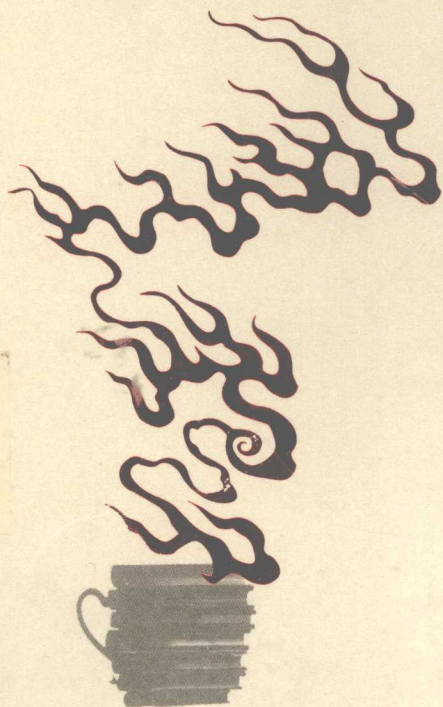


近代湘籍政治家思想研究

# 湖湘文化与毛泽东军事思想研究

◎ 薛学共 / 著

◆ 湖南师范大学出版社



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## 湖湘文化与毛泽东军事思想研究

薛学共 著

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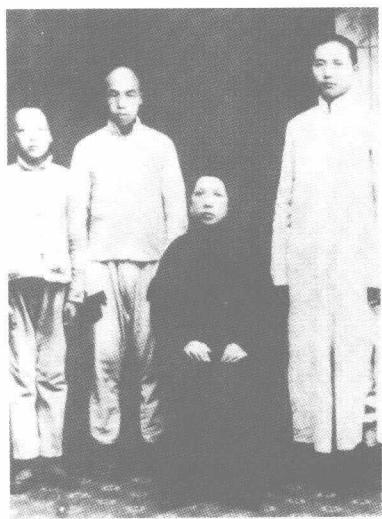
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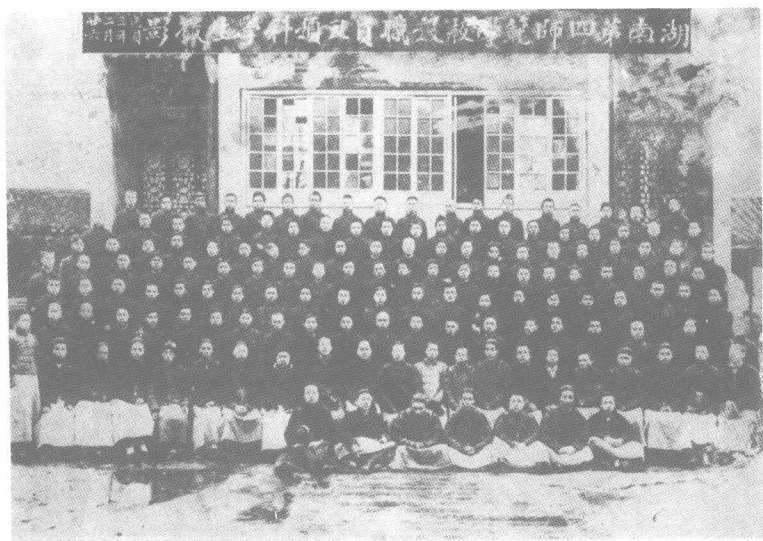
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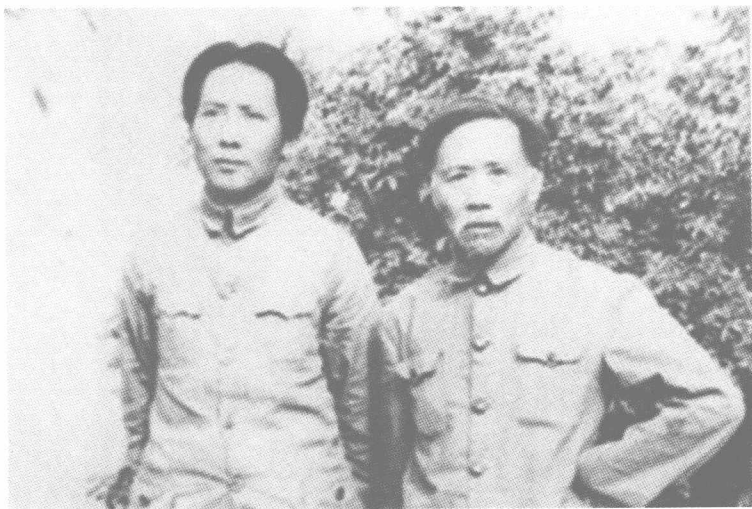
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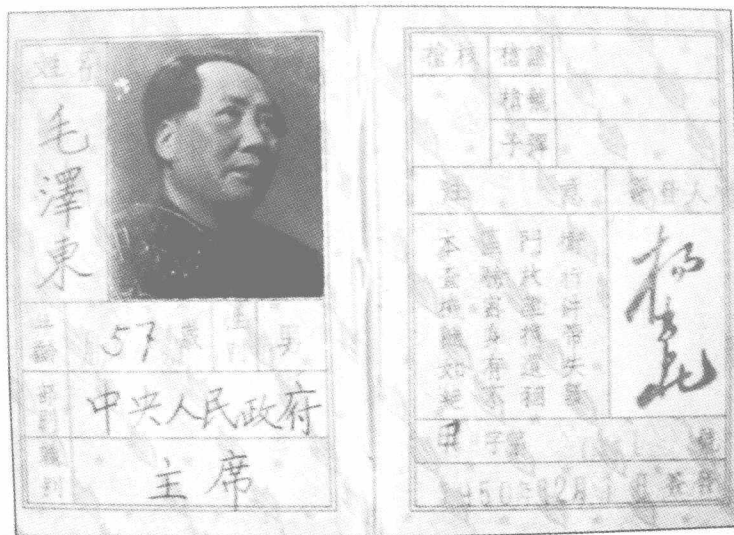
◇毛泽东三兄弟与母亲



◇1914年毛泽东与湖南第四师范学校职员及预科学生合影



◇毛泽东与徐特立



◇毛泽东的持枪证

因战况甚为复杂，总司令部派大批预备兵力，并  
在下列情况下：(一)手裏还有余力，(二)战况发展  
为上述情形时，着重于(三)多造坚固掩蔽  
所及的構築，以便(四)一方面节省部队之  
兵力，不使消耗大量兵力，消耗和和平努力  
以图突围之中。另一方面，力求消耗敌人  
坚强阵地之前，弹药的使用及火器运用等。  
(五)战的筹划均须和上述要求相适应，即要  
注意在于下列情况(最困难的情况)水攻战  
不但不能省兵力上，而且在弹药和工程(六)  
战有必胜把握时人。至本月六日三时  
只有在你们(七)预定的时间一切不能保证。(八)

饶梁，<sup>李</sup>并陈梁，<sup>李</sup>李德志，<sup>李</sup>蒋石，<sup>李</sup>  
 在李到断我主力守胶东半岛，以所  
 部向胶东进攻，吸引我主力进入，内  
 线设部，<sup>李</sup>青岛平度城，<sup>李</sup>建坚固  
 工事，<sup>李</sup>加以封锁，以两个师在  
 宁南渡线，<sup>李</sup>以三个师向李  
 进，<sup>李</sup>改密，<sup>李</sup>彼希望此战迅  
 速成功，以便抽出两三个师用于他  
 处，<sup>李</sup>彼在临沂以北调用了两个旅，<sup>李</sup>  
 与<sup>李</sup>大部队以对付刘部之兵力，<sup>李</sup>相等  
 而在晋西南对付陈梁之兵力，<sup>李</sup>则甚薄

頭在東北時對聯之兵力自西北漸波  
張後四處感不足(僅有七個機動旅)  
在豫西對聯之兵力則在  
沒有在此情況下下首右左在膠東  
方面求速決以便抽兵因此我  
們完全同意你們以一部信託外線  
以主力(二七九旅)信託外線以利  
持久之方針只要張澤率三個旅  
信託外線每機一旅一月應仗  
(不與我相握之仗)敵即不戰而  
膠東深入膠東大部整部即退至  
天津來有中

### ◆毛泽东为胶东保卫战拟定的电文手迹

## 摘 要

毛泽东是中国人民的儿子，也是湖南人民的儿子。湖南是毛泽东的故乡，他生于斯、长于斯，他从小就在湖南这块土地上劳动、读书、生活和从事革命斗争，他的一生重要的成长期和塑造期是在湖南度过，而后才走向中国和世界的。作为军事家的毛泽东，他的军事思想以及他的革命军事活动，与湖南的社会环境、悠久的湖湘历史和湖湘文化都有着隔绝不了的联系。研究伟大的军事家毛泽东以及毛泽东军事思想，非常有必要进行追根溯源，探讨其与湖湘文化之间的必然联系。

### —

中华传统文化的重要组成部分的湖湘文化与毛泽东的军事活动及军事思想有着直接的渊源关系，其中湖湘文化的基本精神以及从王船山、魏源、曾国藩到黄兴、蔡锷等人几百年来数代人薪火相传的军事思想，更为毛泽东军事思想的形成提供了重要的源泉。当然，毛泽东军事思想的产生与中外历史上优秀的军事思想遗产有着密切的联系，毛泽东军事思想不仅是马克思主义和中国革命战争的具体实践相结合的产物，而且批判地吸取了古代、近代和现代的中外优秀军事思想，是集古今中外优秀军事思想的大成。但我们探究湖南近 300 年的思想文化的发展演变，不难发现从王船山和毛泽东，这两位中国历史上最伟大的民族哲人的哲学思想和军事思想就有许多相通之处。从军事战略学角度来看，王船山的许多史论著作就是对中国古代军事理论的经典总结，是对《孙子兵法》等兵家思想的继承和发展。以曾国藩为代表的湘军集团，又成功地实践和发展了船山的军事思想。曾国藩、胡林翼、左宗棠等在战争实践中所形



成的军事思想，对晚清时期，甚至民国以后的军事活动产生了颇大影响，在建军、治军和作战方面，确立了某些具有普遍指导意义的方针、原则，更为后世兵家所推崇。从王船山到毛泽东，可以说300多年湖湘文化中表现出来的军事思想史是一脉相承的。毛泽东军事思想，不仅是毛泽东及其战友们集体智慧的结晶，也来自对古今中外无数间接战争经验的借鉴和吸收，其中在湖湘文化中体现出来的王船山、曾国藩、胡林翼、左宗棠、黄兴、蔡锷、林修梅等人的军事思想对毛泽东发挥了巨大的启迪作用。所以我们说，湖湘文化的深刻影响，是毛泽东军事思想形成的重要民族根源。

## 二

毛泽东在青少年时期就深受湖湘文化的熏陶。独具特色的湖湘文化与毛泽东以及毛泽东军事思想有着深厚的历史渊源和深刻的内在关系，在毛泽东的社会感情、认知方式、心路历程以及他的思想构建等方面，湖南的文化传统都始终与他相伴相随，起着有形而又无形、复杂而又微妙的作用与影响。湖南民风强悍，与湖南人进取执著的根性相联系的就是湖南人的尚武精神，这种尚武精神也就更加强化了湖南人的倔强性格和心理素质，使湖南人更显得刚毅不屈和生气勃勃。近代德国地质学家希霍芬于19世纪下半叶数次考察中国，曾对中国十数省的不同民族、不同居民的性格特点进行了论述，其中对湖南人的说法就是，“军事精神十分突出”，江西人没有“湖南的那种刚健”，又说“忠实、正直、强烈的自我意识加上粗犷、反抗心更是该省居民的性格特征”。

从农家的社会背景走出来的毛泽东，与中国农民的心理一直有着深刻而强烈的共鸣。农家文化的长期熏染，农家生活环境潜移默化的作用以及在思想情感上与农民的息息相通，使毛泽东的思想性格深深地烙上了鲜明的农家烙印。从韶山冲众多贫困的父老乡亲的身上，毛泽东早已深切地体验和感受到中国农民的深重苦难和迫切希望。毛泽东在他日后的革命实践中，对农民问题给予了特别的重视，毛泽东军事思想中关于农民与中国革命战争、农民与人民军队建设、农村包围城市的道路等等，都是得益于他对占中国人口绝大多数的农民细致入微的洞察了解。

毛氏家族近世以来，有从军习武的传统。在毛泽东诞生前后的半个世纪内，韶山毛氏出现过一股从军的热潮。湘军兴起后，与曾国藩家乡毗连的韶山，数以百计的毛家人投身湘军。据《毛氏族谱》记载，韶山毛氏从军阵亡和升官晋职的就有60人之多。毛泽东的父亲毛顺生、堂伯父毛麓钟等人都有一段从军的历史。毛有庆、毛正明、毛恩毅3人，还被清廷授予正一品提督。有的学者对毛氏家族有功名之人做过统计，其中以军功出身的占了大多数。这种从毛氏家族传承下来的从军习武的精神，对毛泽东也有较大的影响。毛泽东在青年时代，就投笔从戎当过新军的士兵。他其后又领导了湘赣边界的秋收暴动和进军井冈山，并创建了人民军队，这与毛家这种从军习武的传统关系甚大。

受师友的启迪与影响，青年毛泽东就对历史地理知识和军事谋略问题产生了浓厚的兴趣并开始进行初步研究，对王船山、曾国藩等人的著作进行了钻研阅读，并对曾国藩的治学和治军的成就深感钦佩。在毛泽东的《讲堂录》中，相当部分的内容都与历史地理及军事问题有关，对中国历史上的军事家伊尹、曹操、孙权、诸葛亮、孙武、吴起、管仲、商鞅、范蠡、王船山、曾国藩、左宗棠以及外国军事家恺撒大帝、拿破仑等都有逐条记载。毛泽东在青年时期就十分注重军事问题的研究，使他较早地表现出了相当的军事组织和指挥才能。他于1917年担任第一师范校友会总务时，就曾组织学生军进行军事训练，当时南北军阀在湖南交战，毛泽东还曾率领学生军，用木枪缴获了北洋溃军3000多人的武装。后来学校师生们都称赞毛泽东“浑身是胆”，还有人给他取了绰号叫“毛奇”。受恩师杨昌济的深刻影响，青年毛泽东对军事谋略问题的浓厚兴趣，他所做的军事预备工作以及对军事问题的初步研究，与他日后成为人民军队的统帅和产生人民战争的指导思想——毛泽东军事思想都有着极大的关系。在一定的意义上说，湖南是毛泽东军事思想的最初发源地。

### 三

毛泽东军事思想作为一个科学体系，有着丰富的内容，主要由军事哲学思想、人民战争思想、人民军队建设思想、人民战争的战略战术思想和国防建设思想等方面组成，在毛泽东军

事思想的诸内容上，湖湘文化都为其提供了坚实的基础。本文主要通过对毛泽东军事思想诸内容与湖湘文化的比较研究，从而揭示出毛泽东军事思想的诸内容都与湖湘文化极为密切的联系。

学习和研究毛泽东，自觉地坚持和运用毛泽东军事思想是吾辈的职责所在。中华民族是富于军事理论思维传统的民族，其优秀的军事文化在世界军事思想史上占有十分重要的地位。中国军事思想早就以其精湛的兵法艺术闻名于世，中国历来就有“兵法之国”的美称。中华上下五千年间，“史传浩穰，兵事居半”，在军事思想领域铸就的辉煌成就，是一笔弥足珍贵、丰厚至极的文化遗产。我们研究毛泽东军事思想与湖湘军事文化的关系，其目的就是为了更好地整理、发掘和保护民族精神财富。

从区域文化的视角对军事家毛泽东和毛泽东军事思想进行探讨和研究，这是一个非常值得重视的研究角度和思维方式。湖湘文化是中国传统文化的重要组成部分，但它不仅是湖南这一区域的产物，而且是上至周孔圣贤、下至万千百姓、诸子百家、诸思想流派思想精华的汇集与融合。湖湘文化可以说是中华文化丛林中的一棵参天大树，它和中华文化的关系是个性与共性，多样性与统一性的关系。尽管有着自己的特色与差异，尽管在不同的历史时期发展水平不尽相同，但都是中华文化的不可分割的组成部分，并且为中华文化的发展与繁荣作出了巨大的贡献。特别是对中国近现代历史起了巨大作用和影响的近代湖湘文化更是令世人所瞩目，学者们说：“在近世经世—维新一革命的三个历史阶段上，造成了令人瞩目的形势和成就，导致湖南获得近代功业之盛、举世无出其右的声誉。”随着近代湖湘文化的崛起，在中国近代历史舞台上涌现出了一批又一批优秀的湖湘人才群体，可谓是群星璀璨，光艳夺目。湖南是毛泽东出生与成长的故土，这里的传统文化与文化传统与毛泽东的联系更为密切，因而对毛泽东的影响也更为直接。可以说毛泽东是在湖湘文化的熏陶和培育之下成长起来的时代巨人。探讨军事家毛泽东与湖湘文化的渊源及其关系也许不仅仅是寻找毛泽东军事思想研究的新视点，而且实是解开“惟楚有材，于斯为盛”历史之谜的关键之钥。

**关键词：**湖湘文化 毛泽东 军事思想

## Abstract

Mao Zedong is the son of China, and also the son of Hunan. Hunan is Mao's hometown. He was born and growing up at the place where he worked, studied, lived, and started his revolution. He spent his most valuable and important time in Hunan, and became well-known for the whole nation and the world. As a military strategist, Mao's military thought and his revolutionary activities were closely related to Hunan's social environment, long history as well as culture. So when we study our great military strategist Mao Zedong and his military thought, it is important to start with his early experience, and find out the inevitable relationship between himself and Xiang culture.

## Part 1

Xiang culture, which is an important part of Chinese traditional culture, originates in Mao's military thought. Especially the basic spirit of Xiang culture, is the origin of Mao's military thought which has been handing down generation by generation from Wang Chuan shan, Wei Yuan and Zeng Guofan to Huang Xing, Cai E and many people in the few hundreds years, gave Mao Zedong the very important materials to form his military thought. However, there is a very close relationship between the appearance of Mao's military thought and the great heritages of military thought left by both Chinese and foreign history. Mao's military thought was not only the combination of Marxism with the practice of Chinese revolution, but also those splendid military thoughts both in China and foreign country, which has absorbed the military thought from old times and modern times critically. But when we research the development and transformation of Hunan's culture during latest 300 years, it is very easy to find from

Wang Chuanshan to Mao Zedong, who were two of the greatest philosophers of Chinese history, many similarities in their philosophy and military thought. Many history works by Wang Chuanshan are the classical summary of the Chinese military theories which have inherited and developed the military theories of ancient China. The Xiang army, which was led by Zeng Guofan, practiced and developed Wang's military thoughts successfully. Zeng Guofan, Hu Lingyi, Zuo Zongtang, Huang Xing, Cai E, Lin Xiumei, their military thoughts, which were formed from practicing in the war, had a great impact on military activities from late Qing period to even Zhong Hua. Especially in some aspects of military establishing, managing and operation, they established some guiding principles, which were highly praised by those military strategists later. We can say from Wang Chuanshan to Mao Zedong, the history of military thought that Xiang culture showed over 300 years shares the same origin. Mao's military thought is not only the great combination of Mao and his comrades, but also his experience in many wars both in China and abroad. Mao was greatly inspired by the military thoughts of Wang and others. So we say the Xiang culture played a very important role in forming Mao's military thought.

## Part 2

Mao was deeply edified by Xiang culture when he was young. The unique Xiang culture had a long and profound relationship with Mao and his military thought. Hunan's culture and customs was with him all the times and made a subtle impact on Mao's social emotion, the maturity of mind and the formation of his thoughts. The popular custom of Hunan is so strong that is mainly because of Hunanese martial spirit. This spirit strengthened his stubborn character and psychology, which were resolute and active. German geologist, Lishi-hefen, visited China for many times during late 19th century, to examine different characteristics of different areas and nationalities. He evaluated Hunanese like this, "martial spirit is outstanding, and Jiangxi people don't have a vigorous character like that of Hunanese. Honesty, faithfulness, strength, self-realization and rebelling spirit

are the main characters of the people living in Hunan province. ”

Mao Zedong, who came from a farmer's family, shared the same feelings with Chinese farmers. Being edified by farmers' culture for a long time, Mao has deeply been influenced by the ideology of the farmers. The living environment exerted an imperceptibly influence to him. Mao could feel in his heart that Chinese farmers' suffering and their desire from the villagers living in Shaoshan. In his revolutionary practices from then on, he paid a particular attention to farmers' problem. There are something in his military thought such as Chinese revolution war and farmers, army-establishing and farmers, surrounding the cities from rural area and so on, which are from his painstaking investigation and research to farmers all over the country.

In the modern history, Maos' family had the tradition of joining in the army. In the 50 years before Mao Zedong was born, there is an upsurgence of joining in the army. After the Xiang army appeared, shaoshan, which is close to the hometown of Zeng Guofan, hundreds of people joined in the Xiang army. According to Maos' genealogy, there are 60 people in Maos who had died or promoted in the army. Mao Zedong's father Mao Shunsheng and uncle Mao Luzhong, both had experience in army. Mao Youqin, Mao Zhengmin, Mao Enyi, they even have been the military chief given by Qing government. Some scholars had done some statistics on the Mao people who had been government officials. Most of them are military leader. This spirit which handed down by older Maos had affect Mao Zedong very much. When he was a young man, he has joined the New Army of Xinhai Revolution, later he led the Harvest uprising, went to Jinggang Mont, and found the people's army. All these things he had done, that is mainly because of Mao's family's martial spirit.

Young Mao Zedong was interested in history, geography and military strategies, and later started studying them. He had read many articles of Wang Chuanshan, Zeng Guofan and studied them in detail. He admired Zeng's achievements on managing army and academic research. In Mao's Class Notes, there are many things about history, geography and military. He also had written about the greatest military strategists both in China and foreign countries, such as Yi Yin, Cao

Cao, Sun Quan, Zhuge Liang, Sun Wu, Wu Qi, Guan Zhong, Shang Yang, Fan Li, Wang Chuanshan, Zeng Guofan, Zuo Zongtang, and Caesar, Napoleon. Mao Zedong paid so much attention to the military research, that's why he shows his great ability in military commandment when he was only a young man. When he was the chairman of the students association of the First Teacher's College in 1917, he led the student army to do some military training. At that time, when military lords were fighting in Hunan, Mao Zedong led the student army to capture weapons from 3 000 soldiers. After then, his teachers and classmates praised him for his bravery. Someone gave him a nickname—Moltke. Affected by his teacher Yang Changji, young Mao Zedong became very interested in military strategy. His preliminary military research mainly trained him to become the leader of the people's army, and then form the thought which guides people's wars. In some meanings, Hunan is the birthplace of Mao's military thought.

## Part 3

Mao Zedong Military Thought, as a scientific system, has varied contents, mainly including (the) thought of military philosophy, the people's war, the construction of the people's army, the strategy on the people's war and the national defence instruction as well. Xiang culture has provided a solid foundation for its various contents. This essay is based on the comparison of the contents of Mao's Military Thought with the culture and thus shows the close links between the two.

To study our great military strategist Mao Zedong, and try to practice his military thought is our responsibilities. The Chinese nation is full of the tradition of military theoretical thought. Her great military culture has played a very important role in the history of military thought all over the world. The Chinese military thought becomes famous in the world due to his exquisite art of war. China has been given the laudatory title of the Nation of Art of War. During the 5-thousand-year history of China, million of wars have been put down in writings. The brilliant contribution they made in military thought is a plentiful heritage. We study the relationship between Mao's military

thought and Xiang military culture, in order to explore, arrange and protect our national wealth of spirit.

It is perspective to research that we must pay more attention to when we study Mao and his military thought in view of regional culture. Xiang culture is an important part of Chinese traditional culture. However, it's not only the result of the only area, but also the integration of essence from ancient Saints with those various schools of thought. We can say Xiang culture is the summit of Chinese culture. The relationship between them is the one between particularity and universality. Though the Xiang culture has its own character, and it was different from different period, it is a part of Chinese culture that can not be separated, and it made a huge contribution to the development and thriving of Chinese culture. Xiang culture in modern history which affects the Chinese modern and contemporary history most makes the world focus their attentions upon it. Scholars said that on the three historical periods of Academic Practicality—Reform—Revolution, Xiang culture made such a huge contribution and received the greatest reputation of the achievements in the modern China. With the development of modern Xiang culture, there comes a succession of talents on the historic stage of modern China. Hunan is the place where Mao was born and growing up. The traditional culture and cultural customs have a closer relationship with Mao. So it affects him more directly. We can say Mao is a giant growing up under Xiang culture influence. The study of Xiang culture is the not only a new way for the reseach on Mao's military thoughts, but also a key to find out the historic mistery: "The kingdom of Chu, is the unique home for talents. The academy of Yuelu, is the very cradle of all."

**Key words:** Xiang culture   Mao Zedong   Military thoughts



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