



毛泽东自传
珍稀书影图录

程宸 编著 国家图书馆出版社



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毛泽东的女儿李敏（左）与本书编者程宸合影



出版说明

2005年12月，我在国家博物馆展出一批红色展品时，一位战争年代的老干部，在我的展品前久久伫立，当时他鼓励我说：“这些东西都很珍贵，应该做进一步的整理和研究，正式出版出来，继续流传下去。”

但由于我这几年一直忙于收藏上的事情，眼看今年庆祝新中国成立六十周年大庆的日子越来越临近，此时又受到中国收藏家协会书报刊收藏委员会秘书长彭援军的鼓励，我终于下决心要编一本有关自己的红色收藏方面的书，为国家做出贡献。

由于我红色收藏品很多，多达几万件，包括早期的《新青年》全套、毛泽东选集、毛泽东著作，红军二万五千里长征、毛泽东印象记等系列专题，最后选定先出一本《毛泽东自传珍稀书影图录》，作为规划中的红色收藏系列丛书之首。

因时间紧迫，编书经验不足，这本书中如有缺点，恳望广大读者指正，以便下次出书时借鉴。

最后感谢中央文献研究室有关同志对本书的审核，感谢国家图书馆出版社对本书出版的高度重视与大力支持，感谢中国收藏家协会书报刊收藏委员会常务副主任兼秘书长彭援军的热情帮助。

程 宸

2009年3月



序

斯诺说：“毛泽东生平的历史是整整一代人的一个丰富的横断面，是要了解中国国内动向的原委的一个重要指南。”

《毛泽东自传》自1937年问世至新中国成立初期的十几年间，在解放区和国统区，广为流传，各种版本有近百种。目前仍存世、散藏于公共收藏机构和民间私人收藏家手中的只有几十种，在《民国时期总书目》和《解放区根据地图书目录》中能查到的只有17种。而本书作者、红色收藏大家程宸已收集到70余种，本书选用了建国前和建国初期的近60种《毛泽东自传》封面书影——这全部是程宸先生的自藏，这也是本书与其他同类书籍最不相同的突出特色。而且，程宸先生还收藏有“文革”期间的《毛主席自传》或《毛主席回忆录》500余种，本书选收了近160种，这都是“文革”时期各地翻印的最具代表性的典型版本。

《毛泽东自传》是一本经过了70多年历史检验而经久不衰的畅销书，她影响了几代中国人。若是加上源自《毛泽东自传》和《毛泽东印象记》等不同书名的同类书籍，其版本至少在千种以上，总发行量粗略估计有数千万册。但由于战争的影响和时代的变迁，《毛泽东自传》的早期版本已成凤毛麟角，成为红色收藏爱好者追寻的珍品。在红色收藏拍卖市场上，《毛泽东自传》早期版本早已价格不菲。2004年，“孔夫子旧书网”上竞拍1937年11月版《毛泽东自传》再版本，以九千八百元成交。我认识的一位收藏家张先生以十万元高价购得连载《毛泽东自传》的美国英文版《亚细亚》杂志，共计四期。

这种《毛泽东自传》收藏热，又引发了近些年来出现的《毛泽东自传》研究热、出版热与阅读热。据笔者所见，近十余年出版的相关图书有：

《毛泽东自述》（增订本），人民出版社，1996年11月第二版；

《毛泽东自传》，毛泽东口述，香港名流出版社，1998年版；

《毛泽东自传》，解放军文艺出版社，2001年9月初版；



《毛泽东自传》，香港皇冠出版社，2001年版；

《毛泽东自传》，韩国多乐园出版社，2002年1月版；

《毛泽东自传》，台湾古籍出版有限公司，2002年3月版；

《毛泽东自传》（简体字配图本·彩色影印原本），青岛出版社，2003年11月版；

《解谜“毛泽东自传”》，中国青年出版社，2008年1月版；

《早期毛泽东传记版本图录》，陕西人民出版社，2008年2月版；

《毛泽东自传》（中英文插图影印典藏版），中国青年出版社，2009年1月版。

据了解，这些专著多是借助于公共馆藏或民间收藏的零本，以及相关资料撰成，而程宸先生的这本图录，则完全出自编者多年来孜孜不倦的寻觅和收藏。在迎接新中国成立六十周年大庆之际，编者从中挑选200多种，编辑成书，以表达对人民领袖毛泽东的敬爱之情，表达对中国共产党和伟大祖国的热爱之情。通过本书，让这些珍藏已久的红色文物，成为中国革命历史的最好见证，成为爱党爱国教育的形象教材，即是编者最大的心愿。

回想2005年，我在国家博物馆参观程宸的红色展品时与之相识，在近些年的交往中，我有幸多次观赏到程宸收藏的有关毛泽东的早期书刊、像章、宣传画等几万件珍品，感到非常震撼。我对程宸说：这些东西真是一座富矿，如果有计划地把这些藏品用来开发出版图书，恐怕能出很多本书的。身为中国收藏家协会工艺品收藏委员会副主任、华夏画院副院长的程宸表示说：只要是对社会有好处的事就愿为之。程宸还向我透露，以后他会把他所收藏的部分藏品捐献给国家。

中国收藏家协会书报刊收藏委员会秘书长 彭援军

2009年3月于北京



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The background of the entire page is a repeating pattern of small, light-colored stars arranged in a grid. The stars are slightly faded and have a soft glow, creating a textured, starry effect. The stars are more prominent in the center of the page where the text is located.

第一部分

新中国成立以前和解放初期版本



1、《ASIA》杂志刊行《毛泽东自传》之预告：蒋介石悬赏25万银元捉拿毛泽东

《ASIA》杂志刊行《毛泽东自传》之预告，翻译成中文，其大意如下：
发布近代最非同寻常的档案之一

在《亚州》杂志中用四期内容揭示“毛泽东自传”

这是一个在人类利益和历史上都具有极其重要性的故事，也是亚洲杂志主要的独家报道，其重要性如同阿拉伯的劳伦斯洛维尔·托马斯的故事，亦同于对Abd-el-krim做出重要报道的作家希恩。

毛泽东是中国共产党的创始人之一。在十年间，他一直是中国共产党红色政权的领导人之一，他的功绩早已名扬四海。今天，作为中国共产党委员会的主席，他是中央政府对抗日本帝国主义的主要的先驱者。

这篇自传极其率真地讲述了毛泽东的儿童时代和少年时期，它简单而又生动地描写了毛泽东的家庭生活，他在学校的经历，还有那些后来影响到他向往自由主义的事情。如果你想全面、真实而又公正地去了解这些源于真实的信息，那么你就一定要浏览《亚洲》杂志。

自传中“共产主义和红色政权的建立”这个篇章给我们呈现出一幅中国早期革命的生动画卷。它所描述的1923年到1935年的这段故事，第一次给出了长久以来众多公布一直含糊其辞的事件一个相关解释，同时这对于研究相关时期的历史学家具有相当大的价值。

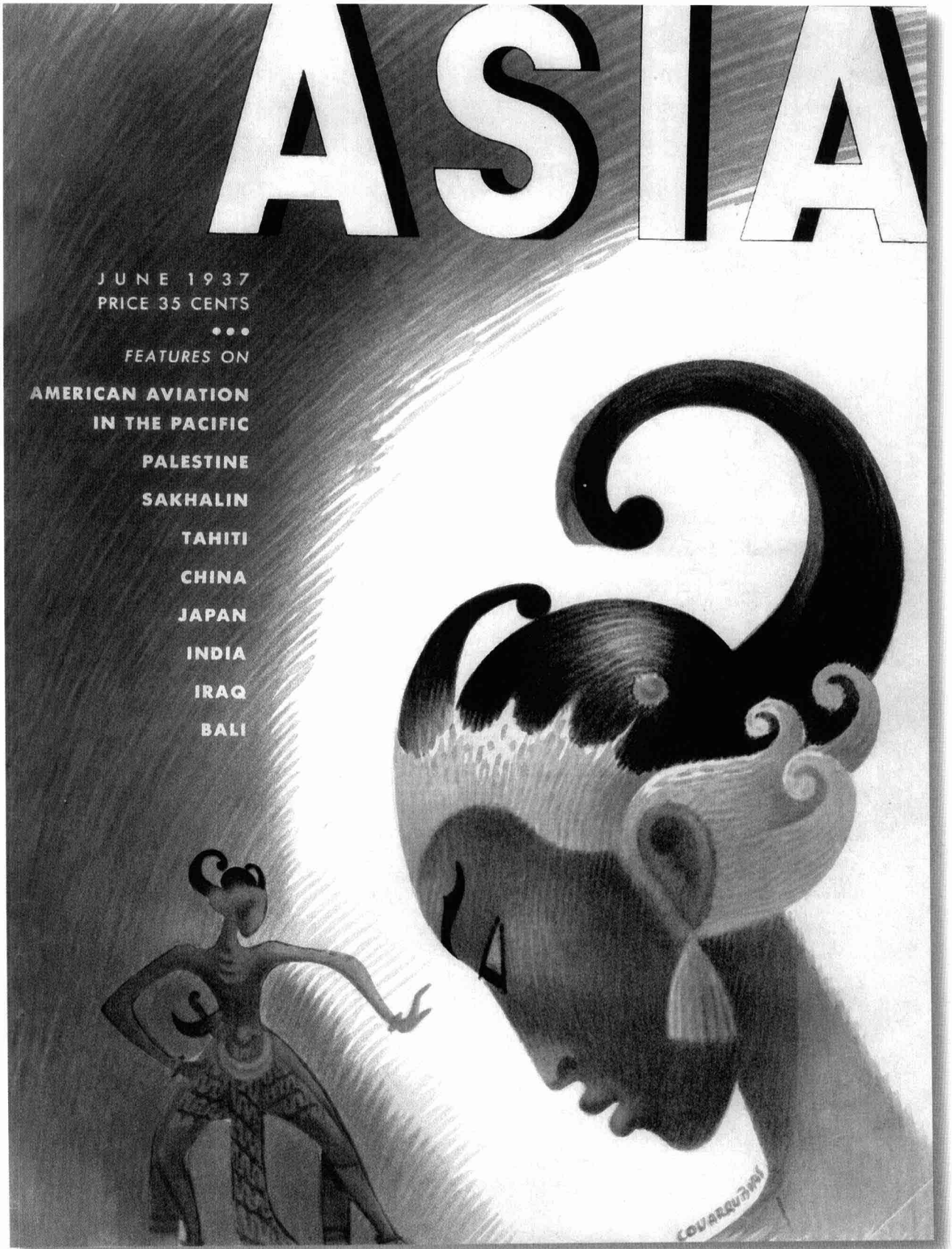


图1 美国英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA)1937年6月号, 售价: 35美分。此刊为大16开铜板纸本。下同。



ANNOUNCING ONE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY
DOCUMENTS OF MODERN TIMES
TO APPEAR IN FOUR INSTALMENTS IN ASIA MAGAZINE

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAO TSE-TUNG

Here is a story which in human interest and historic importance ranks with such major scoops of ASIA's as Lowell Thomas' story of Lawrence of Arabia and Vincent Sheean's report on Abd-el-Krim. Mao Tse-tung was one of the founders of the Communist Party in China. For ten years he has been one of the leaders of the Red Army of China, the exploits of which have been legendary. Today, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, he is a dominating figure in the negotiations with the Central Government for an anti-Japanese united front.

The autobiography tells with the greatest candor of Mao Tse-tung's childhood and boyhood, describes in simple and lively fashion his family life, his experiences in school, the events which influenced him toward liberalism and, later,

You must read ASIA Magazine if you want full, factual and impartial information about the Orient.

ASIA MAGAZINE

**THE MAN ON WHOSE HEAD
THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT
PUT A PRICE OF \$250,000**



Communism, and the building of the Red Army. This section of the autobiography gives a vivid picture of China of the early revolutionary days. The inside story of the years from 1923 to 1935 presents the first connected explanation ever published of many events long obscure, and will be of great value to historians of this important period.

Edgar Snow, an experienced and responsible authority on Far Eastern affairs, well known to ASIA readers, stayed with Mao at his headquarters and took down the autobiography just as it was told to him, making no effort to edit or stylize it. It was then read,

checked and corrected by Mao Tse-tung's interpreter and personally signed by Mao himself. The autobiography will be published in four instalments, beginning in the July issue.

A subscription to ASIA Magazine costs \$4 for one year, \$6 for two years, to any address in the world.

40 E. 49 St., N. Y. C.

图2 照片图说大意是：蒋介石中央政府出价25万银元取中国红色政权领导人毛泽东之首级。



2、最早刊载《毛泽东自传》的美国英文杂志《亚细亚》 (即ASIA)

美国纽约英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA) 1937年7月号, 售价: 35美分; 封面上头条新闻推荐的就是《毛泽东自传》, 除美国哈佛燕京图书馆外, 本书作者亦有收藏。

美国英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA) 1937年8月号, 售价: 35美分

美国英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA) 1937年9月号, 售价: 35美分

美国英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA) 1937年10月号, 售价: 35美分

《毛泽东自传》在《亚细亚》杂志(即ASIA) 分四期发表。

《亚细亚》杂志精装合订本(1937年), 精装硬壳似为收藏者手工制作。刊有“毛泽东自传”页内, 夹有埃德加·斯诺亲笔签名的纸条, 据考证, 签名时间应是上世纪60年代末。

《亚细亚》杂志精装合订本, 书脊有手写英文刊名及期号; 封面大字英文刊名, 似为手工制作。



毛泽东自传珍稀书影图录

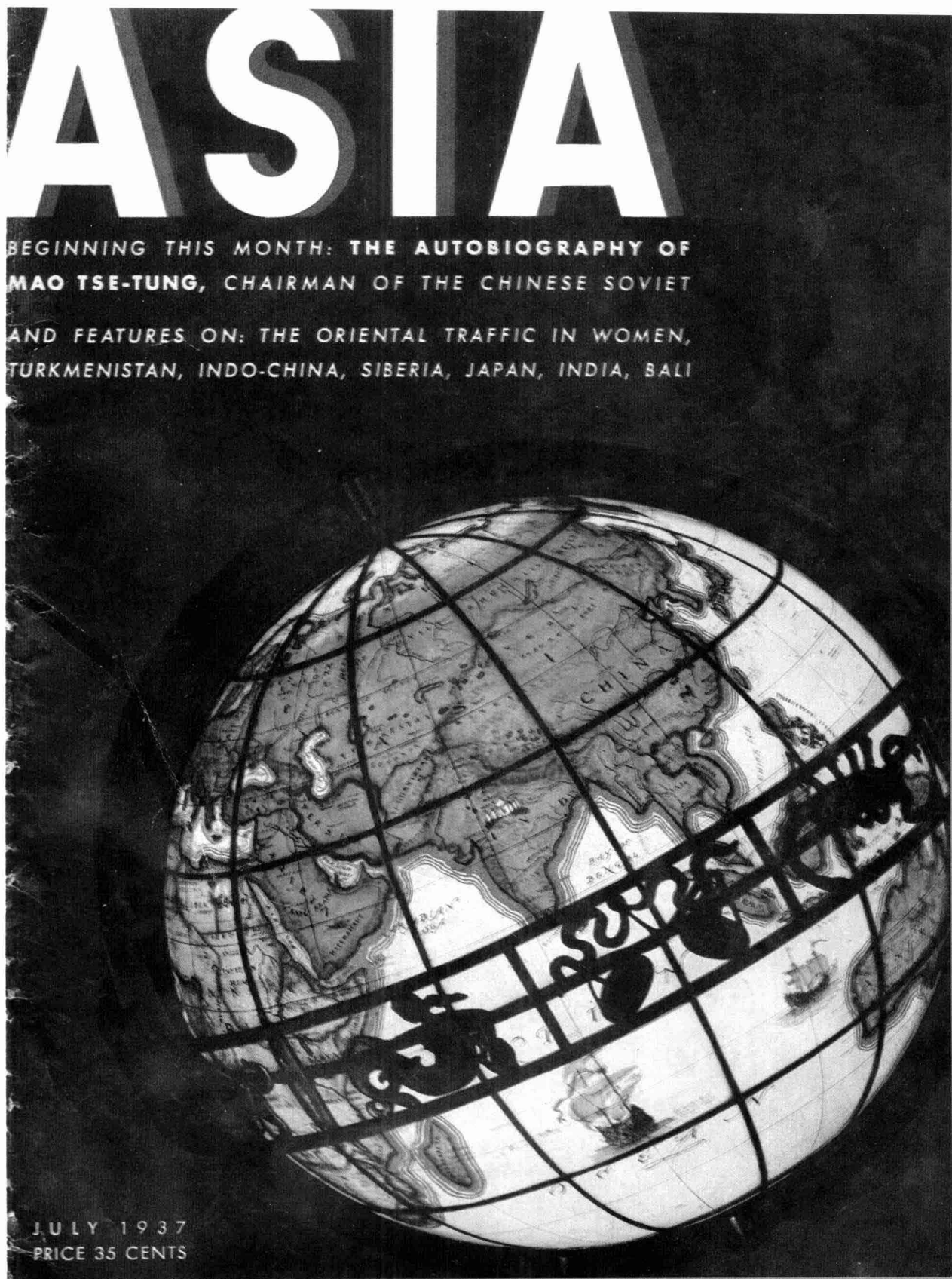


图3 美国纽约英文杂志《亚细亚》(即ASIA)1937年7月号, 售价: 35美分

第一部分：新中国成立以前和解放初期版本



BOYHOOD OF A CHINESE RED

The Autobiography of Mao Tse-Tung

AS TOLD TO EDGAR SNOW

Editors' Note—Here begins the autobiography of the man who has led the Communist movement in China for the past ten years, and on whose head the central government set a price of \$250,000. This is, we believe, the first material signed by any important Chinese Communist to appear anywhere in English.

The autobiography was dictated, partly with the aid of an interpreter, to Edgar Snow, who spent four months in Red China. He says: "My interviews with Mao Tse-tung took place always at night. They often lasted till one or two in the morning, Mao retiring very late and frequently doing his heaviest work after midnight—a habit which may be traced to his early career as a newspaper man. Mao knows a little English, but for these interviews a returned student, Wu Liang-p'ing, a young Soviet functionary in Pao-an, acted as interpreter. I have written down the story just as it came to me, in conversation with Mao, and my English text was checked over and corrected by the interpreter. I did not tamper with it or attempt to improve upon it in any way."

The first two instalments deal with Mao's childhood and education. Later instalments will tell how he became a Marxist, how the Chinese Soviet was organized, and how the Red army was built up and fought its successive campaigns, which culminated in the Long March of 7,000 miles to the Northwest, one of the greatest treks in history. Thus the autobiography, besides its sheer human interest, offers a connected story of many events, long obscured, which must be covered by future historians of this period.

I was born in the village of Shao Shan, in Hsiang T'an County, Hunan Province, in 1893. My father was a poor peasant and while still young was obliged to join the army because of heavy debts. He was a soldier for many years. Later on he returned to the village where I was born, and by saving carefully and gathering together a little money through small trading and other enterprise he managed to buy back his land.

As middle peasants then my family owned fifteen *mu* of land [a *mu* is about a sixth of an acre]. On this they could raise sixty piculs of rice a year. The five members of the family consumed a total of thirty-five piculs—that is, about seven each—which left an annual surplus of twenty-five piculs. Using this surplus, my father accumulated a little capital and in time purchased seven more *mu*, which gave the family the status of "rich" peasants. We could then

raise eighty-four piculs of rice a year on our fields.

When I was ten years of age and the family owned only fifteen *mu* of land, the five members of the family consisted of my father, mother, grandfather, younger brother and myself. After we had acquired the additional seven *mu*, my grandfather died, but there came another younger brother. However, we still had a surplus of forty-nine piculs of rice each year, and on this my father steadily prospered.

At the time my father was a middle peasant, he began to deal in grain transport and selling, by which he made a little money. After he became a "rich" peasant, he devoted most of his time to that business. He hired a full-time farm laborer and put his children to work on the farm, as well as his wife. I began to work at farming tasks when I was six years old. My father had no shop for his business. He simply purchased grain from the poor farmers and then transported it to the city merchants, where he got a higher price. In the winter, when the rice was being ground, he hired an extra laborer to work on the farm, so that at that time there were seven mouths to feed. My family ate frugally, but had enough always.

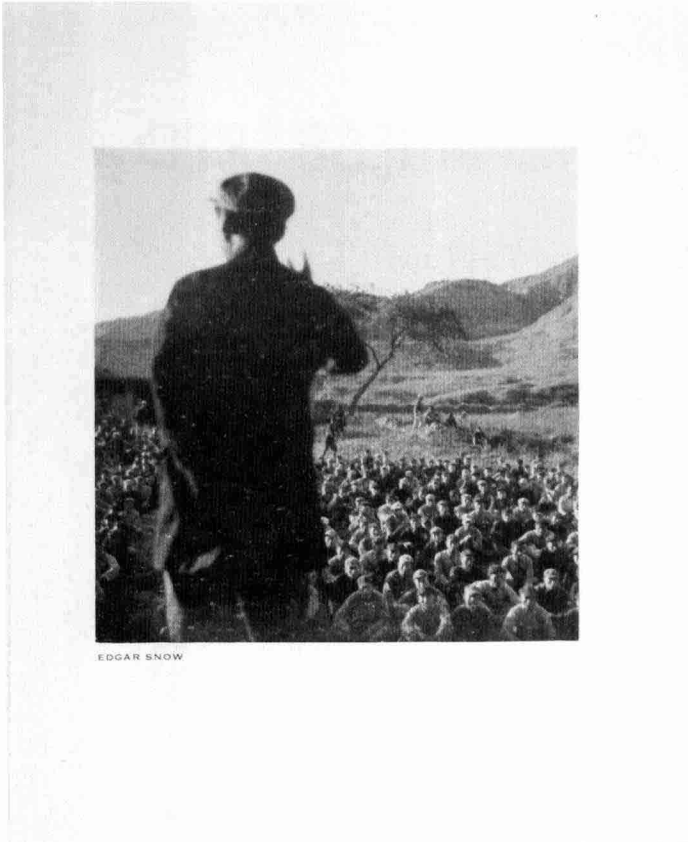
I began studying in a local primary school when I was eight and remained there until I was thirteen years old. In the early morning and at night I worked on the farm. During the day I read the Confucian Analects and the Four Classics. My Chinese teacher belonged to the stern-treatment school. He was harsh and severe, frequently beating his students. Because of this I ran away from the school when I was ten. I was afraid to return home after this, for fear of receiving a beating there, and set out in the general direction of the city, which I believed to be in a valley somewhere. I wandered for three days before I was finally found by my family. Then I learned that I had circled around and around in my travels, and all my walking had got me only about eight *li* [a *li* is about two fifths of a mile] from my home.

After my return to the family, however, to my surprise, conditions somewhat improved. My father was slightly more considerate, and the teacher was more inclined to moderation. The result of my act of protest impressed me very much. It was my first successful "strike."

My father wanted me to begin keeping the family books as soon as I had learned a few characters. He wanted me to learn to use the abacus. Since my father insisted upon this, I began to work at these accounts at night. He was a severe taskmaster. He

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图4 《亚细亚》1937年7月号刊登的《毛泽东自传》连载原版



EDGAR SNOW



Mao Tse-tung is now forty-four years old. At the age of twenty-five, when he graduated from school, he was not yet a Communist; in his own words: "At this time my mind was a curious mixture of ideas of liberalism, democratic reformism and Utopian Socialism. . . . I was definitely anti-militarist and anti-imperialist." Within a few years, however, he had found himself, and he has been the acknowledged leader of China's Communists for the past ten years. His wife (above, with Mao Tse-tung) is the former Miss Ho Tzu-chien, a school teacher who joined his army as a propagandist. On the Red's historic Long March to the Northwest, she was once struck by splinters from an air bomb, receiving sixteen wounds. (Above, left) The class Mao Tse-tung is lecturing is from the Red Academy. Of the academy's eight hundred students, all in the first section are already company commanders or higher, at an average age of twenty-eight years and with eight years' fighting experience. (Left) Though the sentry-box outside a Red encampment in Kansu is camouflaged against air attack, the hammer-and-sickle is very much in evidence, as it is indeed all along the front

图5 《亚细亚》1937年7月号刊登的早期毛泽东和红军早期珍贵照片