



8 批注和札记卷 (下)

毛泽东

中央档案馆编
北京出版社

毛泽东手书选集

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编辑出版说明

一九九三年，是毛泽东诞辰一百周年。为了缅怀这位伟大的马克思主义者，伟大的无产阶级革命家、战略家、理论家和杰出的书法家，我们编辑出版了这部《毛泽东手书选集》。

毛泽东自青少年时代就酷爱书法。此后，无论是在戎马倥偬的战争年代，还是在日理万机的建设时期，他都没有停止过对书法艺术的实践和研究。特别是建国以后，经过广收博览，在融会历代名家之长的基础上，更加发展了具有鲜明特征的书法艺术，深受专家推崇和群众喜爱。

现在，我们从浩繁的馆藏毛泽东手迹中，精选出一批珍品，汇编成这部选集，比较全面地展现毛泽东书法艺术的发展历程，展现毛泽东书法的巨大魅力和光辉成就。当然，他的手迹不但是书法艺术之瑰宝，而且许多都是革命历史的重要记录。读者在欣赏书法的同时将会感受到毛泽东思想的博大精深，毛泽东革命情操的光彩照人。

这部选集，共分为十卷：第一卷 自作诗词；第二卷 题词题字；第三卷、第四卷 书信；第五卷、第六卷 文稿；第七卷、第八卷 批注和札记；第九卷、第十卷 古诗词。如此全面、系统地发表毛泽东手书真迹，尚属首次。由于编者经验不足和水平所限，疏漏不妥之处在所难免，诚望读者批评指正。

在编辑过程中，得到了中共中央文献研究室的指导和帮助。

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一九九三年

凡 例

一、毛泽东读书批注和札记手迹分为上、下两卷。上卷主要是史书；下卷主要是马列、哲学、文学书籍。

二、批注、札记手迹，按书籍内容，分类排列，不以时间为序。

三、为了便于阅读，每篇手迹都作了释文。对其中个别笔误的订正，一律用符号标出：改正错字用「」，填补漏字用「^」，去掉衍字用「」。加标点处没有标明。

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批注和札记（下）

指生产工具革新等

保持, 保守

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

不变的, 不间断的

动荡

长久的

不安定

变动

区别

凝结

列车, 连带物

古代的, 早期的

令人尊敬的

见解

新形成的

老朽的

硬化

固体的

凝成

神圣的

褻渎的

不得不

被迫

冷静的

奔走

表面

感觉

地球

钻营

民住

them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionising of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away, all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all that is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses, his real conditions of life, and his relations with his kind.

The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connexions everywhere.

The bourgeoisie has through its exploitation of the world market given a cosmopolitan character to production and consumption in every country. To the great chagrin of Reactionists, it has drawn from under the feet of industry the

抽掉 下面 性质 全世界 联系 钻营 地球 感觉 表面 奔走 冷静的 被迫 不得不 神圣的 凝成 固体的 硬化 老朽的 新形成的 见解 令人尊敬的 古代的, 早期的 列车, 连带物 凝结 区别 变动 不安定 长久的 动荡 不间断的 不变的 保守 保持

指生产工具革新等 保持, 保守 不变的 不间断的 动荡 长久的 不安定 变动 区别 凝结 列车, 连带物 古代的, 早期的 令人尊敬的 见解 新形成的 老朽的 硬化 固体的 凝成 神圣的 褻渎的 不得不 被迫 冷静的 奔走 表面 感觉 地球 钻营 民住 联系 全世界的, 四海为家 消费 愤懑[懣], 伤心 抽掉 下面 性质

民族基础 Uniprimity - 统一 Unification
 团结 Solidarity - 团结

BOURGEOIS AND PROLETARIANS

national ground on which it stood. All old-established national industries have been destroyed or are daily being destroyed. They are dislodged by new industries, whose introduction becomes a life and death question for all civilised nations, by industries that no longer work up indigenous raw material, but raw material drawn from the remotest zones; industries whose products are consumed, not only at home, but in every quarter of the globe. In place of the old wants, satisfied by the productions of the country, we find new wants, requiring for their satisfaction the products of distant lands and climates. In place of the old local and national seclusion and self-sufficiency, we have intercourse in every direction, universal inter-dependence of nations. And as in material, so also in intellectual production. The intellectual creations of individual nations become common property. National one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness become more and more impossible, and from the numerous national and local literatures, there arises a world literature.

The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all,

国家 交通 世界, 内部, 精神 吸引
 闭塞状态 方面 (直接, 指导) 宇宙, 精神的 文学
 自足 普遍, 片面的 巨大地

民族基础 一致 一致 团结, 统一 破坏 实行 (采用) 文明的 以
 工业来说 制造 土产的 最遥远的 地区 部分 (四分之一) 要求 满
 足 遥远的 (距离) 气候, 国家 闭塞状态 自足 交流 方面 (直接, 指
 导) 世界的, 宇宙的, 普遍的 内部的 精神的 片面性 倚赖 精神 文
 学 巨大地 (的) 吸引

进行, 实行 id est = that is

破坏

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

征服

夺取

市场

铺平

广泛的

消灭

手段, 办法

因此, 由此

武器

使落, 打倒

培育了, 促成了

资产阶级

呼唤成为, 产生, 使成立

运用

当着

找到工作

零星的

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

餐

The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to comprise the wealth created by them. And how does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On the one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones. That is to say, by paving the way for more extensive and more destructive crises, and by diminishing the means whereby crises are prevented.

The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself.

But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i.e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, developed—a class of labourers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labour increases capital. These labourers, who must sell themselves piecemeal, are a com-

进行, 实行 破坏 征服 夺取 市场 铺平 广泛的, 扩大的 消灭 手段, 办法 因此, 由此 武器 使落, 打倒 培育了, 促成了 资产阶级 呼唤成为, 产生, 使成立 运用 当着 找到工作 零星的 餐

果使机, 受影于 巨大的 变化

三化

BOURGEOIS AND PROLETARIANS

商品, 像每一个其他商业, 并且因此暴露于所有的变化, 竞争的波动, 兴趣(高兴) 附属物, 单调的 没有变化的 容易 取得的 技能 需要 要求, 费用 限制 资料 生存 维持 繁殖 种族 价格 厌恶 那么, 况且 这方面 导言

由于广泛使用机械和分工, 无产者的工作失去了所有个人特征, 并且, 因此, 所有魅力对于工人。他成为机器的附庸, 并且只有最简单, 最单调, 和最容易获得的技巧, 那是所需要的。因此, 生产一个工人的成本是限制的, 几乎完全, 到那些维持他生存和繁殖的手段, 并且因此他的工资。但是商品的价格, 因此也等于劳动, 是等于它的生产成本。在比例上, 因此, 当工作的可憎性增加, 工资减少。再者, 在比例上, 当机械使用 and 分工的

¹ Subsequently Marx pointed out that the worker does not sell his labour but his labour power. See in this connexion Engels's introduction to Marx's *Wage Labour and Capital*, 1891, in R. Marx and F. Engels, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. I, Moscow 1951, pp. 66-73.—Ed.

5-1711 维持 费用 66 这方面

暴露于, 受影于 巨大的 变化 竞争 波动 兴趣(高兴) 附属物 单调的 没有变化的 容易 取得的 技能 需要 要求, 费用 限制 资料 生存 维持 繁殖 种族 价格 厌恶 那么, 况且 这方面 导言

所有的，
加在一起

latter 后者 stage 阶段，时期

BOURGEOIS AND PROLETARIANS

冲突 一般说来

促进 卷入 包含 贵族 随后 部分
使 不得不 呼吁 活动 (舞台) 原理，元素，分子 给予 落下 威胁
开化，启蒙 在这个时候 后者 舞台，阶段 一般说来

Altogether collisions between the classes of the old society further, in many ways, the course of development of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie finds itself involved in a constant battle. At first with the aristocracy; later on, with those portions of the bourgeoisie itself, whose interests have become antagonistic to the progress of industry; at all times, with the bourgeoisie of foreign countries. In all these battles it sees itself compelled to appeal to the proletariat, to ask for its help, and thus, to drag it into the political arena. The bourgeoisie itself, therefore, supplies the proletariat with its own elements of political and general education, in other words, it furnishes the proletariat with weapons for fighting the bourgeoisie.

Further, as we have already seen, entire sections of the ruling classes are, by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or are at least threatened in their conditions of existence. These also supply the proletariat with fresh elements of enlightenment and progress.

Finally, in times when the class struggle nears the decisive hour, the process of dissolution going on within the ruling class, in fact

所有的，加在一起的 冲突 促进 卷入，包含 贵族 随后 部分
使 不得不 呼吁 活动 (舞台) 原理，元素，分子 给予 落下 威胁
开化，启蒙 在这个时候 后者 舞台，阶段 一般说来

上手, 佔上风,
佔统治地位

以前的

MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

寻求的过去分词

巩固

服从

占有(适当)

消灭

前面的, 先前的

使命

保证

保险

自觉

阶级

奋起

上面的

阶层

抛

无产阶级以前的

虽然不是

实质上

问题

All the preceding classes that got the upper hand, sought to fortify their already acquired status by subjecting society at large to their conditions of appropriation. The proletarians cannot become masters of the productive forces of society, except by abolishing their own previous mode of appropriation, and thereby also every other previous mode of appropriation. They have nothing of their own to secure and to fortify; their mission is to destroy all previous securities for, and insurances of, individual property.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.

Though not in substance, yet in form, the struggle of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie is at first a national struggle. The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie. X

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上手, 佔上风, 佔统治地位 以前的 寻求 的过去分词 巩固 服从
占有(适当) 消灭 前面的, 先前的 使命 保证 保险 自觉 阶级 奋
起 上面的 阶层 抛 无产阶级以前的 虽然不是 实质上 问题

叙述

terrorism 极权主义

方面

BOURGEOIS AND PROLETARIANS

经历

隐藏的

流行的

直到

暴力

统治

迄今为止

奴隶的

农奴

农奴制

社员

公社

枷锁

设法

企图

(管理)

而不是

代替

下沉

In depicting the most general phases of the development of the proletariat, we traced the more or less veiled civil war, raging within existing society, up to the point where that war breaks out into open revolution, and where the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie lays the foundation for the sway of the proletariat.

Hitherto, every form of society has been based, as we have already seen, on the antagonism of oppressing and oppressed classes. But in order to oppress a class, certain conditions must be assured to it under which it can, at least, continue its slavish existence. The serf, in the period of serfdom, raised himself to membership in the commune, just as the petty bourgeois, under the yoke of feudal absolutism, managed to develop into a bourgeois. The modern labourer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth. And here it becomes evident, that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society, and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an

探索

低手

明显

75

(证明)

不再 = no longer

贫困

低于

明显的

强加

叙述 方面 经历 隐藏的 流行的 直到 暴力 统治 迄今为止 奴隶的 农奴 农奴制 社员 公社 枷锁 设法, 企图 (管理) 而不是, 代替 下沉 极权主义 探索 低于 贫民 贫困 明显的 (证明) 不适合 不再 是, 被当作 强加

随着,跟...保持速度(节拍),甚至于

Consciousness

自觉,意识

痛苦

PROLETARIANS AND COMMUNISTS

dominate

统治

战胜

屈服

打

良心

给予

统治

自由竞争

统治

认识

有人说

法律的

修改了

改变(形容,修饰)

形容词

自觉,意识

统治

古代

克服,征服

过去式

one have been created, and that the dissolution of the old ideas keeps even pace with the dissolution of the old conditions of existence. X

When the ancient world was in its last throes, the ancient religions were overcome by Christianity. When Christian ideas succumbed in the 18th century to rationalist ideas, feudal society fought its death battle with the then revolutionary bourgeoisie. The ideas of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, merely gave expression to the sway of free competition within the domain of knowledge.

"Undoubtedly," it will be said, "religious, moral, philosophical and juridical ideas have been modified in the course of historical development. But religion, morality, philosophy, political science, and law, constantly survived this change."

"There are, besides, eternal truths, such as Freedom, Justice, etc., that are common to all states of society. But Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion, and all morality, instead of constituting them on a new basis; X it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experience."

modification

形容词

生存,逃脱

此外

永远的

and so forth

而不是,代替

而

随着,跟……保持速度(节拍),甚至于 痛苦 战胜 屈服 打 当时的 良心 给予 统治 自由竞争 统治 认识 有人说 法律的 修改了,改变(形容,修饰) 形容词 自觉,意识 统治 古代 克服,征服 过去式 生存,逃脱 此外 永远的 而不是,代替