

*World Perspectives on 100 Poems and Ci of Mao Zedong
in English and Chinese*

A Comprehensive Political, Social and Historical Research

世界视野：毛泽东诗词英汉对照一百首

政治 社会 历史视角的全方位研究



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Wen Wei Publishing Co., Ltd.

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Preface

It is in 1995 that I began to translate Mao Zedong' s poems and ci into English. When I failed to have my manuscript published in China, an American publisher showed interest to my manuscript. Then, Professor C. Edwin Vaughan in the Department of Sociology , University of Missouri - Columbia joined me in preparing an English version of Mao' s poems and ci in social and historical background for publication in the United States. He helped check the language and wrote the general introduction and introductions for the four chapters respectively. An American publisher and we countersigned a contract in 1998 when I was studying for master of public administration at Central Michigan University. But nothing happened until 2001 when we had the manuscript transferred to the Lexington Books.

The book titled *Mao Zedong as Poet and Revolutionary Leader: Social and Historical Perspectives* was published in 2002. It contained 89 poems and ci, which was interpreted socially and historically with the literature from both China and the western countries. The book was

原 言

那是在1995年，我开始将毛泽东诗词翻译成英文。当我没有能够将我的书稿在中国出版时，一位美国出版商对我的书稿产生了兴趣。然后，密苏里大学哥伦比亚分校社会学系的C. 埃德温·沃恩教授与我一起准备在美国出版一部在社会历史背景中的毛泽东诗词英文本。他帮助审核语言，并写了总导言和四个章节的导言。1998年，当我在中部密执根大学读公共管理硕士时，我们与一位美国出版商连署了一份合同。但直到2001年，当我们书稿转给列克星敦书社时，一事无成。

标题为《作为诗人和革命领袖的毛泽东：社会和历史视角》的书于2002年出版。包含89首诗词，引用中国和西方国家的文献，进行了社会和历史诠释。此

considered as the most extensive English version of Mao's poems and ci at that time, and attracted attention in both western countries and China. However, as soon as the book was published, I saw some newly published Mao's poems and ci and newly disclosed historical materials about Mao Zedong. So I felt the book needed to be expanded, and the expanded version should be in both English and Chinese.

In 2004, when I finished my Ph. D. of political science with University of Cincinnati, I began to rewrite and expand the book, *Mao Zedong as Poet and Revolutionary Leader*, and prepare an English-Chinese version. With this manuscript I intended to provide the adult readers in China and abroad with complete translation of Mao's poems and ci and up-to-date historical materials and interpretation, which reflects not only more complete and accurate information but also the contemporaneous understanding of Mao Zedong by people in China and abroad.

As I proceeded to collect information and adapt the book into the new version, the workload appeared unexpectedly big to me. The information we had included in the American version was not only limited but also occasionally inaccurate. The newly disclosed materials made it possible to compose more systematic interpretation on the background of the poems, and ci, and the newly published poems and ci of Mao Zedong presented a more

书在当时被看作是毛泽东诗词的最广博的英文本，在西方国家和中国都引起了注意。然而，此书刚一出版，我就看到新近发表的毛泽东诗词和新近披露的关于毛泽东的历史资料。所以，我感到此书需要扩展，并且扩展的版本应该是英汉对照。

2004年，在读完辛辛那提大学的政治学博士之后，我便开始重写并扩展《作为诗人和革命领袖的毛泽东》一书，并准备英汉对照版本。我意图以这本书向中国和国外的成年读者提供毛泽东诗词的完整翻译和最新历史资料及诠释，不仅反映完整准确的信息，而且，有中国和国外的人们对于毛泽东的与时俱进的认识。

当我着手收集信息，将此书改编为新版本时，工作量出乎意料地显得很大。我们在美国版本中所收录的信息不仅是有限的，而且，偶尔也有不准确的。新近披露的材料使得有可能写出更系统的对于诗词的解说，新近发表的毛泽东的诗词展示了更一贯的

consistent poetic life of Mao. As a result, I rewrote most of the background interpretation and added translation of 25 poems and ci, for which I had to devote almost all of my vacations, weekends and evenings during the period between January and November 2005 while working at Xi' an International University. In January 2007, under the vigorous support of the leadership of Yan' an University, especially Yan' an University Party Secretary and Professor Liu Jiande, President and Professor, Dr. Lian Zhenmin, and Director of the Office of Science and Technology, Professor Guo Bixuan, I spent part of the winter vacation, and accomplished the complete manuscript for the Wenhui Publisher of Hong Kong.

Plus the original translation of 89 poems and ci, we now have 114 poems and ci in this new manuscript, of which five are incomplete poems, seven are versified writings, and six are other peoples' writings revised by Mao. Of the 102 complete poems and ci, 67 are poems and 35 are ci. In writing the poems, Mao Zedong used all kinds of formats of Chinese poetic composition, of which most are classical formats. From among the classical formats, those he used the most are "verse with eight seven - character lines" and "verse with four seven - character lines". In writing the 35 ci, Mao Zedong used as many as 19 patterns of ci. Most of the patterns were used only once or twice, and only "The Clear and Level Music" and

毛的诗人生活。结果，我改写了大部分背景解说，并增添了对于25首诗词的翻译。为此，我不得不将从2005年元月到11月期间的几乎所有的在西安外事学院工作时的假期、周末和傍晚投入进去。2007年元月，在延安大学领导，特别是延安大学党委书记刘建德教授、校长及教授廉振民博士、科技处处长郭必选教授的大力支持下，我利用一部分寒假时间，完成了向香港文汇出版社提交的完整稿件。

加上原来的89首诗词，在这部新书稿中，我们现在有114首诗词，其中有5首是不完整的诗，7首是韵文作品，六首是毛泽东改写他人的作品。在102首完整的诗词中，有67首诗，35首词。在诗的写作中，毛泽东运用了各种中国诗作格式，其中，大部分为古典格式。在古典格式中，他用得最多的是七律和七绝。在35首词的写作中，毛泽东运用的词牌多达19种。大部分词牌只被用了一、两次，只有清平乐和念

"Missing the Charming Maiden" were used three times respectively.

In the American version, the introductory part of each chapter, in which a few poems and ci were cited, was separated from the main body of poems and ci, but now all the poems and ci are mingled with the background interpretation. The length of this manuscript is four times as long as the American version, and the four chapters are extended into five chapters. This adapted version provides more systematic interpretation on the background of the poems and ci, more pertinent critical comments as well as Chinese version of the text, which makes it more convenient for readers to check the original meaning of the poems and ci as well as the cited historical documents and events in Chinese.

One of the purposes for writing this book is to prepare an English - Chinese version of Mao Zedong's poems and ci that is the most complete in terms of content, and as accurate as possible in terms of information. Among the books I have referred to is Professor Zhang Zhongju's *Interpretation and Annotation of a Complete Collection of Mao Zedong's Poems and Ci* from Yan'an University, which includes 102 poems and ci of Mao Zedong. I selected several newly discovered poems and ci from that book. But I excluded four ci. They are "An Added Part of Recounting Heartfelt Emotion: To Zhou Enlai,"

奴娇分别被用了三次。

在美国版本中，引述了一些诗词的每一章的导言部分与作为主体部分的诗词是分开的，但现在，所有的诗词则与背景解说混合在一起。这一书篇幅是美国版本的四倍之多，并且，四章被扩展为五章。这个改编的版本提供了更系统的关于诗词背景的解释，更中肯的批评性评论，还有正文的中文版，这更便于读者查阅诗词以及所引述的历史文献和事件的汉语原意。

这本书的写作目的之一是准备一个内容最完备的毛泽东诗词的英汉对照版本，但也尽量做到资信准确。在我所参考的书目中，有延安大学张仲举教授的《毛泽东诗词全集译注》一书，其中收录了毛泽东诗词 102 首。我收录了其中几首最新发现的诗词。但我排除了四首词。它们是《诉衷情增阙：给周恩来》，《贺新郎：改张元千〈送胡邦衡谪新州〉悼

"Congratulating the Bridegroom: Revision of Zhang Yuanqian' s 'Seeing off Hu Banghong Relegated to New Prefecture' for Mourning Comrade Dong Biwu," "A Ballad about Returning Home: The Moon Tonight" and "A Song of Divination: Mourning for the International Communist Fighter Comrade D. N. AIDIT." The reason for me not including the first one is that the basis for some writers to include this ci is *A Biography: Mao* by American scholar, Ross Terrill without any direct evidence proving that this ci is written by Mao Zedong. The reason for me not including the second one is that Mao Zedong rewrote the last two lines of the twenty lines of that ci only, and that is only six characters, which does not indicate that Mao really rewrote that ci. The reason for me not to include the third and the fourth ones is that I believed that these two ci are not really written by Mao Zedong after consulting with Professor Zhang Zhongju, an expert in studies of Mao' s poems and ci.

Lastly, I am grateful to my friends Paul Chiasson, Vikki Boyd, Gao Xiaojun and Li Honghui for their proofreading of the manuscript.

The following is the introduction to *Mao Zedong as Poet and Revolutionary Leader* by Professor C. Edwin Vaughan and me, which is revised a little this time. Even though I am the first author of that book, I list Professor Vaughan as the first author here because he drafted the initial

董必武同志》，《归国谣：今宵月》，和《卜算子：悼国际共产主义战士艾地同志》。我没有收录第一首的原因是一些作者收录这首词的依据是美国学者罗斯·特里尔的《毛泽东传》，没有直接证据证明这首词为毛泽东所写。我没有收录后第二首的原因是毛泽东只改写了这首词的二十行中的最后两行，只有六个字，不能说明毛真的改写了这首词。我没有收录第三首和第四首的原因是：在向毛诗词研究专家张仲举教授咨询后，我相信这两首词并非真的为毛泽东所写。

最后，我感谢我的朋友保罗·齐亚森、薇琪·鲍伊德、高小军和李红慧对于稿件的校对。

以下是 C. 埃德温·沃恩教授和我为美国版的《作为诗人和革命领袖的毛泽东》的导言，这次稍有改动。虽然，我是那本书的第一作者，我在这里将沃恩教授

manuscript of this introduction.

Chunhou Zhang

January 2007 in Yangjia Ridge, Yan' an, China

列为第一作者，因为，这篇导言的初稿是他起草的。

张纯厚

2007年元月写于中国延安杨家岭

**Introduction to Mao Zedong as
Poet and Revolutionary Leader :
Social and Historical Perspectives**

C. Edwin Vaughan and Chunhou Zhang

What lens to apply to Mao Zedong?

Peasant rebel?

He coaxed riffraff from Hunan's rice fields and

Jiangxi's green hills

Into a shoestring army that wrenched the right to
rule from China's landlords.

Military Commander?

He said his bowels never worked so well as during
a battle.

Poet?

He seldom finished a battle without turning aside

To express in verse his excitement at the beauty of
China's mountains and rivers.

Nor was he always modest about his fairly good
poetry,

Written in a classical style which he forbade

**《作为诗人和革命领袖的毛
泽东：社会和历史视角》**

导言

C. 埃德温·沃恩和张纯厚

什么聚焦可以用于毛泽东？

农民反抗者？

他劝导来自湖南的稻田和江西的青
山的痞子们

加入一个从中国的地主手中夺取统
治权的简朴的部队。

军事统帅？

他说他的肠胃从来不会像在打仗时
那么好。

诗人？

他很少结束一场战斗而不转身以诗
文来表达他对于中国的河山秀美的
感慨。

他也并不总是对于他的相当好的诗
歌表示谦虚，

对于这些以古体形式写成的诗，他

China's youth to emulate.
"Who says we haven't any creative workers?"
He exclaimed in a 1942 speech.
Pointing to himself, he added:
"Here's one right here!"
Latest in a long
Line of Chinese patriots
Who reached outside China for the means to renew
the ailing China?
From Europe he borrowed——not
Machines or religion or the blueprint of a liberal
constitution——
But Communism.
With skill and flexibility he brewed it as medicine
to revive a patient, China,
That was felt to be sick unto death.
Emperor?
He taught three generations to laugh in the face
of taboos and authorities held in awe
By Chinese people for two Millennia.
Yet he ended up, maybe to his own despair,
As a mirror - image Son of Heaven
Whose every syllable was truth and law——
Terrible proof that the Old World lives on to haunt
the New. (Terrill, Ross. 1980)

禁止中国的年轻人仿效。
“谁说我们没有创新作家?”
在1942年的一次讲话中他大声说。
指着他自己,他又说:
“这儿就有一个!”
作为一长串中国的爱国者中的最后一位
他去中国以外寻找复兴病弱的中国的手段?
从欧洲他借来的——不是
机器或宗教或自由主义的宪法蓝图——
而是共产主义。
以技巧和灵活性,他将它泡制成药去挽救一位病人,中国
这位病人看来病得奄奄一息了。
君王?
他教导三代人去嘲笑
被中国人敬畏两千年的诫律和权威,
但他最终,可能对他自己也是绝望,
成为天子的回光反照,
他的每一个音节都是真理和法律——
旧世界阴魂不死而作崇新世界的可怕验证(Terrill, Ross, 1980)。

Mao Zedong was the father of the modern Chinese nation. For forty - one years (1935 - 1976) he headed the Communist Party of China (CPC), which, with the creation of the People' s Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, governed China and permitted no opposition.

Mao is and has been admired by revolutionaries and people seeking social justice all around the world. Against great odds he helped form a new nation, and the Chinese revolution resulted in the restructuring of social and economic relations in a manner achieved by no other revolution. Mao led a "class struggle" to bring equal living conditions to the Chinese peasantry who had experienced oppression and deprivation throughout most of their history and who comprised the overwhelming majority of the population.

Mao' s revolution brought to an end more than 100 years of continual military conflicts within China' s boundaries. He consistently championed Chinese nationalism and made China independent of external domination from USSR, Japan, the United States, and other European countries having economic interests in China.

Today modern China has moved rapidly away from the planned economy that characterized Mao' s social revolution. Although the ideology of socialism still dominates government rhetoric and the CPC still controls the country, China now has the world' s most rapidly growing e-

毛泽东是现代中国国家的奠基人。他领导中国共产党（中共）四十一年（1935 - 1976），该党因1949年建立中华人民共和国而统治中国，不允许有反对党。

毛已经得到了全世界寻求社会正义的革命者和人民的钦佩。经历重重困难，他扶助建立了一个新的国家，这一中国革命以任何其他革命所没有的方式带来了社会和经济关系的重组。毛领导“阶级斗争”去向中国农民带来平等的生活条件，这些在历史的大部分时间里经受了受压迫和被剥夺的人们，构成中国人口的绝大多数。

毛的革命结束了中国境内一百多年的持续的军事冲突。他一贯倡导民族主义，并使中国摆脱来自苏联、日本、美国以及那些在中国有经济利益的欧洲国家的外部力量的支配。

当今中国已在快速偏离作为毛的革命特征的计划经济。在社会主义意识形态仍然支配着政府措词，中共仍然控制着国家的同时，中国现在有着世界上增长最快的经济，

conomy and the free market sector produces nearly two - thirds of China' s gross domestic product. This percentage is increasing. The Spartan life of revolutionary years has been replaced since Mao' s death with consumer - oriented consumption patterns. Although it was under Mao' s leadership that China began a rapprochement with the West, through the visit of U. S. President Nixon in 1972, new policies after his death have led to China' s integration into the world economy.

To many westerns Mao is a mysterious and complex person. He was continually vilified by the mass media in the United States. The United States supported Chiang Kai - Shek and fought Chinese soldiers during the Korean War. Its national media also credited China with giving much aid to the North Vietnamese in the ill - fated effort to replace the French as the defenders of Western domination in Vietnam.

Mao is also a puzzle to many modern Chinese. Most admired his leadership without qualification until 1957. Then famines and poorly conceived and unrealistic economic plans led to much suffering following the period of The Great Leap Forward. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966 - 1976), Mao' s last rectification campaign, led to much suffering, economic turmoil and many deaths. Many of those who suffered most felt

自由市场经济在生产着三分之二的中国国民经济生产总值。这一百分比还在增长。自从毛去世以来,革命年代的斯巴达式的生活已经被以消费者为导向的消费模式所代替。虽然,是在毛的领导下,通过1972年美国尼克松的访问,中国开始与西方重新修好,但在他死后的新政策已经导致中国与世界经济融和。

对好多西方人来说,毛是一位神秘,复杂的人物。他不断地遭到美国大众媒体的诬蔑。美国支持蒋介石,并在朝鲜战争中与中国士兵作战。美国全国性媒体也在倒霉地取代法国作为西方在越南的支配权的卫道士的企图中认为中国给予北越南人很多援助。

对好多现代中国人来说,毛也是一个谜。直到1957年,他们大多无条件地赞赏他的领导能力。然后,紧随大跃进时期,饥荒和拙劣地设想而成的,不现实的经济计划导致很大损失。毛的最后一次整风运动,无产阶级文化大革命(1966 - 1976),导致重大损失,经济混

themselves loyal to the party and the goals of the revolution. As we explain in Chapter Four, Mao saw the great majority of the party involved in corruption, capitalism, feudalism, Confucianism or Marxist revisionism which he perceived as endangering the revolution. The Cultural Revolution left a deep wound in China that has not yet healed. Following Mao's death, the CPC arrested and sentenced Mao's wife to death. However, her sentence was commuted and she lived under house arrest until committing suicide in 1991. In recent years, the Party officially has tried to quantify the percentage of Mao's mistakes.

Many, both within and outside China, have tried to understand Mao's "mistakes" in the last eighteen years of his life. Books are now popular that focus on Mao's sex life, personal hygiene and mental health. In his last major book, Harrison Salisbury (1992) refers to Mao, among other things, as an "evil person". Many of the recent works about Mao are based on interviews with people who suffered from the Cultural Revolution. Recent Western writers have focused on "Mao's personal failures", reflecting the values of western culture. It is our argument that Mao must be judged by the dominant values of the Chinese culture in which he lived. In this presentation of Mao's poetry and the social and historic context of his life, we attempt to locate Mao within the political,

乱以及很多死亡。许多遭受最大痛苦的人感到他们自己忠于党和革命宗旨。文化革命在中国留下了至今尚未痊愈的深深的伤痕。随着毛的去世，中共逮捕了毛的妻子，并判其死刑。不过，她被减刑了，被软禁，直到1991年自杀。近年来，该党在试图以官方名义量化毛的错误百分比。

中国内外的许多人已经在试图理解毛在他的生命的最后十八年的“错误”。注重于毛的性生活、个人保健以及精神健康的书籍现在十分畅销。在他的最后一本主要著作里，哈里森·索尔兹伯里 (Salisbury, 1992) 声称：虽有其它情形，毛是一个“坏人”。许多新近关于毛的著述依据对因文革而遭受痛苦的人们的访谈。新近的西方著述者们关注“毛的个人失败”，这反映了西方文化的价值观。我们的观点则是，对毛必须依据他生活于其中的占统治地位的中国的价值观来进

economic and social world that he encountered and the perspective from which he viewed it.

In this effort we do not ignore the international and national social structures and values that influenced the China where Mao grew up and led one of the world's greatest revolutions. We base this latter claim on the number of people involved and the permanent improvement in the lives of Chinese peasants.

Social scientists and social historians frequently look for the common elements shared by revolutions. While paying little attention to the individuals who lead them, such interpretations emphasize the social and economic conditions that produce revolutions. For example, Skocpol has focused attention on historically specific transnational structures and processes of social revolutions within specific countries (1994, 315). Examples of these external factors include the contribution of World War I to the Russian Revolution and the influence of the Comintern on the Chinese revolution. The Comintern was created by Lenin in 1919 and later was headed by Stalin. Its purpose was to promote socialist revolutions in countries other than Russia.

Skocpol also notes the importance of transnational

行评价。在这一对毛的诗词以及他的生活的社会历史背景的描述中,我们试图将毛放在他所遇到的政治、经济和社会生活以及他观察这种生活的角度之中。

这样做,我们并不忽视影响了毛在其中长大并领导了世界上最伟大的革命之一的中国的国际的和民族的社会结构和价值观。我们将这后一个主张建立在中国农民的参与人数和生活的持久性改善之上。

社会科学家和社会历史学家们常常寻找革命所共有的普遍要素。这种解释强调产生革命的社会和经济条件,而却不太注意领导革命的个人。比如,斯考克波尔注重社会革命在特定国家间的历史性的特定跨国家结构和过程 (Skocpol, 1994, 315)。这些外在因素的例证包括第一次世界大战对俄国革命的贡献和共产国际对中国革命的影响。共产国际由列宁于1919年创建,后来由斯大林领导。它的目的是促进俄国以外的国家里的社会主义革命。

斯考克波尔也注意到跨国家意

ideological influences, such as Marxist - Leninist ideas, which attracted the attention of many Chinese political leaders after 1917. Several hundred young Chinese studied abroad. For example, Zhou Enlai acquired socialist ideas while working and studying in France. Other Chinese studied in Russia, and within three years of the Russian Revolution, Russia was sending advisors to help organize the Chinese proletariat.

For Skocpol, these transnational cultural and economic influences work indirectly on domestically centered structures and social movements. Forces that intruded into China from the outside, for example, imperialism in its many forms from both Japan and Western countries, contributed to the downfall of China's last imperial dynasty. China's modern revolution began in October 1911 with the downfall of the Qing Dynasty.

Dr. Sun Yat - Sen emerged as the Western educated leader following the revolution. Following the death of Sun Yat - Sen, Chiang Kai - Shek eliminated socialism from the Party platform in 1927. However, concerns for social justice and a restructuring of economic relations in China were maintained by the Communist Party of China from 1923 - 1949. The Red Army grew in strength in part due to peasant mobilization, which included efforts to eliminate local warlords. The leaders of the CPC became the

意识形态影响的重要性, 比如在 1917 年以后吸引了许多中国政治领导人的注意力的马克思列宁主义。数百名年轻中国人在国外学习过。比如, 周恩来在法国半工半读时学到了社会主义思想。其他中国人有在俄罗斯学习过的, 并且, 在俄国革命的三年中, 俄国派顾问帮助组织中国的无产阶级。

对斯科克波尔来说, 这些跨国文化和经济影响直接作用于以国内为中心的组织和社会运动。从外部闯入中国的力量, 比如, 来自日本和西方国家的以各种形式出现的帝国主义, 促成了中国最后一个皇朝的倒台。伴随着清王朝的倒台, 中国的现代革命于 1911 年 10 月开始。

紧随这次革命, 孙中山医生作为受过西方教育的领导人而突现出来。随着孙中山之死, 蒋介石于 1927 年从党纲中消除了社会主义。然而, 从 1923 年到 1949 年, 在中国, 对于社会正义和经济关系重组的关注由中国共产党所保持。红军力量的增长部分地是由于农民的动力, 这包括消灭地方军阀的努力。

champions of nationalism through their consistent opposition to any kind of foreign presence. The Kuomintang became steadily weaker, despite massive military aid from outside China. "Chiang's corrupt and patronage-oriented techniques of rule on the Chinese mainland after 1927 both politically alienated many educated, middle class and elite Chinese (thus creating urban sympathizers and cadre recruits for Communist nationalism) and, at the same time, undercut military effectiveness against the Japanese invaders and the Communist Red Armies" (Skocpol, 1994, 312).

Such general observations are useful in understanding the emergence and final success of the CPC. The peasant-based revolution occurred in a culture that had a long history of peasant revolts. This is particularly important, as we explain later, in Hunan province where Mao spent his formative years. China surely would have emerged from these decades of civil war and fighting external enemies with a society and government that would have preserved many of the traditions of its civilization. However, from among the many individuals and factions struggling to organize the new China with socialist ideas borrowed from the writings of Marx and Lenin and the example of the Russian Revolution, Mao Zedong emerged as the supreme and unquestioned leader. Of course, modern China

通过一贯反对任何形式的外国干涉，中共领导人成为民族主义斗士。尽管有大量外国军事援助，国民党持续地变弱。“蒋于1927年之后，在中国大陆的腐败和恩惠相报的统治手法既疏远了许多有教养的中产阶级，也疏远了精英上层中国人（这样为共产党的民族主义产生了城市同情者和干部来源），并且，同时削弱了针对日本侵略者和共产党红军的军事效力”（Skocpol, 1994, 第312页）。

这种一般性的评论对于理解中共的突现和最终胜利是有用的。以农民为基础的革命出现在一种有着漫长的农民起义历史的文化里。如我们以后所说明，在毛度过了他的成长期的湖南省，这一点是特别重要的。中国肯定会从这几十年的内战和与外部敌人的斗争中突现出来，有着会保留它的文明的许多传统的社会和政府。然而，从众多用从马克思和列宁的著作中和俄国革命的榜样借用来来的社会主义思想去奋起组织新中国的个人和派系中，毛泽东突现为最高的和公认的领导

cannot be understood without understanding the events surrounding Mao' s life and his own influence on subsequent events.

In our efforts to provide a context for Mao' s poetry, we argue that Mao acted consistently as he developed his ideas about the potential of a revolution that would mobilize the peasant masses of China. This revolution would be rooted in demands for social justice for the oppressed peasantry. He consistently supported Chinese nationalism, even when it meant a break with the international Communist movement. He consistently argued for a "continuing class struggle": the revolutionary movement required continual renewal to prevent old patterns of social domination from re-emerging. Mao was committed to improving China' s economic infrastructure to assure its self-reliance and to help the Chinese people recapture a sense of national dignity after a century of internal turmoil and imperialist plunder.

Just as his revolutionary success, Mao' s mistakes should also be understood in the historical background and his personal experience, especially his educational background. As we show later, Mao recognized some of his own mistakes. In this book we attempt to contribute to readers one additional perspective for understanding Mao Zedong as an individual person, revolutionary leader and

者。当然，不理解围绕毛的生活的事件和他自己对于其后事件的影响，现代中国是不会被理解的。

在为毛泽东诗词提供相关背景的努力中，我们认为当毛发展他的关于一种将会动员农民群众的革命潜在性的思想时，他的行为是一贯的。这种革命会扎根于为受压迫的农民伸张社会主义的要求之中。他一贯支持中国的民族主义，甚至当这意味着与国际共产主义运动脱离之时。他一贯主张“持续性的阶级斗争”：革命运动要求不断更新，以防止社会控制的旧模式重新出现。毛承诺改善中国的经济基础设施，以保障中国的自力更生，帮助中国人民在一个世纪的内乱和帝国主义掠夺之后重新获得国家自豪感。

正如毛的革命成功一样，毛的错误也应从历史背景和他的个人经历，特别是他的教育背景来理解。如我们以后所表明，毛认识到了他自己的一些错误。在这本书里，我们试图奉献给读者另外一个视角，将毛泽东理解为一个个人，一位革