

毛主席语录

QUOTATIONS FROM
CHAIRMAN
MAO TSE-TUNG

本书根据中国人民解放军总政治部編印的《毛主席語录》和
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毛主席語录

(汉英对照)

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CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG

一、共产党

领导我们事业的核心力量是中国共产党。

指导我们思想的理论基础是马克思列宁主义。

中华人民共和国第一届全国人民代表大会第一次会议开幕词（一九五四年九月十五日），一九五四年九月十六日《人民日报》

既要革命，就要有一个革命党。没有一个革命的党，没有一个按照马克思列宁主义的革命理论和革命风格建立起来的革命党，就不可能领导工人阶级和广大人民群众战胜帝国主义及其走狗。

《全世界革命力量团结起来，反对帝国主义的侵略》（一九四八年十一月），《毛泽东选集》第四卷第一三六〇页

1. THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party.

The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism.

Opening address at the First Session of the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China (September 15, 1954).

If there is to be revolution, there must be a revolutionary party. Without a revolutionary party, without a party built on the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory and in the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary style, it is impossible to lead the working class and the broad masses of the people in defeating imperialism and its running dogs.

“Revolutionary Forces of the World Unite, Fight Against Imperialist Aggression!” (November 1948),, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 284.*

沒有中国共产党的努力，沒有中国共产党人做中国人民的中流砥柱，中国的独立和解放是不可能的，中国的工业化和农业近代化也是不可能的。

《论联合政府》(一九四五年四月二十四日)，《毛泽东选集》第三卷第一〇九八——一〇九九页

中国共产党是全中国人民的领导核心。沒有这样一个核心，社会主义事业就不能胜利。

在接见出席中国新民主主义青年团第三次全国代表大会的全体代表时的讲话(一九五七年五月二十五日)，《新华半月刊》一九五七年第十二号第五七页

一个有纪律的，有马克思列宁主义的理论武装的，采取自我批评方法的，联系人民群众的党。一个由这样的党领导的军队。一个由这样的党领导的各革命阶级各革命派别的统一战线。这三件

Without the efforts of the Chinese Communist Party, without the Chinese Communists as the mainstay of the Chinese people, China can never achieve independence and liberation, or industrialization and the modernization of her agriculture.

“On Coalition Government”
(April 24, 1945), *Selected Works*,
Vol. III, p. 318.*

The Chinese Communist Party is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. Without this core, the cause of socialism cannot be victorious.

Talk at the general reception
for the delegates to the Third
National Congress of the New-
Democratic Youth League of
China (May 25, 1957).

A well-disciplined Party armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism, using the method of self-criticism and linked with the masses of the people; an army under the leadership of such a Party; a united front of all revolutionary classes and all revolutionary groups under the leadership of such a Party — these are the three main

是我们战胜敌人的主要武器。

《论人民民主专政》(一九四九年六月三十日),《毛泽东选集》第四卷第一四八四页

我们应当相信群众,我们应当相信党,这是两条根本的原理。如果怀疑这两条原理,那就什么事情也做不成了。

《关于农业合作化问题》(一九五五年七月三十一日),人民出版社版第九页

以马克思列宁主义的理论思想武装起来的中国共产党,在中国人民中产生了新的工作作风,这主要的就是理论和实践相结合的作风,和人民群众紧密地联系在一起的作风以及自我批评的作风。

《论联合政府》(一九四五年四月二十四日),《毛泽东选集》第三卷第一〇九四——一〇九五页

指导一个伟大的革命运动的政党,如果没有革命理论,没有历史知识,没

weapons with which we have defeated the enemy.

“On the People’s Democratic Dictatorship” (June 30, 1949), *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 422.

We must have faith in the masses and we must have faith in the Party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing.

On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation (July 31, 1955), 3rd ed., p. 7.*

Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and ideology, the Communist Party of China has brought a new style of work to the Chinese people, a style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism.

“On Coalition Government” (April 24, 1945), *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 314.*

No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory

有对于实际运动的深刻的了解，要取得胜利是不可能的。

《中国共产党在民族战争中的地位》
(一九三八年十月)，《毛泽东选集》
第二卷第五二一页

我们过去说过，整风运动是一个“普遍的马克思主义的教育运动”。整风就是全党通过批评和自我批评来学习马克思主义。在整风中间，我们一定可以更多地学到一些马克思主义。

《在中国共产党全国宣传工作会议上的讲话》(一九五七年三月十二日)，
人民出版社版第一一页

要使几亿人口的中国人生活得好，要把我们这个经济落后、文化落后的国家，建设成为富裕的、强盛的、具有高度文化的国家，这是一个很艰巨的任务。我们所以要整风，现在要整风，将

and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement.

“The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War” (October 1938), *Selected Works*, Vol. II, p. 208.

As we used to say, the rectification movement is “a widespread movement of Marxist education”. Rectification means the whole Party studying Marxism through criticism and self-criticism. We can certainly learn more about Marxism in the course of the rectification movement.

Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work (March 12, 1957), 1st pocket ed., p. 14.

It is an arduous task to ensure a better life for the several hundred million people of China and to build our economically and culturally backward country into a prosperous and powerful one with a high level of culture. And it is precisely in order to be able to shoulder this task more competently and work better together with all non-Party people who are actuated by

来还要整风，要不断地把我们身上的错误东西整掉，就是为了使我们能够更好地担负起这项任务，更好地同党外的一切立志改革的志士仁人共同工作。

《在中国共产党全国宣传工作会议上的讲话》（一九五七年三月十二日），人民出版社版第一二页

政策是革命政党一切实际行动的出发点，并且表现于行动的过程和归宿。一个革命政党的任何行动都是实行政策。不是实行正确的政策，就是实行错误的政策；不是自觉地，就是盲目地实行某种政策。所谓经验，就是实行政策的过程和归宿。政策必须在人民实践中，也就是经验中，才能证明其正确与否，才能确定其正确和错误的程度。但是，人们的实践，特别是革命政党和革命群众的实践，没有不同这种或那种政

high ideals and determined to institute reforms that we must conduct rectification movements both now and in the future, and constantly rid ourselves of whatever is wrong.

Ibid., pp. 15-16.*

Policy is the starting-point of all the practical actions of a revolutionary party and manifests itself in the process and the end-result of that party's actions. A revolutionary party is carrying out a policy whenever it takes any action. If it is not carrying out a correct policy, it is carrying out a wrong policy; if it is not carrying out a given policy consciously, it is doing so blindly. What we call experience is the process and the end-result of carrying out a policy. Only through the practice of the people, that is, through experience, can we verify whether a policy is correct or wrong and determine to what extent it is correct or wrong. But people's practice, especially the practice of a revolutionary party and the revolutionary masses, cannot but be bound up with one policy or