

英 漢 對 照

史達林與朱可夫

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中 外 出 版 社 印 行

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發行人 孫 伏 園

出版者 中 外 出 版 社

上海 中正東路 172 號

重慶 美專校街 97 號

北平 西長安街甲 23 號

經售者 全 國 各 大 書 店

版權所有 不准翻印

中華民國三十四年七月初版

中華民國三十四年九月再版

中華民國三十五年五月平版

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STALIN

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On Dec. 21 Joseph Stalin was 65 years old. The Russians realize that Stalin is not getting any younger. But they almost never discuss the possibility of his death. Once while having a late supper at the home of a young partisan in Moscow, I broached the subject by asking, "Who will succeed Stalin?"

The reaction of this family, which had what we would call a "middle-class" background, is an interesting indication of the attitudes of different generations. The mother, a pretty but unsuccessful actress in her early 40s, replied in a tone of contempt, "He's a Georgian. He will never die. They live forever."

The aged, toothless grandmother, intensely religious

史達林

朱 葆 光 譯

一九四四年十二月二十一日史達林六十五歲了。蘇聯人知道史達林不會再年青了。但是他們差不多絕口不談史達林的死的可能。有一次我在莫斯科一個年青的游擊隊員家裏吃晚飯的時候，我談起這個問題，我問：「將來誰繼續史達林呢？」

這個家庭我們可以說是「中產階級」家庭。這個家庭裏的人對於我的問題的反響是不同的世代的人採取不同態度的有趣的證明。母親——四十幾歲的，美麗但未成功的女伶——用看不起我的口吻說：「他是個喬治亞人，他永遠不死。喬治亞人是壽星。」

年邁齒落的祖母有強烈的宗教信仰和愛國心的，她立刻用

and nationalistic, quickly crossed herself and mumbled, "May God will it!" Her grandson a partisan recuperating from a serious shoulder wound, glared at his mother and then said, matter-of-factly, "I suppose the man, Stalin, may have to die someday. But Stalin, the ideal, is ours now forever."

Three and a half years of what Stalin termed the "Great Patriotic War" has effectively united, as never before Soviet Peoples.

Even the acting patriarch of the Russian Church recently addressed Stalin as "our dear supreme leader whom God has sent us." Tens of millions of devout worshipers are convinced that the motherland has again been saved from distraction, as in the time of Napoleon and other invaders, by the emergence of a potent and sage leader who is able to unite the masses and vanquish the foe. Today Russians can no more imagine the Soviet Union without Stalin than Americans can imagine the U.S. without its constitution. They have built a legend around Stalin.

In it Stalin, the symbol or ideal, and Stalin, the man, are fused. His accomplishments, real and legendary, would make him a combination of Tom Paine, Horace Menn, Henry Kaiser and Jim Farley rolled together with Clifton Fadiman, George Washington, Henry Wallace and

手畫着十字，喃喃地說：「願上帝叫他不死。」她的孩子——一個肩膀受了重傷而休養好了的游擊隊員——注視着他的母親，然後很實際地說：「我想史達林這個人終有一天是要死的。但是史達林的理想已經永遠成了我們的理想。」

三年半的史達林給定名的「偉大的愛國戰爭」把蘇聯人民空前有效地團結起來。

甚至蘇聯教會的代理大主教近來都稱史達林為「上帝派給我們的親愛的最高領袖。」成千動萬虔誠的教徒相信因為一個能把人民大眾團結起來消滅敵人的精明強幹的領袖的出現才使他們的祖國免於毀滅。今天若沒有史達林，蘇聯人就無法想像蘇聯，這正如若沒有憲法，美國人就無法想像美國是一樣的。蘇聯人在史達林周圍建立了一套傳說。

在這套傳說裏，史達林這個象徵或理想和史達林這個人溶合起來。他的實際的和傳說的成就使他成了裴因，賀萊斯曼，凱撒，伐萊，和伐狄曼，華盛頓，華萊士及賈揚，組成的混合

Paul Runyan. In his latest official biography Stalin is hailed for achievements covering the fields of agriculture, education, military affairs, canal building, polar exploration and even the editing of Rules for Collective Farms. He is also referred to as the author of the 1936 Constitution. A prominent Party leader once frankly admitted that "It is not easy to grasp the figure of Stalin in all its gigantic proportions." He stated that, in fact, "there has been no major development in our labors, no innovation, slogan or trend of policy of any importance of which Comrade Stalin was not the author."

There is the legend of Stalin's wonderful storehouse of knowledge, both classical and practical. His speeches and his conversations are often studded with allusions to Greek mythology, to Aristotle, Plato, Hegel, Nietzsche and the Bible as well as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. He is familiar with all the great Slav writers and supposedly knows more about Shakespeare, Dickens and Fenimore Cooper than an Oxford dean.

The Russians think of Stalin's knowledge of politics, men, machines and even foreign industrial capacities as equally incalculable. And, in fact, he does appear to be extraordinarily well informed. Last summer he argued with Eric Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, about America's top prewar production of automobiles.

體。最近蘇聯官方出版的史達林傳稱讚史達林的成就包括了農業教育，軍事的領域，運河的開鑿，北極的探險，甚至集體農場的規則的編擬。史達林傳還說他是一九三六年蘇聯憲法的起草人。蘇聯共產黨一個重要的領袖有一次坦白地承認「把握史達林一切淵博廣大的特質是困難的。」他說事實上「沒有一項我們勞働的大的發展，沒有一項重要的革新，口號或政策的趨向不是史達林同志首創的。」

傳說史達林的理論與實際的學識是驚人的。他的講演和談話時常夾雜着希臘神話，亞里士多德，柏拉圖，黑格爾，尼采，聖經，馬克思，恩格斯，和列甯和他自己說過的話句，他熟悉一切偉大的斯拉夫作家，他對於莎士比亞，狄更斯及古柏的知識也許比牛津大學一個學院的院長還多。

蘇聯人認為史達林對於政治，人，機器，甚至外國的工業能量的知識也是無法計算的。而且事實上他確實顯得特別消息靈通，去年夏天他和美國商會會長約翰斯頓爭論戰前美國的最

The persuasive Johnston convinced Stalin to accept his estimate. But later Johnston found out that the figure he gave was right. Johnston willingly admitted that "Stalin knows American production figures better than 90% of American businessmen."

He has the knack of pushing everything aside, however briefly, and concentrating on a new problem until it is solved. The Russians will tell you that when Sergei Iliushin was constructing his famous Stormovik plane, Stalin cleared all other work from his desk until he mastered the details of this ship. Then he made an important suggestion which simplified the construction and considerably reduced the building time. It is said that when Chkalov proposed his transpolar trip to America, Stalin was consulted on the type of plane. And when Papanin prepared his North Pole expedition, Stalin became an expert on Arctic meteorology and personally directed the efforts to rescue the group stranded on an ice floe.

On the rare occasions when Stalin doesn't get his own way, he can supposedly accept the verdict with good grace. Last summer he had a series of conferences with plane designers on increasing the range of Soviet airships. Semyon Lavochkin, designer of the LAGG fighter, reported in Pravda that he listened to Stalin's ideas for some time and then told the Marshal that he could not increase

高汽車生產，諄諄善誘的約翰斯頓，叫史達林相信他的估計，但是後來，約翰斯頓發覺史達林的數字是對的。於是約翰斯頓欣然承認，「一百個美國商人有九十個人不如史達林更知道美國的生產數字。」

史達林有把握一切專心從事解決一個問題的妙計——不論時間多麼短暫。蘇聯人可以告訴你當伊留辛，建造他的著名的斯托爾摩維克飛機的時候，史達林把辦公桌上的一切工作都清理開，專心研究這個飛機建造設計的詳情直到完全明瞭的時候。然後他提出一個重要的建議，這個建議使飛機的建造簡單化，並且相當減少了建造的時間。據說齊加洛夫計劃經由北極飛到美國的時候，關於使用何種飛機，史達林曾提出意見。巴巴雷準備了北極探險的時候，史達林成了北極氣象學的一個專家，史達林曾親自指示如何援救困在浮冰上的探險隊員。

偶爾史達林的意見行不通的時候，他能很謙虛地接受別人的判決。去年夏天他和飛機設計家開了一串會議研究增加蘇聯飛機的航程問題。真理報上載着：拉格式戰鬥機的設計者拉沃齊金聽了史達林的一陣意見之後，告訴史達林說他不能增加拉

the range of the LAGG. "You don't want to accept my changes for your plane?" asked Stalin. Lavochkin replied, "I can't, Comrade Stalin." Stalin turned his back and consulted with other engineers for a few minutes. Then he turned to Lavochkin again and asked, "So we'll drop the matter there." The Russians consider this an amazing demonstration of Stalin's goodness.

In military matters also Stalin has displayed an impressive fund of information, including some familiarity with U.S. military campaigns from Valley Forge to Vicksburg and St. Mihiel. This virtuosity dovetails nicely with the legend of Stalin as successor to Alexander Nevsky, Peter the Great, Suvorov and other pre-Revolutionary Russian military heroes. Soviet histories emphasize Stalin's role in the 1917 Revolution and the civil war which followed. In his book, Marshal Voroshilov gives Stalin complete credit as organizer and builder of the Red Army. The story is that Stalin saved Tsaritsyn (Stalingrad) during the civil war and then went from front to front reorganizing the Red Army and winning battles against superhuman odds. This aspect of the Stalin legend has been refurnished with dozens of anecdotes from the present war. For instance, on Nov. 25, during the first winter of the war, advance units of Guderian's tank forces had penetrated Moscow's outskirts. That night General, now

格式飛機的航程。史達林說：「你不願意接受我改造你的飛機的意見麼？」拉沃齊金回答說：「我不能接受你的意見，史達林同志。」史達林轉過身和別的工程師們商談了幾分鐘，然後他轉回身來向着拉沃齊金說：「那麼我放棄我的意見。」蘇聯人認為這是史達林善良的驚人的證明。

在軍事方面史達林也表現出動人的豐富的知識，他還熟悉美國的從鐵爐谷到維克斯堡及聖米西爾的戰役，這種賞鑑恰巧構成了史達林是涅瓦斯基，大彼得，蘇瓦洛夫和其他革命前俄國軍事英雄的後繼者的傳奇。蘇聯的歷史強調史達林在一九一七年革命及其後的內戰中的作用。伏羅希洛夫元帥在他所著的書裏充分稱道史達林是紅軍的組織者和建立者。他說在內戰時史達林救下了察里津（即史達林格勒），然後從一個戰場到另一個戰場改組紅軍，爭取以寡敵衆的勝利。這次戰爭又提供了許多同樣的關於史達林這方面的傳奇。例如在戰爭的第一個冬季的十一月二十五日，德將古德里安的坦克車隊的先頭部隊突入莫斯科城郊，那天夜間羅科索夫斯基將軍——現在是元帥了

Marshal, Rokossovsky, was fighting a losing battle on the road northwest of the capital. The phone rang in his dugout. Amid the roar of cannonfire he heard a calm voice. "Govorit Stalin. . . Stalin speaking. What's the situation?" Rokossovsky explained in detail. Then the quiet voice of Stalin said, "Hold even stronger. We will help you. That's all." Soon after that powerful reserves which had been training in the woods behind Moscow were rushed up. The German offensive was checked and then smashed.

The average Russian knows far less about Stalin, personally, than the average American. Muscovites have seen Stalin perhaps a half dozen times during his public appearances on Red Square for holidays. They have seen his picture in the newspaper, his portraits in every public building and office, his statue in every park. The people can tell you Stalin's approximate age, that he is quite short (5 ft., 5 in.), heavy (about 160 lb.), that his shoulders are not very broad but that his uniform makes them look that way; that his head and mustache are large and that he has a sallow, pocked complexion. They would not know that his lower teeth are rotten or that his uppers are black and brown. They know he smokes a pipe, but not that he prefers Edgeworth tobacco.

Most Russians know that Stalin has been married

——在莫斯科西北的公路上打着敗仗。他的避彈洞裏電話鈴響，他在砲聲隆隆之下聽見了一個人的安靜的語音：「我是史達林……情勢怎麼樣？」羅科索夫斯基詳細地報告了一遍。然後是史達林的鎮靜的聲音：「再努力支持。我們給你增援。再見。」不久，在莫斯科後方森林裏訓練的強大的後備隊開上前線了。德軍攻勢被阻止住，後來被粉碎了。

一般的蘇聯人關於史達林個人知道的比一般美國人還少。莫斯科人也許在紀念日紅場上見過史達林爲公務而出現五六次。他們在報紙上看見他的照片，在每個公共建築物和辦公室裏看見他的畫像，在每個公園裏看見他的塑像，蘇聯的人民能告訴你史達林大概的年齡，他們告訴你說史達林的身材矮（五英尺五英寸），體重約一百六十磅，說他的肩膀不很寬，但是他的制服使他顯出肩膀很寬的樣子；說他的頭和髭是大的，說他有一副微黃的麻子臉。他們不知道他的下牙是腐蝕了的或者上牙是黑褐色的。他們知道他用烟斗吸烟，但是不知道他喜歡吸文治渥斯烟草。

大多數蘇聯人知道史達林兩次結婚，有些人也想得起他有

twice and some recall that he has three children. They know very little more than that about his family life. The kind of facts that people know are that Stalin has been jailed eight times, exiled to Siberia seven times, escaped six times; that his parents were poor Georgian peasants; that he was an only son and was educated for the priesthood. They will tell you that while Lenin lived abroad and planned and plotted the Revolution, Stalin stayed at home and lived the Revolution in every detail from printing newspapers to committing acts of sabotage. The Russian legend pictures him as a modest man, but there are no signs that he discourages the rabbit-like reproduction of big and little monuments in his name. The things in Stalin's name are legion; great parks, great factories, great railroads and at least five great cities (Stalingrad, Stalinabad, Stalino, Stalinsk and Stalinagorsk). Each musical season includes the premiere of some new oratorio like the Ode to Stalin. Last summer in the midst of a tremendous Red Army offensive, Pravda devoted one of its four pages to a poem from a North Caucasian in praise of Stalin. Soviet poets are constantly trying to get him down on paper in the measured pentameter of 125 different languages. The verse offerings vary in quality, but these lines by a Kazakh admirer are typical of the sentiments expressed

三個孩子。關於他的家庭生活，除此而外，他們知道的便很少了。蘇聯人民知道的是史達林坐監八次，放逐到西伯利亞七次，逃跑了六次：他的父母是喬治亞貧農，他是個獨子，他受教育是爲了當牧師。蘇聯的人民會告訴你列甯住在國外計劃發動革命的時候，史達林就在故鄉編印報紙宣傳革命並且從事革命的破壞行動。蘇聯人民的傳說描述他是個謙遜的人。但是他也不表示反對人民用他的名字作許多大大小小紀念物的名字。軍隊，大公園，大工廠，大鐵路有好多用他的名字；至少有五個大城市是用他的名字的（史達林格勒，史達林諾，史達林納巴得，史達林斯克，史達林哥爾斯克）。每個音樂節的第一夜表演有「寄史達林」這類新的讚美歌。去年夏季在紅軍採取大攻勢的時候。真理報用了一頁的篇幅登載一個北高加索人讚揚史達林的詩。蘇聯詩人不斷地用一百二十五種不同的語言嚴格的五步詩歌頌他。這些韻文獻辭的性質雖然不同，但是有個崇拜史達林的加薩克詩人的詩句可以代表這一切韻文詩所包含的情緒：