, norm, need, power	司法, 法律, 机关, 程序, 行政, 规定, 制度, 应当, 进行, 决定, 法治, 要求, 具有, 国家, 保障, 问题, 法院, 规范, 需要, 权力	-0.9992	
133	international, international relations, international politics, global, international, policy, influence, world, politics, interest, United States, world, international community, relations, status, Europe, China, http, safety, power	国际, 国际关系, 国际政治, 全球, international, 政策, 影响, world, 政治, 利益, 美国, 世界, 国际社会, 关系, 地位, 欧洲, china, http, 安全, 力量	-1.0250	
134	network, news, provide, technology, market, internet, method, become, underway, influence, need, development, service, tradition, model, company, broadcast, attain, research, resources	网络, 信息, 提供, 技术, 市场, 互联网, 方式, 成为, 进行, 影响, 需要, 发展, 服务, 传统, 模式, 公司, 传播, 获得, 研究, 资源	-1.0859	
135	literature, author, works, fiction, creations, art, life, China, period, culture, society, works, history, characters, no, spirit, reality, author, become, story	文学, 作家, 作品, 小说, 创作, 艺术, 生活, 中国, 时代, 文化, 社会, 写作, 历史, 人物, 没有, 精神, 现实, 作者, 成为, 故事	-1.1304	

136	relevant, news, law, law, use, provide, protect, standard, whether, requirement, United States, underway, possible, rules, regulation, existence, acquisition, technology, http, analyze	相关,信息,law,法律,使用,提供,保护,标准,是否,要求,美国,进行,可能,规则,规定,存在,获得,技术,http,分析	-1.1364	
137	rule of law, governance, construct, law, society, country, system, system, advance, rule of law, realize, national governance, development, China, comprehensive, autonomy, problem, basic, maintenance, according to the law	法治,治理,建设,法律,社会,国家,制度,体系,推进,依法治国,实现,国家治理,发展,中国,全面,自治,问题,基本,维护,依法	-1.1731	
138	education, training, knowledge, learning, student, teaching, school, lesson, teachers, ability, content, need, development, implement, objective, teaching materials, underway, training, problem, requirement	教育,培养,知识,学习,学生,教学,学校,课程,教师,能力,内容,需要,发展,实践,目的,教材,进行,训练,问题,要求	-1.1871	
139	rural, peasant, countryside, villagers, village, land, China, rural China, agriculture, no, land, life, rural society, tradition, society, organization, problem, city, Chinese peasants, become	农村,农民,乡村,村民,村庄,土地,中国,中国农村,农业,没有,地方,生活,乡村社会,传统,社会,组织,问题,城市,中国农民,成为	-1.2314	
140	university, press, York, political, social, Cambridge, London, China, theory, journal, politics, state, American, Chinese, society, history, john, public, scholar, Oxford	university, press, york, political, social, cambridge, london, china, theory, journal, politics, state, american, chinese, society, history, john, public, 学者, oxford,	-1.3030	
141	growth, economic growth, economy, government, investment, China, GDP, spending, Chinese economy, income, problem, reform, policy, decrease, possibility, enterprise, increase, development, enhance, structure	增长,经济增长,经济,政府,投资,中国,gdp,消费,中国经济,收入,问题,改革,政策,下降,可能,企业,增加,发展,提高,结构	-1.3809	
142	regulation, shoulder, happen, eligible, obligation, party, law, responsibility, cannot, whether, believe, exist, harm, relations, should, circumstance, behavior, have, property, compensation	规定,承担,发生,适用,义务,当事人,法律,责任,不能,是否,认为,存在,损害,关系,应当,情形,行为,具有,财产,赔偿	-1.437	
143	see, do not know, sound, no, on bed, winter, child, days, tears, woman, walk to, mother, finger, sister, summer, think, sun, people, sit, cloths	看见,不知,声音,没有,床上,冬天,孩子,日子,眼泪,女人,走到,母亲,手指,妹妹,夏天,想着,太阳,众人,坐在,衣服	-1.5025	

144	law, protection, right, regulation, civil law, regulation, subject, content, development, have, law, should, relationship, institution, system, society, scope, make, state, property	法律, 保护, 权利, 规定, 民法, 规范, 主体, 内容, 发展, 具有, 法学, 应当, 关系, 制度, 体系, 社会, 范围, 制定, 国家, 财产	-1.5463	
145	city, village, agriculture, peasant, population, development, urban-rural, urbanization, problem, construction, economy, society, land, peasant worker, employment, urbanization, realize, China, production, life	城市, 农村, 农业, 农民, 人口, 发展, 城乡, 城市化, 问题, 建设, 经济, 社会, 土地, 农民工, 就业, 城镇化, 实现, 中国, 生产, 生活	-1.5591	
146	structure, sociology, social structure, research, Chinese society, capital, relations, analysis, flow, society, class, China, status, group, influence, form, mechanism, have process, resource	结构, 社会学, 社会结构, 研究, 中国社会, 资本, 关系, 分析, 流动, 社会, 阶层, 中国, 地位, 群体, 影响, 形成, 机制, 具有, 过程, 资源	-1.6221	
147	cooperation, China, relations, America, strategy, security, both parties, interest, Sino-US, two countries, problem, diplomacy, country, Sino-US relations, development, region, international, dialogue, politics	合作, 中国, 关系, 美国, 战略, 安全, 双方, 利益, 中美, 两国, 问题, 外交, 国家, 中美关系, 发展, 地区, 国际, 对话, 政治	-1.6466	
148	thought, cannot, Zhuangzi, should not, world, life, China, saint, think, Confucius, spirit, Laozi, everything, is, lie in, ancient people, presentation, do not know, no, meaning	思想, 不能, 庄子, 不可, 天地, 人生, 中国, 圣人, 认为, 孔子, 精神, 老子, 万物, 便是, 在于, 古人, 表现, 不知, 没有, 意义	-1.6849	
149	value, have, judgement, existence, meaning, ethics, concept, lie in, regulation, behavior, theory, basic, comprehension, problem, principle, possibility, relationship, cannot, foundation, composition	价值, 具有, 判断, 存在, 意义, 道德, 概念, 在于, 规范, 行为, 理论, 基本, 理解, 问题, 原则, 可能, 关系, 认为, 不能, 基础, 构成	-1.8579	
150	no, life, story, eye, come out, rise, know, cannot, art, feeling, see, thing, feel, beauty, poet, world, place, feel, woman, music	没有, 生活, 故事, 眼睛, 出来, 起来, 知道, 不能, 艺术, 觉得, 看到, 东西, 感觉, 美丽, 诗人, 世界, 地方, 感到, 女人, 音乐	-1.8894	
151	society, development, government, interest, institution, politics, reform, realize, governance, construction, participation, economy, China, form, need, problem, mechanism, process, management, state	社会, 发展, 政府, 利益, 制度, 政治, 改革, 实现, 治理, 建设, 参与, 经济, 中国, 形成, 需要, 问题, 机制, 过程, 管理, 国家	-1.9435	

152	discourse, space, meaning, manner, ideology, construction, narrative, culture, power, existence, modernity, identity, society, become, have, subjective, process, form, politics, imagination	话语, 空间, 意义, 方式, 意识形态, 建构, 叙事, 文化, 权力, 存在, 现代性, 身份, 社会, 成为, 具有, 主体, 过程, 形式, 政治, 想象	-1.9774	
153	America, international, state, organization, terrorism, Iran, region, security, military, Russia, politics, Middle East, support, war, strike, threat, problem, Afghanistan, proceed, strategy	美国, 国际, 国家, 组织, 恐怖主义, 伊朗, 地区, 安全, 军事, 俄罗斯, 政治, 中东, 支持, 战争, 打击, 威胁, 问题, 阿富汗, 进行, 战略	-2.0854	
154	local, finance, government, central, local government, reform, manage, administration, bureau, institution, problem, proceed, state, economy, society, development, taxation, aspect, need, construction	地方, 财政, 政府, 中央, 地方政府, 改革, 管理, 行政, 部门, 制度, 问题, 进行, 国家, 经济, 社会, 发展, 税收, 方面, 需要, 建立	-2.2798	
155	research, aspect, scholar, development, method, influence, author, proceed, problem, theory, publication, content, scholarship, analysis, China, publish, literature, argumentation, raise, history	研究, 方面, 学者, 发展, 方法, 影响, 作者, 进行, 问题, 理论, 著作, 内容, 学术, 分析, 中国, 出版, 文学, 论述, 提出, 历史	-2.2937	
156	protection, work, construction, service, enhance, policy, development, provide, capital, implement, support, construction, rural, project, government, organization, facilitate, region, life, investment	保障, 工作, 建设, 服务, 提高, 政策, 发展, 提供, 资金, 实施, 支持, 建立, 农村, 项目, 政府, 组织, 促进, 地区, 生活, 投入	-2.2966	
157	theory, research, analysis, practice, concept, reality, method, have, scholar, process, development, comprehension, form, foundation, scholarship, relations, history, basic, proceed, problem	理论, 研究, 分析, 实践, 概念, 现实, 方法, 具有, 学者, 过程, 发展, 理解, 形成, 基础, 学术, 关系, 历史, 基本, 进行, 问题	-2.5882	
158	at that time, record, Tang Dynasty, cannot, mister, believe, Song Dynasty, should not, ancient, poet, research, text, court, Records of the Grand Historian, emperor, often, no, descendent, content, North Song Dynasty	当时, 记载, 唐代, 不能, 先生, 认为, 宋代, 不可, 古代, 诗人, 研究, 文字, 朝廷, 史记, 皇帝, 往往, 没有, 后人, 内容, 北宋	-2.8258	
159	development, economy, international, strategy, facilitate, world, realize, globe, state, China, construction, economic development, innovation, facilitate, facilitate, become, field, cooperation, aspect, form	发展, 经济, 国际, 战略, 推动, 世界, 实现, 全球, 国家, 中国, 建设, 经济发展, 创新, 推进, 促进, 成为, 领域, 合作, 方面, 形成	-2.9415	

160	<p>life, people, society, culture, human, spirit, value, development, behavior, social life, individual, have, individual, modern, become, tradition, presentation, manner, form, existence</p>	<p>生活, 人们, 社会, 文化, 人类, 精神, 价值, 发展, 行为, 社会生活, 个人, 具有, 个体, 现代, 成为, 传统, 表现, 方式, 形成, 存在</p>	-3.1192	
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