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毛泽东

愚公移山

MAO TSE-TUNG

THE FOOLISH OLD MAN  
WHO REMOVED THE MOUNTAINS

(汉英对照)

商务印书馆

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ANTA

圖書山

THE TONGUE OLD MAN

THE HISTORY OF THE MOUNTAINS  
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(汉英对照)  
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毛 泽 东

# 愚 公 移 山

(一九四五年六月十一日)

MAO TSE-TUNG

## THE FOOLISH OLD MAN WHO REMOVED THE MOUNTAINS

*June 11, 1945*

(汉 英 对 照)

商 务 印 书 馆

1965 年 · 北京

## 愚公移山\*

(一九四五年六月十一日)

我們开了一个很好的大会。我們做了三件事：第一，决定了党的路綫，这就是放手发动群众，壮大人民力量，在我党的领导下，打敗日本侵略者，解放全国人民，建立一个新民主主义的中国。第二，通过了新的党章。第三，选举了党的领导机关——中央委员会。今后的任务就是领导全党实现党的路綫。我們开了一个胜利的大会，一个团结的大会。代表們对三个报告<sup>[1]</sup>发表了很好的意見。許多同志作了自我批評，从团结的目标出发，经过自我批評，达到了团结。这次大会是团结的模范，是自我批評的模范，又是党内民主的模范。

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\* 这是毛泽东同志在中国共产党第七次全国代表大会上的閉幕詞。

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① **boldly to mobilize the masses**: 放手发动群众, **boldly** 原义为“大胆地”, **mobilize** 原义为“动员”。 ② **so that**: 以便, 这是短語連詞, 引导目的狀語从句, 說明发动群众壮大人民力量的目的在于打敗日本侵略者等等。 ③ **Party Constitution** [*ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃən*]: 党章, 国家宪法亦叫 **constitution**. ④ **membership**: 是集合名詞指党员数目, **the whole membership** 即为全党党员总称。 ⑤ **have**

## THE FOOLISH OLD MAN WHO REMOVED THE MOUNTAINS

*June 11, 1945*

We have had a very successful congress. We have done three things. First, we have decided on the line of our Party, which is boldly to mobilize the masses<sup>①</sup> and expand the people's forces so that,<sup>②</sup> under the leadership of our Party, they will defeat the Japanese aggressors, liberate the whole people and build a new-democratic China. Second, we have adopted the new Party Constitution.<sup>③</sup> Third, we have elected the leading body of the Party — the Central Committee. Henceforth our task is to lead the whole membership<sup>④</sup> in carrying out the Party line. Ours has been a congress of victory, a congress of unity. The delegates have made excellent comments on the three reports.<sup>1</sup> Many comrades have undertaken self-criticism<sup>⑤</sup> and, setting out with unity as the objective,<sup>⑥</sup> have arrived at unity through self-criticism. This congress is a model of unity, of self-criticism and of inner-Party<sup>⑦</sup> democracy.

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This was Comrade Mao Tse-tung's concluding speech at the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

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**undertaken self-criticism:** 作了自我批評. undertake 原为“承担”的意思, 这里作“进行”、“从事”解. ⑥ **setting out with unity as the objective:** 从团结的目标出发. 这是分詞短語, 用作状語, 修飾后面謂語 have arrived at unity, 說明原因; 指明其所以能通过批評达到团结, 是因为从团结的目标出发, 以团结作为目标来进行批評. set out 出发. ⑦ **inner-Party:** 党内. inner 意为内部的, 可单独用作形容詞; 如: inner life 内心生活.

大会閉幕以后,很多同志将要回到自己的工作崗位上去,将要分赴各个战場。同志們到各地去,要宣传大会的路綫,并經過全党同志向人民作广泛的解释。

我們宣传大会的路綫,就是要使全党和全国人民建立起一个信心,即革命一定要胜利。首先要使先鋒队觉悟,下定决心,不怕牺牲,排除万难,去爭取胜利。但这还不够,还必须使全国广大人民群众觉悟,甘心情願和我們一起奋斗,去爭取胜利。要使全国人民有这样的信心:中国是中国人民的,不是反动派的。中国古代有个寓言,叫做“愚公移山”。說的是古代有一位老人,住在华北,名叫北山愚公。他的家門南面有两座大山挡住他家的出路,一座叫做太行山,一座叫做王屋山。愚公下决心率領他的儿子們要用鋤头挖去这两座大山。有个老头子名叫智叟的看

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① **to build up the confidence of ... in ...**: 使...建立起...的信心. **to build up** 常用抽象名詞作宾語表示“逐渐稳步建立或增强...”的概念; 如 **build up health. confidence** 后面与介詞 **in** 連用表示对某事的信心. ② **... resolute [ˈrezəlu:t] and unafraid of sacrifice, they will...**: 这里的 **resolute and unafraid of...** = **being resolute and unafraid of...** 具有原因状語的意味, 表示他們既是具有坚定和不怕牺牲的品质, 他們就能.... ③ **fire the whole people with the conviction that...**: 使全国人民有这样的信心. **fire...with...** 使...充满着.... 如: **It fired him with enthusiasm.** 这使他热情焕发. ④ **known**

When the congress closes, many comrades will be leaving for their posts and the various war fronts. Comrades, wherever you go, you should propagate the line of the congress and, through the members of the Party, explain it to the broad masses.

Our aim in propagating the line of the congress is to build up the confidence of the whole Party and the entire people in① the certain triumph of the revolution. We must first raise the political consciousness of the vanguard so that, resolute and unafraid of sacrifice, they will② surmount every difficulty to win victory. But this is not enough; we must also arouse the political consciousness of the entire people so that they may willingly and gladly fight together with us for victory. We should fire the whole people with the conviction that③ China belongs not to the reactionaries but to the Chinese people. There is an ancient Chinese fable called "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains". It tells of an old man who lived in northern China long, long ago and was known as the Foolish Old Man of North Mountain.④ His house faced south and beyond his doorway stood the two great peaks, Taihang and Wangwu, obstructing the way.⑤ He called his sons, and hoe in hand they began to dig up⑥ these

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**as the Foolish Old Man of North Mountain:** 名叫北山愚公. known as 被称为. 指一般人叫他的名称, 常常不是本人的真名. 也可指組織机构的簡写. 如: The People's Liberation Army is usually known as PLA. ⑤ **His house faced south and beyond..., obstructing the way.** 他的家門南面有两座大山挡住他家的出路, 一座叫太行山, 一座叫王屋山. faced south 朝南 (指房子大門朝南). 从 beyond 以后的分句是倒装結構, 主語是 peaks, Taihang and Wangwu 是它的同位語, obstructing the way 是它的定語. ⑥ **hoe in hand they began to dig up...**: hoe in hand = with hoes in their hands, 是一个情况狀語, 用以說明謂語. 意思說他們拿上鋤头就开始挖....



了发笑,說是你們这样干未免太愚蠢了,你們父子数人要挖掉这样两座大山是完全不可能的。愚公回答說:我死了以后有我的儿子,儿子死了,又有孙子,子子孙孙是沒有穷尽的。这两座山虽然很高,却是不会再增高了,挖一点就会少一点,为什么挖不平呢?愚公批駁了智叟的錯誤思想,毫不动摇,每天挖山不止。这件事感动了上帝,他就派了两个神仙下凡,把两座山背走了<sup>[2]</sup>。現在也有两座压在中国人民头上的大山,一座叫做帝国主义,一座叫做封建主义。中国共产党早就下了决心,要挖掉这两座山。我們一定要坚持下去,一定要不断地工作,我們也会感动上帝的。这个上帝不是別人,就是全中国的人民大众。全国人民大

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① **greybeard**: 白髯翁; 老人; 老头子。 ② **derisively** [di'raɪsɪvli]: 嘲笑地。  
③ **How silly of you to do this!** 你們这样干未免太愚蠢了! 你們做这事真傻呀! 这是口語常用句型,句中沒有主謂語。这种句子是由叙述句 *It is very silly of you to do this* 变来。句中 *silly* 和不定式可換用其他同类詞。如: *How kind of you to say so!* = *It is very kind of you to say so.* ④ **It is quite impossible for you few to dig up these two huge mountains.** 你們父子数人要挖掉这样两座大山是完全不可能的。句中 *few* 是代詞,相当于 *few people*, 作 *you* 的同位語。 *you few* 意为“你們区区数人”。 ⑤ **and so on to infinity**: 如此下去以至无穷。 ⑥ **High as they are, ... and with every bit we dig, ... that much lower.** 这两座山虽然很高,却是不会再增高了,挖一点就会少一点。 *High as they are* = *Though they are very high*. 这种表示让步的狀語从句須把表語放在連接詞 *as* 前面,有強調表語的作用。 *with every bit we dig* = *with every*

mountains with great determination. Another greybeard,<sup>①</sup> known as the Wise Old Man, saw them and said derisively,<sup>②</sup> “How silly of you to do this!<sup>③</sup> It is quite impossible for you few to dig up these two huge mountains.”<sup>④</sup> The Foolish Old Man replied, “When I die, my sons will carry on; when they die, there will be my grandsons, and then their sons and grandsons, and so on to infinity.<sup>⑤</sup> High as they are, the mountains cannot grow any higher and with every bit we dig, they will be that much lower.<sup>⑥</sup> Why can't we clear them away?” Having refuted the Wise Old Man's wrong view, he went on digging every day, unshaken in his conviction.<sup>⑦</sup> God was moved by this, and he sent down two angels, who carried the mountains away on their backs. Today, two big mountains lie like a dead weight on the Chinese people. One is imperialism, the other is feudalism. The Chinese Communist Party has long made up its mind<sup>⑧</sup> to dig them up. We must persevere and work unceasingly, and we, too, will touch God's heart. Our God is none other than the masses of the Chinese people.<sup>⑨</sup> If they stand up and dig together with us, why

bit that we dig. that much lower, 这个短语是对应前面讲的, “我們挖一点, 山就矮一点”. that 是副詞, 口語中用, 意为 “那样” “那么”; 如: speak that fast 說得那么快; walk that far 走得那么远. ⑦ **Having refuted... he went on digging every day, unshaken in his conviction.** 愚公批駁了智叟的錯誤思想, 毫不动摇, 每天挖山不止. Having refuted... 是完成式現在分詞短語, 意思等于 After he refuted...view. go on + digging = continue digging, 是常用結構, 表示繼續不断作某事. unshaken in his conviction 是过去分詞短語, 用作表示情况的狀語, 說明謂語動詞. ⑧ **has long made up its mind:** 早就下了决心. make up one's mind “下决心”, 其后常跟不定式. ⑨ **Our God is none other than the masses of the Chinese people.** 这个上帝不是別人, 就是全中国的人民大众. 这里用 our God 以区别上述故事中的 God. none other than... 不是別人, 就是; 正是; 恰恰是. 表示強調的語气.

众一齐起来和我们一道挖这两座山，有什么挖不平呢？

昨天有两个美国人要回美国去，我对他们讲了，美国政府要破坏我们，这是不允许的。我们反对美国政府扶蒋反共的政策。但是我们第一要把美国人民和他们的政府相区别，第二要把美国政府中决定政策的人和下面的普通工作人员相区别。我对这两个美国人说：告诉你们美国政府中决定政策的人们，我们解放区禁止你们到那里去，因为你们的政策是扶蒋反共，我们不放。假如你们是为了打日本，要到解放区是可以去的，但要订一个条约。倘若你们偷偷摸摸到处乱跑，那是不许可的。赫尔利已经公开宣言不同中国共产党合作<sup>[3]</sup>，既然如此，为什么还要到我们解放区去乱跑呢？

美国政府的扶蒋反共政策，说明了美国反动派的猖狂。但是  
一切中外反动派的阻止中国人民胜利的企图，都是注定要失败

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① **draw a distinction... between... and...**: 在...与...之间划清界线；把...与...相区别。注意：句中 between...and... 有两个，都与 distinction 相连用。

② **the policy-makers and their subordinates** [sə'bo:dinits]: 决定政策的人以及他们的下属。 ③ **to be on our guard**: 保持我们的警惕。 to be on one's

can't these two mountains be cleared away?

Yesterday, in a talk with two Americans who were leaving for the United States, I said that the U.S. government was trying to undermine us and this would not be permitted. We oppose the U.S. government's policy of supporting Chiang Kai-shek against the Communists. But we must draw a distinction, firstly, between the people of the United States and① their government and, secondly, within the U.S. government between the policy-makers and their subordinates.② I said to these two Americans, "Tell the policy-makers in your government that we forbid you Americans to enter the Liberated Areas because your policy is to support Chiang Kai-shek against the Communists, and we have to be on our guard.③ You can come to the Liberated Areas if your purpose is to fight Japan, but there must first be an agreement. We will not permit you to nose around everywhere.④ Since Patrick J. Hurley<sup>2</sup> has publicly declared against co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party, why do you still want to come and prowl around⑤ in our Liberated Areas?"

The U.S. government's policy of supporting Chiang Kai-shek against the Communists shows the brazenness⑥ of the U.S. reactionaries. But all the scheming of the reactionaries, whether Chinese or foreign, to prevent the Chinese people from achieving victory is doomed to

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guard 警戒着; 提防着。 ④ to nose around everywhere: nose 有“探索”、“侦察”的意思, 因此这个短语便能表示原文“偷偷摸摸到处乱跑”的实质含意。 ⑤ prowl [praul] around: prowl 意为“蹑手蹑足、偷偷摸摸走来走去”以图寻找机会。 ⑥ brazenness: 厚颜无耻; 猖狂。

的。現在的世界潮流，民主是主流，反民主的反動只是一股逆流。目前反動的逆流企圖壓倒民族獨立和人民民主的主流，但反動的逆流終究不會變為主流。現在依然如斯大林很早就說過的一樣，舊世界有三個大矛盾：第一個是帝國主義國家中的無產階級和資產階級的矛盾，第二個是帝國主義國家之間的矛盾，第三個是殖民地半殖民地國家和帝國主義宗主國之間的矛盾<sup>④</sup>。這三種矛盾不但依然存在，而且發展得更尖銳了，更擴大了。由於這些矛盾的存在和發展，所以雖有反蘇反共反民主的逆流存在，但是這種反動逆流總有一天會要被克服下去。

現在中國正在開着兩個大會，一個是國民黨的第六次代表大會，一個是共產黨的第七次代表大會。兩個大會有完全不同的目的：一個要消滅共產黨和中國民主勢力，把中國引向黑暗；一個要打倒日本帝國主義和它的走狗中國封建勢力，建設一個

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① But all the scheming ['ski:miŋ] of the reactionaries,... is doomed to failure. 但是一切中外反動派的阻止中國人民勝利的企圖，都是注定了要失敗的。whether Chinese or foreign=whether they are Chinese or foreign. to prevent...from achieving victory 是主語 scheming 的定語，說明 scheming 所要幹的事。② Not only do these ... but they are...: not only...but (also)

failure.① The democratic forces are the main current in the world today, while reaction is only a counter-current. The reactionary counter-current is trying to swamp the main current of national independence and people's democracy, but it can never become the main current. Today, there are still three major contradictions in the old world, as Stalin pointed out long ago: first, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the imperialist countries; second, the contradiction between the various imperialist powers; and third, the contradiction between the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the imperialist metropolitan countries.<sup>3</sup> Not only do these three contradictions continue to exist but they are② becoming more acute and widespread. Because of their existence and growth, the time will come when③ the reactionary anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-democratic counter-current still in existence today will be swept away.

At this moment two congresses are being held in China, the Sixth National Congress of the Kuomintang and the Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party. They have completely different aims: the aim of one is to liquidate the Communist Party and all the other democratic forces in China and thus to plunge China into④ darkness; the aim of the other is to overthrow Japanese imperialism and its lackeys, the Chinese feudal forces, and build a

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...是关連連詞 (correlative conjunction), 主要用作連接的詞是 but. not only 放在句首時, 需要把助動詞移在主語前面, 構成部分倒裝結構, 表示強調語氣. ③ the time will come when... 总有一天會.... when 是關係副詞, 這裡引導定語從句, 修飾主語 time, 因主句謂語很短, 所以放在動詞後面. ④ to plunge... into.... 使...陷入....

新民主主义的中国，把中国引向光明。这两条路綫在互相斗争着。我們坚决相信，中国人民将要在中国共产党领导之下，在中国共产党第七次大会的路綫的领导之下，得到完全的胜利，而国民党的反革命路綫必然要失敗。

new-democratic China and thus to lead China to light. These two lines are in conflict with each other. We firmly believe that, led by the Chinese Communist Party and guided by the line of its Seventh Congress, the Chinese people will achieve complete victory, while the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary line will inevitably fail.



## 注 釋

〔1〕指在中国共产党第七次全国代表大会上，毛泽东同志所作的政治报告、朱德同志所作的军事报告和刘少奇同志所作的关于修改党章的报告。

〔2〕愚公移山的故事，見《列子·湯問》：“太行、王屋二山，方七百里，高万仞。本在冀州之南，河阳之北。北山愚公者，年且九十，面山而居。惩山北之塞，出入之迂也，聚室而謀曰：吾与汝毕力平险，指通豫南，达于汉阴，可乎？杂然相许。其妻献疑曰：以君之力，曾不能损魁父之丘，如太行王屋何？且焉置土石？杂曰：投诸渤海之尾，隐土之北。遂率子孙荷担者三夫，叩石垦壤，箕畚运于渤海之尾。邻人京城氏之孀妻，有遗男，始龀，跳往助之。寒暑易节，始一反焉。河曲智叟，笑而止之，曰：甚矣，汝之不惠。以残年余力，曾不能毁山之一毛，其如土石何？北山愚公长息曰：汝心之固，固不可彻，曾不若孀妻弱子。虽我之死，有子存焉；子又生孙，孙又生子；子又有子，子又有孙。子子孙孙，无穷匮也，而山不加增，何苦而不平？河曲智叟亡以应。操蛇之神闻之，惧其不已也，告之于帝。帝感其诚，命夸娥氏二子负二山，一厓朔东，一厓雍南。自此，冀之南，汉之阴，无隴断焉。”

〔3〕赫尔利，美国共和党的反动政客之一。他在一九四四年底任美国驻国民党政府大使，因支持蒋介石的反共政策而受到中国人民的坚决反对，于一九四五年十一月被迫宣布离职。赫尔利公开宣言不同中国共产党合作，是指一九四五年四月二日他在华盛顿国务院记者招待会上的谈话，详见《毛泽东选集》第三卷《赫尔利和蒋介石的双簧已经破产》一文。

〔4〕见斯大林《论列宁主义基础》（一九二四年四——五月）一文的第一部分《列宁主义的历史根源》。

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The three reports at the Seventh National Congress of the