

maos little red book

Mao's Little Red Book

Introduction

Mao's Little Red Book, officially titled Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is one of the most iconic political texts of the 20th century. Published initially in 1964, this small red-covered booklet became a symbol of the Cultural Revolution in China and an emblem of Mao Zedong's ideological influence. It was widely distributed among the Chinese populace, serving both as a guide to Maoist thought and as a tool for political indoctrination. Over the decades, the Little Red Book has transcended its original context to become a global symbol of revolutionary fervor, political ideology, and the power of propaganda.

Origins and Historical Context

The Birth of the Little Red Book

The Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung was compiled by the People's Liberation Army and published by the People's Publishing House in 1964. Its creation was driven by Mao's desire to consolidate his ideological influence and promote his revolutionary ideas during a period of intense political upheaval in China.

Political Climate in China

During the early 1960s, China was recovering from the Great Leap Forward, a campaign that resulted in widespread famine and economic hardship. Mao sought to reinforce his authority and promote his vision of communism through ideological education. The Little Red Book became a tool to inspire loyalty among the masses, especially among young people and soldiers.

The Role of Propaganda

Mao's regime recognized the power of propaganda in shaping public opinion and consolidating power. The book's concise quotations made it easy for people to memorize Mao's thoughts, turning them into a form of personal and collective identity.

Content and Structure of the Little Red Book

Core Themes

The book is a compilation of Mao's quotations covering a wide array of topics:

- Class struggle
- Revolution and rebellion
- The role of the Communist Party
- Marxist-Leninist principles
- Strategies for governance and warfare
- Morality and self-cultivation

Organization of the Book

The Little Red Book is divided into sections and chapters that systematically address different themes. It features:

- Short, memorable quotations
- Aphorisms and slogans
- Explanatory notes in some editions

Notable Quotations

Some of the most famous quotations include:

- "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."
- "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend."
- "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history."

Distribution and Usage

Mass Production and Circulation

The Chinese government mass-produced the Little Red Book, distributing hundreds of millions of copies across the country. It was often given free of charge or sold at nominal prices, ensuring widespread access.

Usage in Daily Life

The book was integrated into daily routines:

- Reading sessions in schools and workplaces
- Displayed prominently in homes and offices
- Used as a tool for political study and self-criticism

The Cultural Revolution

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), the Little Red Book reached its zenith. Its use became obligatory in many settings, and possession or quoting of the book was a mark of political loyalty. Red Guards, youth groups supporting Mao, carried the book as a badge of allegiance.

Impact on Chinese Society

Political Influence

The Little Red Book reinforced Mao's personality cult and centralized political authority. It served as a reference for loyalty and ideological conformity.

Cultural and Social Effects

The book influenced Chinese culture, language, and social norms. Phrases from Mao's quotations entered everyday speech, and the book became a symbol of revolutionary zeal.

Educational and Propaganda Tool

It was used to educate and indoctrinate citizens, encouraging them to adopt Maoist thought as a guiding principle for personal and societal conduct.

The Little Red Book in the Global Context

International Spread

While initially a Chinese phenomenon, copies of the Little Red Book were distributed internationally, especially among communist and socialist movements worldwide.

Symbol of Revolution

The book became an emblem of revolutionary movements in Latin America, Africa, and other parts of Asia, symbolizing resistance against imperialism and capitalism.

Influence on Contemporary Movements

Some modern activist groups have adopted the imagery or concept of the Little Red Book to inspire solidarity and ideological commitment.

Decline and Legacy

Post-Mao Era

After Mao's death in 1976, the political climate shifted, and the prominence of the Little Red Book declined. Deng Xiaoping's reforms moved China away from Maoist orthodoxy.

Modern Perception

Today, the Little Red Book is viewed as a historical artifact, representing a tumultuous period in Chinese history. It is studied as an example of political propaganda and personality cult.

Cultural Impact

Despite its decline, the book remains a powerful cultural symbol, appearing in art, literature, and popular culture as a reminder of the revolutionary era.

Collectibility and Contemporary Significance

Collectible Item

Original editions of the Little Red Book are highly collectible, especially those from the Cultural Revolution era. Some rare editions fetch high prices among collectors.

Educational and Cultural Reference

The book is often referenced in academic studies of Chinese history, political science, and propaganda techniques.

Modern Usage

Though less influential today, the imagery and themes of Mao's Little Red Book continue to resonate in discussions about political ideology, propaganda, and revolutionary symbols.

Conclusion

Mao's Little Red Book remains one of the most recognizable symbols of 20th-century political history. Its widespread distribution, profound influence on Chinese society, and symbolic power in global revolutionary movements underscore its significance. While it is now largely a historical artifact, the book's legacy endures as a testament to the power of propaganda, the cult of personality, and the complex history of Mao Zedong's China. Its enduring image continues to evoke discussions about ideology, authority, and the ways in which texts can shape societies and histories.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is Mao's Little Red Book?

Mao's Little Red Book is a collection of quotations from Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong, widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution as a symbol of his ideology.

When was Mao's Little Red Book first published?

It was first published in 1964 and became widely circulated during the Cultural Revolution starting in 1966.

Why was Mao's Little Red Book so important during the Cultural Revolution?

It served as a political tool to promote Mao's teachings, encourage loyalty among the masses, and enforce ideological conformity.

How was Mao's Little Red Book distributed and used in China?

It was distributed to millions of Chinese citizens, often carried at all times, and used in political meetings, schools, and as a symbol of revolutionary spirit.

What are some of the main themes found in Mao's Little Red Book?

Themes include class struggle, revolutionary zeal, loyalty to Mao, self-reliance, and the importance of continuous revolution.

Did Mao's Little Red Book have any influence outside China?

Yes, it became an icon of communist revolutionary movements worldwide and influenced leftist activism during the 1960s and 1970s.

Is Mao's Little Red Book still relevant today?

While no longer officially promoted, it remains a historical symbol of Maoist China and is studied for its political and cultural significance.

How many copies of Mao's Little Red Book were printed?

It is estimated that over 1 billion copies were printed, making it one of the most widely distributed books in history.

What was the purpose behind compiling Mao's quotations into the Little Red Book?

The purpose was to distill Mao's ideological teachings into a portable form that could be easily disseminated and used to reinforce his political ideology.

Are there any modern editions or replicas of Mao's Little Red Book available?

Yes, various editions and replicas are available today for historical and educational purposes, often sold as collectibles or museum items.

Additional Resources

Mao's Little Red Book: An Iconic Symbol of China's Revolutionary Era

The Little Red Book, officially titled Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, stands as one of the most recognizable symbols of 20th-century Chinese history. Published during a tumultuous period of ideological fervor and social upheaval, this compact volume encapsulated Mao Zedong's thoughts, policies, and revolutionary philosophy, becoming an essential tool for Communist Party propaganda and a cultural icon both within and beyond China's borders. Its influence extended far beyond its initial purpose, shaping political discourse, popular culture, and the collective identity of a nation.

Origins and Historical Context

The Birth of the Little Red Book

The Little Red Book originated in the context of Mao Zedong's leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). As a means to promote Mao's ideological line, the book was first published in 1964, although it gained widespread prominence during the Cultural Revolution. It was a product of a broader effort to consolidate Mao's authority and to mobilize the masses around his revolutionary thoughts.

Initially, the book was conceived as a compilation of selected quotations from Mao's speeches, writings, and directives, intended for use by Party cadres and soldiers. Its concise format and memorable phrases made it an effective tool for dissemination of Maoist ideology.

Political and Social Climate of the Time

The 1960s in China was a period marked by intense ideological campaigns, class struggles, and a drive to reshape Chinese society according to Maoist principles. The Cultural Revolution aimed to purge perceived bourgeois elements and reinforce a revolutionary ethos among the youth, workers, and peasants. The Little Red Book became a symbol of this movement, encouraging individuals to study Mao's thoughts diligently, uphold revolutionary discipline, and participate actively in the ongoing upheavals.

Content and Structure of the Little Red Book

Overview of the Contents

The Little Red Book comprises approximately 400-700 quotations, organized thematically rather than chronologically. These themes include:

- Revolution and Class Struggle
- Leadership and Governance
- The Role of the Masses
- Warfare and Strategy
- Morality and Ethics from a Communist Perspective

The quotations are drawn from Mao's speeches, essays, and directives spanning from the 1920s through the 1960s. Many of these statements emphasize the importance of continuous revolution, the power of the masses, and Mao's vision of a communist utopia.

Key Philosophical Themes

- The Mass Line: The idea that the Party should derive policies from the masses' needs and then lead them towards revolutionary goals.
- Continuous Revolution: The belief that class struggle persists even after the establishment of socialism, necessitating ongoing revolutionary fervor.

- Self-Reliance: Emphasized as a core principle for China's development, encouraging independence from foreign influence.
- Struggle Against Revisionism: Mao's warnings against ideological deviations and bourgeois influences within the Party.

The Role and Impact of the Little Red Book in China

Propaganda and Political Mobilization

The Little Red Book served as a cornerstone of Maoist propaganda. Its widespread distribution was an effort to indoctrinate the Chinese populace, especially the youth. It was carried everywhere—homes, workplaces, military units, and schools—and was often read aloud during meetings or rallies. The book became a symbol of loyalty to Mao, with individuals often required to memorize and recite passages as a display of ideological commitment.

The image of a young Red Guard holding a copy of the Little Red Book became iconic, epitomizing the revolutionary zeal of the Cultural Revolution. The book was also used in political campaigns, with individuals and organizations judged by their familiarity with Mao's quotations.

Symbolism and Cultural Significance

Beyond its political utility, the Little Red Book evolved into a cultural icon. Its bright red cover, often emblazoned with Mao's portrait, made it instantly recognizable. It symbolized revolutionary fervor, ideological purity, and loyalty to Mao's vision.

In Chinese society, owning and displaying the book was a sign of allegiance. The book also inspired a range of cultural products, including posters, stamps, and artworks. Its influence extended into literature, music, and even fashion, where Mao's image and quotations appeared as symbols of revolutionary identity.

Global Influence and Spread

While primarily a Chinese phenomenon, the Little Red Book attracted international attention. It was translated into numerous languages and distributed across the world—particularly in revolutionary movements in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia. Communist and socialist groups viewed it as an important ideological tool.

In some countries, the book was used to foster solidarity with China's revolutionary cause. However, outside China, it also became a subject of critique, symbolizing authoritarianism, dogmatism, and political repression.

Controversies and Criticisms

Ideological Rigidity and Dogmatism

Critics argue that the Little Red Book fostered a rigid, dogmatic approach to politics and ideology. Its emphasis on rote memorization and unquestioning loyalty discouraged critical thinking and open debate. During the Cultural Revolution, this contributed to a climate of fear, persecution, and ideological conformity.

Impact on Chinese Society

The book's widespread use led to social upheaval, with millions of ordinary Chinese caught in the fervor of revolutionary zeal. The Cultural Revolution's excesses—such as the persecution of intellectuals, destruction of cultural heritage, and social chaos—were often justified through quotations from the Little Red Book.

Moreover, after Mao's death in 1976, the Chinese government officially denounced many of the Cultural Revolution's excesses, including the use of the Little Red Book as a tool of political control.

Legacy and Reassessment

Today, the Little Red Book is often viewed as a symbol of an era marked by ideological extremism. While some still regard it as a symbol of revolutionary ideals, many acknowledge its role in fostering social upheaval and suppressing dissent. Its legacy remains complex, intertwined with China's political history and cultural evolution.

The End of an Era and Contemporary Perspectives

Post-Mao Reforms and Decline of the Little Red Book

Following Mao's death and the subsequent reforms initiated by Deng Xiaoping, the use and symbolism of the Little Red Book diminished significantly. The Chinese government shifted towards pragmatic economic policies, and the ideological rigidity embodied by the book was relaxed.

However, the book remains a powerful historical artifact, symbolizing a pivotal period in Chinese history. It is preserved in museums, collections, and academic studies as a testament to revolutionary China.

Modern Reflections and Cultural Memory

In contemporary China, the Little Red Book is often viewed with a mixture of nostalgia and critique. It appears in popular culture, documentaries, and academic discourse as a reminder of the revolutionary fervor that shaped modern China.

Internationally, it continues to be a symbol of revolutionary movements and the complexities of political ideology. While no longer a tool of mass propaganda, its image persists as a potent icon of an era defined by radical change.

Conclusion

The Little Red Book remains one of the most enduring symbols of 20th-century revolutionary China. Its role as a vehicle for Maoist ideology, a tool for political control, and a cultural icon exemplifies the complexities of revolutionary propaganda and the power of symbols in shaping societal narratives. While its influence waned after the Cultural Revolution, its legacy endures, serving as a reminder of both the possibilities and perils of ideological fervor.

As China continues to evolve on the global stage, the story of Mao's Little Red Book offers valuable insights into how ideas can be mobilized, manipulated, and remembered. It highlights the importance of critical engagement with history and the enduring impact of revolutionary symbolism in shaping national identity and collective memory.

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maos little red book: Mao's Little Red Book Alexander C. Cook, 2014-03-06 Mao Zedong's Little Red Book (Quotations from Chairman Mao) - a compilation of the Chinese leader's speeches and writings - is one of the most visible and ubiquitous symbols of twentieth-century radicalism. Published for the first time in 1964, it rapidly became the must-have accessory for Red Guards and revolutionaries from Berkeley to Bamako. Yet, despite its worldwide circulation and enduring presence there has, until now, been no serious scholarly effort to understand this seminal text as a global historical phenomenon. Mao's Little Red Book brings together a range of innovative scholars from around the world to explore the fascinating variety of uses and forms that Mao's Quotations has taken, from rhetoric, art and song, to talisman, badge, and weapon. The authors of this pioneering volume use Mao's Quotations as a medium through which to re-examine the history of the twentieth-century world, challenging established ideas about the book to reveal its remarkable global impact.

maos little red book: The Little Red Book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung Mao Tse-tung, 2024-03-17 Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and

were bound in bright red covers, becoming commonly known in the West as the Little Red Book. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung was originally compiled by an office of the PLA Daily (People's Liberation Army Daily) as an inspirational political and military document. The initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and was entitled 200 Quotations from Chairman Mao. It was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 January 1964 who were asked to comment on it. In response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book, the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations, and the title was changed simply to Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

maos little red book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung Mao Zedong, 2017-10-30
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung (Mao Zedong) is a book of selected statements from speeches and writings by Mao, the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, becoming commonly known in the West as the Little Red Book. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung was originally compiled by an office of the PLA Daily (People's Liberation Army Daily) as an inspirational political and military document. The initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and was entitled 200 Quotations from Chairman Mao. It was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 January 1964 who were asked to comment on it. In response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book, the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations, and the title was changed simply to Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. The first draw of which approximately 50 to 60 000 copies were printed, was not for sale but was to provide guidance to members of the People's Liberation Army. In 1967 the book had already been translated into more than 36 languages and over 720 million copies had been printed. The Little Red Book is illustrated by Hou Bo photographs while it is trapped in a laogai (re-education camps). Contents: Lin Bio's epigraph Hou Bo's photographs Biographical note

maos little red book: Little Red Book Mao Zedong, 2021-02-10
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (formerly romanized as Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, thus commonly becoming known internationally as the Little Red Book.

maos little red book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tsetung Zedong Mao, 1990

maos little red book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung Mao Tse-Tung, 2017-06-07
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, becoming commonly known in the West as the Little Red Book. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung was originally compiled by an office of the PLA Daily (People's Liberation Army Daily) as an inspirational political and military document. The initial publication covered 23 topics with 200 selected quotations by the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, and was entitled 200 Quotations from Chairman Mao. It was first given to delegates of a conference on 5 January 1964 who were asked to comment on it. In response to the views of the deputies and compilers of the book, the work was expanded to address 25 topics with 267 quotations, and the title was changed simply to Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung.

maos little red book: Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung Mao Tse-tung, 2024-11-06
Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung, also known as the Little Red Book, is a compilation of statements and sayings by Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong), the founding father of the People's Republic of China. Published in 1966, it was a key tool in the Cultural Revolution, a decade-long sociopolitical movement aimed at purging remnants of capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese society.

The book's popularity stemmed from its concise and accessible language, making Mao's ideology accessible to a broad audience. It served as a source of inspiration and guidance for Red Guards and other supporters of the Cultural Revolution, promoting revolutionary zeal and encouraging them to follow Mao's path. The book contains various themes, such as class struggle, continuous revolution, self-reliance, and the importance of the masses. Mao's revolutionary spirit, his emphasis on the role of the people in shaping history, and his call for constant struggle against capitalist and revisionist forces resonated with a generation eager for change. However, the book's influence extended beyond China, inspiring revolutionary movements around the world. It became a symbol of communist ideology and a testament to the power of propaganda, demonstrating how a carefully curated collection of words could shape political discourse and influence social movements. While the Cultural Revolution has been widely criticized for its excesses and its impact on Chinese society, *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* remains a significant historical artifact. It reflects the complex and often brutal political climate of China in the 1960s and 1970s and provides valuable insights into the dynamics of revolutionary movements, the power of ideology, and the relationship between a leader and their followers. Analyzing the book allows us to understand the complexities of Maoism, the cultural context of the Cultural Revolution, and the enduring impact of Mao Zedong's legacy on China and the world.

maos little red book: *Mao's Quotations* Mao Tse-Tung, 2020-11-30 *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (formerly romanized as Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, thus commonly becoming known internationally as the Little Red Book. This edition from Radical Reprints returns *Quotations* back to its original 4x6 pocketbook size with all 427 quotations in English. The Black Panther Party considered *Quotations* to be a kind of Bible, it was essential reading. *Quotations* has a mythical quality to it, most cannot agree if it is the second-most printed book in history or if it barely cracked past a billion. Regardless, *Quotations* was so popular among Chinese workers because of its accessibility. This edition serves to make this book accessible again in its original pocketbook format.

maos little red book: *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung* Mao Tse-Tung, 2023-09-05 Are you ready to embark on a transformative journey into the mind of one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century? Look no further than *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung*, a book that has left an indelible mark on history, and it's waiting for you to discover its profound wisdom. 🎯🎯🎯🎯 Discover the Red Revolution 🎯🎯🎯🎯 Imagine holding in your hands a piece of history, a vividly red treasure chest of wisdom! This iconic book, affectionately known as *The Little Red Book*, encapsulates the visionary ideas and revolutionary fervor of Mao Tse-Tung, the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China. 🎯🎯🎯🎯 Unleash the Power of Ideology 🎯🎯🎯🎯 Within its pages, you'll find a treasure trove of Mao's insights into Marxist-Leninist thought. But this isn't just a collection of words; it's a blueprint for reshaping nations, cultures, and minds. Dive into Mao's interpretations of how these profound ideas should be applied to the Chinese people and culture. 📖 Why You Must Own This Book 📖 1📖 Insight into a Revolutionary Mind: Explore the thoughts that fueled a social and political revolution that shook the world. 2📖 Timeless Wisdom: Mao's words continue to inspire thinkers, leaders, and activists across the globe. 3📖 Cultural Enlightenment: Gain a deeper understanding of China's rich history and heritage. 4📖 Collector's Edition: Own a piece of history with the iconic Little Red Book that became a symbol of change. Don't miss the opportunity to own a piece of history, a masterpiece of political philosophy, and a guide to a transformative ideology. Buy *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung* now and let Mao's wisdom reshape your perspective on the world! 🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯🎯

maos little red book: *Mao's Little Red Book* Alexander C. Cook, 2014-03-06 On the fiftieth anniversary of *Quotations from Chairman Mao*, this pioneering volume examines the book as a global historical phenomenon.

maos little red book: The Little Red Book Mao Tse Tung, 2017-01-20 This is the first in the series of Political History Texts, texts that have had major impact on how we think and our social and political environment. Chairman Mao's Little Red book continues to influence a generations of Chinese Communists and the repercussions of this man's leadership have unimaginable far reaching impact. How the book has influenced modern thinking in the west I will leave to modern pundits to comment on but you cannot deny the impact that the 5bn copies printed had on the Chinese nation. References have been added to explain historical context, translation of foreign phrases and definitions of uncommon words.

maos little red book: Mao's Quotations Mao Tse-Tung, 2020-11-30 Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung is a book of statements from speeches and writings by Mao Zedong (formerly romanized as Mao Tse-tung), the former Chairman of the Communist Party of China, published from 1964 to about 1976 and widely distributed during the Cultural Revolution. The most popular versions were printed in small sizes that could be easily carried and were bound in bright red covers, thus commonly becoming known internationally as the Little Red Book. This edition from Radical Reprints returns Quotations back to its original 4x6 pocketbook size with all 427 quotations in both English and Spanish. The Black Panther Party considered Quotations to be a kind of Bible, it was essential reading. Quotations has a mythical quality to it, most cannot agree if it is the second-most printed book in history or if it barely cracked past a billion. Regardless, Quotations was so popular among Chinese workers because of its accessibility. This edition serves to make this book accessible again in its original pocketbook format. ---- Citas del Presidente Mao Tse-tung es un libro de declaraciones de discursos y escritos de Mao Zedong (antes romanizado como Mao Tse-tung), el ex Presidente del Partido Comunista de China, publicado desde 1964 hasta aproximadamente 1976 y ampliamente distribuido durante la Revolución Cultural. Las versiones más populares se imprimieron en tamaños pequeños que se podían transportar fácilmente y se encuadernaron en tapas de color rojo brillante, por lo que se conocieron internacionalmente como el Pequeño Libro Rojo. Esta edición de Radical Reprints devuelve Citas a su tamaño original de bolsillo de 4 x6 con las 427 citas en inglés y español. El Partido Pantera Negra consideraba a Citas como una especie de Biblia, era una lectura esencial. Citas tienen una cualidad mítica, la mayoría no puede estar de acuerdo si es el segundo libro más impreso de la historia o si apenas pasó de los mil millones. Sin embargo, Citas fue tan popular entre los trabajadores chinos debido a su accesibilidad. Esta edición sirve para hacer que este libro sea accesible de nuevo en su formato original de bolsillo.

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maos little red book: *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung (The Little Red Book) & Other Works* Mao Zedong, 2017-02-09 *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung (The Little Red Book)* comprises 427 quotations, divided thematically into 33 chapters. It is also called *Thoughts of Chairman Mao* by many Chinese people. The quotations range in length from a sentence to a few short paragraphs, and borrow heavily from a group of about two dozen documents in the four volumes of Mao's *Selected Works*. In the book's latter half, a strong empiricist tendency evidences itself in Mao's thought. By May 1967, bookstores in 117 countries and territories around the world. From the original edition with Hou Bo's photographs, the official photographer of Mao Zedong. Enriched by two other works of Mao, and Lin Biao's epigraph from the 1966 French edition (with a fault).

maos little red book: *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* Mao Tse-tung, 2017-09-06 Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism is advancing to world-wide victory. It is a powerful ideological weapon for opposing imperialism and for opposing revisionism and dogmatism. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the guiding principle for all the work of the Party, the army and the country. Therefore, the most fundamental task in our Party's political and ideological work is at all times to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to arm the minds of the people throughout the country with it and to persist in using it to command every field of activity. The broad masses of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the broad ranks of the revolutionary cadres and the intellectuals should really master Mao Tse-tung's thought; they should all study Chairman Mao's writings, follow his teachings, act according to his instructions and be his good fighters. In studying the works of Chairman Mao, one should have specific problems in mind, study and apply his works in a creative way, combine study with application, first study what must be urgently applied so as to get quick results, and strive hard to apply what one is studying. In order really to master Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is essential to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again, and it is best to memorize important statements and study and apply them repeatedly. The newspapers should regularly carry quotations from Chairman Mao relevant to current issues for readers to study and apply. The experience of the broad masses in their creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works in the last few years has proved that to study selected quotations from Chairman Mao with specific problems in mind is a good way to learn Mao Tse-tung's thought, a method conducive to quick results. We have compiled *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* in order to help the broad masses learn Mao Tse-tung's thought more effectively. In organizing their study, units should select passages that are relevant to the situation, their tasks, the current thinking of their personnel, and the state of their work. In our great motherland, a new era is emerging in which the workers, peasants and soldiers are grasping Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought. Once Mao Tse-tung's thought is grasped by the broad masses, it becomes an inexhaustible source of strength and a spiritual atom bomb of infinite power. The large-scale publication of *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* is a vital measure for enabling the broad masses to grasp Mao Tse-tung's thought and for promoting the revolutionization of our people's thinking. It is our hope that all comrades will learn earnestly and diligently, bring about a new nation-wide high tide in the creative study and application of Chairman Mao's works and, under the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, strive to build our country into a great socialist state with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern science and culture and modern national defence! Lin Biao December 16, 1966

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symbols.

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